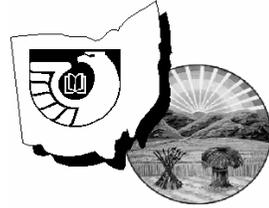


Docs Prescriptions



The Newsletter of the Government Documents Round Table of Ohio

Issue 67

Fall 2007

From the President

Mark Gooch
The College of Wooster

It used to be that our patrons were, for the most part, limited to using the resources our libraries had physically in their collections. With the advances in the areas of interlibrary loan and consortia our users now have access to many more resources. The underlying idea of this increased access is collaboration.

In Ohio one of the obvious examples of collaboration is OhioLINK. The ability to request materials through the Central Catalog is one of the major benefits to participation in OhioLINK. This collaboration continues to expand as more and more public libraries participate in OhioLINK. There are currently two public libraries participating and at least three more are in the process of joining the OhioLINK Central Catalog. Around the country there are increasing examples of public and academic libraries building shared facilities in yet another example of collaboration.

In the realm of government documents we are well versed in the idea of collaboration as we have been doing it (and doing it well) for many years. Even before the advent of OhioLINK, the government documents community in Ohio has long been working together on projects such as a shared union list of item selections.

As we all know, more and more documents are becoming available in electronic format. While this may be occurring more rapidly for recent documents, it is not necessarily the case for older documents. In both cases there may be opportunities for us to continue collaborating.

This collaboration could be in the form of building complementary print collections, determining priorities for digitizing older documents, and cooperatively housing current, born digital materials.

Among the CONSORT libraries, we are working on the feasibility of creating a cooperative collection of print Congressional hearings. Because of our ability to quickly and easily request materials within the CONSORT catalog, we are working toward designating responsibility for specific committees among the four schools. Once this project is complete, we will explore the possibility of expanding this model to additional areas of our government documents collections. Ultimately, this could serve as a model for our LC collections and, possibly, for the wider OhioLINK community. While one of the potential benefits of this project is the possibility of creating additional space in our libraries through withdrawals, libraries will still be able to retain print holdings as is suitable for their local situations. We will keep you updated as the project progresses.

An additional area of collaboration within the government documents community is the possibility of coordinating the digitization of our historical collections. While publishers such as Readex and LexisNexis have digitized collections such as the Serial Set, the possibility exists for individual libraries to digitize areas of their documents collections that may be unique or for which there is great demand. As more and more libraries carry out these projects, more of the retrospective collections will become available to a broader group of users.

Continued on page 2...

Docs Prescriptions

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

Issue 67 • Fall 2007

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From the President continued...

The program at our Fall meeting will provide us with a note of caution as we begin to rely more on electronic formats. Coleen Parmer, Mary Prophet, and George Kline will examine some of the holes that might come about if we are not careful in our use and development of electronic collections. I believe the program will create a good discussion and provide us with some guidance as we make future decisions about collaboration in the ever changing world of government documents. I hope many of you will join us at The College of Wooster for our Fall Ohio GODORT meeting on November 9th.

From the Editor

Collaboration has become a trend in libraries in recent years, as Mark notes in his column, but for those who work with government documents, collaboration is a way of life. Starting with the early need to connect to others working with government documents just to find resources (in those not-so-long-ago days before online indexes and databases), those of us who follow and try to make sense of the vagaries of federal publishing have been working together to build comprehensive collections (often across libraries) and to provide public access to those materials.

The featured articles in this issue of *Docs Prescriptions*, often provided by the authors unbeknownst to each other, fit together neatly to reveal some of those hidden connections between our Ohio depository libraries. A new microfiche collection purchased by the State Library, described by Audrey Hall, would assist patrons doing research on Native Americans related to the Dawes Act mentioned by Carol Singer. Documents from the World War II era as cataloged by the folks at Denison University can also be found in digitized format in some of the resources I've outlined later in the issue. And as Jean Sears tells us in her history of Miami University's depository status, sometimes libraries even work together to bring new depositories into the fold.

Time and again, our collaborative efforts here in Ohio and throughout the documents community have proven that when we work together, we all benefit. And if we can lead the way for other cooperative efforts in our home libraries and elsewhere, so much the better.

As always, if you have stories or news about your own collaborative efforts or what's new at your library, please share! I'm always eager to hear from my colleagues across the state and to learn from what you've done, and I'm sure the rest of Ohio GODORT feels the same.

Minutes

Spring Meeting • May 11, 2007 State Library of Ohio

Twenty nice people attended the business meeting in the afternoon following the morning program on digitization of government documents.

