



# Docs Prescriptions

The Newsletter of the Government Documents Round Table of Ohio

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Issue 68

Spring 2008

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## From the President

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In my last column I wrote about collaboration. I also mentioned that, despite the increased availability of documents in electronic format, we need to keep focused on retaining access to older documents which may not be available in electronic format. The focus of our program at the Fall meeting was to be mindful that we don't "throw the baby out with the bath water" and potentially lose information available in our historical print collections. For this issue I would like to look at the flip side of my last column but once again include the idea of collaboration.

The theme of our current issue is hidden treasures. I'm sure most of us have hidden treasures in our collections or areas that are heavily or regularly used by patrons. I'm guessing that many of these hidden treasures are print resources not available electronically. As we know, several years ago GPO began introducing the idea that they would begin a comprehensive project to digitize retrospective documents. At one point they talked as though they would actually perform some of the digitization. As we now know, they have yet to receive funding to carry out any digitization. Additionally, it has become clear their approach is really to be a coordinator of digitization projects carried out by others. This is where the collaboration and the print hidden treasures come in to play.

Through digitization it is possible to make these print hidden treasures more accessible to our users as well as to users just about anywhere. Additionally, digitization can also help us preserve these items. GPO has stepped up in one regard by creating the [Registry of U.S. Government](http://www.wooster.edu/library/gov/ohgodort/docsr/index.htm)

[Publication Digitization Projects](#). This registry allows us to collaborate as we undertake digitization projects.

We have seen at least one example locally of a digitization project through Mary Prophet's work to digitize the War Relocation Authority documents in the Denison Library's collection. This is an example where Mary identified a small, finite group of documents with historical significance and digitized them. She will be the first to tell you that it hasn't necessarily been an easy project but the equipment and software necessary for the project is not extravagant. In regard to collaboration, just as the documents community benefited by individual schools cataloging their documents and adding records to OCLC, we can benefit from the cumulative effect of smaller digitization projects.

The digitization part of the project is likely the easier piece. The bigger issue can be where to locate these files for access. The program at our Spring Meeting (May 16 @ the State Library of Ohio) will focus on one such possible location, the OhioLINK Digital Resource Commons (DRC). Keith Gilbertson of OhioLINK will introduce us to the DRC. My hope is that this is the beginning of a conversation with OhioLINK that will ultimately lead to numerous groups of digitized, historical government documents being housed in the OhioLINK DRC. During our business meeting in the afternoon we will be electing new officers. I hope you all will join us on May 16 for our meeting.

*Mark Gooch  
The College of Wooster*

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Issue 68 • Spring 2008

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Mark Gooch, President  
Libraries  
The College of Wooster  
Wooster, OH 44691  
(330) 263-2522  
[mgooch@wooster.edu](mailto:mgooch@wooster.edu)

George Kline, Program Chair/President  
Elect  
Toledo Lucas County Public Library  
325 Michigan Street  
Toledo, OH 43624  
(419) 259-5115  
[george.kline@toledolibrary.org](mailto:george.kline@toledolibrary.org)

Joy He Gao, Secretary/Treasurer  
Beeghly Library  
Ohio Wesleyan University  
43 Rowland Ave.  
Delaware, OH 43015  
(740) 368-3238  
[yyhe@cc.owu.edu](mailto:yyhe@cc.owu.edu)

Jennifer McMullen  
Editor, [Docs Prescriptions](#)  
Libraries  
The College of Wooster  
Wooster, OH 44691  
(330) 263-2119  
[jmcmullen@wooster.edu](mailto:jmcmullen@wooster.edu)

Audrey L. Hall  
Library Consultant  
State Library of Ohio  
274 E. First Street  
Columbus, OH 43201  
(614) 995-0033  
[ahall@sloma.state.oh.us](mailto:ahall@sloma.state.oh.us)



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## From the Editor

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Legendary pirates, on the run from the Navy or other pursuers, were said to bury the gold, jewels, and other treasures looted in their adventures. These treasure chests, dug into remote sandy beaches or caves, would then be reclaimed when the pirates could return at leisure for their ill-gotten gains.

Such tales are, of course, sheer fantasy, inspired by books like *Treasure Island* and movies such as “Pirates of the Caribbean.” Stories of hidden treasures in government documents collections, though, dwell in the realm of truth, not fiction. Most of us are familiar with the more obvious treasures – well, obvious to us in documents, if not always to our colleagues or patrons – found in such statistical compilations as *Statistical Abstract*, historical studies from the Bureau of American Ethnology, or the occasionally star-studded witness panels testifying in congressional hearings. But even those of us who have worked with government information for years (or decades!) can still stumble across hidden jewels on occasion.

The history buff in me has thrilled to read the various articles submitted for this issue of *Docs Prescriptions*, and I could barely restrain myself from donning my explorer’s gear and heading straight down to the stacks to uncover more gems myself. From Native Americans to environmental history, from Civil War surgery to lead poisoning, a number of Ohio documents librarians and staff have described their adventures in plundering the treasures buried in their collections. And unlike the pirates of lore, they’re more than happy to share their finds with everyone!

Our not-so-hidden treasures in the field of government information include, of course, the people who work with documents, and we’re excited to celebrate the achievements of one of our own. Mary Prophet has recently been named as the LexisNexis/GODORT/ALA “Documents to the People” award winner, and the director-liaison for

the Five Colleges of Ohio Government Documents Subcommittee, Megan Fitch, offers a tribute to Mary and all her fine work. Please be sure to congratulate Mary at our spring meeting!

As I'm sure Mary would be the first to tell you, each and every one of us is a "hidden" treasure in our libraries, with knowledge and expertise invaluable to our colleagues, our patrons, and our state and national documents communities. We don't have the pirate mentality, either – we're more than happy to lead people to the unknown delights of our collections. And you know, the rest of us in Ohio GODORT would be more than happy to read about your own treasure troves and adventures in the next issue of *Docs Prescriptions*. Won't you tell us about *your* finds?

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## Minutes

### Spring Meeting • November 9, 2007 The College of Wooster

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#### Welcome from the Chair:

Mark Gooch called for the meeting to start.

