

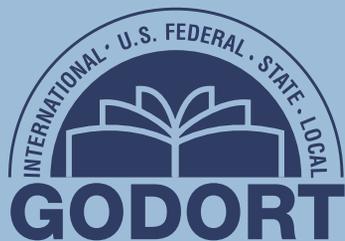
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Collections

DtttP

Documents to the People

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Editorial Staff:

Please see the wiki for full contact information: wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/DttP_Editorial_Staff_and_Column_Editors.

Lead Editor:

Elizabeth Psyck, Grand Valley State University; (616) 331-8674; DttP.editor@gmail.com

Editors:

Sonya Durney, Portland Public Library; (207) 871-1700; durney@portland.lib.me.us
Sonnet Ireland, University of New Orleans; (504) 280-7276; sebrown3@uno.edu
Stephanie Bowe, University of Maryland; (410) 706-0783; sbowe@law.umaryland.edu

Reviews Editor: Paula Webb, University of South Alabama, pwebb@southalabama.edu

Advertising Editor: Laura Sare, Texas A&M University Libraries; (979) 458-2200, lsare@tamu.edu

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Editorial Production: ALA Production Services — Chris Keech, Tim Clifford, Lauren Ehle, and Hannah Gribetz.

Columnists:

Documents Without Borders

Jim Church
Doe Library
University of California, Berkeley
jchurch@library.berkeley.edu

Jane Canfield
Biblioteca Encarnacion Valdes
Pontifica Universidad Catolica
janfield@pucpr.edu

Federal Documents Focus

Rebecca Hyde
St. Louis University
rhyde1@slu.edu
Lucia Orlando
Univ. of California Santa Cruz
luciao@ucsc.edu

Get to Know . . .

Julia Stewart
Southern Methodist Univ.
julia@smu.edu

Spread the Word

Melanie A. Blau-McDonald
Southwest Ohio and Neighboring
Libraries Consortium
melanie@swonlibraries.org

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About the Cover:

"Photograph of Raccoon in a Tree," Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9 (Eastern Region). Records of the Forest Service, 1870–2008, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/2132880>.

I'm sometimes surprised when and where government information becomes useful. (This won't surprise anyone who has ever spent any time in the govdocs world, but humor me—this is my column after all.)

Recently I found myself in a bar at 7:30 p.m. on a Thursday. Before you start wondering what a wild and crazy life I lead, I was attending a Junior League meeting and we were planning a children's health fair. We brainstormed ideas and each group came up with a variety of activities to engage kids and help them learn about healthy living. (For context, the focus of the Junior League of Grand Rapids is on improving children's physical health. Projects range from Wellness Adventure Yards that provide a safe place to play to Kids in the Kitchen, where kids are introduced to healthy foods.)

My group chose to run a pin-the-tail-on-the-donkey-style game, except instead of a donkey we would use an image of a person, and instead of a tail we would be using different foods. The goal would be to stick the food to the part of the body that it supports—think milk is “good for bones,” etc. Since not everyone could attend the meeting, one person from each group was asked to send an email out to everyone to get the process rolling. Those of you who have been on the receiving end of my endless requests for submissions will not be surprised that my group asked me to coordinate.

Being a librarian, I figured the least I could do was include some reliable information in the email along with a reminder of what we chose to do. We want to make sure our information is correct, after all. This led me to falling through the rabbit hole of children's nutritional education resources. Of course, I knew there would be a lot (Michelle Obama's “Get Moving!” campaign meant the topic got significant coverage over the past several years), but I severely underestimated the magnitude of available information. I found interactive books, printable stickers and posters, teacher kits, and a *lot* of PDF files. They came from extension offices, universities, agencies, and schools, and were geared towards toddlers, parents, and everyone in between. I'm a little worried I overwhelmed my group members (even though I only sent the top few links I found), but I'm also incredibly grateful to all of the resources that were freely available to help us plan this event. My biggest hope is that this encourages my group-mates to use some of these materials with their families and in future League projects.

When I signed up to join Junior League this summer, I knew I would get the opportunity to meet some amazing women and positively impact my community. I wasn't expecting to do so much outreach, but when you work with govdocs, there's always an opening.

From the Chair



My Chicago

Sarah Erikson

I'm so excited that the Annual Conference this year is in my hometown. As a passionate steward of government information in Chicago, here are a few highlights of my city and my collection.

The last time the American Library Association conference was in Chicago was the Midwinter Meetings held in February 2015, when attendees got a taste of Chicago's winter. Between Saturday night and Monday morning, more than nineteen inches of snow fell as librarians settled into hotel rooms and bars from Streeterville to McCormick Place.¹ In winters past, such storms have at times been politically significant. After the Blizzard of 1979, Jane Byrne won the mayoral election in an unprecedented upset. Chicagoans had re-elected the incumbent mayor in the five previous elections (Richard J. Daley served from 1955 to 1976). Michael Bilandic's term as mayor could have been the start to another dynasty, if not for the snow. You could take Whet Moser's word for it, in "Snowpocalypse Then: How the Blizzard of 1979 Cost the Election for Michael Bilandic."² Or you could use the government information expertise and collections of the Chicago Public Library.

If you are interested in mayoral history, there are biographies and inaugural addresses from the first mayor to the current one on the "Chicago Mayors" page of the Chicago Public Library website.³ Perhaps you want to see local newspaper articles; if so, the Municipal Reference Collection's clipping file is still the best way to find articles organized by subject. Doubt the election results? Try viewing the Chicago Board of Elections returns from 1886 to 1981 on aperture cards, which are a type of microform especially suited for folio-sized hand-written ledgers that had the vote totals. Chicago's weather records? The National Weather Service has a webpage devoted to Chicago's Official Extreme Weather Records.⁴

At the most recent Midwinter Meeting in Atlanta in January 2017, some attendees marched with the Atlanta March for Social Justice and Women.⁵ The city was prepared for the protest. The beautiful lawns and gardens of Centennial Olympic Park were fenced off, and marchers were kept on streets that were closed to traffic. Police officers and protesters were giving high fives to each other. I can't help but reflect on the contrast between this protest and protests held in Chicago during the summer of 1968.

