

# Docs Prescriptions



The Newsletter of the Government Documents Round Table of Ohio

Issue 66

Spring 2007

## From the President

SaraJean Petite

Case Western Reserve University Law Library

As I conclude my term, I must say that it has been very educational for me. While fulfilling my duties as program chair and president, I learned that GODORT of Ohio has experienced members with a great deal of knowledge who are willing to share with newer librarians. With this sort of experience on the Executive Board, my work as president has been relatively easy. I'd like to thank the members of the Executive board for the work they've done and for their patience.

As others have shared their knowledge and experience with me, I like to share mine with people who are less experienced. At our fall meeting, I mentioned Patti Gorby, a practicum student, who was looking for a government documents library to host her practicum. I ended up hosting her myself. To host a practicum student, one must have a project that will take approximately 100 hours. I was about to begin my zero-based collection review, so I asked Patti if she'd like to assist me with it. I spent the semester acquainting her with the day-to-day operation of a government documents department while we worked on my collection review. If you are interested in hosting a practicum student, please contact Rhonda Filipan at Kent State University School of Library and Information Science.

Her e-mail address is [rfilipan@slis.kent.edu](mailto:rfilipan@slis.kent.edu) and her phone number is 330-672-0013.

During the collection review, Patti and I found that replacing physical documents with online versions wasn't as simple as it sounded. Some online versions had fewer years' coverage or less content than their physical counterparts. We found one online telephone directory that was searchable, but not browseable. Some titles had an online version listed in our item list, but we could not find the online version to examine it. However, some online titles had PDFs with all years' issues available. I am confident that as the GPO moves ahead with its digitization and preservation initiatives, some of the problems Patti and I found will become less common.

While there are no Ohio libraries on the GPO's Registry of U.S. Government Publication Digitization Projects, many Ohio libraries are involved in digitization projects. Our program chair, Mark Gooch, has arranged an informative program about digital imaging to be held at the State Library on May 11, 2007. Mary Prophet will tell us about a relatively small project her library is doing, the digitization of documents from the War Relocation Authority. Peter Murray of OhioLINK will tell us about the OhioLINK Digital Resource Commons, "an outgrowth of OhioLINK's Digital Media Center" located at <http://info.drc.ohiolink.edu/>, to which OhioLINK members may contribute content. I look forward to seeing you in Columbus on May 11, 2007!

**Docs Prescriptions**  
The Newsletter of the Government  
Documents Round Table of Ohio

Issue 66 • Spring 2007

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## From the Editor

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Maybe it's because in the past year I've added media cataloging to my job description (and serious film viewing to my extracurricular activities), but I suspect that this issue of *Docs Prescriptions* has been influenced – consciously or not, take your pick – by this year's Oscar winners. Don't believe me? Check out this all-star cast of contributors:

\* Carol Singer has once again pulled an obscure topic out of the history of government publications to weave a tale of Pirates of the Caribbean (and elsewhere, she adds).

\* Our own documents Queen (and, yes, Regional Consultant) Audrey Hall shares news of the change to the Ohio Revised Code (as much a Labyrinth as Pan's).

\* Those Digital Archive Dreamgirls, Nicole Merriman and Coleen Parmer, share their individual updates on the Archive's progress.

\* Sherry Engle Moeller sifts through the Babel of Ohio State's archival materials to uncover the true history of OSU's depository status.

\* And, inspired by the recent upsurge in interest in environmental issues, I explore the Inconvenient Truth of gasoline prices and carbon emissions in two separate columns on government web sites. (What can I say? Even Little Miss Sunshine has a serious side.)

In news about the newsletter itself, I regret to share with you the news that my co-editor, John Graham, has become one of The Departed depository librarians, taking a job in a new field. (More information on that in "News Around the State.") I have been able to persuade Carol Singer and Joe Salem to serve on the Newsletter Committee to help with columns and ideas as well as the technological aspects of converting the newsletter to PDF for web access and printing for distribution. I'd like to extend my sincere thanks to both Carol and Joe to succumbing so easily to my ~~arm-twisting~~ plea. I'd like to thank John in absentia for his efforts to keep the issues printed and sent out in timely fashion so that you would all be up to date on docs news. And, as always, I'd like to thank all the fabulous people who contributed to this newsletter!

Don't forget our spring meeting on May 11 at the State Library of Ohio. We'll hear lots of good information on digitization, both in terms of developing a specific project (the WRA documents digitized at Denison University) and making digital collections available (through OhioLINK). Given the trend in online government information, this should be a very useful and exciting program. So point your Happy Feet toward Columbus, and we'll see you there!

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## Minutes

### Fall Meeting • November 17, 2006 State Library of Ohio

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Forty seven people attended the business meeting in the morning.

#### Welcome from Chair

SaraJean Petite called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m., and welcomed everyone to the 25th anniversary celebration of Ohio GODORT.

#### Secretary/Treasurer's Report

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

#### Report from the State Library

Audrey Hall announced that the KSU library program will be moved to the State Library. Construction will begin in March for a conference room and classrooms. The genealogy collection will be moved to the Columbus Metropolitan Library in June 2007. The State Library is going to move from the genealogy collection any documents that it wants to keep. Wireless Internet access is available at the State Library, as well as access to Lexis-Nexis Digital Serial Set.

#### Report from the Executive Board

SaraJean Petite thanked the Anniversary Committee for a wonderful afternoon planned and Lexis-Nexis for their generous gift. Members of the Anniversary Committee include

Mark Gooch, Karen Kimber, Audrey Hall, Nicole Merriman, Lorna Newman, and Mary Prophet.

#### Reports from Committees

##### *Anniversary Committee*

Karen Kimber thanked Lexis-Nexis for their general gift, and the Anniversary Committee for getting everything ready. She also thanked Jennifer McMullen for the special anniversary issue of the newsletter.

##### *Access to State Government Information and Publications Committee*

Nicole Merriman reported that the State Library has been using OCLC's Digital Archive to grab online Web documents. The newer part of the project is to use "Content Cooperative" to digitize documents found on the local drives.

##### *Newsletter Committee and Homepage Committee*

Jennifer shared with the group that it was a lot of fun as well as a lot of work to put out the two issues of the newsletter. With the anniversary issue, she went back to the old issues and looked for information about what it was like to be a documents librarian. The spring newsletter will continue to profile libraries who are celebrating anniversaries. There is not much to report about the homepage. She will try to keep it updated.

##### *State Plan Revision Committee*

According to Audrey Hall, the State Plan was approved in 2003. It is time to review it and find out if it needs to be revised. Members serving on the committee, in addition to Audrey, include Mary Prophet and Coleen Palmer.