#### Secretary/Treasurer's Report

Joy Gao asked for corrections and additions to the minutes from the spring meeting. The minutes were approved by acclamation with a couple of minor changes. The treasurer's report was also reviewed and approved.

#### Report from the State Library

Audrey Hall reported that the online Serial Set is available to people with State Library cards. Records will be loaded to the State Library catalog, and when all is done, they will be 350,000 records.

John Carroll University is leaving the depository program.

Audrey has visited every single depository library in Ohio. She encouraged people to put GPO logos on the home pages of their library Web sites.

State Library is going to be a Web junction library, and will offer Web junction classes.

Construction for the Kent State program is going on now in the State Library.

#### Report from the Executive Board

The Executive Board met to plan for the spring meeting, and voted to pay for members' lunches. Ohio GODORT brochure is out-of-date, and Mark Gooch has volunteered to update the brochure.

#### Reports from Committees:

1. Membership Committee: There is nothing to report.

2. Access to State Government Information and Publications Committee: Nicole Merriman told the group that OCLC's Digital Archive has been moved to CONTENTdm. People still have access to Digital Archive. She thanked Coleen Palmer for working with the State Library to get additional items into the Digital Archive remotely.

3. Newsletter Committee: The fall newsletter went online, and there were no print copies. The deadline to submit materials for the spring issue is early to mid March.

4. Home Page Committee: There is no major change.

5. Ohio GODORT-ALA GODORT Liaison: There is nothing to report.

6. Archives Liaison: Everything has been kept up-to-date.

7. OhioLINK Liaison: Karen Kimber has contacted libraries that were not on the OhioLINK government documents listserv, and as a result, added 5 people to the list.

#### Report from Federal Depository Library

George Kline and Schuyler Cook gave an update on the Federal Depository Conference. For the first time, there were

no tours offered to conference attendees. Rick Davis has added more people to the shipping room to solve the problems depository libraries have experienced with shipping. He asked documents staff to let him know how library service is doing. The open session with all the GPO staff was very good. The Joint Committee on Printing has made it clear to GPO that it is not their responsibility to archive documents. Digitization of the Legacy Collection has been put on hold, and there will be no shared regional after the documents community has rejected the idea.

**New Business**

1. Nomination Committee: There needs to be an election in spring, 2008. Mark will find people who are willing to serve on the Nomination Committee. There will be two positions open: program chair/president elect and treasurer/secretary.

2. Tax Exempt Status: Mark could not find any proof of our tax-exempt status. He thinks that we may have to incorporate with the state first, and there will be fees involved. Others think that it may be cheaper to pay the taxes than to go through the process and pay all the fees. Mark is going to check with the other GORDORT organizations and find out how they handle this issue. He will report back at the spring meeting.

3. Ohio GORDORT Grant: It was suggested that we set a grant to help individuals who want to attend the fall FDLP Conference. We will check with people from Indiana to find out how they have set up such a grant.

4. Other Business: Mary Prophet proposed that we develop a survey to find out whether the Ohio GODORT libraries have certain sets of documents. She has volunteered to do the survey. The survey results will help us decide how many copies of a set are needed in Ohio GODORT libraries.

**Next Meeting:**

The next meeting will be held on May 16 at the State Library of Ohio. The back up date is May 2.

**Adjourn**

Mark Gooch asked for suggestions and ideas for the spring program, and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

Joy Gao  
Secretary/Treasurer

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**Treasurer's Report**  
**As of April 2, 2008**

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Ending Balance (11/7/07)	\$3,733.02
Income: Dues	\$ 0.00
Interest	\$ 6.19
Expenses: Lunch (Fall)	\$ 162.00
Ending Balance (4/2/08)	\$3,577.21

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**Nominating Committee Report**

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According to the GODORT of Ohio Constitution, BYLAW 4. SECTION 1:

"The Nominating Committee shall prepare a slate of candidates for vacant offices and forward it to the Executive Board and the membership at least two weeks prior to the election which shall be held at the Spring meeting."

Below is the slate for Spring 2008

*President-Elect/Program Chair*  
Schuyler M. Cook

*Secretary/Treasurer*  
SaraJean Petite

At the Spring meeting we will also accept additional nominations from the floor before a vote is taken.

(Editor's Note: Thanks to Coleen Parmer and Carol Singer for their hard work in contacting members, encouraging candidates, and preparing the slate of nominations!)

**We Want  
YOU  
For Ohio GODORT!**

Membership dues for 2008-2009  
(a reasonable \$20!)

are due at the spring meeting.  
OR!

Send your checks  
made to "GODORT of Ohio"  
to Joy Gao (see address p.2).

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## **News from the State Library**

Audrey Hall  
State Library of Ohio

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The State Library of Ohio and Kent State University School of Library and Information Science announce the relocation of the Kent State University School of Library and Information Science Columbus program to the State Library of Ohio. The relocation is a historical event as it will be first Library Science School within a state library since Melvil Dewey's School of Library Economy at the State Library of New York opened in 1889. Classes are scheduled to begin this summer in the newly renovated 6,100 square foot space featuring state of the art classroom facilities, conference and meeting areas, offices, and a technology laboratory.

In February, the State Library, along with most state agencies, was notified by the Office of Budget and Management that they

must reduce their budget immediately. We plan to achieve the budget reduction in FY 2008 and in FY 2009 through elimination of positions as well as reductions in maintenance, equipment and library materials. Positions vacated by retirement will not be filled. The head of Research Services position was eliminated.

Governor Strickland requested that state agencies review their office space for potential savings. That is exactly what the State Library did. We plan to release approximately 16,000 square feet of space to the landlord. To accomplish this, the collection has been shifted -- 65,000 items and many, many shelving units were moved by State Library staff themselves. Included in this 16,000 square footage were staff cubicles and offices. The staff will be integrated into other available office space within the facility.

In the subsequent reorganization, the documents library consultant now reports to the head of Library Programs and Development, the reference librarians report to the Deputy State Librarian who is the Interim Head of Research Services, and the documents library assistants report to the Head of Patron and Catalog Services.

