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DttP

Documents to the People

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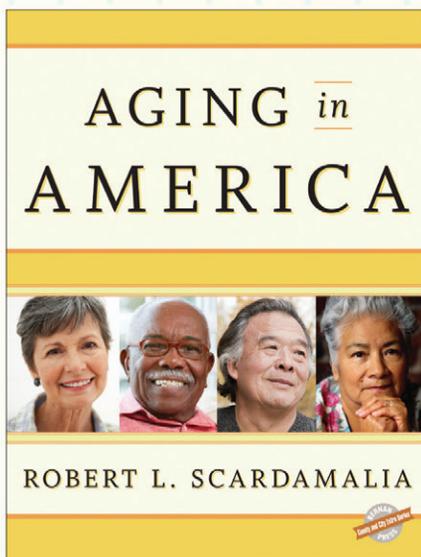
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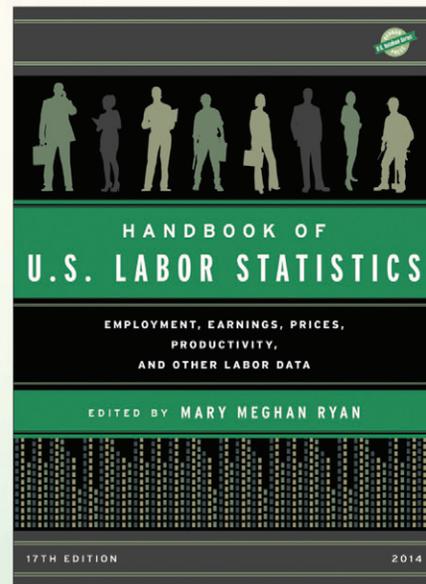
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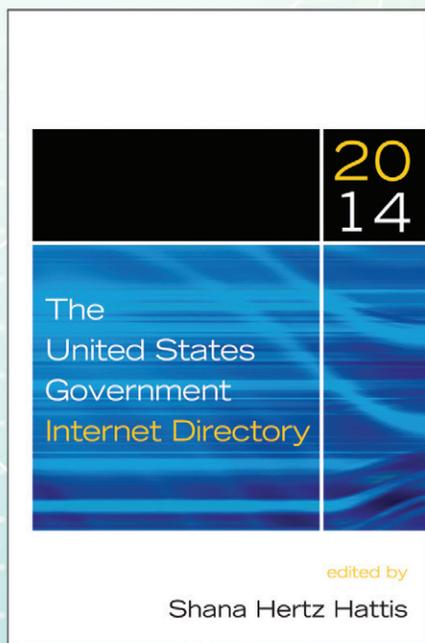
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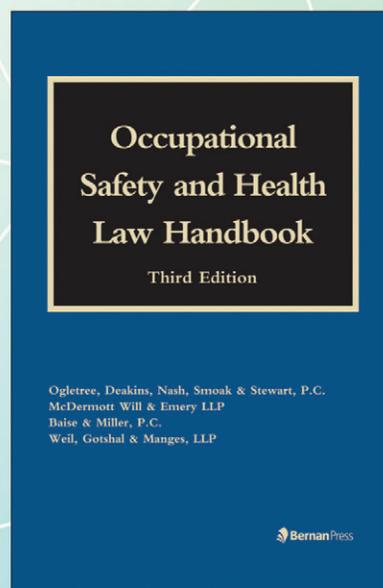
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DttP

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About the Cover:

"Hoover Dam on the Colorado River, May 1972" by Charles O'Rear. This photograph is part of the Environmental Protection Agency's DOCUMERICA program, which sought to document locations of environmental concern during the 1970s. This photo, and others from DOCUMERICA, are available from the National Archives at research.archives.gov/description/542493.

Editor's Corner

Welcome Back to Our Columnists

Elizabeth Psyck

As the very recently named co-editor of *Documents to the People*, I'd like to take this opportunity (my first Editor's Corner!) to introduce myself. I'm currently the government documents librarian at Grand Valley State University in Allendale, Michigan. I've been working with government documents since 2009 and serving on the *DttP* editorial board since 2011. If my name sounds familiar (since Psyck is the kind of a name that catches your eye), you might have seen one of the government documents related presentations I've done at ACRL or with GPO.

I'm going to make a government documents related confession that might shock some of you. Before I went to library school, I don't think I even knew that government documents/government information were a thing. (I should note at this point that my undergraduate institution was a depository, although the library I worked at was not.) Given what I studied as an undergraduate (political science and Russian), you would think I would have known about these resources, but they never came up in classes or in consultations with librarians. It wasn't until graduate school when I took a class on government information, that I became aware of the huge pool of information available. It was a revelation. I now promote government resources to anyone and everyone that they would be of use to, and especially to those who don't realize it's more than laws and congressional hearings.

One of the most exciting parts of working with government information is the breadth of information that falls under that

heading. Those of us who specialize in government information get the opportunity to work with publications from many different agencies that come in many different formats. What other job gives you the opportunity to answer questions about topographic maps (print or digital), motor vehicle fuel efficiency data, consumer health materials, and military history? Of course, those of us who have the phrase "government documents" or "government information" in our job title aren't the only ones using these resources. Librarians of all types rely on government information sources, even if they don't always realize it. If any of you have heard me speak about government information, you'll know that this is one of my passions. Government information is important for everyone to know about, not just government documents librarians. One of my grand goals is to some day convince everyone, not just librarians—literally everyone, to agree with me. It's just a matter of finding the right examples to demonstrate the worth.

The articles in this issue of *DttP* represent the diversity (and utility) of the information that falls under the heading of "government documents"—from a survey of research data services at federal libraries to a column highlighting Las Vegas tourist destinations with federal ties. Speaking of Las Vegas, I hope I'll get the opportunity to meet some of you this summer at ALA Annual in Las Vegas!

Elizabeth Psyck
DttP co-editor

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.

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Partnerships for the Future

Suzanne Sears

It is hard to believe that this is my fourth and final “From the Chair” column for *DttP*. Thanks to the time constraints of publishing, I am writing this column three months prior to the end of my term as ALA GODORT chair 2013–2014, however, you will be reading it after my term ends and Helen Sheehy has taken office. Like many before me, I wish that there had been more time to devote to my duties as GODORT chair. I am frustrated with my own personal time-constraints of my full-time job and family obligations that have sometimes interfered with the fulfillment of my chair duties. However, I do think we have made some steps forward in communicating some of our most important concerns and issues to other members of ALA. This is due to the hard work and dedication of all the members of GODORT, especially those who are serving on GODORT committees. In particular, I want to thank the GODORT Steering 2013–2014 members for the wonderful job they have done in moving GODORT forward.

Conducting the business of GODORT is a partnership of sorts between GODORT members, GODORT committees, and ALA committees—multiple groups working together to achieve a specified goal through mutual responsibility and cooperation. Partnerships are not a new concept to libraries in general. Many libraries have formed at least one partnership with community entities or leaders to collaborate on services. Libraries that are part of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) partner with the Government Printing Office (GPO) to provide no-fee permanent public access to government information. As I am writing this column, I am also attending sessions at the Texas Library Association Annual Conference. One of the sessions I attended was the “National Plan for the Transformation of the FDLP in the Digital Age” presented by Mary Alice Baish, Superintendent of Documents. The plan is full of opportunities for formal partnerships with the GPO and is extremely ambitious. Some of the highlights from the plan are as follows:

- All government information from 1789–present catalogued
- All government information from 1789–present discoverable and freely accessible
- All government information from 1789–present preserved (print, microfiche, tangible electronic, and digital)
- New roles and opportunities for Federal Depository Libraries

- Dependencies: funding, staffing, collaboration, partnerships, and Title 44 modernization

This plan will be further discussed at the Depository Library Council Meeting and Federal Depository Library Conference at the end of April 2014 that many of you will attend. While ambitious, I think it is obtainable. It will require institutions to join with GPO in formal partnerships to accomplish the desired outcomes. I am excited about the future this plan outlines and hope that the community stakeholders will take advantage of the partnership opportunities to move the FDLP toward these goals.

Earlier this week, I also got word that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between GPO and the University of North Texas (UNT) was signed. This MOU expands on previous partnerships between GPO and UNT. It ensures permanent no-fee public access to the government information in the UNT Digital Library. I am very pleased that we have been able to solidify and strengthen the work between my institution and GPO. We are also moving forward on plans to create a Government Information Connection Library in the center of campus. This library will contain our entire collection of government information as well as a Foundation Information Network collection and GIS services. The staff at this new library will be asked to partner with community organizations like the Denton Chamber of Commerce to collaborate on projects that will benefit the North Texas region.

At ALA Midwinter, GODORT Steering approved a motion from the GODORT Legislative Committee to create an Ad Hoc Committee consisting of representatives from the library community and commercial vendors to discuss ways to get funding for preservation of tangible and born digital documents. I am in the process of asking individuals to serve on this committee and hope that they will have some time to begin work prior to ALA Annual 2014. This partnership will hopefully result in some dynamic ideas on how to acquire the necessary resources to increase the amount of preservation quality digitization of government information and capturing of born digital documents.

These are just some examples of partnerships that already exist or are being formed. I believe that ALA GODORT is uniquely positioned to be a leader in encouraging the development of more partnerships to solidify the future of permanent no-fee public access to all forms of government information.

Federal Documents Focus

Federal Foundations of Las Vegas

Lucia Orlando and Rebecca Hyde

Las Vegas immediately conjures thoughts of flashy bright lights, plush resorts, gambling, glitzy late-night entertainment, and posh restaurants, with an undercurrent of vice and shady characters. While it's well known the city caters to gambling and entertainment, the federal government's influence on the development of the city and region is frequently overlooked. Spending from government programs played a major role in the development of the town from its early days as a train stop to its modern incarnation as a tourist mecca.¹ There is so much to see and experience in Las Vegas, but maybe a few of the attractions mentioned here will help you travel off the beaten path and infuse a little bit of government related history into your stay. Most hotels provide information about transportation to sites outside the Strip; be sure to look into options. Note for Readers: The authors are not located in Las Vegas and have not had the opportunity to visit every site mentioned in this column. None of these locations are in "bad areas" of town, but please remember to use common sense and listen to your instincts. Don't walk anywhere alone or where you feel uncomfortable, especially at night.