##### *Archives Liaison*

Audrey Hall reported that the archives have been kept up-to-date. She will keep the paperwork generated by this anniversary celebration.

##### *Ohio GODORT-ALA GODORT Liaison*

Joe Salem told the group that there was not a whole lot to report about the ALA Annual Conference. The GODORT update was good,

but not a lot of new information. A representative from the University of Michigan talked about the Google digital project, which was going well. GITCO (Government Information Technology Committee) is planning a good program for government data support.

#### *OhioLINK Liaison*

As the OhioLINK liaison, Karen Kimber reported that the only issue affecting government documents is the switch from Ohio Capital Connection to Gongwer News Services for legislative information. Some libraries are still using Ohio Capital Connection. Karen encouraged members to join OhioLINK Gov Doc listserv and let OhioLINK know that government documents librarians are interested in OhioLINK issues.

Peter Thayer reported that they would get a new library building. Library collections will be moved to an off-site storage place. OhioLINK loans will still be available.

#### **Report from Federal Depository Conference**

Doreen Hockenberry reported for Mary Prophet, who was not able to attend the meeting due to a death in the family, and shared her notes and comments on the vision statement for Federal depository libraries in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The vision statement affirms the mission of the FDLP to no-fee public access to government information. There are eleven issues and seven goals in the vision statement. The council has issued a challenge to depository librarians and organizations to answer the following questions:

What is the future of government information service in local libraries and communities?

On which of the eleven issues can we, our libraries or this library organization take a leadership role?

On which of the seven goals, can we, our libraries, or this organization take a leadership role?

Coleen Palmer encouraged documents librarians to sign on to OhioLINK listserv, and get OhioLINK involved with digital depositories. Libraries do not have the server support and technical skills to store digital files, but OhioLINK can do it, and we need to make the case to OhioLINK. It was agreed that the

OhioLINK Digital Resource Center would be the perfect place for government documents digital files, and Peter Murray, who is in charge of the Digital Resource Center, is open to all kinds of discussion.

Mark Gooch shared with the group that Bruce James has finally understood the issues and what the documents librarians have been talking about. Bruce James is pushing for the redevelopment of the GPO building, and changing GPO from a printing organization to a modern electronic publishing organization. Mark is optimistic that FDsys is going to occur, and told the group that GPO has hired consultants to start the process. Mark talked about the implementation of the new GPO catalog, and told the group that it is truly the first online library system that GPO had ever worked with.

George Barnum updated everyone on GPO's Future Digital System (FDsys), which is moving on a progressive schedule. Harris Corporation has been hired as the master integrator for FDsys. The company, which is doing great work, is working with GPO to pick the right pieces for the system, and the target pilot release date is next spring. The public release is scheduled for end of 2007. When asked about the differences between GPO's ILS and MOCAT, George stated that ILS started before FDsys. The goal of ILS is to deliver to you the monthly catalog in electronic form, and it is more like a library catalog. There is one more year of printing for MOCAT. ILS will be integrated into FDsys. According to Robin, people have a certain level of expectation with ILS. GPO is working a little bit at a time to improve the system. Coleen Palmer told the group that the front end of GPO's "Browse Topics" was wonderful. GPO is looking for contributors, and she encouraged people to volunteer and contribute to the project.

#### **New Business**

A new ad-hoc committee was formed to explore how GODORT of Ohio can promote the goals in the FDLP Vision Statement. Mary Prophet will chair the committee, and Sherry Moeller will serve on the committee.

George Kline and Karen Thornton will contact people who do not serve on any committees or posts.

We have until the end of the year to review Gongwer. Please let Mark Gooch, Coleen Palmer or Anne Gilliland know about any issue you have with this product. Feedback from the libraries is needed and we can get out of the contract if we need to. The deadline for feedback is Dec. 1.

Joe Salem told the group that a Kent State student is looking for a place to do her government documents practicum. Contact the student if you have a project for her.

May 11 is the tentative date for the next meeting, and since we usually meet in Columbus for the spring meeting, we will meet again in the State Library of Ohio, and Audrey will check room availability.

Cheryl Paine encouraged more documents librarians to get involved with the chat reference. Joe told the group about the Government Information Online Chat Service, which is a national project. However, since the link to GPO was removed, it has not been used heavily.

### Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned by President SaraJean Petite.

Respectfully submitted,  
Joy Gao  
Secretary/Treasurer

**We Want  
YOU  
For Ohio GODORT!**

Membership dues for 2007-2008  
(a reasonable \$20!)  
are due at the spring meeting.

Give your checks made to "GODORT of Ohio"  
to Joy Gao at the spring meeting  
or send them early (see address p.2).

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## Proposed Changes to Ohio GODORT Bylaws

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The Executive Board met on Friday, February 23, 2007, at The College of Wooster. Among the topics discussed was a clarification the Ohio GODORT Constitution and Bylaws. These proposed changes to Bylaw 5 clarify how these liaisons/coordinators are appointed and the length of time they and their committees serve. Additions are in ***bold italics*** and deletions are indicated with a ~~strikethrough~~.

The Executive Board will bring these proposed changes to the May 11 meeting for discussion and a vote.

### SECTION 4: OHIOLINK LIAISON

***An OhioLink Liaison shall be appointed by the President to*** provide information to OhioLINK on cataloging government documents for III, provide information to OhioLINK on government sources of information and bibliographic databases, ***and*** serve as liaison between OhioLINK and Ohio GODORT. ***The OhioLink Liaison shall serve for an indeterminate period.***

### SECTION 5: LEGISLATIVE ACTION COORDINATOR

***A Legislative Action Coordinator shall be appointed by the President as needed*** to provide a communication link between Ohio GODORT, the Ohio legislature, GPO and the U. S. Congress. The Coordinator will activate ***an ad hoc*** committee as needed.

### SECTION 6: CONSTITUTION REVISION AND UPDATE COORDINATOR

***A Constitution Revision and Update Coordinator shall be appointed by the President as needed*** to coordinate revisions to the Constitution of Ohio GODORT ~~as needed~~. The Coordinator will activate ***an ad hoc*** committee as needed.

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## Report from Nominating Committee

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This year's Nominating Committee searched high and low for candidates willing to stand for election as Program Chair/President Elect, serving from spring 2007 up to spring 2009.

The Nominating Committee has currently nominated George Kline for Program Chair / President Elect. Nominations will be accepted from the floor at the upcoming May 11 meeting.