If you're unfamiliar with what happened when Chicago hosted the Democratic National Convention in August 1968,

it was pretty much the opposite of what happened in Atlanta. But you don't have to take my word for it, you can read the Walker Report (does anyone still reference government reports by their popular names?), also known as "Rights in Conflict: The Violent Confrontation of Demonstrators and Police in the Parks and Streets of Chicago during the Week of the Democratic National Convention of 1968" or "Dissent in a Free Society: A Report to the Citizens of Chicago on the City's Handling of Public Dissent in the Streets and Parks," both of which are in the ready reference section of the Government Publications Department at the Harold Washington Library Center.⁶

Like Atlanta, Chicago also has a large central park: Grant Park, which is between the Loop and Lake Michigan. Unlike Atlanta, Grant Park is built on lakefill: Chicago's original shoreline was Michigan Avenue. Its unnatural history is documented by the Municipal Reference Guy's in his History of Grant Park blog series on the Chicago Public Library website. Grant Park has been contentious land even from the earliest days.⁷

The 1968 clash between protesters and police wasn't the first battle on Chicago's lakefront. The 1812 Battle of Fort Dearborn, represented as one of the stars on the city flag, can claim that title. Though many history books refer to it as a "massacre," recent publications consider it a battle in the War of 1812; the Potawatomi fighting for the British forces against what was at the time a very remote United States Army outpost.⁸

While the Chicago Public Library may not have any official publications from the city about that battle (Chicago wasn't incorporated until 1837), in the Government Publications Department you can find the *Territorial Papers of the United States* (GS 4.13), wherein several accounts of the "foreign" wars are published.⁹

So if you get a chance to visit Chicago, check out the landmarks of Grant Park and Fort Dearborn (the former site of the fort is marked by plaques on Michigan Avenue and the Chicago River). And if you really want a busman's holiday, visit the Chicago Public Library's Harold Washington Library Center's Government Documents and Municipal Reference Department.

Sarah Erikson (serekson@chipublib.org), Government Information Librarian, Harold Washington Library Center, Chicago Public Library

Notes

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Missouri Documents Reclassification

A Challenge

Tammy Stewart and Rebecca Thompson

The Missouri State University (MSU) Library has been a government documents depository for several decades; the library has been collecting federal documents since 1963, Missouri documents since the state depository began in 1977, and UN documents since 2000. Although there was no official program for Missouri government publications until 1977, previous government documents librarians collected a large number of the documents produced by the state of Missouri. Some were in the catalog, but some were not. Those older documents in the catalog were given Library of Congress (LC) classification numbers. After the Missouri government began the official program, the librarians at the Missouri State Library developed a Missouri documents classification (MO DOC) system based on the Superintendent of Documents classification (SU DOC). The shipments from the Missouri State Library came in boxes with shipping lists, very much like the ones issued by the Government Publishing Office (GPO). The Government Documents faculty and staff then were able to do more processing within the department, using the class numbers provided on the shipping list. This meant the documents could not be interfiled with the older documents with LC call numbers, so a second Missouri documents collection was created. The documents cataloged in Missouri documents classification were labeled “MO DOC,” and those cataloged in LC were labeled “DOC MO.” We continued to catalog selected materials, especially the serials, in LC classification, while most of the monographs and new serials published after the program began were classified in MO DOCS. The catalog, however, only reflected that the items were in the Missouri documents section, not whether they were in the LC section or the MO DOC section. This created a challenge for processing, shelving, and finding documents. Because of this lack of differentiation, patrons often found it difficult and confusing to locate specific documents. To overcome this issue,

staff had to be aware that they needed to look at the call number to determine whether an item was in the LC part or the MO DOCS part of the collection. Since this caused a lot of confusion and increased the time required by staff to support patrons when searching, it was determined that both collections should be merged under one class scheme.

During the 2004 academic year, the Government Documents and Cataloging faculty at MSU Libraries created a plan to merge the collections into one class scheme. Prior to beginning the reclassification project, an initial decision was made to convert the LC entries into MO DOCS. Since converting documents to LC would have required reclassifying all the documents, as well as any future documents, it was decided that the Government Documents Department would do much more of the work, reclassifying the LC documents into MO DOCS. This would be an easier task since the MO DOC numbers for the new items were included on the shipping lists. However, approximately six months after the MSU faculty began the project, the Missouri State Library announced that all of Missouri’s public documents would be created and distributed in electronic format only. This meant that there would no longer be hard copies available to depository libraries, except when items were sent directly from the agency.

This decision drastically changed the dynamics of the reclassification plan. Student workers would no longer be processing documents from shipping lists, nullifying the benefits of converting older document to the MO DOC classification scheme. Additionally, students who already used the main book collection would be more familiar with LC subject arrangement and, thus, would have an easier time finding documents. Because of these issues, the Government Documents and Cataloging staff once again met to discuss the best approach for moving forward in merging the classification schemes. Since the project



Figure 1. An example of a MO DOC call number label written as a new or replacement label for a document contained in MSU's Missouri documents collection.

had already started, it was decided to continue reclassifying the documents in MO DOCS. If LC had been chosen, the primary responsibility for cataloging the government documents would still have shifted primarily to cataloging staff and faculty, thus increasing their workload. Instead, if the reclassification continued with MO DOCS, the Documents Librarian would feel comfortable assigning the class numbers. Ultimately, it was decided to continue going to MO DOCS.

Once a final reclassification plan was agreed upon, the next question was how to make the necessary label changes in the neatest, most expedient way possible. Labels were used to change and block out existing call numbers. MO DOCS call numbers were written on 3 ½ x 7/16" rectangular labels (figure 1). These labels were placed in the upper left-hand corner of the document. Documents originally cataloged using the LC system had classification numbers located on the lower front of the book or the spine. These numbers were covered with a wider label and sometimes the new MO DOCS call number was written on this label. All labels were taped down using clear book tape to keep them secure. Relabeling was completed by student workers in the Government Documents Department, which later merged with the Reference Department to become the Reference and Government Information Department. The decision was made to work in an alphabetical and numerical order by agency, meaning the process would begin with documents from the Missouri Department of Agriculture. It was also determined that moving the most popular serials with long runs would expedite the process by allowing larger chunks to be done quicker. Many serials titles already had call numbers assigned by the Missouri State Library and were in the MSU catalog. Since they already existed in the MSU catalog, these serials only needed to be located, relabeled, and have their LC call number changed to MO DOC in the online catalog. This could be accomplished without the need for the documents to go through the Cataloging Department.

A plan was developed to maximize efficiency, reduce handling, and minimize the shifting of documents. Fortunately, several empty shelves were located along the back side of the last range of the Missouri documents. All documents beginning with call numbers after "A" were shifted backwards into these empty ranges. Once shifted, the new open spaces were used

to begin the work of reclassifying the Missouri Department of Agriculture documents and the more popular journals, the latest issues of which were kept on a magazine rack. This allowed for the rapid identification of major journal titles and their MO DOC numbers. Once the MO DOC number for each item was noted, each title was pulled and relabeled with a new MO DOCS number, the catalog records were edited, and then the items were re-shelved.