Early Federal Influence

Las Vegas initially sprouted up in 1854–55 as a Mormon Fort alongside a congressionally established mail route and military road.² Seen as the gateway to southern California, its location and availability of water from underground aquifers made it the ideal site for a rail yard. The town flourished as a rest stop for the railroad, later seeking to cater year-round to travelers and attract tourists by adding hotels and amenities.³ The Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort is on the site of a Nevada State Park at the far north end of the Strip. A small part of the original fort still stands, and the remainder is a reconstruction from historical records. Prior to becoming part of the state park, the building was used as a testing lab and office for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in the 1930s. The park and visitor center are open year round, Tuesday through Saturday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (1.usa.gov/1et6Wuc).

The New Deal and a New Dam

The Great Depression presented a challenge in efforts to develop

and attract tourism and industry to the area.⁴ However, funding from the New Deal channeled spending into much needed infrastructure projects like schools, roads, parks, and government buildings. These projects were crucial to laying the foundation for further expansion of the city. While these efforts helped the city establish and maintain vital services, Las Vegas also received a significant boost from the Bureau of Reclamation's decision to locate Hoover Dam twenty-five miles to the southeast.⁵ Las Vegas officials spent years encouraging the Nevada legislature to legalize gambling. Their efforts finally paid off when the legislature signed it into law in February 1931, a month before construction started in earnest on the dam.⁶ The strategy worked. Providing entertainment for the construction workers and their families helped Las Vegas thrive during the Depression.⁷

The construction of Hoover Dam commenced under the supervision of the Bureau of Reclamation in 1931. It quickly became known as a modern marvel of engineering, capable of holding back the Colorado River, generating hydroelectric power, and providing water to Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming (www.usbr.gov/lc/hooverdam). After construction was completed in 1935, Las Vegas refocused efforts on attracting tourists. The Hoover Dam along with Lake Mead, named in honor of Reclamation Commissioner Elwood Mead, attracted tourists, boaters, and outdoor enthusiasts who conveniently passed through Las Vegas on the way to the dam (www.usbr.gov/lc/hooverdam).

The Hoover Dam visitor center is open daily all year except for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Thirty-minute tours of the power plant are offered daily with tickets available for purchase online (on.doi.gov/1kqHZUZ). Tickets for the hour long tour of the dam and power plant are available on first-come, first-served basis at the visitor center. Be sure to ask at your hotel for information about tour bus packages if you prefer to leave the driving to someone else.

Department of Defense

After the dam workers left, the advent of World War II presented Las Vegas with a way to diversify the local economy. The vast open landscape, almost year-round sun, inland location, and proximity to an airport made Las Vegas an attractive location for the Army Gunnery School, now known as Nellis Air Force Base.⁸ This spurred creation of a new defense economy in the desert. Chief among these occurred in 1950 when the Atomic Energy Commission established "Camp Mercury" as the primary base for nuclear testing on part of Nellis Air Force Base. Early fears about radiation exposure were reduced after the head of Los Alamos Test Division paid a personal visit to address worried citizens.⁹ Today, the National Atomic Testing Museum

(www.nationalatomictestingmuseum.org) provides educational displays about the science and technology behind atomic testing along with historical exhibits documenting the Cold War Era.

The museum is located on the grounds of the Desert Research Institute (www.dri.edu), approximately two miles from the Strip. Open daily Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and noon to 5 p.m. on Sundays, visitors can experience a simulated bomb blast in the on-site theater, as well as learn how to survive a nuclear explosion. If you leave the Atomic Testing Museum wanting more, consider signing up for the monthly tours of the Nevada National Security Site, including the “Camp Mercury” nuclear testing site (1.usa.gov/1iBQIM2). As of this writing, the tours are full through November 2014, so remember this popular tour next time you plan to visit Las Vegas and book your spot early!

The Mob

Gangsters with their ready supply of cash to lend casino developers and managers slowly took control of a number of casinos throughout the state of Nevada starting in the 1940s.¹⁰ Mob influence in gambling along with their other criminal activities were launched into public view when Democratic Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee held a series of highly publicized hearings about organized crime across the country, including two days of testimony in Las Vegas. The hearings resulted in a Senate Report documenting mob activities including gambling, prostitution, and casino management. The Senate report put it bluntly, stating “. . . the \$2 horse bettor and the 5-cent numbers player are not only suckers because they are gambling against hopeless odds, but they also provide the moneys which enable underworld characters to undermine our institutions.”¹¹

It took years of focused effort on the part of the FBI to break organized crime’s grip on both the city and nation. The Mob Museum, designed by the same team as the International Spy Museum in Washington D.C., chronicles the battles waged on both sides through interactive exhibits, displays and theater presentations. The museum itself is housed in the former US Courthouse and Post Office. Incidentally, the second floor courtroom was the actual location of the Kefauver hearings (the mobmuseum.org).

If you are curious about famous entertainers who encountered the Mob be sure to take a look at the FBI’s FOIA site, archived by NARA. Files include Sammy Davis Jr., which documents kidnapping allegations against mobsters in Las Vegas. He was held briefly and released after he was strongly advised to drop his plans to marry actress Kim Novak (1.usa.gov/1lymTEb). A much longer file for Frank Sinatra is also archived on the site

(1.usa.gov/1gozK7w).

Water Woes

Moving into the present day, western states are experiencing a severe drought with Las Vegas’s desert climate compounding the lack of precipitation. Las Vegas water is managed by the Southern Nevada Water Authority, which oversees deposits of reclaimed water into Lake Mead and is allowed to draw an equal amount of water in return. The Water Authority is one of the most proactive water resource conservation districts in the United States.¹² They declared drought conditions ten years ago and instituted a comprehensive plan that includes a number of permanent drought restrictions and programs to reduce water use. For example, the agency created a program that offers residents funding for every square foot of existing property converted to xeriscape (www.snwa.com), and currently prohibit installation of new front lawns, while confining back and side lawns to no more than 50 percent of the total landscape. Outdoor fountains and water features are also restricted, although exceptions are granted for resort hotels (casinos) or other commercial entities who submit a plan for offsetting use. Golf courses must also adhere to a water budget comprised of potable, raw, or reclaimed water (www.snwa.com/consv/restrictions.html). These incentives and regulations have significantly reduced landscape irrigation and outdoor water use (www.snwa.com). Please be a considerate guest and do your part to reduce water use by taking short showers and running sink taps in your hotel room as little as possible.

Conclusion

Las Vegas has an enduring reputation as a playground for adults looking for fun and excitement. This didn’t happen overnight; it took decades for the city to transform itself into the popular destination synonymous with enjoyment and illusion we see today. As you look around the city during ALA Annual, or on your next visit, know that each iteration of the city’s development owes its success to hard work, ingenuity, and a generous amount of federal spending.

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 10. *Ibid.*, 119.
 11. *Third Interim Report of the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce Pursuant to S.Res. 202 (81st Congress). A Resolution to Investigate Gambling and Racketeering Activities. May 1 (legislative Day, April 17), 1951.* Senate Report. United States Serial Set Volume No. 11491, Session Vol. No. 6, 82nd Congress, 1st Session, S. Rpt. 307, 2.
 12. Brent M. Haddad, discussion regarding water sources for Las Vegas, Nevada, interview, March 12, 2014. Professor Haddad is a professor of environmental studies and director of the Center for Integrated Water Research at the University of California Santa Cruz.

***DttP* Student Papers Issue**

The student papers issue of *DttP* is designed to showcase the talents and interests of current library school students. Papers should focus on substantive issues in government information at all levels of government (local, state, federal, international) librarianship, including:

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

Papers must be nominated and forwarded by a faculty member.

Required length: 2,000–3,000 words.

Please see our style guidelines at: wikis.ala.org/godort/images/b/b8/Instructionsforauthors.pdf

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Selected papers will be printed in Volume 42, Issue #4, Winter 2014.

If you are teaching a government information course or know someone who is, please contact:

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Duplication of Serial Set Publications in the American State Papers

An Annotated Inventory Part II

August A. Imholtz Jr., Daniel C. Draper, and Alicia Conrardy

In the second part of this two-part article we initially summarize very briefly the facts presented in the first part (*DttP* 41.3), then discuss the purported procedures for selection of the items to be included in *American State Papers* (ASP), place the printing of the ASP in the Buchanan era scandals, offer examples of ASP-Serial Set duplicates from the remaining five larger classes of ASP not covered in part I, tabulate the extent of ASP duplication of Serial Set documents and reports, and hazard some suggestions on how this strange state of affairs may have come to pass.

I. We reviewed in part I the rationale for the initial compilation and printing of ASP volumes 1–27, the numbering and organization of the ASP publications into ten classes, and the role of General William Hickey of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate as the *de facto*, if not *in nomine*, editor of all 38 volumes.

There are some 6,354 publications (i.e., 6,326 if one excludes the front matter, indexes of the volumes, etc.) in the Readex digital ASP but only two-fifths of them antedate the Serial Set, which begins with the 15th Congress. Some 2,592 publications date from the first fourteen Congresses; the other three-fifths (i.e., 3,734 publications excluding the extraneous material listed above) overlap chronologically with the *Serial Set* from December 1817 up to, at least in the Military Affairs class, 1838.

In the five smallest of the ten classes of ASP publications, which were covered in Part I of this article, the amount of duplication of those publications from the 15th Congress

through the final Congress of each class already printed in the US Congressional Serial Set, i.e. 426 out of 577 publications or some 74 percent, is in our opinion quite surprisingly high (see full list of duplication figures by class in Section V). Minor editorial differences and occasional reformatting in the reprinted Serial Set items were also discussed.

II. The rules governing the preparation of the continuation of the ASP volumes were presented in *Compilation and publication of the American State Papers*. January 29, 1859 (H.Misc.Doc. 39, 35th Cong., 2nd Sess.). Legal authority for continuing, and therefore expanding, the ASP publications derived from the 19th section of the June 12, 1858, “Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending 30th of June, 1859.”