The State Library of Ohio has signed an agreement with OCLC to begin production of WorldCat Local. WorldCat Local, a new service providing a solution to local discovery and delivery systems, will be customized for the State library in order to enhance its ILL and fulfillment services. The State Library of Ohio is the first state library in the country to begin WorldCat Local production. The State Library's WorldCat Local will go live in the late spring. The current State Library of Ohio catalog will continue to be accessible for users that prefer that interface. For more information about WorldCat Local go to: <http://www.oclc.org/worldcatlocal/default.htm>

The State Library of Ohio has instituted a mailing list dedicated to depositories for state of Ohio general and legislative publications. Content will essentially be announcements and sharing promotional ideas for our state document collections.

The Ohio Documents Classification Manual is in the process of being added to the State Library's website. This was a specific request by a depository librarian. An informal, mini-survey indicated that this will be helpful to many of you. The manual was last updated in 2000.

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## Update on the Digital Archive

Nicole Merriman  
State Library of Ohio

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The Digital Archive continues to grow, and currently stands at over 2600 objects. Bowling Green State University continues to scan annual reports for the Digital Archive, and we truly appreciate this!

We are still in the midst of a transition in terms of the software that we use for digital archiving. OCLC is in the process of completing the merge of their Digital Archive product with their CONTENTdm product. In addition, the State Library of Ohio is assessing several options for the storage of digital objects as well as the method for acquiring and archiving born digital objects.

In part to assist with this whole process, we are pleased to announce that we have hired Shannon Kupfer as our Digital/Tangible Media Cataloger. Her focus, as her title indicates, will be in both digitized and digital media, though she will focus on all collections of the State Library of Ohio, not just government documents.

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## Award-Winning Librarianship

Megan Fitch  
Director of Information Access  
Kenyon College

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Our own Mary Webb Prophet, Deputy Library Director at Denison University, has been named the LexisNexis/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" award winner for 2008. This national award, richly deserved,

is one of the most prestigious that a government documents librarian can win and is given in recognition of a productive career dedicated to making government information available to the public and to supporting the government documents community. Details of the award can be found online at ALA's web site: <http://www.ala.org/ala/godort/godortcommittees/godortawards/cisabout.cfm>.

Mary has been a longtime player in forming and supporting the documents community in Ohio. She is a founding member and past president of Ohio GODORT as well as past chair of the State Plan Revision Committee (the only committee member to be involved in developing all four versions of the plan). She served Ohio and the country on the Federal Depository Library Council 2002-2005. In addition, she continues to play critical roles in multiple Five Colleges of Ohio projects. These are but a few of countless projects and programs Mary has worked on to advance government documents at all levels.

While the details of Mary's service and career begin to describe the incredible contributions she has made to date, they cannot fully cover what she has done for Ohio and for the national community. Her enthusiasm, passion, and creativity when it comes to ensuring access to government information are second to none. Her positive attitude, humor, and common sense make it a joy to collaborate with her.

Congratulations to Mary! Hip hip hooray!

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## News from Around the State

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Sherry Moeller reports: "Ezra James Dorian Moeller was born on April 22, 2008. I will be on leave until July. Steve Rogers will be acting Documents Librarian [at OSU] in my absence." Congratulations, Sherry!

Four Ohio documents were nominated for the ALA GODORT Notable Documents List:

*Common dragonflies & damselflies of Ohio: field guide* (OCLC #170924367)

*Internet safety: what you don't know can hurt your child* (OCLC #156908447)

<http://digitalarchive.oclc.org/request?id%3Doclcnum%3A156908447>

*Environmental activity book* (OCLC #144528502)

<http://digitalarchive.oclc.org/request?id%3Doclcnum%3A144528502>

*Ohio Coastal Atlas*

<http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/tabid/9351/default.aspx>

Be sure to look at the May 15, 2008 issue of *Library Journal* to see if any Ohio documents make the final cut! More information about Notable Documents can be found at

<http://www.ala.org/ala/godort/godortcreated/notdoc.cfm>.

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## News from GPO and the Listservs

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Posted to GOVDOC-L 2/22/08:

“Decisions of the Interior Board of Indian Appeals have been made available on the Internet again.

“The new web site was originally set up by the now deceased Administrative Judge Anita Vogt of the Office of Hearings and Appeals last year. At the time it started, Judge Vogt felt strongly that these decisions should be made available to the public, despite the limitations involved with the Cobell case [which] had shut down access to the Office of Hearings and Appeals website several years ago, including access to a database that had been set up on their website of IBIA and IBLA decisions.

“The site (<http://www.ibiadections.com>) is now being regularly updated by another Administrative Judge in the Office of Hearings and Appeals and will continue to be updated by her for the foreseeable future. A librarian at the Office of Hearings and Appeals believes it is reliable and can

be referred to when searching for these decisions.

“This site contains decisions issued by the Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) from its inception in 1970, and includes some decisions of the Interior Board of Land Appeals, volumes 125-173, and Indian Self-Determination Act Decisions. It also includes surveys of IBIA decisions on three subjects: Land Acquisition (Updated version, April 1, 2004), Probate (August 22, 2000), and Tribal Government (July 13, 1998). These surveys were prepared by Interior Department Field Solicitor Priscilla A. Wilfahrt, who has graciously permitted their inclusion here.”

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## ***Silent Spring* and Environmental History**

Clinton K. Baugess  
Ohio Wesleyan University

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Like many people in this country, over the past year I have found myself bombarded with articles, images, and commercials stressing “going green.” Although I’m not against the current tide of environmental consciousness, I decided to do some of my own reading and returned to Rachel Carson’s 1962 book *Silent Spring*, upheld by many as the impetus for the modern environmental movement.

Indeed, many of the changes in our country’s relationship with nature would not be possible without Rachel Carson. Carson spent much of her life employed as a marine biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Her work for the FWS demonstrated her dedication to the protection and understanding of the environment with the authorship of publications like *Guarding Our Wildlife Resources* for the Conservation in Action series and *Food from the Sea; Fish and Shellfish of New England*. Considering her career, she took sizeable professional risks by setting out to document in *Silent Spring* the assault on the environment by the chemical industry and the dangers of our widespread use of chemicals like DDT

(dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane), dieldrin, heptachlor, and lindane.