Once the larger serials and popular magazines and journals were completed, we began planning to develop the best way to manage monographs. The MSU Libraries used Innovative Interface's Millennium and then later Sierra as its cataloging software, which allows staff to quickly and easily create lists. Because it had previously been determined that reclassification would be done alphabetically by Missouri agency name, the first agency to be reclassified in the monographs was the Missouri Department of Agriculture. The Government Documents Librarian conducted a search by author for the Missouri Department of Agriculture. When the list was returned, the items from the Missouri Documents collection with LC call numbers were selected and a list was printed. Working from this list, the student workers pulled the documents from the LC collection and brought them to the librarian to be reclassified. This procedure continued alphabetically through the list of Missouri agencies. Two tools that proved invaluable in this process were:

Missouri State Library, *Depository Library Handbook: State Publications Depository Library System* (Jefferson City, MO, January 1996).

Missouri State Library, *Missouri List of Classes* (Jefferson City, MO, 2002)

These manuals allowed the Government Documents Librarian to rapidly search and build lists of all Missouri governmental agencies. The *Depository Library Handbook* was used to review all policies and to ensure all requirements were being met. The *Missouri List of Classes* was used as an alphabetical list of all Missouri governmental agencies both past and present, including their changes in administration. This process worked well with documents that were already cataloged. However, after completing those documents, any remaining items in LC had to be processed individually, shelf by shelf.

Items often had to be processed as time permitted because there were several times during the project that other duties took priority. Also, over the period of time required to complete the project, catalogers and student workers changed and retraining had to be done.

Additional problems occurred throughout the process. These problems included: items with barcodes which were not attached to a record in the catalog, documents with a barcode that did not have a matching item record, and items that were missing and could not be located. The items in the collection with no record in the catalog were taken to catalogers for copy or original cataloging. In order to keep track of the items as they progressed through each step of the process, the Government Documents Librarian maintained a spreadsheet that noted the call number, title, and barcode of each item. The Government Documents Librarian could look at this list and tell if an item was being cataloged, was being labeled, or had been completed and re-shelved.

MSU Libraries accepted an offer from the University of Missouri's Ellis Library to include this project in a grant request, which was awarded in 2014. This provided funds for completing the reclassification, relabeling, and inventory of the Missouri government documents collection. Monies in the grant allowed for the hiring of a part-time cataloger whose sole responsibility was to catalog and inventory documents specifically for this project. The Documents Librarian continued to assign call numbers, while student workers continued to do the relabeling and shelving. The grant period was from June 2014 to June 2015, with an extension awarded through October 31, 2015. As a result of the work of the contracted cataloger, the reclassification of items was completed between September 2014 and January 2015. Beginning in January 2015, a shelf-by-shelf inventory was started.

Concurrent with the inventory that was initiated in January 2015, a space study of MSU Meyer Library was done, and it was determined that the Missouri documents collection would be moved to a different location in the building. Even as the cataloger was conducting the inventory, the Missouri documents collection was being moved. Finally, all Missouri government documents were moved to the new area with the last document being moved and re-shelved on March 10, 2015.

The final project was completed in October 2015 and compared items with the MO DOC location code with a LC classification number in the item and/or check-in records. A search on the general collection shelves was conducted to determine if these items were misshelved or were no longer a part of

the government documents collection. These items were again checked in OCLC for holdings. Items found with no holdings in OCLC were added. Items that were no longer in the collection but still had holdings were deleted from the online catalog, as were holdings from OCLC.

There were a total of 15,822 items in the Missouri State University Missouri documents collection, and each item was checked in the MSU online catalog, MOBIUS (a consortium catalog), and OCLC. Of the 15,822 documents on file, 7,847 needed copy cataloging and 937 needed original cataloging. The remaining were already in the catalog and needed only updates to RDA rules or changes in MARC for RDA. Holdings were added to OCLC as needed.

Through prior work and the cooperative grant between Missouri State University and the University of Missouri, which lasted from September 2014 through October 2015, a complete reclassification and inventory of the MSU Missouri documents collection was completed. As a result of this reclassification project, the MSU Missouri documents collection is completely migrated to one cataloging arrangement and has been completely vetted to ensure accuracy in content. Additionally, all items are now in the online catalog and have been checked in OCLC to ensure only current holdings are listed. The result of this project is a more concise, easily accessible system for all MSU Meyer Library patrons, as well as the users from other MOBIUS consortium members and interlibrary loan.

Acknowledgments

Many thanks go to the catalogers who did the copy and original cataloging and the student workers who did all the relabeling. Above all, thanks to the University of Missouri's Ellis Library staff for including this project in a grant request that covered a far larger project as well.

Tammy Stewart (TammyStewart@missouristate.edu) is Reference and Government Documents Librarian, Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri. **Rebecca Thompson** (librarycataloger@gobbc.edu) is Cataloger, Baptist Bible College, Springfield, Missouri.

What Did Your Library Do During the War?

A Look Back at Depository Libraries and the World War II War Effort, with a Brief Bibliography

Lou Malcomb

After some thirty years dealing with the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) as a reference librarian and later as head of Indiana University's Government Information, Maps, and Microforms Department, I still feel passionate about the role FDLP librarians play in maintaining documents collections and providing easy access to what our governments publish. Throughout my career as a documents librarian, I contended that documents librarians are stuck in the middle: between ensuring access to government information for our researchers and students, and working as an "agent" of the government to protect these collections. I am specifically remembering all the various recalls for specific documents from the Government Printing Office (GPO), a fundamental aspect of FDLP in working with agencies to get depository items. While cleaning up office files in anticipation of retirement a few years ago, I uncovered a few treasures I would like to share with my government documents colleagues.

One interesting file I found grabbed my attention, since it was labeled: "I.U. Library. U.S. Gov't Classified Material at I.U." The first letter has a note attached:

For your information, Fac. Library purposes, let us try not to become obliged to handle security materials in anyway. All handling (if necessary) shall be by H. L.

[Helen Lightfoot].

[Signed] RM¹

Helen Lightfoot served as head of government documents at Indiana University Bloomington during this time period. The letter then describes the security agreement that the U.S. Air Force had with the university with the attachment: *Indiana University Standard Practice Procedures for Department of*

Defense Security, which includes details about handling mail, a chart for recording who handles dispatches, etc.