The material itself to be included in the additional ASP volumes, and this is very important, is said to consist of “either original manuscript from the files of the two houses *or printed documents*. Accompanying the copy sent will be an abstract or copy of the heading of every document, with numbers corresponding with the numbers placed with red ink, on the documents to be printed. Title pages that may accompany printed session documents are to be omitted, the only title for each document being that to be found on the abstract. The numbering and paging of these, as documents of the different sessions when printed, are, of course, to be omitted—as each document will have a new number as stated, and new paging . . .” (p. 7).

For bibliographic control and selection of the items to be printed in the second half of the ASP project, according to William Hickey, Chief Clerk of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and John F. Carter, Chief Clerk of the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives: "It was necessary that accurate and complete lists of all important documents communicated to the two houses of Congress should be made from the *Journals* of the two houses, by persons of experience and intelligence in the offices of secretary and clerk, respectively . . ." These abstracts or lists were claimed to embrace

- All messages from the President of the United States.
- All reports from the several executive departments and offices or bureaux of the government.
- All communications from State legislatures or territorial governments.
- All reports of committees made in either house or Congress, embracing the views of minorities. All important documents submitted in either House relating to the public affairs or business. Memorials, remonstrances, or statements upon general public subjects and not confined to private claims, unless connected with international or general subjects.
- Miscellaneous documents or papers not embraced under either of the preceding heads where the matter or subject treated of may be of a general public character.

"In general," the authors conclude, "the annual messages from the President, and reports from the executive departments, embracing accounts of all the operations of the government during the year, and containing much tabular' and other matter containing statistical information, will be taken in this collection. Other papers and documents coming from the same sources, on special subjects, will be judged of according to their nature and value" (p. 9).

Those guidelines, however, were scarcely ever consistently followed. From 1817–1838 there are over 700 presidential messages and communications in the Serial Set but fewer than 100 in ASP. Likewise the number of reports from the executive departments and bureaux number more than 13,000 for that time period, i.e., four times the total number of ASP publications for 1817-1838. As for minority reports, there are fewer than fifty in ASP and more than 200 in the Serial Set for that period. Finally, numerous private claims and public land memorials in ASP are precisely that, publications of a strictly private relief nature.

And in regard to the statement that "Memorials, remonstrances, or statements upon general public subjects and not

confined to private claims, unless connected with international or general subjects," a few facts should perhaps be pointed out. From a random selection of twenty reports¹ reprinted in ASP on private relief bills out of the more than a thousand private relief reprinted reports, thirteen of those reports in fact reported no bill at all and if a bill is not reported and passed, its report is unlikely to be cited as a precedent. Of the seven reports actually reporting a bill, only six, based on Lexis searches, were ever in fact cited as a reference or precedent in the 19th century. The claims, public lands petitions, and other memorials are almost always private and indeed it would have required some deep insight, at best, to foresee in the years 1858-1861 which, if any, of those private relief items would become precedents. Finally, few of the reprinted private relief reports are concerned with "international subjects."

III. During the Buchanan administration there had been considerable lobbying for Gales and Seaton not only to reprint the first twenty-seven ASP volumes, but also to continue and expand the series. On March 3, 1857, Senator Judah Philip Benjamin introduced the following amendment to an appropriation bill: "That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives are hereby directed to continue the compilation of the Congressional document [sic] published by Congress under the name of 'American State Papers,' as in the same manner as the first series thereof; and the joint library committee are hereby directed to contract with the publishers of the first series of State Papers for the reprint of two thousand copies of the said first series, and twenty-five hundred copies of the continuation herein provided for (supplying such omissions in the first series as the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives may direct) . . ." (*Senate Journal*, 34th Cong., 3rd Sess. p. 347) The amendment was determined "not to be under the rules of the Senate."

A little more than a year later, in response to another proposal from Messrs. Gales and Seaton, the Joint Committee on the Library reported on May 29, 1858, in favor of extending the ASP series (H.Rpt. 502, 35th Cong., 1st Sess.). Mr. Pettit praised the quality of the first 27 ASP volumes, the necessity of classifying and indexing the public papers in order for them to be easily accessible, and, he continued:

The committee believe the continuation of this work from that time to the end of the present Congress a matter of great public importance. The

period from 1824 to the present time has been one of great national activity, energy and progress. . .

Much of this recent history is already difficult and obscure, because It exists only in the current documents of Congress, accumulated from year to year, much of which, from 1824 to 1841, is in manuscript only, and all of which, every year, is more perplexed and confused, and, with the utmost vigilance, at all times exposed to irreparable injury and loss. . .

From 1824 to 1841 a publication of a part only of the public documents was made. A judicious collection from these, and a publication of them, is true public economy. Congress permits itself to incur, each year, more expense for preserving its archives against loss by fire and other casualties than would be necessary for their more complete Preservation, by means of the press, in multiplying copies, to say nothing of the great public advantage resulting from their wider distribution.

The large number of printed and manuscript books and hundreds of manuscript files in which this valuable and necessary information⁴ is contained, the want of classification, by reason of preserving them in the order of time in which they have accumulated, the importance of separating what is useful and permanent from its disproportionate mess of matter of transient, local, or otherwise inconsiderable importance, involving no novelty of fact or principle, its arrangement in convenient divisions, bringing all kindred matter under its proper divisions, helps to convenient reference by indexes ; the importance by this means of securing the public records against hazard of loss or accident, the importance of a general knowledge of them by means of publication, and the necessary authority of Congress for the purpose, because these records are excluded from all other control ; such considerations have induced the committee to consider such a work of principal consequence, and they accordingly ask leave to report a bill. (p. 3).

Now it may be true that much, if not all, of the Congressional publications from 1817-1838 existed in manuscript but it must be stressed that almost 14,000 publications were printed in the Congressional Serial Set. There were almost

always annual indexes to the individual Serial Set volumes, although the classification and indexing of the ASP volumes is quite helpful. Occasionally Congress itself did issue cumulative indexes like the following one:

Index to the executive communications and reports of committees, made to the House of Representatives from December 3d, 1817, to March 3d, 1823, 15th, 16th, & 17th Congress: first, by a reference, in alphabetical order, to the executive reports, by the subject-matter thereof—second, by a reference to the same matter, arranged under the head of the department whence it came; to which is added, a reference to all other documents printed during the same period, by order of the House, and not of a character with the foregoing, under the head “miscellaneous.”

Finally, the Serial Set volumes were printed from 600 to more than 1,200 copies during the 1817–1838 period and many important Documents and Reports were authorized to be printed in additional print runs—often in the thousands. The papers, in other words, were not hidden away.

After the continuation of ASP was authorized and the printing was well under way, the brothers-in-law Joseph Gales and William Winston Seaton, who incidentally shared a common bank account, found themselves deeply involved in the wide-ranging Senate investigative hearing of May 31, 1860, into government printing, which was held by select committee appointed by virtue of the following resolution, adopted 24th January, 1860, “Resolved, that a select committee be appointed to inquire and report to the Senate whether \$41,000, or other sum or sums, were paid by the public printer . . .” (S.Rpt. 205, 36th Cong., 1st Sess.). The investigation principally focused on the alleged malfeasance of the former Superintendent of Public Printing, George W. Bowman, the fraudulent dealings in charges to the government for paper, irregularities in printing Post Office blanks, questionable sub-contracting of large printing jobs, and other abuses.

Despite the fact that “Gales and Seaton” appears on the title pages of the final twenty-one ASP volumes, the books were actually printed by Cornelius Wendell as the following excerpts show:

As illustrative of the loose manner in which Congress sometimes legislates on the subject of printing, and of the facility with which many of those who are most clamorous about the abuses of patronage and extravagant expenditures lose their zeal for economy when the interests of their political favorites are to be advanced,

the committee will invite the attention of the Senate to an expenditure of \$340,000, authorized by a section of the “ act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1859.” Towards the close of the session of 1858 this amendment was offered at a late hour. Its object was to authorize the continuation of the compilation of documents known as the “American State Papers.” Its introduction was opposed on the ground that it could not be entertained, as it was a violation of the 30th rule of the Senate, that no amendment making an appropriation should be received unless emanating from some select or standing committee. The objection was overruled on the flimsy pretext that, although the expenditure was authorized, yet as no appropriation was directly made, it was not in contravention of the rule. The compilation was directed to be made by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and they were directed to make a contract with Gales & Seaton for publishing the same, not to exceed two thousand copies in number, the prices or rates for the printing of the work not to, exceed those paid at present for the printing of the documents of Congress, including paper and binding, having regard to the quality and value of the materials used and the work done; that ‘the’ cost of the publication should not exceed \$340,000, and that not more than \$25,000 should be required for the purpose during the next fiscal year. These terms were stated in the debate not to be sufficiently remunerative, and doubts were intimated whether Messrs. Gales & Seaton would be willing to accept them. The section, however, was adopted, and, on a call of the yeas and nays, not a solitary vote of the Opposition party as recorded in the negative. The contract was made on June 30, 1858. On the same day Gales & Seaton made with Cornelius Wendell a contract by which he agreed to execute the work, furnishing all the materials, the profits to be divided equally between the parties, it being understood and agreed between the contracting parties that forty per cent. should be considered as the profits on the work, and that eighty cents of every dollar should be aid to Wendell for executing the said work, and for his share of the profits; thus leaving to Gales & Seaton a clear bonus of \$68,000 for a work respecting which they rendered no service and incurred no responsibility, for the work of compilation is performed by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of

Representatives. When the papers are prepared they are sent to Wendell’s printing office, and it does not appear that Gales & Seaton exercise any supervision of the work. No security was given either by Gales & Seaton or by Wendell for the performance of the contract. On the 18th September, 1858, Gales & Seaton obtained from Samuel Blatchford, a leading and active member of the Republican party in New York, and Edwin D. Morgan, now the Republican governor of the State of New York, an advance of \$30,000 on the moneys to be paid under the contract. If this work was not intended as a mere gratuity to political favorites, as the task of compilation was confided to the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, one of two alternatives would necessarily have been adopted: the work would have taken the ordinary course, and been performed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing, or, after proper advertisements, given to the lowest responsible bidder. The work would have been equally well done, and in either case with great saving to the government. (p. 7).