Carson is credited with creating a consciousness that eventually led to the formation of the Environmental Protection Agency and the legislation to protect our waterways, air, and wildlife. When I re-read *Silent Spring*, the depth of her research and her wide use of government information struck me – as did her gratitude to librarians in the acknowledgments. While Carson relied heavily upon articles contained in the *Yearbook of Agriculture* series, she also cited the *Home and Garden Bulletin* series, congressional hearings, the *Farmer's Bulletin*, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's *Technical Bulletin*, the *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, and many others, including several state agricultural publications.

An offshoot industry from the manufacturing of agents for chemical warfare during World War II, chemical research continued after the war and focused on the improvement of the domestic front, the farm and the household. Over the course of *Silent Spring*, Carson's work brings the reader to her cause by highlighting multiple situations in which the government, acting against its own research which detailed the dangerous effects of pesticides on humans and the environment, advocated for the use of such chemicals.

For example, the 1943-1947 *Yearbook of Agriculture* includes an article which labels DDT as the “almost miraculous killer of disease-carrying insects” (Haller 616), which has allowed us to gain “control of those history-old scourges, the bloody louse, the mosquito, and the fly” (Haller 616). Similarly, in the 1957 *Home and Garden Bulletin* “Clothes Moths and Carpet Beetles: How to Combat Them,” the lady of the house is advised to use DDT, dieldrin, lindane, or chlordane to protect the house against the hoards of invaders hiding in her drapery, carpets, and furs. With warnings not to apply oil-based insecticides too liberally to parquet flooring, the bulletin cautions, “An excessive amount will dissolve the underlying black cement, and the dissolved cement will stain the floor”

(11). Pages earlier, she is advised simply to remove any excess deposits to woollens with “a light brushing” (8). In this publication, DDT and other insecticides, labeled as a great panacea, enabled even the housewife to wage war to clothes moths and carpet beetles.

However, a study printed in 1946 by the Fish and Wildlife Service, titled *DDT: Its Effect on Fish and Wildlife*, details an experiment in Lackawanna County, PA in which DDT was applied to tests its effect on birds: “Within 48 hours after the application of DDT to the final portion of the area on June 1, the bird population (which had been 1.6 pairs to the acre before spraying) was much reduced. On June 13 the area contained only 0.5 birds to the acre” (7).

Carson's central example of such contradictory thinking is in policies for the eradication of the fire ant. The description for ants in the 1952 *Yearbook of Agriculture* anthropomorphizes them into an invading army: “These small red insects have stings like red-hot needles. Then there are the army ants that march in long lines in the jungle, the slave-making ants that raid other colonies for pupae...” (Teale 13). Rather than being forced into symbolic slavery by an insect, the Agriculture Department applied dieldrin and heptachlor against the fire ants. Carson notes, “It was known, however, that both poisons were many times more toxic than DDT, which had been used by that time for approximately a decade” (165).

Rather than seeing the heptachlor kill the ants, which were able to rebuild quickly their population, residents watched the death of livestock and wildlife from fatal diseases of the nervous system, diseases in keeping with the description of poisoning by dieldrin and heptachlor in authoritative texts (Carson 168). In a 1965 report to Congress from the Comptroller General of the United States, research by the Agricultural Research Service demonstrates that -- counter to a March 1954 leaflet produced by the Department of Agriculture, which warned that the fire ant seriously damaged vegetable crops and fed upon young, unprotected animals, like newborn calves --

their research actually shows that the ants fed on insects and that reports of damage to crops were overstated (33). The report further states that livestock were not damaged by the ants and were “frequently observed grazing on and among ant mounds” (34).

Although I have included only a small sample of Carson’s many principal resources, her work highlights the potential use of our government documents collections for research in environmental issues, especially for cultural and scientific history. It is difficult for younger generations, including myself, to understand the cultural climate in which *Silent Spring* was written. But in a time of massive food recalls, the rising popularity of organic and local foods, and the success of books (like Michael Pollan’s *The Omnivore’s Dilemma*) that explore industrial agriculture and ecology, access to such resources from this post-war period has become extremely useful for researchers hoping to construct a complete picture of American post-war agriculture.

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## The CONSORT Colleges Collection Consolidation Project

Ellen Conrad and Mary Prophet  
Denison University

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As GPO is changing and taking advantage of new technologies, so are The CONSORT Colleges: Denison University, Kenyon College, Ohio Wesleyan University, and The College of Wooster. All our incoming documents are cataloged, including electronic documents, and links are available through the CONSORT catalog. Most of our historical collections are cataloged as well. We are lucky to be in Ohio where we have many advantages: proximity to other collections such as that at our regional, The State Library of Ohio; the OhioLINK Central Catalog with statewide borrowing privileges; and statewide delivery services that provide easy movement of materials. All of these factors, combined with the strength of The Five Colleges of Ohio Consortium, make our next big adventure possible without compromising, and in fact strengthening, our mission to serve the public.

The CONSORT libraries have embarked on a project to consolidate and combine our four federal depository collections creating one permanent and enduring collection. We are establishing a Library of Record for

each specific area of our federal publications collection. Each of the four libraries will serve as the Library of Record for some parts of the collection. The Library of Record is responsible for acquiring and maintaining materials in good condition, cataloging, circulating, and making them available to all patrons. This applies both to historical transferred materials and to new incoming materials. This system allows us to weed duplicates, reduce item selection, and ensure that a more comprehensive collection is maintained in any given subject area than would be possible individually. By reducing duplication, we create the space to add items and pursue materials that we would otherwise not be able to house and make available.