A second folder was more intriguing: "ASTP-Balkan Area Language Div. Restricted Material." The Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) was established in December 1942 to contract for training of military personnel at various universities, with emphasis on professional and managerial skills. The file included a letter, dated January 4, 1944, to Dr. Robert Miller (then Director of the Indiana University Libraries, 1942-1972) concerning the university's Army Area Faculty and requested that War Department restricted materials be transferred to the "Documents Room in the Main Library." There was also a list of faculty members authorized to use the materials, broken down by the area of the world on which they were authorized to do research: General, German, Northern Division, and Southern Division.

To my delight, within that second folder were lists of the "restricted" documents. I had to check some of the titles to see if the libraries still owned these items; they do. Among the materials considered "restricted" or "confidential" in 1944 were:

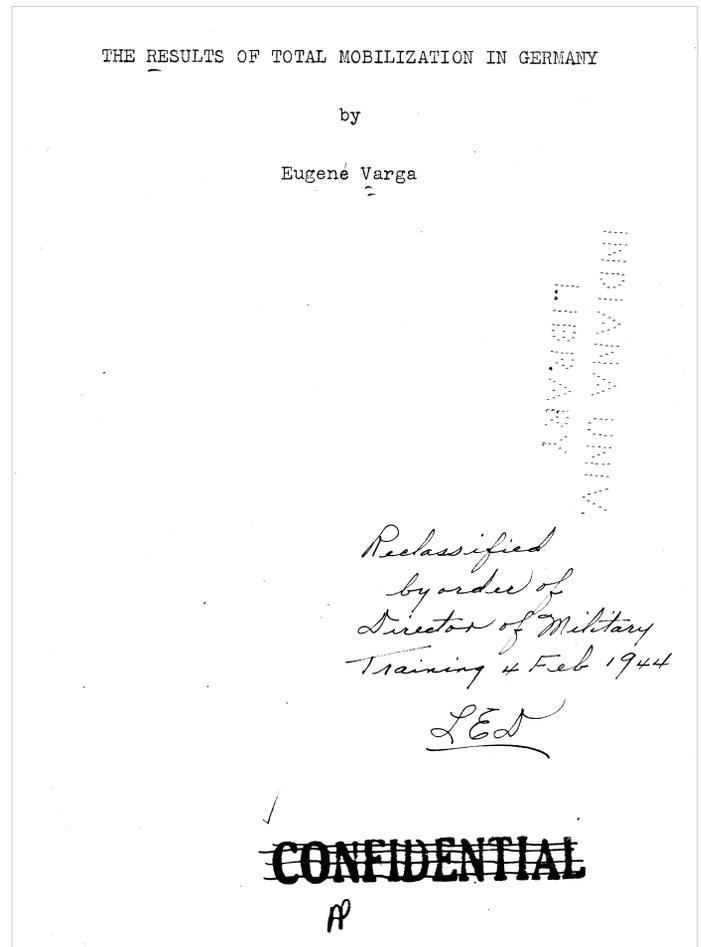
- *Central European Analysis no. 59*
- *Civil Affairs Handbook—Austria N 360-9*
- *FCC Special Report No. 114, February 3, 1944*
- *The German National Registration System*
- *Headline Bks no. 25*
- *Radio Moscow Review*
- *Radio Report on the Far East, no. 41*
- *The Results of Total Mobilization in Germany [illustrated below]*
- *Spotlight on the Balkans*

The Civil Affairs Handbook on Greece, Section One on Geographical and Social Background is now shelved in our offsite storage facility. It is still stamped “RESTRICTED” but is easily requested through our delivery service under W109.12:351-1 Prelim. Many of the other titles also showed up in either our print collections or in various digital resources such as FBIS.

These files, both of which will be added to the University Archives, inspired me to check our University Archives for related materials in either the library’s director files or at the university administration level. One box contained the information about ASTP, including a memo dated November 1944 giving a list of textbooks used at Indiana University for ASTP and other schools around the nation involved with the program: University of Akron, University of Dayton, University of Kentucky, Ohio State University, Ohio University, Purdue University, Rose Polytechnic Institute, and West Virginia University. I also checked the National Archives records for information related to ASTP (<http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/160.html#160.4.3>). The topic also provided an opportunity to read some related articles and books about libraries in wartime (see bibliography). For instance, I found ALA’s *ALA Bulletin* to contain numerous articles with relevant quotes:

But there is another thing that the universities are now engaged in tremendously and it has to do with the war. They are centers of research for many defense projects. I suppose no one who has not gone into that question has the slightest idea of the magnitude of the program of research which is going on, on the campuses and in the laboratories of a great many universities of the United States, and universities can say nothing about it, either in terms of sums of money or in terms of projects, because this is confidential—completely confidential. But it is fair to say that facility after facility on campus after campus is turned rather completely into research in defense projects. Of course, defense projects are just the projection of projects that have been going on in these laboratories—in physical and chemical and biological and engineering laboratories everywhere.²

The rapid survey of a number of colleges and university libraries of different types which the writer made at the request of the Committee on War Activities of the Association of College and Reference Libraries brought to light various forms of war service in the academic libraries of the country. These services fall generally into three classes: the aid to research in governmental fields essential to the war effort and to



The Results of Total Mobilization in Germany

the armed forces; the service to students and faculty; and the adult education of the wider community surrounding the institution.³

But perhaps my favorite quote (because it actually mentions depository libraries) is this one:

Section 3 of O.W.I. Regulation Number Three shall not apply to libraries designated by law as depositories of official publications or to bona fide libraries which have been receiving this service. Whenever possible government departments and agencies should send copies of all printed and processed government publications to libraries. The Office of War Information will advise or request all Federal departments and agencies concerning distribution to libraries.⁴

A comprehensive title-by-title review of the “classified documents” used for ASTP to verify that libraries still own these documents or that they have been digitized for the Hathi Trust would take some time. At any rate, I encourage other librarians

to check their archives for similar jewels, part of our profession's illustrious past. I remain amused by the fact that the government and the University trusted the "documents librarian" to provide for the security of these documents, and question whether I could have fulfilled this obligation had some "lowly" undergraduate student asked for one of them. I plan to continue to read about the heroic deeds our predecessors performed in order to provide those "documents to the people," even in difficult times.

Lou Malcomb (malcomb@indiana.edu), Librarian
Emerita Government Information, Maps, and Geology,
Indiana University Bloomington Libraries.

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Note: These are some of the sources I found most useful. It is not intended to be comprehensive, but might encourage other librarians to explore the topic.