George is the Documents Librarian at Toledo-Lucas County Public Library and was a founding member of Ohio GODORT. He served as Ohio GODORT's Program Chair in 1983-1984 and President in 1984-1985. George also established *Docs Prescriptions* as our organization's newsletter, serving as editor for the first several issues and infusing it with his characteristic dry wit.

Many thanks to this year's Nominating Committee for their hard work!

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## Coming Attractions! A Preview of the Spring Meeting

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Along with the previous two items (revisions to the By-Laws and the Nominating Committee's slate for elections), here are a couple of other topics that will be on the May agenda:

Audrey Hall notes that she and Mary Prophet have been working on revisions to the State Plan, and they plan to present those revisions at the May meeting. They also hope to send out revisions on the listserv or post them to the Ohio GODORT web site in advance of the meeting, so stay tuned for details!

You may have noticed that *Docs Prescriptions* has been growing lately, with more articles and more photos (look for a two-page bonus on the anniversary meeting later in this issue). With

that in mind, the Executive Board discussed the possibility of making the newsletter available online only, with archival copies sent to the State Library for the Ohio GODORT archives. We'll discuss it further at the spring meeting, so please come prepared with your ideas and suggestions! (And please, be kind!)

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## News from the State Library

Audrey Hall  
State Library of Ohio

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The State Library of Ohio is one of the Ohio federal depositories participating in a pilot project to provide access to online technical reports from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The pilot project between the Government Printing Office (GPO) and NTIS provides access to bibliographic records for approximately 240,000 publications from 1964-2000 from the NTIS data storage and retrieval system. Through DARTS: Depository Access to Reports, Technical and Scientific, depository libraries are able to download at no charge full-text electronic documents for which links are available.

The genealogy collection transfer to the Columbus Metropolitan Library is scheduled to take place by April 19. The Genealogy stacks material not moved to CML will be integrated into our circulating collection. We will not be providing genealogy service after the transfer. Ready reference, Reference, indexes, periodicals, audio and video tapes, and the Deaf ISLR collections will be shifted to the area vacated by genealogy. The entire Library of Congress collection will be back shifted to fill the eastern section of the building.

All federal and state documents and any related material in the genealogy collection will remain at the State Library. Ohio related maps have been added to the Ohio documents collection. Ohio maps and posters have been moved to new map cases closer to the Ohio collection.

A DVD of snapshots from the Anniversary Celebration has been added to the GODORT Archives. A DVD of the entire program is also in the Archives.

A Deaf ISLR (Deaf and Interpreter Sign Language Resources) collection was recently added. The collection was purchased by the Ohio School for the Deaf, Center for Outreach Services, for circulation by the State Library. The audience consists of teachers, parents, students, and other professionals dealing with deaf individuals or deaf issues. It is a partnership—OSD provides the collection, and State Library provides the means to access and circulate. The collection consists of about 450 titles and includes books, videos and DVDs.

The Ohio Spanish Language Outreach Program is a new statewide program, for librarians. Program trainers will conduct workshops to equip librarians with strategies and resources to reach out to Spanish speakers in their communities. The trainers will conduct 9 workshops in Ohio in March - May 2007 that provide information about marketing techniques, understanding cultural differences, providing technology training, and partnering with local community organizations serving Spanish speakers. Workshops are open to librarians from all types of libraries. Jan Haines is the coordinator for the program.

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## Update on the Digital Archive

Nicole Merriman  
State Library of Ohio

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The State Library of Ohio continues to collect born digital state documents in the OCLC Digital Archive. To date, there are over 1700 items in the Digital Archive. We haven't forgotten about digitizing older state documents, either. We have scanned a few items ourselves, and placed these in the Digital Archive alongside the born digital items. In addition, we are collaborating with Coleen Parmer at Bowling Green State University to experiment with a way to get more libraries involved in adding content to the Digital Archive.

Just a reminder – all items that are added to the Digital Archive are listed in the monthly Ohio Documents shipping lists with quarterly cumulations on the Ohio Documents page at <http://winslo.state.oh.us/govinfo/govstdocs.html>.

In addition, the links to the digital versions are on the OCLC records for each publication. Please contact Nicole Merriman at 614-995-4117 if you have any questions.

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## The Ohio Digital Archive Project

Coleen Parmer  
Bowling Green State University

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There has been considerable concern on the part of librarians as Ohio agencies migrate their publishing output from print to electronic only formats. While digital publications are obviously cheaper for agencies to produce, the State Library has been struggling with the question of how to meet their mission to collect and maintain comprehensive collections of publications for the State of Ohio. The answer to this dilemma is the Ohio Digital Archive, which contains digital objects of electronic agency resources, including publications and web pages. Users identify and connect to these resources through library catalogs. As of May 2006, the State Library had created and loaded over 1,000 digital objects.

It was just under a year ago that I sat in an audience with other Ohio documents librarians and listened to Nicole Merriman give an overview of the State Library of Ohio Digital Archive project. This presentation took place at the annual spring Government Documents Round Table meeting and generated great enthusiasm and interest among members. Nicole explained that the State Library has been participating in a project to build a sustainable digital archive that will track, preserve, and provide long-term access to agency web-based publications. A critical element of the plan is Ohio agency participation and cooperation. Agencies are encouraged to notify the State Library when they create a digital publication. They complete an online form that identifies the publication and submit that information to the State Library which captures the digital object. As with paper publications, a full catalog record is created and added to WorldCat, to SLO's online catalog, and to OhioLINK. The URLs in the catalog record point to both the archived version and the online version of the publication. The Archive URL will not change, so access is

assured if the agency URL changes or even if the agency no longer exists.

Ohio libraries can also participate by downloading records from OCLC into their online catalogs. These records then provide access to the archive through our own library catalogs. The State Library has facilitated this process by creating *Digital Archive Cumulative Lists* 2004-2006 and posting these lists to the State Library under Ohio Documents (<http://winslo.state.oh.us/govinfo/govstdocs.html>), and by listing new digital documents on the Ohio Shipping Lists. These lists include the publishing agency, title, Ohio call number, and the OCLC accession number. Libraries merely search for the records on OCLC and download the records.