And in answer to questions of Mr. Wendell from Senator John Slidell in that same hearing, it again becomes clear who printed what:

By Mr. Slidell :

Question. You are printing for Gales & Seaton a certain work, the “ State Papers,” which were ordered by Congress. What number of volumes is it estimated that work will amount to?

Answer. I never have heard.

Question. When you entered into this contract with Gales & Seaton, had you not some understanding?

Answer. The contract was based on the amount appropriated.

Question. Did Gales & Seaton do any portion of that work themselves?

Answer. They did not. p. 19

In the many other exchanges interrogating the role of Gales & Seaton in government printing, nowhere did the Select

Committee come to realize that more than 70 percent of what was in the final twenty-one ASP volumes had already been printed in the Serial Set!

IV. In order to illustrate the apparent differences between publications that are the same, just a few examples of the brief bibliographic data for duplicated publications originally printed in the Serial Set and then reprinted in ASP from the five larger ASP classes not covered in Part I of this essay are listed below by ASP class, Congress-session numbers, date, publication numbers, and titles of the respective duplicates. Note the difference in titles in almost every case. For a discussion of the regular editorial changes made by the ASP editors to the previously printed Serial Set publications (including title changes, omission of redundant introductory remarks—especially in the Senate Documents, the citation of the names of senators and representatives, etc.), please see the discussion in Part I of this article.

Claims Class

(16-1) No. 498 Jan. 3, 1820. Houses burnt at Buffalo by the British, in 1813.

H.Rpt. 23 Jan. 3, 1820. Report of the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for the relief of Eli Hart.

(17-1) No. 577 Feb. 6. Damages on a protested bill of exchange. S.Doc. 36 Feb. 6, 1822. In Senate of the United States, February 6, 1822.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of James Weir, of Kentucky, with the accompanying documents, have considered the same, and report: That it appears, from the record of a suit in the Circuit Court of Fayette County, in Kentucky, between the Bank of Kentucky plaintiffs . . .

(17-2) No. 617. Feb. 4, 1823. Contract for repairing and building a wharf.

H.Rpt. 81 Feb. 4, 1823. Report of the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill from the Senate for the relief of Alexander Humphrey and Sylvester Humphrey.

Finance Class

(15-1) No. 519 Feb. 10, 1818. Remission of forfeiture.

H.Doc. 83 Feb. 10, 1818. Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the petition of Nathaniel Goddard, and others, formerly owners of the ship *Ariadne* and her

cargo, accompanied with a bill for the relief of the owners of the ship *Ariadne*, &c. &c.

(17-1) No. 624. Dec. 31, 1821. Exchange of stock.

H.Rpt. 6. Dec. 31, 1821. Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances.

(20-1) No. 865 Feb. 25, 1828. Drawback of duties where goods were not exported from a legal port.

H.Rpt. 161. Feb. 25, 1828. Wm. J. Quincy and Charles E. Quincy.

Military Affairs Class

(15-1) No. 161. Feb. 12, 1818. Pay of brevet officers.

H.Doc. 94. Feb. 12, 1818. Report of the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the amendment of the Senate, to the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1818.

(16-1) No. 176. Dec. 27, 1819. Complaints against the Military Academy at West Point.

H.Doc. 14. Dec. 27, 1819. Memorial of Nathaniel Hall Loring, and others, late cadets at the Military Academy, West Point.

(19-1) No. 298. Jan. 23, 1826. On the expediency of constructing fortifications at the entrance of Pensacola Bay.

H.Rpt. 46. Jan. 23, 1826. Fortifications—Pensacola Bay.

Naval Affairs Class

(20-1) No. 358. Mar. 14, 1828. On claim of an officer of the Navy to be indemnified or released from a judgment against him for capturing a supposed piratical vessel.

H.Rpt. 192 Mar. 14, 1828. Jesse Wilkinson.

(22-1) No. 480. May 4, 1832. Number and description of vessels-of-war which have arrived at and departed from each naval depot, number of men recruited at each station, and the number of vessels built and repaired at each Navy yard from 1815 to 1832.

H.Doc. 228. May 4, 1832. Navy United States. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of March last, in relation to the number of vessels of war which have arrived at each naval depot, the number of men recruited at each, the number of vessels built and repaired at each, the

length of time a rendezvous has been kept open at each, &c. (23-1) No. 544. Apr. 30, 1834. On a claim for the use of a patent for the manufacture of anchors for the Navy, upon an improved plan, securing increased strength and symmetry. H.Rpt. 428. Apr. 30, 1834. Tucker and Judge. (To accompany Bill H.R. No. 454.)

Public Lands Class

(16-1) No. 305. Dec. 14, 1819. Claim of the commissioners appointed by Georgia to examine certain lands on the Tennessee River.

H.Rpt. 2. Dec. 14, 1819. Report upon the claims of Thomas Carr, Andrew Jackson, and others, accompanied with a “Bill for the Benefit of Thomas Carr, and Others.” December, 14, 1819.

(23-1) No. 1229. Apr. 11, 1834. On claim to land in Alabama. H.Rpt. 408. Apr. 11, 1834. James Caulfield. (To accompany Bill H.R. No. 424.)

(24-2) No. 1588. Feb. 15, 1837. On a claim to land in Louisiana. S.Doc. 177. Feb. 15, 1837. Documents in relation to the claim of John Fletcher for the confirmation of his titles to land.

V. As noted above, many of the representations made by or on behalf of Gales and Seaton before Congress regarding the need for a continuation of the ASP and the methods by which the continued publication was proposed to proceed simply were not true. The papers did not exist only in manuscript, many were indeed printed and that ever increasing number does not include the many thousands of reprints of individual reports and documents in the national press, and the amount of duplication in ASP is clearly astounding as the following table demonstrates.

There is a 72.5 percent duplication rate between the 3,734 documents and reports within the ten ASP classes and the Serial Set. These publications comprise the last twenty-one ASP volumes printed from 1858 to 1861 and Serial Set items printed decades earlier. The findings are detailed in an accompanying table accessible through the GODORT Wiki (wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/DttP_Full_Text) and the Colorado State University Institutional Repository (digitool.library.colostate.edu/). The table contains full bibliographic detail for each of the 2,657 duplicates and provides annotations for any content differences between the matches.

Surely at least several questions arise in the case of this curious ASP matter. How could General William Hickey who had spent so many decades in the Office of the Secretary of the

ASP duplication of Serial Set publications

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
Claims	155 duplicates out of 267
Finance	301 duplicates out of 419
Military Affairs	504 duplicates out of 637
Naval Affairs	356 duplicates out of 495
Public Lands	917 duplicates out of 1339

Senate not have been aware of the massive duplication in the final ASP volumes? How could Gales and Seaton, who had produced the *Congressional Globe* and printed many other publications for Congress, have not been aware of the massive duplication in the final ASP volumes? And how could Wendell not have been aware of the amount of already printed material he was reprinting?

Joseph Gales died in 1860. Several months later on Sept. 21, 1860, a reporter for *The Boston Daily Advertiser* in writing of the Gales and Seaton partnership, concluded by citing the comment of Metellus Cimber in speaking of Cicero in Shakespeare’s *Julius Caesar* (Act I, Scene 2):

“If, therefore, to look back upon a long life not uselessly spent is what will give us peace at last, then will the even of their days be all that they could desire; and their ‘silver hairs,’ the most appropriate crown of true patriotism,

‘Will purchase them a good opinion, And buy men’s voices to commend their deeds.’”

Did Gales and Seaton, perhaps together with Congressional officials, at least in the case of the ASP, buy some men’s voices?

Reference

1. The ASP items selected were Claims nos. 401, 527, 571, 607, and 626; Military Affairs nos. 271, 438, 444, 435, and 572, and 604; Naval Affairs nos. 352, 358, 555, 617, and 644; and Public Lands nos. 652, 780, 1008, and 1477.

The Role of Federal Libraries and Federal Librarians in Research Data Services (RDS)

An Exploratory Study

Kimberly Douglass, Carol Tenopir, Ben Birch, Suzie Allard, Carol Hoover, Lisa Zolly, and Mike Frame

Abstract

This study explores the roles federal (government) libraries and librarians play in scientific (international) knowledge development within federal agencies and in the larger scientific enterprise. In particular, this research looks at libraries' and librarians' facilitation of scientific inquiry through the application of research data services (RDS). Currently, librarians' research and data consultation activities with administrators and researchers typically involve creating citations and finding datasets; less frequently, librarians are engaged in data management planning and other RDS activities. However, federal libraries and librarians have been identified as key stakeholders in collaborative science generally and specifically in scientific data cyberinfrastructures, such as the NSF-funded DataONE Project. "DataONE (Data Observation Network for Earth) enables science through cyberinfrastructure development for data storage, preservation, use, and reuse and by building a community of data literate researchers and information practitioners" (see dataone.org).

Introduction

This study explores the roles federal libraries and librarians play, through RDS, in scientific knowledge development. Research data services include ". . . data management planning, digital curation (selection, preservation, maintenance, and archiving), and metadata creation and conversion . . ." ¹ Such services can enhance the interoperability of data systems across and beyond agencies. ² This research grows out of the NSF-funded DataONE (Data Observation Network for Earth) project, which enables

science through cyberinfrastructures for data storage, preservation, use, and reuse and through a community of data literate researchers and information practitioners (see dataone.org). ³

Literature Review

"Federal libraries provide research, scientific, and technical information [products] to support the varied missions of Federal agencies." ⁴ Such supports now include data management plans. To leverage the value that data assets hold for business, communities, and government agencies, the Obama Administration has directed "each Federal agency with over \$100 million in annual conduct of research and development expenditures to develop a plan to support increased public access to the results of research funded by the Federal Government." ⁵ "[The plan must reflect an] approach for optimizing search, archival, and dissemination features that encourages innovation in accessibility and interoperability." ⁶

Diverse science data are national assets that can help answer the complex scientific questions about the conditions that challenge society. ⁷ However, the vast amount of data made available through technological advances are paradoxically problematic, largely because lifecycle data management planning and activities across federal agencies remain spotty, ⁸ despite the availability of RDS in federal libraries. As this research explores how libraries and librarians use and can use RDS to help protect and leverage the value of data assets, the findings in this study hold implications for federal libraries' and librarians' roles in the emerging scientific paradigm.