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Digitizing Native American Collections

Nora Stewart

Note from the editor: DttP has been featuring student papers for a number of years at this point—I remember talking about it in my documents class in library school. (For the record, I did not get nominated, which was probably the right choice, even if I did find my paper about the Nuclear Regulatory Commission fascinating.) But as technology changes the work of libraries, so has it changed the products that our students are producing. What follows is an example of a libguide created by a Nora Stewart, student from Emporia State University. Although my presentation of this work

is somewhat clumsy, I highly recommend that all of you visit the page (<http://libguides.emporia.edu/c.php?g=531631&p=3637209>) and look through the resources Nora has collected and placed into context.

Prepared as part of the course LI838XI Government Resources (Summer 2016) at Emporia State University, School of Library and Information Management. Available at <http://libguides.emporia.edu/digitizingnativeamericancollections>.

University Libraries and Archives / LibGuides / Digitizing Native American Collections / Home

Digitizing Native American Collections: Home

Prepared as part of the course LI838XI Government Resources (Summer 2016) at Emporia State University, School of Library and Information Management - By Nora Stewart

Home
Indigenous Knowledge
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Introduction

This guide is designed for tribal librarians in New Mexico who serve Navajo, Pueblo, and Apache communities. It provides examples of digital collections from various organizations, offers guidance on digital project considerations, and addresses the importance of indigenous knowledge.

Cañon del Muerte, Navajo



The Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art, Prints and Photographs: Photography Collection, The New York Public Library. (1906). *Cañon del Muerte, Navajo*. Retrieved from <http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-7b36-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico



The Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art, Prints and Photographs: Photography Collection, The New York Public Library. *Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico*. Retrieved from <http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47e0-9534-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

Apache Warriors

Reference and Information

Homepage

Articles

- ["Access and Control of Indigenous Knowledge in Libraries and Archives: Ownership and Future Use" - Dr. Jane Anderson](#)

Dr. Jane Anderson produced this 2005 document for the ALA and MacArthur Foundation. Its highlights include the following: intellectual property and indigenous knowledge issues; the importance of cultural materials to knowledge, power, property, and access; case studies from libraries and archives in Australia, particularly the renowned Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies; digital technology and innovation; and protocols and best practices. Anderson's findings also put the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) work in context.
- ["Indigenous/Traditional Knowledge & Intellectual Property" - Dr. Jane Anderson](#)

Anderson published this 82-page Issues Paper in 2010 for Duke University School of Law's Center for the Study of the Public Domain. It argues that indigenous peoples must navigate and develop appropriate frameworks for complex issues that arise with the access and use of indigenous knowledge and its practices. Here you will find examples of use and misuse of indigenous knowledge, opportunities and challenges of current proposals, and ideas for the future, including the participation, collaboration, and partnership of indigenous peoples. Finally, Anderson includes a "Further Resources" section offering a sampling of literature produced from 2003-2009.
- ["Perceptions of Digital Libraries with Indigenous Knowledge: An Exploratory Study" - Debra Lynn Capponi](#)

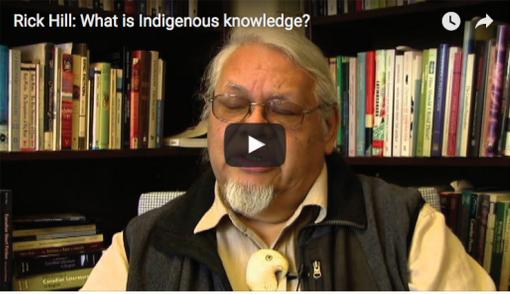
Videos

Indigenous Knowledge Series UCCS Apr 13 2016 Margu...



This video contains footage from the Indigenous Knowledge Series in April 2016 at the University of Colorado - Colorado Springs.

Rick Hill: What is Indigenous knowledge?



Rick Hill (Tuscarora), artist, writer, and curator who lives at the Six Nations Community of the Grand River Territory in Ontario, Canada, presents a brief description of indigenous knowledge. Mr. Hill has been involved in indigenous knowledge efforts in many capacities over the years, including that of Director of the Indian Museum at the IAIA in Santa Fe, New Mexico and Assistant Director for Public Programs at the NMAI. He also has been involved in the management of the Six Nations Virtual Archives Project.

Websites

- [Center for World Indigenous Studies \(CWIS\)](#)

The CWIS was founded in 1984 by members of the Cowliwz Tribe and Shuswap Nation in response to requests by the Conference of Tribal Government in

Indigenous Knowledge

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Introduction to Online Resources

This section of the LibGuide presents a broad overview of organizations that digitize indigenous collections. Because the guide's purpose is to serve New Mexico tribal librarians wanting to digitize their collections, there is a subsection devoted to New Mexico organizations. Examples of other organizations with digital indigenous collections and government resources are also included.

Government Resources

- [American Indian Library Initiative \(AILI\) - FEDLINK](#)

Since 2014 the AILI has been a standing working group for American Indian Libraries. The AILI strives to identify and establish networks on valuable federal efforts for these libraries. Some projects include digitization, preservation, reference services, cataloging, event and training opportunities, and promoting access to extant federal resources.
- [American Indian Records Repository \(AIRR\)](#)

The AIRR, within the DOI's Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) and in collaboration with NARA, is charged with preserving Indian Affairs records. AIRR is the first partnership in history between NARA and the DOI. It gives tribes, federal employees, authorized researchers, and contractors secure access to BIA inactive records to conduct research.

Clicking on "Records Management," under the "What We Do" tab, will take you to a "Tribal Records Management" link at the bottom of the page. Here you can learn how the federal government is supporting preservation of tribal cultural and governmental history.

Upon request you can also reach out for support and training in records management services for tribal communities. Staff at the Office of Trust Responsibilities (OTR), with a branch office in Albuquerque, New Mexico, can offer technical support and general guidance for tribes interested in creating their own records management systems.
- [Department of the Interior \(DOI\) - Library](#)

The DOI's Library offers useful resources for Native Americans and those interested in resources relevant to these diverse populations. Here you will find a number of electronic resources, through Gale Virtual Reference Library and JSTOR, on topics such as American Indian biographies, culture, history, and tribes. These resources are only available at DOI locations.

The library also contains valuable links to digital collections, websites from governmental and non-governmental organizations, guides to federal records, and legal sources.
- [Library of Congress \(LOC\) - Edward S. Curtis Collection](#)

This collection includes over 2,400 silver-gelatin prints that were acquired by the LOC from 1900-1930. A significant portion of these prints were initially unavailable and not part of Curtis's multi-volume work, *The North American Indian*. This diverse collections includes individual and

New Mexico Organizations

- [Fray Angelico Chavez History Library - Palace of the Governors](#)

The Chavez History Library is a non-circulating, closed stack facility that holds hours by appointment only. It contains a variety of historical materials in multiple formats related to New Mexico and the Southwest.