BGSU has been cataloging Ohio digital material since summer 2006. We did a retrospective cataloging project, starting with the 2004 *Cumulative List*, and we add new titles each month when we process shipping lists. Our practice differs slightly from State Library practice in that we generally do not create new records for electronic publications if we have a record in our catalog for the tangible publication. Ohio publications, as with federal, are primarily serial in nature, so we just add new volumes, years, and editions to the old record unless there is a change in title or publishing agency. I think that multiple records in a catalog confuse users so we try to keep volumes together on one record. Of course, that practice is debatable, and GPO over the years has waffled back and forth on the single record or multiple for format changes. At any rate, in the case of a new digital object (for example, the 2006 Annual Report of the Department of Commerce), the State Library would have created a new record for the digital format. We already have a record for this title, so instead of pulling down the new record we just insert the URL for the Digital Archive into the old record. Also, we generally do not include URLs to publications mounted on agency pages in our catalog records. The rationale for this is that the Digital Archive URLs are like PURLs — they are permanent and will not disappear even if the agency or publication ceases. Digital Archive URLs provide stability and we will not have to constantly monitor them — unlike agency URLs.

Consequently, the records in our catalog are a little different from those in the State Library catalog. Regardless, it seems likely that both catalog approaches work well for users and have their pros and cons. I would encourage other libraries to explore the Digital Archive and consider adding these records to your catalogs if you have not done so. We have found through use studies that our Ohio documents are the most heavily circulated resources next to our hearings, so it is really exciting to be able to offer access to those interesting new Ohio electronic publications.

In addition, our library has taken additional steps to participate in the Digital Archive project, although I must admit that our process is slow. We volunteered to partner with the State Library in contributing digital content. Nicole Merriman and Audrey Hall visited our campus last fall to discuss the possibility of BGSU scanning some of our Ohio collection and uploading files, or objects, to the Archive. They met with our Head of Cataloging and Library Systems guru to explain how the Archive works and that our cataloger would be able to use State Library authorizations to upload the digital objects. I must admit that my head was spinning at the end of that discussion; however, we have made several baby steps toward the goal of actually contributing content to the Archive.

Documents staff decided that we would start with some of the annual reports in our collection and to that end, student assistants scanned 17 volumes of the Department of Commerce Annual Reports (OCM 1.1: ). 2000-2005 were already in the Archive, so students scanned 1969-1999. Once pages were scanned, they were cropped, then saved into PDF files — one file for each volume. Our cataloger then uploaded the PDFs. And then we discovered many tweaks that we need to do. For instance, we did not know that cropping pages would create different size pages. So it was back to the drawing board to master cropping then saving to a uniform size. Nicole had those files deleted and we are ready to try again. It has been an interesting learning experience and we really are anxious to get the process refined and load those volumes again. We are also looking forward to identifying some of our more unique Ohio documents so that we can scan and share them with our colleagues and our users around the state. I want to publicly thank the librarians at

the State Library, especially Nicole, for their support and encouragement.

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## News from Around the State

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Just when you thought you were getting to recognize all the people who show up at our meetings, you have to say good-bye to someone! Coleen Parmer shares news of one departure:

“Elizabeth (Beth) Hofer is retiring from the BGSU University Libraries on April 27, 2007-- just a month away. Beth transferred to the Documents Department in November 1994. She began working in University Libraries as a student assistant at the Circulation Desk and worked a number of years in the Cataloging Department. She has been a staff member for more than 30 years and we will sorely miss her knowledge and expertise.”

As mentioned in the Editor’s Column, John Graham has left his position as well, as noted in this email I received back in January:

“Well, the big news is I'm leaving my library January 27th to accept a customer service rep. position at Fidelity Investments in Covington, Kentucky, right across the river from Cincy. My job & department will be eliminated in 2007, just as in 2005. I know things will turn out well -- we'll still be a depository, of course. But I chose to look for something new, and found a new job. Scary, exciting, all at once. So I don't know when I'll get a chance to chat with you and the other GODORT folks again. Very sad to leave the profession, too.”

We wish both Beth and John all the best in their future adventures!

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## News from GPO and the Listservs

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Audrey Hall offers this bit of information from the GPO:

“Have you had a problem ordering promotional material from GPO? There is a real person to assist you. Her name is Sonia Jones and she works in the SuDocs Marketing Office. Don't bypass the usual ordering procedure but before you get totally frustrated by delays, contact Sonia at [sjones@gpo.gov](mailto:sjones@gpo.gov) for more help.”

From GOVDOC-L, December 11, 2006:

“The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), Library Services & Content Management (LSCM) would like to inform libraries in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) and other interested parties of several cataloging policy changes that it intends to implement on February 1, 2007. This advance notice will enable libraries and others to assess any impact that these changes may have on their cataloging operations.

“LSCM will make several modifications to the 'GPO Cataloging Guidelines, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2002' [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/fdlp/cip/gpocatgu.pdf](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/cip/gpocatgu.pdf) effective February 1, 2007. The 'Guidelines' will be updated to include:

1. GPO Policy for Using Access Level Serial Records, and
2. Modifications to the Categories of Documents Receiving Abridged Cataloging.

“A more detailed explanation can be found on the National Bibliography Page on the FDLP Desktop at: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/fdlp/cip/index.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/cip/index.html).”

From GOVDOC-L, April 3, 2007:

“The 2007 Fall Depository Library Council Meeting and Federal Depository Library Conference will be held from Sunday, October 14 through Wednesday, October 17, 2007, at the Doubletree Hotel Crystal City located in Arlington, VA.

“Due to increased conference activity in the DC metro area, it was necessary to move the meeting up a week from the original date, and to look outside the downtown DC area.

“Further information will be sent to the depository community once registration and hotel reservations are being accepted.”

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## Changes to the Ohio Revised Code

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Audrey Hall shares this information:

The Legislative Service Commission has announced a change to the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) websites. Effective April 1, 2007, the sites will be hosted by Lawriter, LLC, an Ohio-based company in partnership with the Ohio State Bar Association.

The new site provides many user-friendly features, which should appeal to a wide range of users.

- \* fully accessible to those with disabilities
- \* frames-free presentation
- \* ORC to be updated every quarter
- \* OAC to be updated every month
- \* fully searchable
- \* users can easily drill down to desired section – navigational breadcrumbs track your progress enabling you to quickly return to any previous levels
- \* choose to view entire chapters or individual sections – the choice is yours
- \* persistent web addresses - if a code section is updated, its web address will not change

The single menu page with links to both the ORC and OAC is located at:

<http://codes.ohio.gov>

The Ohio Revised Code is located at:

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc>

The Ohio Administrative Code is located at:

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac>

**Ohio eODORT  
Online**

<http://www.wooster.edu/library/gov/ohgodort/>

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## Pirates of the Caribbean... and Elsewhere

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Carol A. Singer

Bowling Green State University

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The United States government has long been concerned with piracy. American privateers licensed by the Continental Congress were classified as pirates by British law, although there were apparently none who were tried as criminals.