Given the critical roles they play in the government information infrastructure, federal libraries and librarians could contribute to data planning and data management activities in ways that support a more cohesive scientific enterprise among federal government agencies and beyond. The librarians operating in these spaces have demonstrated the capacity to make data more discoverable across communities of practice. Various communities of practice, which include chemists and ecologists, for example, operate within science-based public agencies and share systems of learning and tacit knowledge.⁹ Federal librarians' capacity to understand and apply the tacit knowledge shared within communities of practice is related to librarians' "foundational" competencies, such as conflict management and the ability to work in teams. However, this capacity also relates to librarians' "functional" competencies, such as "interpret[ing], explain[ing], and apply[ing] digital data management plans."¹⁰ Developers of science data infrastructure have acknowledged the value that individuals with combinations of such competencies bring to RDS.¹¹

The following sections build upon the current understanding of federal libraries' and federal librarians' roles in RDS. The results describe library infrastructures, librarians' research activities, librarians' expertise, and librarians' attitudes toward their roles and toward support they receive from their respective libraries.

Methods

This study explores federal libraries' and librarians' roles in RDS and research activity. A federal library survey asked questions about library policies and activities. A federal librarian survey asked questions about the attitudes and beliefs of individual librarians and their respective libraries' policies and activities. More than one librarian from any given library could respond. Results from these instruments provide baseline data for more specialized research in the future.

Between July 2011 and February 2012, DataONE project members who are also federal employees distributed an invitation to participate in two different surveys targeted at two different groups: (1) library administrators who represent the federal library perspective and (2) librarians working in federal libraries. The invitation contained a link to the survey. Members of the Special Libraries Association Military Libraries Division (SLA-MLD) also distributed surveys to contacts on their mailing lists. A noteworthy challenge to the widest distribution of the survey invitation to federal libraries and librarians was the incomplete count of federal libraries. While the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK) directory contains over

1,000 entries, it does not list information for embassies, federal prisons, and other agencies for security reasons.¹²

Forty federal library administrators and 60 federal librarians responded to the survey. Since a conservative estimate of the number of federal libraries suggests low response rates to the libraries and librarians surveys, this study should be considered exploratory and indicative rather than definitive of the current state of RDS in federal libraries.

Survey Results & Analysis

Research, Reporting, & Regulatory Functions

RDS could impact decision making in both the executive and legislative branches. A majority of responding libraries and librarians, 90 percent (36 of 40) and 95 percent (57 of 60), respectively, operate within agencies that conduct research. Also, about 38 percent (15 of 39) of responding libraries and 32 percent (19 of 59) of responding librarians operate in agencies that have regulatory responsibilities. Finally, 65 percent (26 of 40) of the responding libraries and about 74 percent (43 of 58) of responding librarians operate in agencies that inform policy makers, including Congress.

Subject Disciplines

The primary subject discipline of responding libraries varies, with most focusing on social, behavioral and economic sciences (26 percent, 7 of 27), followed by biological sciences (22 percent, 6 of 27) and engineering (19 percent, 5 of 27). Federal librarians reported the biological sciences as the most common disciplines they serve (35 percent, 11 of 31); followed by social, behavioral and economic sciences (19 percent, 6 of 31); and geosciences (16 percent, 5 of 31).

Attitudes and Opinions

Responding librarians believe that management of the data collected by their agencies is critical to the fulfillment of their agencies' missions and research agendas (95 percent, 35 of 37). Librarians believe that lost data/datasets jeopardize future scholarship (89 percent, 33 of 37) and over three-fourths (78 percent, 28 of 36) believe that RDS will increase their agencies' visibility and broaden the impact of their agencies' research agendas. Similarly, three-fourths of librarians (75 percent, 27 of 36) believe that libraries are the best entities to provide RDS. Also, librarians believe that federal libraries' involvement in RDS will increase the libraries' prestige (81 percent, 29 of 36).

Motivations for RDS

There is no one clear motivator for the responding librarians'

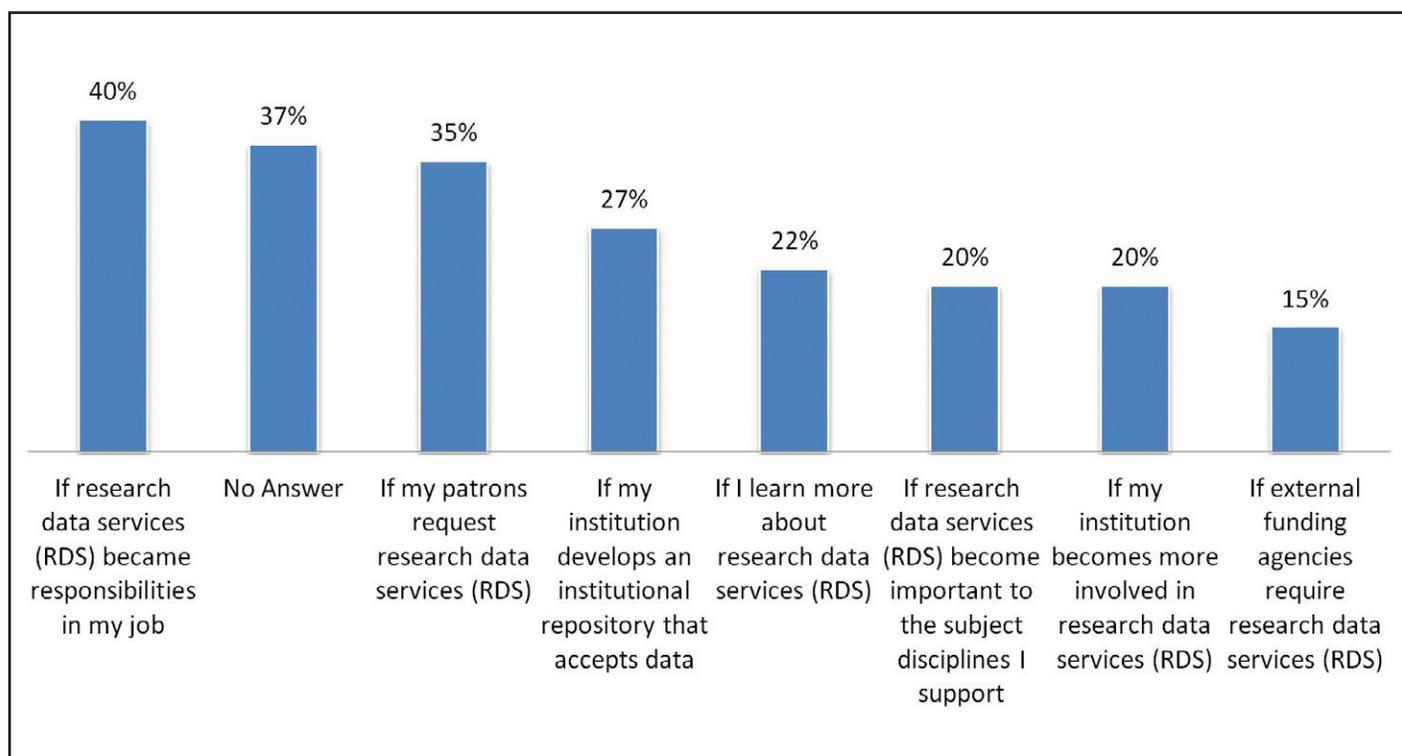


Figure 1. Federal Librarians: Motivations for Becoming Involved in RDS (n=40)

involvement in RDS. Librarians expressed that RDS are important both to their subject disciplines (26 percent, 9 of 34) and professional interests in RDS. Twenty-four percent (8 of 34) of responding librarians indicated that that RDS are among their primary job responsibilities. More specifically, 18 percent (six of 34) indicated that their jobs include facilitating patrons' data contributions to their institutional repositories, metadata creation (for patrons), metadata training (of patrons), and metadata management (for patrons).

Those librarians not currently involved with RDS would likely become involved if RDS became responsibilities in their jobs (40 percent, 16 of 40) and if their patrons were to request RDS (35 percent, 14 of 40) (see figure 1). Results from a corresponding survey of librarians identify these as the two strongest motivators for librarians to provide RDS.¹³ Notably, in response to our survey, 85 percent of responding federal librarians (62 percent, 24 of 39 strongly agree and 23 percent, 9 of 39 somewhat agree) believe that their patrons need RDS. However, fewer (61 percent, 23 of 38) librarians said that their patrons actually request RDS (37 percent, 14 of 38, strongly agree and 24 percent, nine of 38, somewhat agree).

RDS Capacity

Fifty-four percent (21 of 39) of responding librarians reported that RDS are priorities at their libraries. Fifty percent (20 of

40) of responding librarians agree that they have sufficient time to provide RDS for their patrons, while 30 percent (12 of 40) disagree. However, only 38 percent (15 of 39) of the responding librarians believe that their respective libraries have sufficient technical infrastructure and only 31 percent (12 of 39) believe that RDS are adequately funded in their respective libraries. From the institutional perspective, a minority of responding libraries either reassigned (32 percent, 10 of 31) or plan to reassign existing staff (19 percent, 6 of 31) to handle RDS. Only five have hired or plan to hire staff specifically to support RDS.

A majority of federal librarians surveyed possess the professional skills to provide RDS. About three-quarters (76 percent, 31 of 40) have the subject expertise needed to provide RDS to their patrons. Also, they are confident in their specific RDS skills, knowledge, and training (75 percent, 30 of 40). In addition, 75 percent (30 of 40) have opportunities for further skills development. From the institutional perspective, about half (52 percent, 15 of 29) of the libraries surveyed provide opportunities for staff to develop RDS skills. Thirteen library directors provide support for staff to attend outside RDS conferences or workshops, and ten provide in-house staff workshops or presentations.