Planning, sampling, and testing procedures began last spring. (Documentation on the testing is available online in PDF format: <http://www.wooster.edu/Library/Gov/Ohio5Docs/Hearings-PilotProject.pdf>) Decisions on Libraries of Record and Secondary Libraries for SuDocs classes and moving of documents began last summer. This includes inventory at the Library of Record and each of the Secondary Libraries, cataloging any strays and cleaning up records and documents, identifying missing or damaged copies, pulling documents to be sent, processing incoming documents, withdrawing documents (with permission) and compiling offers lists, deleting and adding holdings and records in CONSORT and OCLC, and doing all this in the right sequence – WHEW! The Innovative Interfaces, Inc. software upon which the catalog is built allows us to efficiently manipulate and update the data in the catalog to maintain accuracy. While this is a big project which is taking much time and energy from all the staff, the shared catalog, Millennium lists, global updates, OCLC batch work and other features are making it possible.

Details on the project and procedures are still in the early stages but expect to hear more from us as we move along – and any of the staff would be glad to talk with you about it!

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## Get the Lead Out: Docs Research at the State Library

Audrey Hall  
State Library of Ohio

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The Progressive Era in America – from 1890 to 1920 - was a period of concern for workers' welfare and safety. Distinguished Teaching Professor Ed Danziger of Bowling Green State University was at the State Library during winter break to begin exploring primary material available on the toxic nature of lead in paints and other material, how the Ohio General Assembly became aware of the effects of lead and means that state agencies instituted to educate industry and workers of exposure during this time.

In early 1913 there was flurry of activity by the Ohio General Assembly. House Joint Resolution No. 12, Authorizing and Directing the State Board of Health to Make an Investigation of Industrial Disease, was passed in February. In March, the Assembly passed an Act to Require the Reporting of Certain Occupational Diseases. Physicians were required to report cases of patients suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood-alcohol, mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other ailment or disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment. In April, an Act for the Prevention of Occupational Diseases with Special Reference to Lead Poisoning was passed.

*A Survey of Industrial Health-hazards and Occupational Diseases in Ohio* (OH 163.2:In 42/915) resulting from HJR No. 12 published by the Ohio State Board of Health in 1915 includes photographs and descriptions of manufacturing processes and statistics of occupational illnesses.

It was not until federal Public Law 91-695 in 1971 that the Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act became law. In 1994, Ohio

passed Am. Sub. Senate Bill 162, a lead abatement act.

Prof. Danziger is only beginning a process that he anticipates will take 6 to 8 months of research into publications of several agencies held by the State Library of Ohio and other Ohio depository libraries. He said the *Union Bibliography of Ohio Printed State Documents 1803-1970* (OOH 1.2:B471/973) is especially helpful for identifying potential sources.

“The State Library is a wonderful place to work,” Danziger said. He felt “as excited as a gold miner” because he hit “the mother lode of resources for someone doing research.” After four full days of work, he said that he had only just begun to scratch the surface of primary material available.

Danziger, who teaches Native American history, American environmental history, and Ohio history, expects to publish his findings in a scholarly article.

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## Treasure Hunting in Your Documents Collection

Karin Hootman  
Ashland University

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At the turn of the twentieth century an effort was made to establish a day of recognition for the American Indians by Dr. Arthur C. Parker, a Seneca Indian. The Boy Scouts of America were the first to set aside a day to honor the significant contributions of Native Americans. By 1990 President George H.W. Bush approved a joint resolution designating November 1990 “National Indian Heritage Month.” Continuing today, this proclamation has been issued by our President each year since 1994.

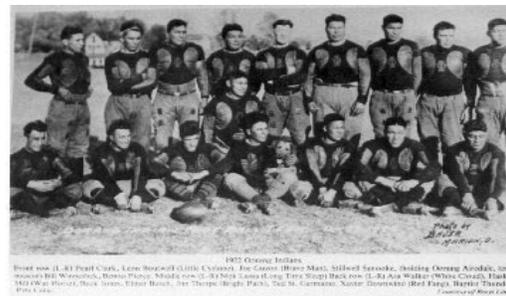
With that nugget of information and inspired by the *Congressional Serial Set: Hidden Treasures Exhibit for the University of Michigan Graduate Library 2005* (Congressional Serial Set: Hidden Treasures) my quest for the “hidden

treasures” in our documents collection began. In honor of National Indian Heritage Month, Native America became the subject of three displays in our library, highlighting documents from our Ohio and Federal Documents collection.

My goal for each display is to engage our patrons visually and intellectually as they absorb the nuggets of information included in these “document compositions.” The ultimate purpose is not just to create a pretty picture but to educate and springboard them into the chosen subject via documents featured from our collection.

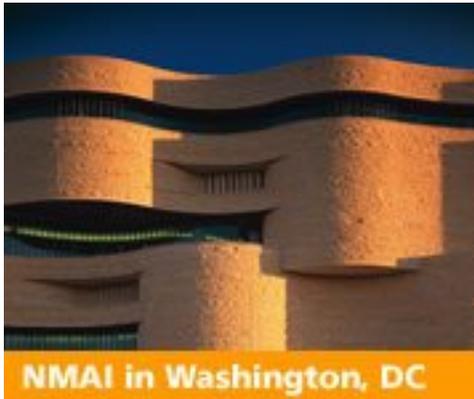
My search on the topic of Native America, using our catalog and internet resources, revealed enough information to fuel a lifetime of discovery. In our collection I discovered some choice jewels. My challenge was to create a composition of all of this “information” in an attractive and interesting display. As I perused the available resources, I began to group my information into three categories since I had three great spaces to fill with the treasure I had found.

Our Documents area, located on the seventh floor of the library, featured the “National” display dealing with Native Americans in the national arena. In this display a patron could discover “The Oorang Indians” of LaRue, Ohio. One of the first NFL franchises, this team was comprised entirely of Native American players. Jim Thorpe and Joe Guyon, two charter members of the NFL Hall of Fame led this “tribe” of athletes as captain and player. One short phrase from *O\*HIO Defined* sparked this idea (Office of the Secretary of State of Ohio, 2004).