In the early days of the republic, U. S. merchant ships were captured by ships from the Barbary states of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The United States government was forced to pay ransom for some prisoners and boats, including providing Algiers with a completely equipped frigate, the *Crescent*. In 1801, Tripoli declared war on the United States. Perhaps the most unusual episode in the ensuing conflict was the expeditionary force commanded by William Eaton in 1805 that consisted of 10 Americans, 300 Arab horsemen, 70 Christian mercenaries, and 1,000 camels. This army marched 500 miles across the Libyan desert to capture Derne (or Derna). This was the first time the marines hoisted the American flag over a captured foreign city. The story of the Barbary Wars is detailed in documents found in the *American State Papers* and in the six volume set of naval documents on the Barbary Wars.

In the early nineteenth century, the United States was plagued by pirates in the Caribbean. Many of these pirates were centered on or near the island of Cuba. There are Congressional documents about these pirates, such as *Piracy and Outrage on Commerce of United States in Caribbean by Spanish Privateers from Cuba* or *Affidavit of George Brown, on Murders and Atrocities by Pirates Near Island of Cuba*. These documents describe pirates who carried muskets and cutlasses. George Brown even relates how he saw the pirates hang the captain of his ship from the yardarm.

Throughout the nineteenth century, reports of pirates appear periodically in congressional documents and *Foreign Relations of the United States*.

Even in the twentieth century there are documents about this old-fashioned type of pirate, although some of them hijacked airplanes instead of ships and they stopped brandishing cutlasses. Documents about this kind of pirates include such titles as *Piracy in the Gulf of Thailand*, and *Air Piracy in the Caribbean Area*.

However, most of the government documents from the late twentieth century concern the kinds of pirates who don't carry a cutlass or fly the Jolly Roger. These documents sometimes hit a little closer to home. A few representative titles are

- *Pirates of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Curse of the Black Market*
- *The Analog Hole: Can Congress Protect Copyright and Promote Innovation?*
- *Counterfeit Goods: Easy Cash for Criminals and Terrorists*
- *Peer-to-Peer Piracy on University Campuses*
- *Copyright & Home Copying: Technology Challenges the Law*

There is even a government document about a different kind of pirate, *Pirates of the Deep*, published in the Smithsonian's *Annual Report* from 1916, which features stories of octopi, cuttlefish, and giant squid. These cephalopods attacked animals, humans, and even ships. One octopus, which had been placed in a kettle over a fire, revived sufficiently to escape from the kettle and climb the chimney. It was eventually discovered sitting on top of the roof.

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## History (and Pre-History) of Ohio State University's Depository Status

Sherry Engle Moeller  
Ohio State University

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Public Law 59-153, enacted March 1, 1907, granted depository status to land grant institutions. It has long been believed that the Ohio State University Libraries' depository status stemmed from this piece of legislation. In searching University Archives records for documentation regarding the library's gaining depository status, I discovered that the library actually became a depository in 1901. This date was confirmed by the 1903 Annual Report of the Public Printer. It indicates that J. H. Bromwell designated the university a depository on January 21, 1901. I also discovered that the library had been trying to become a depository for many years prior to that date. An abridged version of the story of the library's quest for depository status follows.

When the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College opened its doors to students in 1873, the entire library was housed in a single room in University Hall. There was no librarian. In 1874, Professor Joseph Milliken, Professor of Languages became the first part-time librarian. Between 1874 through 1893, a series of professors split their responsibilities between the languages department and the library. These librarians did not purchase library materials; library funds were instead allocated to the university departments (Skipper, p.1).

For the first ten years of the university's existence (the name was changed to The Ohio State University in 1878) the library was poorly supported because the university itself lacked

money (Skipper, p.36). Faculty Council Minutes for 1874 reported that publications of the Smithsonian Institution were being obtained (Skipper, p.43). By 1888, the library had obtained procedural congressional publications for the years 1789 through 1887. Many of the library's acquisitions were gifts. The January 1881 edition of the student newspaper, *The Lantern*, reported that a collection of government documents had been donated by [State] Senator Thurman. Publications of the Departments of Navy, Post Office, State, and War, for the years 1873-1879 were among those donated. The collection also included reports on the Mississippi Elections of 1875 and Congressional Memorial Addresses. The article stated, "this is a valuable addition to the College Library, and a rich mine of materials for students of political history" (p.10). By 1884, the library held 2,402 volumes, more than a quarter of which (579) were government publications with strong holdings of Department of State and Smithsonian Institution publications. The library also held 234 volumes of State documents, 101 of which were geological survey reports. The remaining items were 87 agricultural publications, 10 state department of education publications, and 36 general volumes (Schoyer, p.1; Skipper, p.55).

Many scientific serials were published by the federal and state governments. The library obtained a fair number of these publications by appealing to faculty members to donate their personal copies. Professor Christopher N. Brown, Dean of the College of Engineering (1883-1902), was an early proponent of collecting government publications. Professor Brown felt that the library needed to acquire these primary source materials when they were available irrespective of the librarian's ability to keep up with the processing (and shelving) of the materials. As a result the library acquired many federal and state agency publications (Jones 1909, p.4).

The library moved from University Hall to Orton Hall in 1893. In the same year, the university's first full-time librarian was appointed. Under the direction of Olive Branch Jones, and with the encouragement of Professor Brown, the library began aggressively seeking to acquire government publications. Forty-two volumes of the *Annals of Congress* were purchased. The Department of Interior gave the

library volumes of the Congressional Globe and Congressional Record. Ms. Jones wrote to Representative J. H. Outhwaite asking for current publications and documents needed to fill gaps in the collection. The need to obtain and process documents led her to ask the University's Board of Trustees for a staff person to perform these tasks. Charles Guittard was hired in 1898. Guittard was sent to Washington to become familiar with government agencies and their publication and distribution patterns. He also studied cataloging practices in Department of Agriculture under W. P. Cutter. (Library)

The librarian's annual letters to the faculty from the 1890s and 1900s refer to the importance of government publications and the means by which the library acquired such valuable resources. For example, the 1894 report states that the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey sent the library 260 charts and promised to send more at a later date. In the same year Judge Allen G. Thurman donated his collection of more than 1,000 bound volumes and 500 pamphlets (Jones 1894). In 1895, Ms. Jones asked the faculty to send any government publications they did not need to the library. Representative J. H. Outhwaite designated the library a U.S. Geological Survey depository in 1896. The library was also on the mailing list for U.S. Department of Agriculture publications.

In many of her reports Ms. Jones expressed indignation that the Ohio State University was by-passed when depository designations were assigned, despite several attempts to gain depository status. Although the library was able to acquire many agency publications through other means, the inability to obtain Serial Set volumes was a sore point.