Data and Research Activities Libraries and Librarians

As shown in table 1, services that at least half of the responding

Table 1. Federal Libraries: Current Research Data Services (RDS) and Future Offerings

Data Services	Yes, Offers this Service	No, Will Offer in More than 24 Months	No, No Plans to Do So	n
Reference support for finding and citing data/datasets	76%	13%	10%	29
Instruction on finding, citing, or appropriately using data	60%	26%	13%	30
Consultation on locating available data or datasets	54%	18%	29%	28
Consulting with researchers, staff, or administrators on data and metadata standards	47%	16%	37%	30
Involved in either policy development or strategic planning related to RDS	46%	18%	32%	28
Creating web guides and finding aids for data / datasets / data repositories	43%	32%	25%	28
Providing technical support for RDS systems (e.g., a repository, access and discovery systems)	43%	25%	32%	28
Discussing with other professionals RDS on a semi-regular frequency	41%	22%	37%	27
Selection of data / datasets for repository	41%	23%	34%	29

*Percentages may not = 100

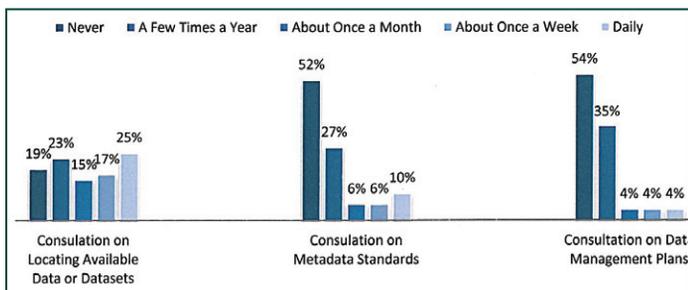


Figure 2. Federal Librarians: RDS Services with Researchers, Staff, or Administrators/Program Managers (n=52)

libraries offer or plan to offer are extensions of traditional library reference services. This result is similar to the results of another survey of academic libraries, which found traditional reference services were the most commonly offered types of RDS.¹⁴ Seventy-six percent (22 of 29) of our library respondents offer reference support for finding and citing data/data sets. Another 14 percent (four of 29) do not offer this service, but plan to do so. Notably, 37 percent (11 of 30) of responding libraries do not and have no plans to consult with researchers, staff, or administrators on data and metadata standards.

Librarians' responses to questions about reference services align with the responses (above) of libraries we surveyed. While 81 percent (42 of 52) of the responding librarians provide consultations on locating available datasets, at least a few times a year, figure 2 shows that over half (52 percent, 27 of 52 and 54 percent, 28 of 52, respectively) never provide consultation on metadata standards and on data management plans. Also, while the responding librarians offer reference support for finding and citing data/datasets, a majority have never engaged in

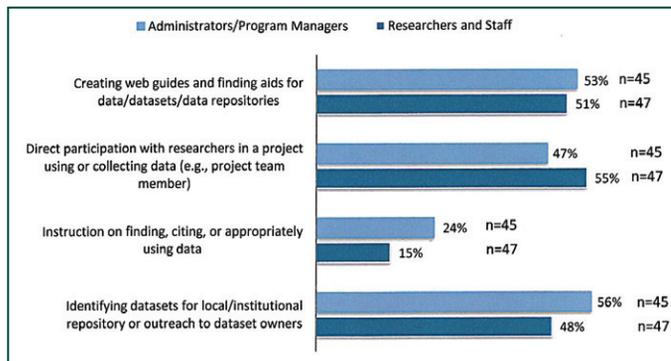


Figure 3. Librarians Who Never Perform RDS with Administrators/Program Managers and Researchers/Staff

the following activities: deaccession/selection of datasets from repositories (73 percent, 30 of 41), conversion of data/datasets for ingest (70 percent, 31 of 44), selection of data/datasets for repository (68 percent, 30 of 44), preparation of data/datasets for ingest (66 percent, 29 of 44), metadata conversion (e.g., interoperability or preservation) (65 percent, 28 of 43), meta-data creation (59 percent, 26 of 44), policy development related to RDS (55 percent, 24 of 44), or technical support for RDS (e.g., a repository; access and discovery systems) (52 percent, 22 of 42).

As shown in figure 3, about half of the responding librarians have never performed the following RDS with administrators/program managers or with researchers/staff: identifying datasets for local/institutional repository or outreach to dataset owners, creating web guides and finding aids for data/datasets/data repositories, or participating directly with researchers in a project using or collecting data (e.g., project team member).

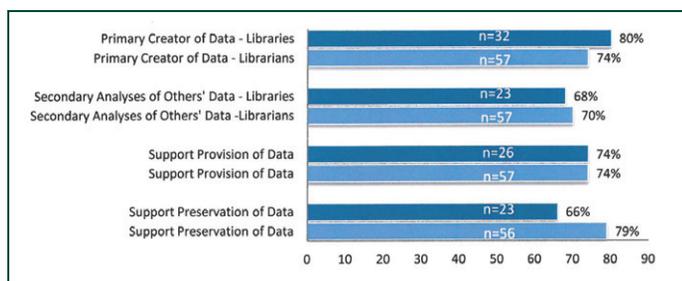


Figure 4. Federal Libraries/Librarians Data Activities

Agencies

Most of the responding libraries (80 percent, 32 of 40) and responding librarians (74 percent, 42 of 57) operate in agencies that are primary creators of data. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) aggregates “compliance and permit data for stationary sources of air pollution (such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities) regulated by EPA, state and local air pollution agencies” (epa.gov/enviro/facts/index.html). Sixty-eight percent (23 of 34) of responding library administrators and 70 percent (40 of 57) of responding librarians operate in agencies that perform secondary analyses of others’ data. Nearly three-quarters of responding library administrators (74 percent, 26 of 35) and responding librarians (74 percent, 42 of 57) indicated that their agencies support librarians’ data provision (see figure 4) and, 63 percent (22 of 35) of responding libraries and 57 percent (32 of 56) of responding librarians reported data provision is part of the agency’s core mission (see figure 5). However, despite a majority of the responding libraries’ and librarians’ agencies supporting the preservation of data, only 36 percent (12 of 33) of responding libraries and 41 percent (23 of 56) of responding librarians reported that data preservation is part of their agencies’ core missions.

A little more than half (55 percent, 16 of 29) of the responding libraries surveyed collaborate on RDS with other units within their agencies regarding RDS. The most frequent collaborators with libraries have been information technology units (38 percent, 6 of 16). Other collaborators are responsible for GIS records management, R&D, technical communications, asset management, and training and development. While collaborators operate in other agencies and libraries and are designated scientific and technical information managers, and national program staff, very few (7 percent, 2 of 28) of responding libraries collaborate with other agencies regarding RDS.

Given the number of responses to the library and librarian surveys, results are presented here only as descriptive statistics. However, the insights about RDS delivery gained here through descriptive statistics can serve as the bases for future

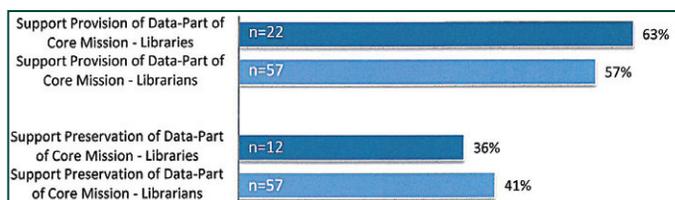


Figure 5. Federal Libraries/Librarians Data Activities - Part of Core Mission

examinations about relationships among federal libraries/librarians, their home agencies, and other agencies.

Conclusions

Both federal libraries and librarians identify federal libraries as the most technically and organizationally capable units for providing RDS within federal agencies. Also, federal librarians believe they are competent in RDS delivery, at least in part, because their respective libraries provide them with RDS training opportunities. However, libraries and librarians face funding, technical infrastructure, and organizational challenges in providing RDS. Library staffs’ research and data consultation activities with administrators and researchers at present most clearly involve creating citations and finding datasets, as library staff are mainly asked to perform traditional reference tasks rather than operate as research collaborators in the agencies’ research activities. Federal agencies might enhance their research, regulation, and reporting capacities by capitalizing upon existing library resources.

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2014 GODORT Reception and Awards Ceremony

The 2014 GODORT Reception and Awards Ceremony will be Sunday, June 29th, Goldfield Room, Lied Library at the University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV), 6:30-8:00PM.

This year's award winners will be recognized: Marie Concannon, Regional Librarian for Missouri, University of Missouri Libraries (Bernadine Abbott Hoduski Founders Award); Susan E. Tulis, Southern Illinois University (James Bennett Childs Award); Marianne Ryan, Northwestern University (News Bank/Readex GODORT/ALA Catharine J. Reynolds Research Grant); Andrea M. Morrison, Indiana University (ProQuest/GODORT/ALA Documents to the People Award); Stephanie L. Martin, student in the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (W. David Rozkuszka Scholarship).

The support of our generous sponsors is essential to our being able to honor the awards recipients. Please join us in thanking them by stopping by their booths in the exhibits hall during the conference!

- Bernan, East View Information Services, Gale-Cengage' LexisNexis Academic & Library Solutions' Marcive, Inc., OCLC, Paratext, ProQuest, Readex/NewsBank, Renouf Publishing Company, Dean Patricia Iannuzzi and the UNLV Libraries

Appendix A

Research Data Services (RDS) in Federal Libraries: Building an Understanding of Library Data Management Practices

Please answer each question below.

	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer
Does your agency conduct research?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your agency have a regulatory responsibility?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your agency inform policy makers, including Congress?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is your agency a primary creator of data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please answer each question below.

	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer
Is your agency a secondary analysis of others' data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your agency support the provision of data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is this part of the core mission?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your agency support the preservation of data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is this part of the core mission?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of the following RDS does your library currently do or plan to do in the future?

	Yes	No, but plan to within the next 12 months	No, but plan to within 13-24 months	No, but plan to do so in more than 24 months	No, and we currently have no plans to do so
Consulting with researchers, staff, or administrators on data management plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consulting with researchers, staff, or administrators on data and metadata standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creating or transforming metadata for data or datasets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outreach and collaboration with other research data services (RDS) either onsite or offsite	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selection of data / datasets for repository	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of the following RDS does your library currently do or plan to do in the future?