Clicking on "digitized collections" will take you to the Photo Archives within the Palace of the Governors. This resource allows you to search by topic, particularly by Apache, Navajo, or Pueblo peoples.
- [Indian Pueblo Cultural Center \(IPCC\) - Library and Archives](#)

As the only special collections and research library devoted specifically to the preservation of the Pueblo people's history and culture, the IPCC is a logical choice for tribal librarians interested in digitizing indigenous collections. The Center works diligently toward the cultural preservation and indigenous knowledge development of the 19 New Mexico Pueblos and Ysleta del Sur in El Paso, Texas. Though the materials at the Library and Archives are non-circulating, tribal librarians in New Mexico can gain valuable knowledge about the diverse lives, traditions, cultures, and histories of the Pueblo people.

Some materials contained in these collections include postcards, photographs, federal and Pueblo government documents, AV materials, manuscripts, official reports, and personal papers.
- [Institute of American Indian Arts \(IAIA\) - Archives](#)

As a higher education organization, the IAIA supports lifelong learning, outreach, and the cultivation of creativity and leadership in Native Arts and cultures. It is a land-grant institution that provides training and outreach to promote tribal sovereignty and self-determination. The Archives collect, preserve, interpret, and provide access to the documentary history of IAIA, the contemporary Native art movement, and American Indian Education. The Archives aim to collect and preserve permanent and historically relevant records related to college and museum materials. The Archives serve as educational tools for faculty, staff, students, and the public.

Clicking on "Collections and Assets" and "Digital Assets" offer more information on resources provided by the Archives.
- [Institute of American Indian Arts \(IAIA\) - Museum of Contemporary Native Arts \(MoCNA\)](#)

Online Resources

- [New York Public Library \(NYPL\) - Digital Collections](#)
 NYPL's Digital Collections offer nearly 700,000 digitized items. By browsing their digital collections, using the keyword search "American Indian," you can find a variety of digitized items, including photos, postcards, and drawings. Likewise, using the terms "Navajo," "Pueblo," or "Apache" yields multiple results.
- [Simon Fraser University - Indigenous Collections](#)
 Simon Fraser University Digitized Collections includes the extensive Indigenous Collections, some of which contain the British Columbia Multicultural Photography Collection from the Vancouver Public Library, the Bill Reid Centre Collection of images related to the art and architecture of Native peoples of the Pacific Northwest, the Northern Justice Society Native Crime Bibliography that highlights research, policy, and programs on Native involvement with the criminal justice system in the U.S. and abroad, and the White Mountain Apache Collection that includes U.S. government and legal documents on land claims and other issues related to the White Mountain Apache Tribe in Arizona.
- [Southern Oregon University Hannon Library - Southern Oregon Archives \(SODA\)](#)
 SODA contains rich digital archives on various subjects. The Dean and Mary Collins Collection holds 100 digital versions of material objects representing Native American artifacts from the Southwest. The First Nations Collection covers books, articles, and documents related to the indigenous peoples of the Siskiyou-Cascade-Klamath bioregion. Materials pertinent to tribes of southwestern Oregon and northern California, including the Coos, Hupa, Karuk, Klamath, Takelma, Shasta, Modoc, Siuslaw, Yahooskin, Yurok, and Cow Creek Band of Umpqua, are represented. This collection serves as an educational resource on the indigenous peoples of the region. Collection owners have collaborated with tribes and tribal representatives to create a more comprehensive database that includes treaties, Congressional hearings, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) publications, tribal language dictionaries, and much more.
- [Yale University - Indian Papers Project \(YIPP\)](#)
 Though the YIPP focuses on documenting the history of Native Americans in New England, tribal librarians in New Mexico can learn from this example. Significant collaboration between institutional, contributing, consortial, and tribal partners has taken place to implement and maintain the project. By clicking on "Collection," followed by "How to Search the Collection," you will gain access to nearly 400 years of New England Native American primary source materials. In doing so, the YIPP gives multiple audiences, including educators, students, researchers, tribal members, and the general public, increased access to significant historical knowledge. Strict adherence to best practices and scholarly, archival, and technical standards is followed and serves other organizations wanting to begin their own digital projects.

Navajo woman weaving on upright loom with family



puts Native American issues and histories in a larger framework, particularly as they relate to indigenous knowledge.

Videos



The LOC recently provided the above video that presents information on FEDLINK's AILI. Here you will find a panel of American Indian historians and cultural experts talking about regional and federal culture and history and be given a demonstration of the Indigenous Tribal Law Project, a free, online resource to increase access and discoverability of tribal law through tribal listings, websites, and online primary source materials.



This YouTube video gives an overview of the AIRR, an underground storage facility in Lenexa, Kansas.

Additional Online Resources

ALA Midwinter Meeting Summaries

January 21–23, 2017, Atlanta, GA

GODORT Research Round Robin

An informal discussion group met to talk about researching with government information collections and topics. The group talked about challenges and strategies for connecting research with other areas of practice, including: history, public policy, social science, library history, and best practices. The conversation space connected participants with new projects and ideas. Attendees agreed that GODORT should host similar events at future conferences.

Submitted by Shari Laster, GODORT Assistant Chair/Chair-Elect

Federal Documents Taskforce

FDTF met on Saturday, January 21, 2017, 10:30–11:30 a.m. We held a personal/virtual meeting. An update was provided on the status of the Interest Group issue and next steps were discussed. Richard Huffline spoke about electronic government documents and the possibility of providing those through a vendor such as OverDrive. Laurie Hall, Acting Superintendent of Documents, provided an update on preservation, regional discards, and other issues.

For detailed minutes and a recording of the meeting go to: http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/Federal_Documents.

The meeting was recorded and is available on GODORT's YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMKgbqVJBcw&t=76s>.

Submitted by Susan Caro, Chair of FDTF

International Documents Taskforce

International Documents Task Force (IDTF) met on Saturday, January 21,

3–4 p.m. We held a hybrid in-person/virtual meeting. Ramona Kohrs, United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library, joined us remotely to provide updates about the UN Digital Repository and other updates for Depository Libraries, specifically that she would send out a survey of training needs. The following vendors joined us and provided product updates: Jim Draper, Readex; and Iain Williamson, OECD Publishing, who spoke about the UN iLibrary.

For detailed minutes, please visit the IDTF Minutes and Agendas, http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/International_Documents#Minutes_.26_Agendas.

The meeting was recorded and is available on GODORT's YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pMWBYLPgRY4>.