In 1899, Captain Alexis Cope, Secretary of the Board of Trustees appealed to President William McKinley on behalf of the university. Though the president could not grant the library depository status, he was able to secure some 3,000 volumes, including many Serial Set volumes, for the library. In her 1899 Letter to the Faculty, Ms. Jones wrote,

*"The most notable gift ... is that of between three and four thousand public documents from Washington. The university library is not a depository for United States documents. In*

*designating such depositories congressmen have passed the university by and now Ohio has its full quota. This fact was brought to the attention of President McKinley and through his courtesy, from documents which have accumulated at Washington were sent us the books which constitute one of the most valuable additions that the library has ever received."*

Captain Cope also appealed to L. C. Ferrell, Superintendent of Documents. Several thousand additional volumes were obtained from the Superintendent of Documents. These included first choice in documents returned to the U.S. Government from the American Council in Madrid. (The university had to pay the freight.) The library selected 766 reports and documents from this collection. In the 1900 Report of the Board of Trustees, it is noted that the majority of the 7,443 books added to the library in the last year were gifts of the U.S. government. The report states that other libraries had also started actively seeking to acquire government documents thus showing that "it is beginning to be recognized that document work is an important line of library activity" (p.56-57).

Ms. Jones' annual letters contain descriptions of physical conditions familiar to documents librarians today. In 1895, she reported that the government publications had been moved to the basement to make room for a law collection in the general collections area. This new location was inconvenient in the winter because the heater was broken. She also wrote that additional shelving and binding were necessary. The need for more space and assistance was repeated in her 1899 report. In 1900, she reported that shelves had been built to house the government publications.

Donations continued to be sought. Mr. Joseph H. Outhwaite gave the library his collection of government documents in 1901. This collection included a bound set of the Official Records of War of the Rebellion and a set of the Official Records of the Navy (Galbreath 1902, p.139). The library also participated in exchange programs with Oberlin College and the Lloyd Library of Cincinnati.

In 1901, the city of Cincinnati annexed the small town of Wyoming. The Wyoming Public Library merged with the Cincinnati Public Library, giving up its depository status.

Representative Jacob H. Bromwell, congressman for Ohio's second congressional district had the opportunity to select a new depository library for his district. He chose the Ohio State University even though the university was not located in his district. The 1902 Report of the Board of Trustees states

*...through the interest of Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati and the active efforts of Hon. Jacob H. Bromwell, of Cincinnati, the Ohio State University has been designated as a permanent depository for all United States Government publication (p.20).*

In her 1903 letter to the faculty, Ms. Jones reports "as usual, the most important [gifts] have come from the U.S. government." She notes that library is now a depository, stating that Mr. Hodges, Congressman Bromwell, and Captain Cope were instrumental in obtaining this status.

James Skipper, author of a PhD dissertation detailing the history of library, cited the letter confirming the appointment (p.202). It read as follows:

*May 26, 1902*

*Dear Miss Jones;-*

*I take pleasure in advising you that your library has been placed on the mailing list of this office as a designated depository, at the request of Hon. J.H. Bromwell. It is a little unusual for a representative to designate an institution outside of his Congressional district, but if his constituents do not object to it I shall not raise the point. You will remember that you are charged to the Second Congressional district.*

*Very respectfully,  
(signed) L.C. Ferrell, Superintendent*

(Mr. Skipper saw the letter in the late 1950s, prior to the creation of University Archives. I was unable to locate the original letter.)

The library continued to fill gaps in its collections. The 1905 letter reported that many U.S. and State Geological Surveys and agricultural publications were donated in that year. By 1909, the library had acquired all but

87 volumes of the 5217 issued volumes of the Serial Set (Jones 1909). 2421 of the library's 3,151 serial titles were government publications. The library was also proud of its set of agricultural experiment station publications (Galbreath 1911).

Ms. Jones responded to a 1905 request from the Superintendent of Documents regarding the use of government documents in the library by writing that the documents were viewed as being of greatest importance. The documents were shelved in an easily accessible manner and were used by many [university] departments. She concluded her response by stating that the library needed all classes of documents (Jones, *Letter*).

Ms. Jones did not write a report to the faculty in 1907. Her 1908 letter covers the 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 fiscal years. In this report she mentions gifts of federal and state publications but makes no mention of the 1907 printing act. Her 1909 letter provides an historic overview of the library's efforts to collect government documents. Ms. Jones states that the library had gained depository status through kindness and courtesy. The 1907 law granting land grant institutions depository status made the library a "regular depository" (p.5). In his 1913 article about the documents collection, Charles Wells Reeder wrote

*... [The] government has enacted a law, March 1, 1907, by which all land grant college libraries are made depositories, so the status of the University Library is now permanent, and not dependent on the personal whims of any congressman (p.22).*

Mr. Reeder, a member of the library reference staff, estimated that a quarter of the volumes in the library's collections were government publications (federal, state, local, and foreign). In 1912 alone, the library received 14,077 documents (8,547 of which were federal) or an average of nearly 1,200 documents a month. Reeder considered government publications to be among the most valuable items in the library's collections (p.22).

The University Archives hold a tremendous amount of material relating to Ms. Jones's directorship of the library. The files include Ms. Jones's personal and professional

correspondence. One interesting piece of correspondence was a letter from John Ames asking Ms. Jones's comments on his *Comprehensive Index of Public Documents*, a copy of which had been sent with the letter. The files include requests for missing issues or reports to complete and bind serials and for replacement copies of government publications worn out by use or stolen or damaged by "scoundrels." A number of shipping lists also were saved. Captain Cope's files are much less complete. I found no copies of his correspondence on behalf of the library and have had to rely on Ms. Jones's and other contemporary reports of his actions.

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## What's New on the Web

Jennifer McMullen

College of Wooster

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When the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress began in January, the Democratic leadership opened the session with a handful of legislative issues it wished to pursue. While the war in Iraq topped the list, one of the other broad areas of discussion has covered various topics related to energy and the environment, and one part of that discussion that has a direct impact on the lives of almost every American is the focus on high oil and gasoline prices and the search for alternative fuels.