	Yes	No, but plan to within the next 12 months	No, but plan to within 13-24 months	No, but plan to do so in more than 24 months	No, and we currently have no plans to do so
Providing technical support for RDS systems (e.g., a repository, access and discovery systems)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reference support for finding and citing data/datasets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creating web guides and finding aids for data / datasets / data repositories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deaccessioning/deselection of data / datasets for repository	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of the following RDS does your library currently do or plan to do in the future?

	Yes	No, but plan to within the next 12 months	No, but plan to within 13-24 months	No, but plan to do so in more than 24 months	No, and we currently have no plans to do so
Preparing data / datasets for ingest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seeking datasets for repository and outreach to dataset owners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discussing with other professionals RDS on a semi-regular frequency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Involved in either policy development or strategic planning related to RDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of the following RDS does your library currently do or plan to do in the future?

	Yes	No, but plan to within the next 12 months	No, but plan to within 13-24 months	No, but plan to do so in more than 24 months	No, and we currently have no plans to do so
Consultation on locating available data or datasets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultation on metadata standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultation on data management plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creating web guides and finding aids for data / datasets / data repositories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of the following RDS does your library currently do or plan to do in the future?

	Yes	No, but plan to within the next 12 months	No, but plan to within 13-24 months	No, but plan to do so in more than 24 months	No, and we currently have no plans to do so
Direct participation with researchers in a project using or collecting data (e.g., project team member)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Instruction on finding, citing, or appropriately using data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identifying datasets for local/institutional repository or outreach to dataset owners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training co-workers on RDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Who in the library provides research data reference/consultation services to researchers?

<input type="checkbox"/> Individual discipline librarians/staff
<input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated data librarian(S)/specialists
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____

If your library is involved in any RDS, who in the library has primary leadership responsibility for plans and programs for RDS?

<input type="checkbox"/> A single individual is responsible
<input type="checkbox"/> A group/committee/team is responsible
<input type="checkbox"/> A department/unit is responsible
<input type="checkbox"/> A combination of the above or other: _____

Does your library have policies and/or procedures associated with RDS?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, please specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No

Does your library manage, or participate in managing technology infrastructure (e.g., data storage, tools for data analysis, virtual community support) that supports RDS?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, please specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No

How has your library developed staff capacity for RDS? (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Hired staff specifically to support RDS
<input type="checkbox"/> Reassigned existing staff
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning to hire staff
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning to reassign existing staff
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____

Has your library provided opportunities for staff to develop skills related to RDS?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

If yes, please check all that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/> In house staff workshops or presentations
<input type="checkbox"/> Support for staff to take courses related to RDS
<input type="checkbox"/> Support for staff to attend conferences or workshops elsewhere related to RDS
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____

Does your library collaborate with researchers to develop professionals with skills related to RDS?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

Does your library collaborate with other units in your agency regarding RDS?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify the collaborated unit): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No

Does your library collaborate with other agencies regarding RDS?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, please specify the agency): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No

What is the primary subject discipline of your library? (Please select only one)

<input type="checkbox"/> Biological Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer and Information Science and Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Geosciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematical and Physical Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences

What is the secondary subject discipline of your library? (Please check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Biological Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer and Information Science and Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Geosciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematical and Physical Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Education and Human Resources
<input type="checkbox"/> No answer

End of interview. Thank you for your participation.

Appendix B

Research Data Services (RDS) of Federal Librarians

Please answer each question below.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Does your agency conduct research?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your agency have a regulatory responsibility?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your agency inform policy makers, including Congress?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please answer each question below.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Is your agency a primary creator of data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is your agency a secondary analysis of others' data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your agency support the provision of data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please answer each question below.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Is this part of the core mission?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your agency support the preservation of data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is this part of the core mission?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you interact with with researchers, staff, or administrators/program managers in support of their research data services (RDS) as part of your regular job responsibilities?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, it is integral part of my job responsibilities
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I have occasional responsibilities
<input type="checkbox"/> No, it is not part of my responsibilities

How frequently do you perform the following research data services (RDS) with researchers, staff, or administrators/program managers?

	Never	A few times a year	About once a month	About once a week	Daily
Consultation on locating available data or datasets	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Consultation on metadata standards	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Consultation on data management plans	<input type="checkbox"/>				

How frequently do you perform the following research data services (RDS) with researchers and staff?

	Never	A few times a year	About once a month	About once a week	Daily
Creating web guides and finding aids for data / data sets / data repositories	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Direct participation with researchers in a project using or collecting data (e.g., project team member)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Instruction on finding, citing, or appropriately using data	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Identifying data sets for local/institutional repository or outreach to data set owners	<input type="checkbox"/>				

How frequently do you perform the following research data services (RDS) with administrators/program managers?

	Never	A few times a year	About once a month	About once a week	Daily
Creating web guides and finding aids for data / data sets / data repositories	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Direct participation with researchers in a project using or collecting data (e.g., project team member)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Instruction on finding, citing, or appropriately using data	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Identifying data sets for local/institutional repository or outreach to data set owners	<input type="checkbox"/>				

How frequently do you perform the following research data services (RDS) on data/data sets or systems?

	Never	A few times a year	About once a month	About once a week	Daily
Selection of data / data sets for repository	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Preparation of data / data sets for ingest	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Conversion of data/data sets for ingest	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Metadata creation	<input type="checkbox"/>				

How frequently do you perform the following research data services (RDS) on data/data sets or systems?

	Never	A few times a year	About once a month	About once a week	Daily
Metadata conversion (e.g. for interoperability or preservation)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Technical support for research data service (RDS) systems (e.g., a repository; access and discovery systems)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Deaccession/deselection of data / data sets from repository	<input type="checkbox"/>				

How frequently have you participated in the following research data services (RDS)?

	Never	A few times a year	About once a month	About once a week	Daily
Outreach and collaboration with other research data services (RDS) offsite	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Outreach and collaboration with other research data services (RDS) onsite	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Policy development related to research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>				

How frequently have you participated in the following research data services (RDS)?

	Never	A few times a year	About once a month	About once a week	Daily
Strategic planning related to research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Participation in informal discussion groups about research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Participation in working groups or other professional groups about research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Tell us how much you agree with each statement regarding your participation in research data services (RDS) using the following scale: strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I have the necessary skills, knowledge, training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have sufficient subject expertise (e.g., physical science; social science, etc.) to help my patrons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My job allows me sufficient time to provide research data services (RDS) for my patrons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have access to training in research data services (RDS) to meet patron's needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My library provides opportunities to develop skills related to research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tell us how much you agree with each statement regarding your participation in research data services (RDS) using the following scale: strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
My library supports me to take courses related to research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My library supports me to attend conferences or workshops elsewhere related to research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My library has adequate funding for research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My patrons need research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tell us how much you agree with each statement regarding your participation in research data services (RDS) using the following scale: strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
My patrons request research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My library has sufficient technical infrastructure to support research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research data services (RDS) are just as important as other activities that I provide for my patrons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research data services (RDS) are a priority at my library	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you are involved in research data services (RDS), what is the single most important motivation for your involvement? (Choose only the one most important answer)

<input type="checkbox"/> Research data services (RDS) are a primary responsibility in my job
<input type="checkbox"/> I have a professional interest in research data services (RDS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Research data services (RDS) are important to the subject disciplines I support
<input type="checkbox"/> My job includes facilitating data contributions to our institutional repository
<input type="checkbox"/> My job includes metadata creation, training, and/or management
<input type="checkbox"/> My research includes research data services (RDS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____

If you are involved in research data services (RDS), what are other motivations for your involvement? (Choose all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Research data services (RDS) are a primary responsibility in my job
<input type="checkbox"/> I have a professional interest in research data services (RDS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Research data services (RDS) are important to the subject disciplines I support
<input type="checkbox"/> My job includes facilitating data contributions to our institutional repository
<input type="checkbox"/> My job includes metadata creation, training, and/or management
<input type="checkbox"/> My research includes research data services (RDS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____

If you are not currently involved in research data services (RDS), what would most motivate you to do so? (Choose all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	If research data services (RDS) became a responsibility in my job
<input type="checkbox"/>	If I learn more about research data services (RDS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	If research data services (RDS) become important to the subject disciplines I support
<input type="checkbox"/>	If my institution becomes more involved in research data services (RDS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	If my institution develops an institutional repository that accepts data
<input type="checkbox"/>	If external funding agencies require research data services (RDS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	If my patrons request research data services (RDS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)

The following group of statements relates to your opinion on librarian involvement in research data services (RDS). Tell us how much you agree with each statement using the following scale: strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Libraries need to offer research data services (RDS) to remain relevant to the agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The library will see decreased funding if it does not offer research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Losing data / data sets jeopardizes future scholarship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Librarians should be stewards of all types of scholarship, including data sets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following group of statements relates to your opinion on librarian involvement in research data services (RDS). Tell us how much you agree with each statement using the following scale: strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Researchers at my agency will be at a competitive disadvantage for grants if the library does not provide research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing research data services (RDS) will increase the visibility and impact of our agency's research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research data services (RDS) are unnecessary for librarians to provide to their patrons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research data services (RDS) are a distraction from the library's core mission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following group of statements relates to your opinion on librarian involvement in research data services (RDS). Tell us how much you agree with each statement using the following scale: strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The library is the best-suited entity at my agency to provide research data services (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing research data services (RDS) increases a library's prestige	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Decentralized or departmental research data services (RDS) will result in suboptimal stewardship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What is your position/title in the library?

Please tell us about the post secondary degrees you earned, starting with the latest.

1. Your degree

<input type="checkbox"/> Associate
<input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor
<input type="checkbox"/> Masters
<input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate
<input type="checkbox"/> Other : _____

General subject

What year did you receive the degree?

Do you have any applicable certificates?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

General subject

What year did you receive the certificate?

What year were you born?

What is the primary subject discipline of your library? (Please select only one)

<input type="checkbox"/> Biological Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer and Information Science Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Geosciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematical and Physical Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Education and Human Resources

What is the secondary subject discipline of your library? (Please check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Biological Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer and Information Science Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Geosciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematical and Physical Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Education and Human Resources

Does the library have an institutional repository (a digital repository that collects, preserves and disseminates the scholarly output of a research institute)?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Not yet, but will in the next 12 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Not yet, but will in the next 2-5 years
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Do you have any other thoughts or comments about research data services (RDS)?