Submitted by Kris Kasianovitz and Susan Paterson, Co-chairs of IDTF

Government Information for Children Committee

The Government Information for Children (GIC) Committee had an active discussion on several projects that the group has been working on.

Constitution Day Poster Contest—Members will promote the contest in their local areas and Connie and Liza will work together to design the contest poster.

National History Day—The group discussed the proposal from NoodleTools (NT) to partner with GIC. The consensus of the group was that working with a commercial database might create some conflict of interest since our group is committed to promoting and providing free government information and resources. Through emails exchanged

between members of GIC after the meeting, it was clarified that NT offers free access for all National History Day (NHD) participants and their classes. GIC will discuss this in more details at a later date. The group agreed that the NoodleTools Express link on the GIC LibGuide was fine since it's free.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)—Della Farrell from *School Library Journal* brought the two laws to the group's attention.

ESEA provides funding for districts serving low-income students to improve the quality of school libraries.

ESSA was signed by President Obama on December 10, 2015. The previous version of the law, the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act, was enacted in 2002.

GIC Webinar—the group discussed ideas for a webinar with GPO on free government information for children. There was one comment that some government information may not be prepared for children. Maybe government information librarians should work to fill that gap to provide government information for children. There were a couple of suggestions for the webinar. One was a “how to do it”: for example, how to read a USGS map or how to use a plate. Another was to “introduce tools” that would help students to learn. Everyone was asked to gather webinar ideas from Library of Congress, NASA, USGS, NPS, and other government agencies before deciding on one topic for the webinar. The group hopes to be able to host the webinar in the summer before

school starts in the fall, so that teachers and school librarians will have new resources to prepare for a new school year. This webinar may provide school librarians and teachers with resources and ideas to improve the quality of their school libraries (ESEA) and help students to success (ESSA).

Outreach—Rachel Dobkin provided many outreach ideas to promote what GIC does. She suggested that GIC may reach out to federal or state librarians who specialize in government information for children or ask them to be consultants for the group or develop guides for all government information to children and teachers. The group already has a guide (<http://guides.ucf.edu/gic-florida/home>) and will continue to add resources as we discovered them. Another idea is to educate other librarians on information that they should know. The GIC should designate an outreach person to promote awareness of their existence outside of the library community.

Submitted by, Siu Min Yu and Greg March, members of GIC

Cataloging Committee

The Cataloging Committee started the meeting with vendors and liaison reports.

Fang Gao of the U.S. Government Publishing Office gave an update on what GPO has done during the past year. One of the projects is the revision of the 1993 *GPO Classification Manual*. Timeline to complete this project is fall of 2017. GPO's Library Services and Content Management is working on a pilot project to provide subject-based and instructional library guides to users. GPO will partner with a select group of FDL and will use Springshare LibGuides software for this project. GPO is also considering whether or not

to create monographic series authority records for rarely used series titles. The GPO Cataloging Guidelines (<https://www.fdlp.gov/cataloging-guidelines>) are almost all revised.

Jim Noel from Marcive, Inc. reported that Marcive has been busy adding new depositories to GPO's Cataloging Record Distribution Program. Currently there are four to five libraries on the wait-list.

Valerie Glenn from HathiTrust gave an update on the HathiTrust Federal Documents Registry Activities. The registry has been available as a beta release at https://www.hathitrust.org/usdocs_registry/. HathiTrust staff are working to reduce duplicate records. Future plans for the registry are the "refresh of registry data," the identification of gaps between the registry and the HathiTrust repository, and research of the corporate author field since this field has had issues reported in the past. Currently, only the contributing library can alter or update the bibliographic data for a resource, but HathiTrust is investigating alternate methods.

Andrea Morrison, CC:DA liaison, reported on upcoming, significant changes to the RDA cataloging standard and the RDA Toolkit, to be completed by April 2018. There are two proposed changes to RDA cataloging of interest to GODORT members. First is to expand RDA 6.29.1.3—Laws Governing More Than One Jurisdiction. Second is Providing Greater Flexibility in Creating Variant Access Points (RDA Chapters 5-6, and 8-11.) Andrea recommended that GODORT review current RDA relationship designators and identify any new needed designators in addition to *issuing body*, *sponsoring body*, etc. Due to the ongoing RDA changes, GODORT's Toolbox for Processing and Cataloging

Federal Government Documents should be updated. Andrea also suggested planning an educational program on RDA and the IFLA Library Reference Model, which will incorporate new classes and elements related to cataloging government documents.

Finally, Simon Healy moved to set up a working group to work on updating the Toolbox and possibly transfer content to LibGuides. The motion was seconded by Sarah Erekson. Andrea will lead the group and provide content and Stephen Kharfen offered to help with editing. Cataloging Committee will recruit additional volunteers to help with this project.

Submitted by Siu Min Yu, Chair, Cataloging Committee

Legislation Committee

The Legislation Committee met twice during Midwinter. Saturday's session was a joint meeting with the ALA Committee on Legislation's Government Information Subcommittee (COL-GIS). COL-GIS endorsed the Legislation Committee's memorial resolution for John Shuler. Acting Superintendent of Documents Laurie Hall gave an update on GPO's preservation activities. The Preservation Working Group presented its draft resolution for ALA to urge Congress to fully fund preservation of Federal government publications; after much discussion, the resolution was sent back to the Preservation Working Group for further revision.

Sunday's meeting was devoted to discussion of the Legislation Committee's five-year plan, using the Government Information Next Initiative (GINI) (wikis.ala.org/godort/images/e/e6/GODORT_Leg_Committee-GINI-02252016.pdf) as a starting point. Discussion revolved around

the Legislation Committee's dual role of advocacy and education, both within and outside of GODORT; the Committee will continue the discussion in conference calls leading up to the Annual Conference.

Legislation Committee meeting II was recorded and is available on GODORT's YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=96UIMV2_gCw.

Submitted by Hallie Pritchett,
Chair, Legislative Committee

ALA Midwinter Meeting Highlights

Under old business there were two bylaws amendments passed by Steering that were presented to Membership. The first was to create the possibility for Interest Groups within GODORT. There was some concern about the make-up of Steering if all the task forces move to become interest groups. This motion carried. The second amendment was for the creation of a Virtual Meetings Coordinator position. This motion carried.

Under new business the John Shuler Memorial Resolution was approved unanimously. Also under new business chair Sarah Erekson asked members to consider what government information librarianship looks like now and what

directions we want to move to while we go through our reorganization.