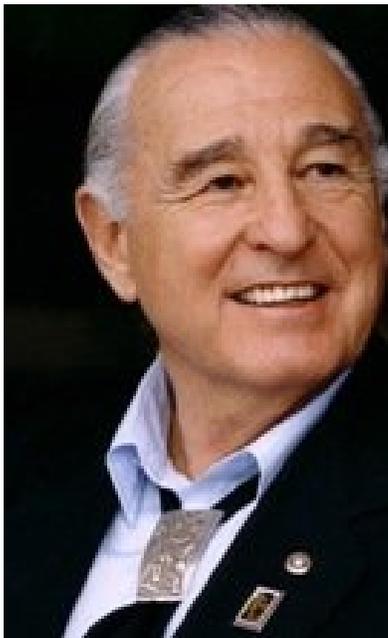


1923 Oorang Indians  
LaRue, Ohio

*People, Land, and Water* (U.S Department of the Interior, 2004) showcased the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian. This museum, dedicated September 21, 2004, honors the artistic contributions and cultures of American Indian people through its beautiful construction, exhibits and tours.



The center point of the National display held our volumes of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (Sturtevant, William C., 1978-2001), with an open volume to welcome viewer interest. Completing the National display was a feature on former Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell, the first American Indian to chair the Indian Affairs Committee.



A significant bill, introduced by Campbell approved the renaming of the Custer Battlefield National Monument as Little

Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. The bill also authorized the construction of a memorial to the Native Americans who fought and died in that battle (U.S. Statutes, 1991).

The second display, "Ohio's Native Voices," was located on the library's main floor. This composition showcased six major Indian tribes that lived and traversed the "Ohio Country." Shawnee, Huron, Ottawa, Wyandot, Delaware and Mingo lived and hunted in the forests of early Ohio until 1829 when they were removed west of the Mississippi. The *History of Indian Tribes of North America* (McKenney, 1836) was the centerpiece of this display.



I had discovered this rare book months earlier in the Special Collections of our library. It contains one hundred and twenty hand-colored portraits of the "Principal Chiefs" of the tribes in America taken from the Indian Gallery once housed in the Department of War.

My Internet journeys took me first to the the Ohio Historical Society. There I found images of prominent Ohio Indian chiefs, maps of Ohio Indian settlements, and a map of ancient trails. From there, a search of the Department of Interior's website led me to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Smithsonian Institute. The Smithsonian, at that time, was featuring a wonderful interactive online exhibit called "Lakota Winter Counts." The music and images in that interactive exhibit moved me to experience a new respect and empathy for the spirit of Native America. The National Archives and several Native American websites supplied me with useful "artifacts" and visual ideas.



The third and concluding display really brought the Indians home, so to speak. About 64 pre-historic earthworks and burial mounds have been located in Ashland County, many of which have been nearly obliterated by years of cultivation and amateur archaeological digs. As I read the stories of Ashland's pioneer families, many recounted experiences with their Indian neighbors that had lived in the villages of Greentown, Jerometown, Helltown, and Mohican Johnstown (Baughman, 1909).

On a current county map, using information from an old Atlas (Caldwell, 1874) I was able to pinpoint the location of the villages and even a few ancient mound locations. The pioneer stories revealed the names of Ashland Indians Thomas Lyons, Captain Pipe, Billie Dowdee, Thomas Armstrong, Jonacake and Chief Katatawa. Their descriptions painted in my mind portraits of the Delaware and other Indians who first walked this Ashland territory. I discovered Chief Katatawa roamed the creek that follows the valley of the same name near my home in Polk of northern Ashland County (Hill, 1880).

The document discoveries I made for our three displays opened a treasure chest full of Native American people, their history, art and lives for all who viewed them. Our next display topic will begin another search for more treasure awaiting discovery in our documents collection.

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## Here We Go Again!

George Kline  
Toledo-Lucas County Public Library

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I have the feeling of déjà vu all over again as the budget cuts hit on Ohio's newly passed library funding formulas. Back in the day (circa 1983-84), when taxes lost their perceived purpose and were called pariahs upon the masses, the thrust was to cut out unnecessary expenditures and to streamline government. There were budget deficits with much posturing and little action on reduction. And there was a recession along with a run-up in defense spending intent on confronting the Evil Empire (Soviet Union) but no place to waste resources and manpower freely. During this earlier wandering in the desert of fiscal irresponsibility Government Information was to be commoditized; buy what you need and let the rest rot/wither for want of an appreciative (paying) clientele. That original revolution, toward Downsized Federal resources, was turned back and returned to the mixed trick bag. But the bag itself survived in the shadows.

A decade later, the push to eliminate print, benign and rational in the beginning, begat a fledgling GPO Access. From 1995 onward, titles were "published" as digital originals, yet not all documents all the time appeared online. While the pace of

digitization sped up, the great 800-pound grizzly was perched on the back porch: that Legacy print collection of hearings, reports, statistical summaries, maps, and artifacts, all waiting for the proper attention (insert here Funding).

Forward another decade to 2008, and the grizzly still waits along with the trick bag. Print materials have perhaps an 8 percent share of the publication mix while the vast majority of titles are indeed digital originals. Even old mainstays such as CPI Detailed have sunk beneath the electronic waves; at least these titles are published regularly on a recognized platform (website) FREE for the taking. Joint publications from an agency and a vendor/institution may appear free or for subscription, depending on cost recovery. But my déjà-vu moment envisions that document about which we hear nothing because it is lost in all the clutter that moves upon the ether. That document may be changed or erased before an inquiring public has come to recognize that it does exist. How do we, the information professionals responsible for managing the information flow from government sources, avoid drowning in the raging tide?

We do have options. First and foremost, we have each other, and I mean this literally. We can put our heads together; we can at least ask informed questions (and the room will not explode from the hot air). We have GOVDOC-L for reaching out across Documents Nation. We have GPO, for now. We are all partners seeking to tame this tide racing along around our terminals.

But what about that grizzly out on the porch? Those legacy documents do intrude like clockwork. Let me give a pertinent example.