End of interview. Thank you for your participation.



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Promoting Electronic Government Documents

Part Four: Preservation

Scott Casper

In the previous three articles of this series, I have addressed an issue that all librarians promoting government documents face—how to adjust promotion to the electronic environment. This installment is somewhat different, dealing with the related issue of preserving our documents' electronic presence. In one sense, electronic preservation can seem like the dark flipside of electronic access—access may be different or even unreliable—but it is also an opportunity for government documents to stay involved and relevant. I discussed promoting electronic government documents when I had the honor of speaking at the University of Illinois at Springfield's 2012 conference, "On The Front Lines: Engaging Our Communities."

In 2006, the Depository Library Council's stated seven starting goals "for the library community and government information providers." Astute readers will notice that preservation was already much on the Council's mind.

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

Note in particular #3. Who is responsible for this preservation?

At the state level in Illinois, this is being done by the Electronic Documents of Illinois (EDI), previously known as Electronic Documents Initiative. "EDI is designed to accept digital objects created by a state organizational entity" and "All digital objects deposited with EDI must be associated with metadata."² In short, the State Library is partnering with other state agencies to make digital copies of their documents both available and preserved online. None of these state agencies are under any requirement to participate. Levels of participation can vary greatly from agency to agency. The Secretary of State's office, as one can imagine, shares a lot with its sister agency; the Illinois criminal justice information authority, the Illinois Board of Higher Education, and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency are further examples of strong partners. Unfortunately, even with large pushes to retroactively digitize historic documents, as the Illinois EPA is doing, they won't get everything. At the federal level, digitization is one of the main priorities of the Federal Digital System (FDsys), the Government Printing Office's replacement for GPO Access. In the ultimate act of promotion of electronic government documents, they changed their name to include "digital." GPO is working on new projects all the time, for example digitizing US Statutes at Large, going back to 1951. They also partner with other agencies to expand what is available from their collections, including education reports from ERIC. In total, there are 34 collections of

digitized materials on their website of both current and retroactively scanned documents.³

Yet, for all this work on both the state and federal levels, they will likely never have everything digitized on their own. This is where government documents depositories can step in. Chicago State University, for example has the Calumet Environmental Resource Center (CERC), an organization of local groups interested in preservation in the Calumet region. It's a big region and a big organization, with thirty-four local groups. The university hosts CERC's website and makes available a digital archive of hundreds of documents, both by these local groups, but also by state and local government.⁴ The benefit of archiving their own digital documents is the ability to set their own boundaries for inclusion. Their collection contains both local documents, such as forest preserve district documents, and state documents, including Department of Natural Resources documents, from both the Illinois and Indiana departments.⁵ The amount of intergovernmental cooperation it would take to build such an archive could scarcely happen without a library stepping forward to collect it.

The GPO Digitization Registry project creates "a place for libraries and other institutions to post entries with a link to content they have digitized and made available on their websites."⁶ The registry is an excellent opportunity to both showcase local digitization projects and to promote coordination between them. Given that there are 1,188 federal depository libraries in the United States,⁷ it seems incredulous that there are only sixty projects listed in the registry. Some known digitization projects, like CERC, are simply not on the list.⁸

For any library considering any sort of digitization project, government documents is a relatively easy route to go because they—in most cases—completely skirt all issues of copyright. Further, most libraries do have *something* in their possession that would count as a government document, and probably that rarer of animals, the local government document. Maybe the board meeting minutes from one's hometown? The newsletter from one's local school district? The annual report of the college? If the town, the school, or the college is not scanning these documents, or has an incomplete archive, and the library can help, then collaboration of some sort seems it would be a given.

If the idea of creating a digitization project from scratch is too daunting, there is The Internet Archive, available online. "Anyone can contribute to the collection" through their create page. "There are no hosting fees or infrastructure costs on your end, except for the" time and labor of "scanning of the document."⁹

For a library that wants a digital archive separate from the Internet Archive site, one can still use their technology through their Archive-It site. Archive-It "allows any subscriber"—this

one is not a free service, nor a cheap one—"to collect, catalog, and manage collections of archived content with 24/7 access and full text search available for their use as well as their patrons."¹⁰

So far this article has only addressed the issue of items born electronically. The opposing issue is what to do when electronic resources "die"? One example of this that has been much on the collective minds of depository librarians would be *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. Congress had slashed the Census Bureau's budget to the point where highly valuable products such as this had to be discontinued. Every librarian has surely used, loved, and now mourns the *Statistical Abstract*. The question became how to replace it.

There is no doubt that, in a post-statistical abstract world, librarians would have to know their online sources better than ever. They would have to know what is on FedStat.gov, for example, and what is not. But the very absence of the paper version, sadly, itself promotes electronic government documents. Or perhaps it would be better to say, it forces librarians to make a better case for the electronic versions.

The happy postscript to the statistical abstract issue may be the continuation of this title after all. Proquest and Bernan Press will be reviving this as a commercial work. Will it be the same, or as good? Only time will tell. But similar questions await everything that exists electronically. Will it stay the same? Will it disappear? What if budget cuts or a change in administration doom USASpending.gov, or Data.gov, or Recovery.gov? These are questions for which there are no answers, though the debate continues, in organizations like ALA. The debate has led to some resolutions, such as the 2012 ALA Midwinter Meeting Resolution on the Loss of Crucial Government Information¹¹ and an effort to save legacy government technical reports.¹²

Meanwhile, we can all keep promoting these online sources. At least for now, we are gaining much more online than we are losing. Which starting goals are we accomplishing by doing so? Number 2—"access to information in appropriate formats"—is an issue partially resolved by migrating from storage containers that run the risk of becoming antiquated and unsupported (floppy disks, zip drives) or just unpopular (microfiche) to being preserved online. Number 3—"ensuring continuing access"—is almost assured by the move to online (though the prevalence of PDF files today will require PDF file readers to always be available). The government documents community works to make sure GPO has cataloged and provided PURLs for all electronic documents, alerting them about fugitive documents that slip through the cracks in the system. On a smaller scale, the same thing is going on at the state level with EDI. And encouraging multiple digitization efforts creates redundancies and redundancies help make sure content is always preserved.

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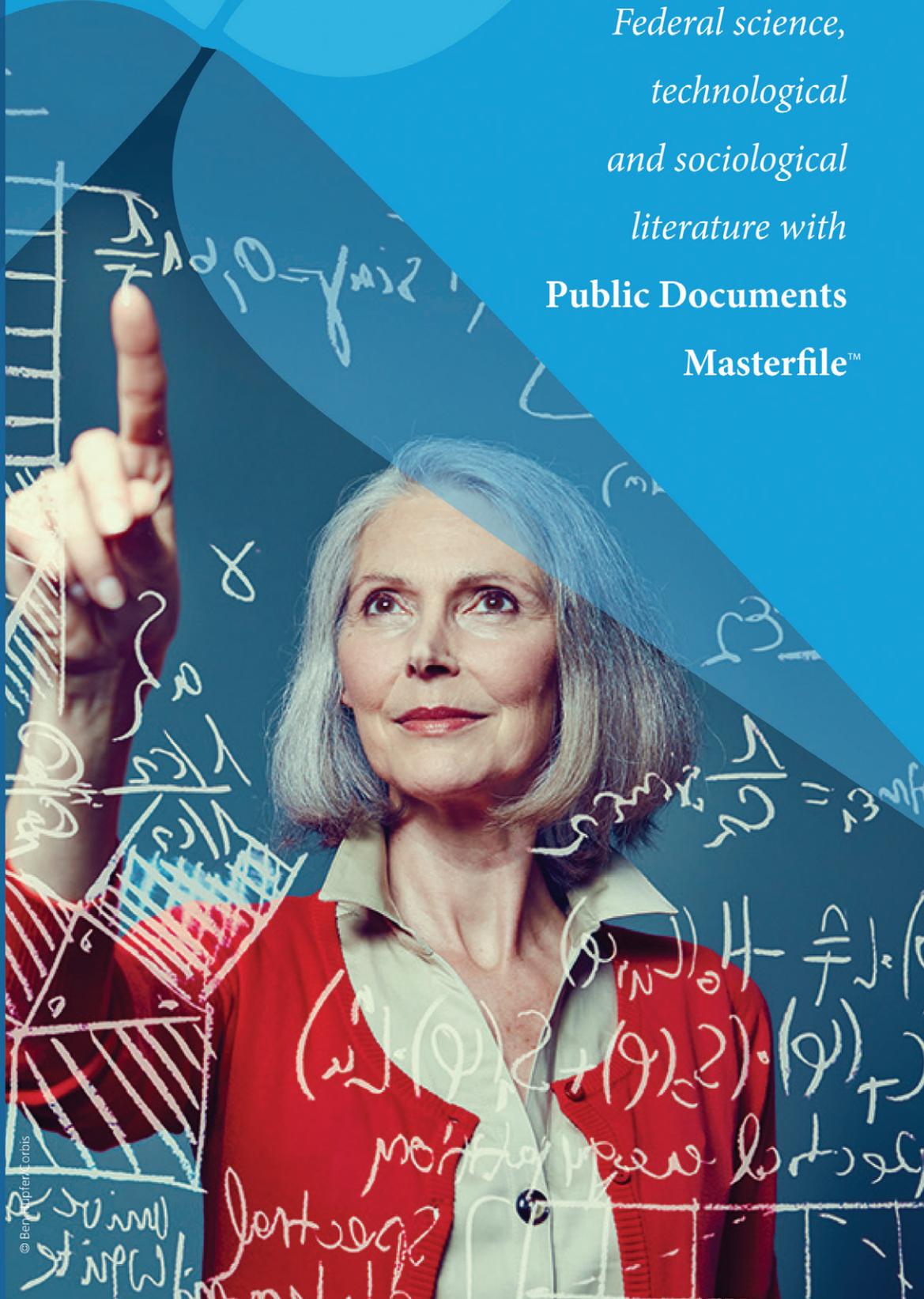
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