Steering I-II Meetings

Steering I was held virtually a couple of weeks before Midwinter. Steering voted to approve the IFLA GIOPS appointment of Geoff Swindells for a second term. Samantha provided information on how to conduct virtual meetings at Midwinter. It was also noted that ALA was planning a conference redesign for the New Orleans conference and there was some concern about roundtable programs not listed. Steering was asked to look at having some GODORT publications that are digitized in HathiTrust be made open access.

At Steering II there were some updates on ALA's conference redesign. There is now an FAQ (<http://connect.ala.org/node/262302>) and members can provide their own opinions at <http://connect.ala.org/node/261211>.

Under old business there was another bylaws amendment to create an officer to replace the bylaws committee. The five-year plan was to sunset the committee and to have just a bylaws officer/coordinator who would be a voting member.

Under new business there was a discussion on the virtual Steering I meeting and that committees should focus on bringing government information to the ALA organization.

Membership Committee Meeting Summary

Sunday, January 22, 8:30-10am

Attendees: Stephen Woods, Jessica Torrance, Bill Teichert, Rachel Dobkin; Julia Frankosky Attending Virtually.

The Membership Committee discussed how GODORT can be more effective in outreach, recruitment and publicizing our events, resources and mission. Including:

- MidWinter Promotions and Materials: The Gov Doc Recipe cookies were a hit, and we looked forward to the Happy Hour.

- Whether the role of the committee is to serve our members—foster community and develop leadership within the organization—or is it to connect with other librarians, library groups and allies.
- Whether the present and proposed GODORT organizational structure is suited to current and emerging trends in Gov Docs and Gov Info Librarianship. Establishing an organization-wide outreach &

marketing strategy (rather than leave each committee to work alone) might be more effective. Midwinter Networking: Other sessions attended. Potential civic engagement partnerships with EveryLibrary, Libraries Foster Community Engagement MIG and Washington Office. Would the Trump Administration offer new advocacy opportunities and responsibilities?

Notice to GODORT Membership

Vote to Amend the GODORT Bylaws

General Membership Meeting, ALA Annual Conference

Sunday, June 25, 2017

At the GODORT General Membership meeting at the 2017 ALA Conference, the membership will be asked to vote on the following proposed additions (and amendments) to the current GODORT *Bylaws*. These would provide for a “Bylaws and Organization Coordinator.” This new officer would supplant the current Bylaws and Organization standing Committee and perform the current functions of the Committee, as defined in the GODORT *Bylaws* [Article XI. Amendments] and in Chapter 13 of the GODORT *Policies and Procedures Manual*. The underlined text will be added to Article IV (Officers), Section 1 and Section 8 [The current Section 8, which defines the GODORT Special Officers, will be re-numbered Section 9] and to Article VII (Executive Committee). Article IX (Policies and Procedures) and Article XI (Amendments), Sections 2 and 3 will need to be harmonized, to reflect substitution in the *Bylaws* of “Bylaws and Organization Coordinator” for references to the Bylaws Committee and Chair of the Bylaws Committee:

Article IV. OFFICERS

Section 1.

Officers of the Round Table are elected and shall be Chair, Assistant Chair/Chair-Elect, Immediate Past Chair, Secretary, Treasurer, GODORT Councilor, Publications Committee Chair, and Bylaws and Organization Coordinator. Terms of all elected officers shall be one year, unless otherwise specified in the *Bylaws*. Term of office shall

begin at the start of new business at the second Steering Committee meeting of the Annual Conference. The Treasurer shall take office September 1 and shall serve a two-year term. The Bylaws and Organization Coordinator shall serve a two-year term (with the option of a one-year term extension, at the discretion of the GODORT Chair and approval of the Steering Committee). The GODORT Councilor’s term of office is governed by the ALA Bylaws.

Section 8.

Bylaws and Organization Coordinator.

The Coordinator is responsible for maintenance of GODORT’s *Bylaws* and timely updating of the *Policies and Procedures Manual* (to reflect current practice). It is not the responsibility of this Coordinator to initiate *Bylaws* amendments or to draft revisions to the PPM, but rather to receive these from GODORT membership, or appropriate GODORT units, and perform any necessary administrative and editorial tasks.

Article VII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

This committee is composed of the Chair, the Assistant Chair/Chair-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, GODORT Councilor, Publications Committee Chair, the Immediate Past Chair, and the Bylaws and Organization Coordinator.

Article IX. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Operating policies and procedures of GODORT and its subunits are contained in the GODORT *Policies and Procedures Manual*. The PPM will

be maintained by the Bylaws and Organization Coordinator in consultation with other GODORT units, and is published on the GODORT website.

Article XI. AMENDMENTS

Section 2.

Proposals for revision may be sent by any member of the Steering Committee to the Bylaws and Organization Coordinator, which will review the proposed revision and report it to the Steering Committee.

...

Section 3.

Any personal member(s) may propose amendments with twenty-five supporting signatures. In order to obtain the supporting signature a proposed amendment may be published on the GODORT website with an accompanying form which supporters may sign and return to the Bylaws and Organization Coordinator. Upon receipt of a proposal with twenty-five supporting signatures from personal members, the Bylaws Coordinator will review and report on the language and compatibility of the proposal with other provisions in these *Bylaws* to the GODORT membership.

...

RATIONALE: The GODORT *Bylaws* [Article IV] provide for various “Officers,” who are elected by the GODORT membership (from among GODORT members nominated by the Nominating Committee). They serve as voting members of both the GODORT Executive Committee and Steering Committee during the entire term of their elective service.

The GODORT “Bylaws and Organization Coordinator” assumes responsibility for (1) managing the process by which the *Bylaws* are amended by vote of GODORT membership, (2) revising the text of the *Bylaws* and the *Policies and Procedures Manual*, as necessary, and (3) ascertaining whether a PPM change in one chapter necessitates a change in another part of the PPM and notifying the appropriate GODORT unit in these instances.

Modifications to the *Bylaws* and *PPM* originate with and are

approved by individual GODORT units (or the GODORT membership, as a whole, in the case of the *Bylaws*). It is the responsibility of the Bylaws and Organization Coordinator to perform certain administrative tasks, in the case of changes to the *Bylaws*, and to make necessary adjustments to the text of these documents and to oversee their harmony.

The Bylaws and Organization Coordinator may also, in consultation with the GODORT Chair, undertake annual “educational

sessions” concerning the *Bylaws* and the PPM, to better orient new/returning members of the GODORT Steering Committee as to the difference(s) between these two documents and the proper role of the Steering Committee, as outlined in the *Bylaws*, and the Committee’s accurate relationship to the PPM. The Coordinator may also convene, at his/her discretion, any necessary *ad hoc* Committee to address extensive *Bylaws* changes, which may arise.