Our patron called wanting the PPI back in 1950. "Where is it on the web?" he asked. I told him about the historical stats on <http://bls.gov> and also FRASER from the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank. But for 1950, I pulled out the print version of the *Monthly Labor Review* of 1950, and two tables gave him what he wanted. I had the epiphany in present time that an *electronic* version of

the yellowed copy before me might appear around the 12<sup>th</sup> of Never. There is no money to spend on conversion; that funding shortfall was already certain before the present recession came to darken the Congressional horizon.

To conclude, let me borrow the grizzly again to make my point. These bears are being removed from the endangered list in the Mountain West owing to an increase in numbers – the grizzly has bred itself out of danger (for now). Electronic documents breed both in plain sight and dark shadows. These web docs may become endangered not from lack of numbers but instead from lack of funding to control and corral them!

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## Grow For It!: Involving Students in Gardening During the World Wars

Jennifer McMullen  
College of Wooster

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The American food system has suffered a number of high-profile blows in the past year: spinach tainted with *E. coli*, repeated recalls of beef, and ongoing concerns about mad cow disease, genetically modified crops, and milk labeling. Each new case has persuaded more citizens to take greater notice of the food they eat, and growing one's own food has become fashionable again as a revival of victory gardens and school gardens takes hold.

School gardens in particular – now seen as a way to introduce fresh and wholesome produce into the school lunch program – have their origins in the late Industrial Revolution as more families moved from the country into cities seeking employment. They left behind the traditions of farm work as they entered crowded city lots, and the skills needed to produce food for the family's diet quickly fell into disuse.

Well before World War I, American educators sought to revive and sustain those skills by incorporating gardening into the public school curriculum. Though some

gardens were established on school property, most school gardening projects had the home as the focal point for the children's labor, making use of backyards, alleys, and vacant lots to produce food for the child's family. Teachers would visit the homes to offer advice and assistance as well as to track student progress, and once the family's needs were supplied, students could sell the surplus produce to supplement family income.

Many factors motivated these programs. At a time when widespread poverty drew children out of school at early ages in order to work in factories or other less-than-optimal employment, gardening offered a way for students to have "healthful and gainful occupation during the out-of-school hours" (Randall, 19). Beyond supplying food for the family, thus saving money, selling the surplus could teach children the basics of the business world and help them feel as if they were making a worthwhile contribution to the community (Jarvis, 45; Smith, 7).

As America entered World War I and food rationing became a real threat, the idea of raising war gardens spread across the country. The Bureau of Education, which had encouraged school gardening previously, proposed a United States School Garden Army. Mr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, outlined this proposal in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior dated February 14, 1918:

*For several years the Bureau of Education has been developing slowly, with a small appropriation, a plan of school-directed home gardening in cities, towns, villages, and suburban communities which has proved so effective, both for education and for food production, that I feel it to be almost imperative that it be put into operation at once in all parts of the country as one means of meeting the food emergency which now exists and will probably continue to exist for two or three years at least (Francis, 3).*

Upon receiving this letter, the Secretary of the Interior persuaded President Wilson to set aside \$50,000 from the National

Security and Defense Fund to support the program (Francis, 4). Advertised with posters of happy children marching through gardens and supplied with information leaflets from the Department of Agriculture, the School Garden Army served not only to increase food production in communities but also to continue teaching students the values of hard work, responsibility, and thrift in service to their country.

Following the war, educators and the government paid less attention to school gardening. But when America entered World War II, the patriotic propaganda of victory gardening returned, and once again students were encouraged to participate, either in helping with the family plot or in tending lunch gardens at their schools. Supported by the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service, these gardens provided "vegetables to be used fresh or processed in school luncheons... grown as in a market garden to yield not only the maximum of much needed vegetables, but greater educational value" (1943 Victory Garden Program, 3).



Digitized poster from the University of North Texas World War Poster Collection.

Youth also found their hard work and energy to be in great demand for the U.S. Crop Corps, which called for up to a million summer "Victory Farm Volunteers" during the war years. Pamphlets aimed at teenagers from 14 to 17 stressed the important role of the farmer in raising food "for our fighting men, our war workers, and our allies" (*Victory Farm Volunteers*, [2]). The Extension Service coordinated the program and assured students, their parents, and participating farmers that while some training might be offered in school, volunteers could easily pick up skills on the farm.

*At first farmers were skeptical of city-bred youngsters who knew little more about the farm than they had seen through automobile and train windows. Some of these doubts were borne out. But after farmers learned to direct the nimble fingers and teen-age energy of the VFV's to best advantage they discovered a surprisingly productive source of labor (Youth Lends a Hand, [2]).*

Whether students lived on the farm or in nearby camps, they had the opportunity to make new friends at the same time that they developed responsibility, earned a fair wage, and improved their "physical condition" (*Going Our Way*, [3]).

Immediately following the war, the call for Victory Farm Volunteers persisted "to keep production at the highest level possible" in order to address the famine in Europe and the shortage of veterans returning to farm work (*Youth Learns and Earns*, [2]). As with victory gardening, though, interest in sustaining a youth labor force oriented toward agriculture dwindled quickly, and such programs quietly faded away.

Could today's situation result in a revival of government-supported school gardening? It may be unlikely, but if the need arises, a smattering of government publications could provide the outline for establishing such a program.

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*Sources noted with \* indicate digitized documents found through the Historic*

*Government Publications database at Southern Methodist University*  
(<http://ww2.smu.edu/>).

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## Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion

Carol A. Singer  
Bowling Green State University

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After the end of the Civil War, the War Department published a multivolume history, the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion (1861-65)*. This is divided into two multipart volumes, a medical history and a surgical history.

The volumes include extensive statistical data about diseases and wounds. The data is divided into white troops and colored troops. Data on diseases include many that sound familiar, such as mumps, scarlet fever, and cancer. It also includes diseases whose names are unfamiliar, such as tertian intermittent fever, nostalgia, ophthalmia, whitlow, or dropsy of the chest. The introduction explains a few of these, but most will require use of a historical medical dictionary to attempt to identify the modern equivalent. Data on surgery includes statistics on those killed, wounded, or missing for both Union and Confederate forces, listed by battle. This table contains references to published sources of information.