Where oil itself is concerned, the concept of "peak oil" – the theory that since oil is a finite and non-renewable fossil fuel, oil production will rise to a certain peak and then taper or quickly drop off – has gained a certain cachet in policy circles. The original theory, set out by USGS geologist L. King Hubbert, predicted that oil production in the United States would peak in the 1970s and then taper off (a true prediction, as it turned out). A number of respected scientists today have been studying data to predict the global peak of oil production, and their results range from "last year" to "in the next decade." Since the U.S. government gathers statistics on various aspects of energy production and consumption (thanks to the Department of Energy), you might well expect that the idea of "peak oil" is starting to show up directly and indirectly in government resources:

- The Energy Information Administration's *Long Term World Oil Supply Scenarios* ([http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil\\_gas/petroleum/feature\\_articles/2004/worldoilsupply/oilsupply04.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/feature_articles/2004/worldoilsupply/oilsupply04.html)) reveals that demand for oil is growing "in the developing world, particularly in China and India... due to rapidly rising consumer demand for transportation via cars and trucks powered with internal combustion engines." It also points out that technically speaking, the world will not physically run out of crude oil, but it will become prohibitively expensive to produce and purchase "in absence of lower-cost alternatives."

- The Congressional Budget Office picks up the theme of increased competition with other countries for oil resources in *China's Growing Demand for Oil and Its Impact on U.S. Petroleum Markets* (<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/71xx/doc7128/04-07-ChinaOil.pdf>)

- According to the *Peaking of World Oil Production: Impacts, Mitigation, and Risk* ([http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/pdf/Oil\\_Peaking\\_NETL.pdf](http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/pdf/Oil_Peaking_NETL.pdf)), "more than a decade will be required for the collective contributions to produce results that significantly impact world supply and demand for liquid fuels."

- Just before press time, I read about a new GAO report called *Crude Oil: Uncertainty About Future Oil Supply Makes It Important to Develop a Strategy for Addressing a Peak and Decline in Oil Production* (in PDF format at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07283.pdf>) that examines when oil production may peak and how to address or mitigate the consequences.

- And Congressman Tom Udall has compiled a "Peak Oil" page on his House web site (<http://www.tomudall.house.gov/display2.cfm?id=11447&type=Issues>) to share related articles, congressional testimony, and other information with citizens.

Americans have already seen consumer prices for petroleum products rise: first in the 1970s (remember those? I do!), with the first threat of oil shortages, and with increasing frequency in the 21<sup>st</sup> century following the 9/11 attacks, the invasion of Iraq, and the destructive hurricanes of 2005.

- The Federal Trade Commission looked into the skyrocketing prices of gasoline following Hurricane Katrina and reported some instances of price gouging and unexplained profit margins, but no real evidence that the oil industry manipulated those prices, in its *Investigation of Gasoline Price Manipulation and Post-Katrina Gasoline Price Increases* (<http://www.ftc.gov/reports/060518PublicGasolinePricesInvestigationReportFinal.pdf>).

- A range of prices for gasoline across the United States can be found at the Fuel Economy web site (<http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/gasprices/states/index.shtml>).

As gasoline prices settled at a level generally above \$2/gallon (and remain there today), more people have turned their attention to alternative fuels, focusing mostly on ethanol (both corn-based and cellulosic) and biodiesel. More information on each of these types of fuels can be found at a handful of government web sites:

#### *General Information on All Alternative Fuels*

- Opportunities & Challenges for Alternative Fuels (<http://www.nrel.gov/director/pdfs/40771.pdf>)
- Alternative Fuels Data Center (<http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/index.html>)
- Advanced Vehicles and Fuels Basics ([http://www.nrel.gov/learning/advanced\\_vehicles\\_fuels.html](http://www.nrel.gov/learning/advanced_vehicles_fuels.html))

#### *Ethanol*

- Ethanol (<http://www.eere.energy.gov/ethanol/>)
- Energy Kid's Page: Ethanol (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/kids/energyfacts/sources/renewable/ethanol.html>)
- Fuel's Gold: Turning Corn Into Ethanol May Not Be Worth It (<http://feinstein.senate.gov/05speeches/ethanol-oped.htm>)

#### *Biodiesel*

- Biodiesel Emissions Analysis Program (<http://www.epa.gov/otaq/models/biodsl.htm>)
- Biodiesel (<http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/biodiesel.shtml>)
- Energy Kid's Page: Biodiesel (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/kids/energyfacts/sources/renewable/biodiesel.html>)

- How Many Gallons of Biodiesel Can You Make From a Bushel of Soybeans?  
(<http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/progs/ddown.cgi?afdc/FAQ/13/0/0>)

Lawmakers have also been pushing to raise the CAFE standards (for fuel economy), but that's topic for much further discussion down the road. If you're interested in finding out what vehicles are the most fuel-efficient, you can find out at <http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/findacar.htm>.

In short, there's a lot to consider when talking about gas prices and alternative fuels, and even if (like me) you don't own a car, you may soon be involved in a more widespread discussion of the topic because gas prices directly impact the price of all consumer goods, including the necessities of food and clothing. It remains to be seen what Congress will be able to do in addressing these issues through legislation, but the high profile of congressional legislation and debate as well as a growing trend of industry R&D certainly indicates that more of these options and ideas will filter through to the American public in coming months.

**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!**

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## A Tale of CO<sub>2</sub> Atoms; or, We're All Full of Hot Air

Jennifer McMullen  
College of Wooster

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Along with all the buzz about "peak oil" and gasoline prices affecting the economy and the environment, you've probably heard more and more about carbon emissions and offsets. What

did it mean when Super Bowl promoters this year declared it to be "carbon neutral"? Why has presidential candidate John Edwards gotten big attention in green circles for declaring his campaign to be "carbon neutral" as well? Believe it or not (oh, who am I kidding? docs librarians *always* know to believe this), the federal government has some answers for you.

First of all, let's backtrack to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or IPCC (<http://www.ipcc.ch/>) and its most recent Assessment Report (the fourth issued so far), issued online in summary form at <http://www.ipcc.ch/SPM2feb07.pdf>. This international group of respected scientists has studied climate change for years, and its most recent findings have indicated that "most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is *very likely* due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations." Given that any kind of consensus document compiled by a large number of people tends to make conservative statements upon which everyone can agree, this news was greeted with some concern and a renewed fervor to address climate change in concrete, positive ways.

(Just before press time, the IPCC released its second summary from the Assessment Report, "Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability," at <http://www.ipcc.ch/SPM6avr07.pdf>. This report outlines many of the predicted changes due to increased average global temperatures and points out that developing countries will feel the most negative effects – namely famine, disease, drought, and increased conflict – of the changes wrought by the industrialization in developed countries.)