One entire volume is devoted to the Alvine fluxes (diarrhea and dysentery), the most common cause of death. This includes many case histories, giving the course of the disease, the treatments used, and sometimes the results of the autopsy. It's amazing how many patients were given brandy, wine, or whisky toddies. One patient, at the hospital in Gallipolis, was given chicken soup and was much better the next day, but died after finding a brandy bottle and drinking the contents.

In an appendix to the medical volumes, there are reports of specific battles,

frequently illustrated with maps. Surgeon Jonathan Letterman's report on medical operations at the battle of Gettysburg reveals that more than 650 medical officers were on duty. They were "engaged, assiduously, day and night, with little rest." Some fainted or became ill due to exhaustion. Thirteen were wounded and one killed.

This volume also includes a variety of reports about medical and sanitary matters, such as conditions in hospitals. There are tables of data on hospital supplies, such as medicines, bedding, dressings, food, furniture, etc. It gives the duties of various medical personnel. The duties of regimental surgeons included taking sick call each morning and examining new recruits. The description of duties cautions that if the surgeon "indulges the men and reports them off duty when they are not sick" or passes recruits who are physically unable to fight, "he sinks into disrepute and merited disgrace, which does not terminate with his service in the Army, but will follow him throughout all time."

These volumes are extensively illustrated by drawings and plates (some in color) of wounds, people, equipment, ambulances, hospital ships, maps, etc.

So, what was the death toll from wounds and diseases? According to this set:

44,238	Killed in battle
49,205	Died of wounds and injuries
526	Died of suicide, homicide, or execution
186,216	Died of disease
24,184	Unknown causes
304,369	Total

In addition to being a goldmine of information for historians, these volumes can be useful to genealogists. There are excerpts of reports by surgeons and even lists of people who received particular types of wounds and the result of their injuries, although these lists are only illustrative, so looking for a particular person is hit-or-miss. I had hoped to find information about two of

my great-grandfathers who were wounded, but was unsuccessful.

A newer edition of this set is the *Medical and Surgical History of the Civil War*, which includes an extremely useful three volume index. The original U.S. government publications have been digitized and are available in the Internet Archive, available at <http://www.archive.org>. There are multiple digitized versions of some of the volumes, so the best way to find the desired volume is to use the search box on the home page for the site and search by words from the title of the book. Some volumes are available only as PDF or FTP files, while others have TXT files. The PDF files are so large that some wouldn't download, either at work or at home using Roadrunner.

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**Do you know your Congressional representative?**



**Contact your representative's office...  
Introduce yourself...  
Make him/her aware of the services  
your depository can provide  
to his/her constituents!**

# Ohio GODORT Spring Meeting, May 16, 2008

## State Library of Ohio, Columbus, OH

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### Agenda

Come join us at the State Library to learn about the OhioLINK Digital Resource Commons as presented by Keith Gilbertson. Want to know more about what's available to libraries? Be there to find out!

Preliminary Agenda	
9:30 - 10:00	Registration and Refreshments
10:00 - 10:15	Welcome
10:15 - 12:00	Keith Gilbertson, OhioLINK An Introduction to the OhioLINK Digital Resource Commons
12:00 - 1:00	Box lunches available (see attached) RSVP to <a href="#">Audrey Hall</a> by May 2
1:00 - 3:00	Business Meeting

For meeting information contact George Kline at [george.kline@toledolibrary.org](mailto:george.kline@toledolibrary.org) or (419) 259-5115. For RSVPs, directions, accommodations, parking, contact Audrey Hall at [ahall@sloma.state.oh.us](mailto:ahall@sloma.state.oh.us) or (614) 995-0033.

### Directions

The State Library of Ohio is located at 274 East First Avenue in Columbus. [Driving directions](#) and a map are available on the State Library website. The building is in the Jeffrey Mining Corporate Center along the north side of East First Avenue. The parking lot and entrance are on the west side of the building. Parking is free.

### Thursday Night Gathering

At this time, no gathering is being planned for Thursday night.

### Accommodations

Many options exist. Extensive listings are provided at [Experience Columbus](#). Select "search lodging", select the desired area. The State Library is located about mid-way between the University and Downtown areas.

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Ohio GODORT Spring Meeting  
May 16, 2008

Box Lunch Order Form  
Order must be received by Friday, May 2, 2008.  
Email or fax form to Audrey Hall, [ahall@sloma.state.oh.us](mailto:ahall@sloma.state.oh.us) or 614-466-3584

**The cost is \$5 and should be paid to the treasurer at the meeting.  
Checks made out to Ohio GODORT.**

SANDWICH

Turkey \_\_\_\_\_ Roast Beef \_\_\_\_\_  
Chicken Salad \_\_\_\_\_ Ham \_\_\_\_\_  
Tuna Salad \_\_\_\_\_ Veggie \_\_\_\_\_

CHEESE CHOICES

Provolone \_\_\_\_\_ American \_\_\_\_\_  
Swiss \_\_\_\_\_

BREAD CHOICES

Croissant \_\_\_\_\_ Multi-grain Kaiser Roll \_\_\_\_\_  
Big Lenders Bagel \_\_\_\_\_ Club Roll \_\_\_\_\_

FRUIT

Apple (red or yellow) \_\_\_\_\_ Banana \_\_\_\_\_  
Pear \_\_\_\_\_ Orange \_\_\_\_\_  
Grapes \_\_\_\_\_

COOKIES

Chocolate Chip \_\_\_\_\_ Oatmeal \_\_\_\_\_  
Brownie \_\_\_\_\_ Peanut Butter \_\_\_\_\_  
Sugar \_\_\_\_\_

DRINK

Coke \_\_\_\_\_ Diet Coke \_\_\_\_\_  
Pepsi \_\_\_\_\_ Diet Pepsi \_\_\_\_\_  
Sierra Mist \_\_\_\_\_ Diet Sierra Mist \_\_\_\_\_  
Water \_\_\_\_\_ Caffeine Free Diet Pepsi \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Food is made and prepared by the Vocational Food Service at the Ohio School for the Deaf.