Although many factors contribute to increased greenhouse gas concentrations (including water vapor as well as the carbon dioxide produced in natural occurrences such as volcanoes and thawing permafrost), the main culprit has been pegged as the carbon dioxide emissions produced in human activities, including industrial agriculture and the big one, burning fossil fuels through transportation and energy production. The EPA has a handy site explaining Greenhouse Gas Emissions (<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/index.html>) in further detail, and a new site, the North American Carbon Program

(<http://www.nacarbon.org/nacp/>) has resulted from the work of several federal agencies working “to obtain scientific understanding of North America’s carbon sources and sinks and of changes in carbon stocks needed to meet societal concerns and to provide tools for decision makers.” Carbon Tracker, from NOAA (<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/carbontracker/>), “calculates carbon dioxide uptake and release at the Earth’s surface over time,” a useful tool for scientists and policy makers.

So if we humans are producing more carbon dioxide than can be absorbed by natural means, how do we keep the planetary climate system from spiraling out of control due to too much carbon dioxide? That’s where carbon trading and offsets come into play. *Carbon trading*, done largely by companies, is an effort to balance emissions between industries. Some firms are able to reduce their carbon emissions at a low cost, while others may find it prohibitively expensive. Those that can make the reductions can “sell credits” to those that can’t, and carbon emissions can be lowered overall. (Trust me, I don’t quite understand it, either.) *Offsets* can be done at a personal level through contributing to organizations that will invest in emissions-reducing projects, such as planting trees or promoting renewable energy projects. And the idea of *carbon neutral* enterprises, be they sporting events or political campaigns or businesses, rests on the twin ideas of reducing carbon dioxide emissions through more efficient technologies or conservation and offsetting those emissions that remain, resulting in no net carbon emissions.

How does that impact each of us as individuals? First, although the federal government has not signed the Kyoto agreement to target carbon emissions reductions, a number of states and cities have decided to set their own goals of capping and reducing emissions. The EPA maintains a list of these state and local goals at [http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/stateandlocalgov/maps\\_carboncaps.html](http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/stateandlocalgov/maps_carboncaps.html). You can also find out how much carbon dioxide you produce (a rough average) based on various aspects of your individual or family’s lifestyle by using the EPA’s Personal Emissions Calculator at [http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/calculator/ind\\_calculator.html](http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/calculator/ind_calculator.html). There are a number of “quizzes” available online to help you calculate your emissions or your “footprint” on Earth, but

this one is particularly useful because it offers suggestions for how to reduce your emissions in fairly simple ways.

Although there’s some debate over how effective or useful carbon trading or offsets really can be, they remain a useful tool to build awareness over our human-produced carbon dioxide emissions, as long as they’re paired with the actual reductions needed to slow or stop the increasing spiral of carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere. The science on global climate change is sound, and despite some of the rhetoric in the media, the government (both federal and state) is actually doing something to meet the challenge. Is it enough? We’ll find out.

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## Looking for the Funniest Document Title!

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If laughter truly is the best medicine, then this *Docs Prescription* is for you to find the funniest government document title in your collection or your experience. No April Foolin’!

At our fall meeting, Jean Sears mentioned one such humorous title: *The Threat from Substandard Fasteners: Is America Losing Its Grip?* (You can answer that one for yourself!) Carol Singer also notes that her favorite is “a document that a woman I used to work with claimed was published by NASA, *Capabilities of Man in a Prone Position*. This was an NTIS document, so she may have made it up. It was supposed to have been published back in the 1950s, so I’ve never verified it, but I love the title!”

Send your candidates for “Funniest Doc Title” to your ever-willing-to-accept-ideas editor at [jmcmullen@wooster.edu](mailto:jmcmullen@wooster.edu) for inclusion in the next issue of *Docs Prescriptions*.



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## Celebrating 25 Years with Ohio GODORT

Photos by Nicole Merriman and SaraJean Petite

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Members of Ohio GODORT gathered on November 17, 2006, for the fall meeting and a lavish celebration of 25 fruitful (and fun!) years of Ohio GODORT. The afternoon's celebration began with a panel discussion on the history of our organization.



Julia Baldwin (University of Toledo, retired), panelist, and Margie Powell (College of Wooster, retired), moderator, share memories of the early years of Ohio GODORT.



Jean Sears (Miami University) and Julia Baldwin recall some of the classic Ohio GODORT issues (like GPO cutbacks and “interesting” titles).



Jennifer McMullen (College of Wooster) talks about the current activity of Ohio GODORT and reminds the membership that the more things change, the more they stay the same.



Following the panel discussion, our guest speaker, Robin Haun-Mohamed of the GPO, spoke eloquently about the energetic involvement of Ohio depository librarians, extended congratulations on this milestone event, and presented a certificate on behalf of the GPO.





LEFT: George Barnum, formerly at Case Western Reserve University and now at the GPO, shares a few fond memories of his own history with Ohio GODORT.

RIGHT: In honor of the occasion, Mary Prophet (Denison University) crocheted a beautiful afghan sporting the depository logo.



Those present at the meeting agreed to pose for the camera, and we hope that many of you will still be here for our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration, too!

# Ohio GODORT Spring Meeting, May 11, 2007

## State Library of Ohio, Columbus, OH

### Agenda

Come join us at the State Library to learn about digital imaging. We will have a presentation describing one library's experience digitizing government documents. Additionally, we will have an introduction to and discussion about the OhioLINK Digital Resource Commons (DRC).

| Preliminary Agenda |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 9:30 - 10:00       | Registration and Refreshments  |
| 10:00 - 10:15      | Welcome  |
| 10:15 - 12:00      | Mary Prophet, Denison University<br>Digitizing Documents from the War Relocation Authority<br><br>Peter Murray, OhioLINK<br>An Introduction to the OhioLINK Digital Resource Commons |
| 12:00 - 1:00       | Box lunches available (see order form next page)<br>RSVP to <a href="mailto:ahall@sloma.state.oh.us">Audrey Hall</a> by May 1  |
| 1:00 - 3:00        | Business Meeting   |

For meeting information contact Mark Gooch at [mgooch@wooster.edu](mailto:mgooch@wooster.edu) or (330) 263-2522. 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

Please RSVP to Audrey Hall at [ahall@sloma.state.oh.us](mailto:ahall@sloma.state.oh.us) or (614) 995-0033 if you are planning to attend. The gathering will be at the [Mongolian BBQ](#) at [295 Marconi Blvd.](#) in the Arena District.

### 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.

Ohio GODORT Spring Meeting  
May 11, 2007

Box Lunch Order Form

Order must be received by Tuesday, May 1, 2007.

Email or fax form to Audrey Hall, [ahall@sloma.state.oh.us](mailto:ahall@sloma.state.oh.us) or 614-752-9178

**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.