Welcome from the Chair:

SaraJean Petite thanked Audrey and the State Library for hosting the spring meeting. She also thanked Mark Gooch and the speakers for a wonderful morning program.

Secretary/Treasurer's Report:

Joy Gao asked for corrections and additions to the minutes from the fall 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 genealogy collection at the State Library has been transferred to the Columbus Metropolitan Library. Kent State University is still planning to move its Columbus-based library program to the State library. No specific date has been set yet. Classrooms and computer labs will be built, and barriers will be set up between the collections and the classrooms, so no student will be able to wander into the collections when the library is closed.

Elections:

The Executive Board proposed format change for the newsletter, which Jennifer will address when she gives the report for the Newsletter Committee. The board also proposed changes in Bylaws to clarify what has already been practiced. The changes to Bylaws were approved by acclamation.

Audrey Hall gave an update on the revision of the State Plan. She laid out the proposed changes, which were approved by acclamation.

George Kline reported on the activities of the Nomination Committee. Since the Nominating Committee has not found anyone who is willing to serve as the Program Chair/President Elect, he nominated himself. George Kline was elected to be the Program Chair/President Elect.

Reports from Committees:

a. Membership Committee

The committee revised the directory of staff and librarians in Ohio depositories. If anyone knows of others at their institution who might be interested in participating in Ohio GODORT, please notify a committee member.

b. Access to State Government Information and Publications Committee

Nicole Merriman reported that there are currently 1800 state documents in Digital Archive. The State Library is currently using OCLC's Digital Archive product. Audrey Hall selects the items for the DA and cumulates the list, which is available on the State Library Web site. The State Library is working with Coleen Palmer at BGSU on a pilot project to have libraries other than State Library scan and upload items into the Digital Archive. There are some technical issues, but work is progressing. If anyone is interested in joining this effort, please let Nicole know. OCLC is beta testing another product – the Web Archives Workbench, which archives whole Web sites.

c. Newsletter Committee

Jennifer McMullen reported that the spring issues of the newsletter were distributed in mid or late April. The electronic copy is available on the Web. The cost was around \$126.00, and shipping was free. Jennifer revisited the question of whether to continue to have the

newsletter in paper, with the online version posted on the Web site, or to go with an all electronic distribution, with a few paper newsletters. A motion was put forward to make the newsletter online only, and it was approved by acclamation. The archive version of the newsletter will still be kept in paper. The deadline for the next issue is mid-September for all materials.

d. GODORT Home Page Committee

As for the homepage, there was not much to report. Jennifer will keep it updated whenever there is new information.

e. Ohio GODORT-ALA GODORT Liaison

There was not much to report. Joe Salem did not go to the GODORT update. He encouraged people to sign up for the pre-conference of the annual meeting on international documents.

f. Archives Liaison

Audrey Hall has been adding things to the archives as she receives them. CDs of the anniversary celebration are available.

g. OhioLINK Liaison

There was not much to report. No changes were made regarding GONWART.

Report from Federal Depository Conference

Schuyler Cook gave an update on the Federal Depository Conference. The annual item survey will start in June and end in July. The Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries will start later in the year. GPO is still working on authentication. Budget wise, Schuyler Cook thinks that GPO got what it asked for. He found it troubling that when it comes to digitization, GPO is only concerned with the access level. Someone else has to provide materials at the preservation level. The fall meeting will be held on Oct. 14-17 in Arlington.

New Business

a. Next Meeting

The next meeting was tentatively set on Nov. 2, 2007 at the College of Wooster. The backup date is Nov. 9, and backup site is Denison University.

Adjourn

SaraJean Petite passed the gravel to Mark Gooch, and the meeting was adjourned.

Submitted by Joy Gao
Secretary/Treasurer

Treasurer's Report

As of September 12, 2007

Ending Balance (11/17/06)	\$3,511.14
Income: Dues	\$ 320.00
Interest	\$ 6.08
Lunch Payment	\$ 145.00
Expenses:	\$ 312.15
Ending Balance (9/12/07)	\$3,670.07

News from the State Library

Audrey Hall
State Library of Ohio

There are many physical changes at the State Library. Following the transfer of the Genealogy Collection to Columbus Metropolitan Library, portions of the remaining collection were shifted. Periodicals and indexes now occupy the genealogy space. The low reference shelves were removed and the reference collection moved to the former periodical space.

More dramatic changes will be occurring soon. The memorandum of understanding with Kent State University School of Library and Information Science has been approved. Kent State University will renovate a section of the State Library to house offices, a classroom, a training lab, a video room with storage, and a small conference room. In addition, KSU will build the State Library a large meeting room located where the open reading area is presently located. The State Library will purchase all equipment and installation for this new room. The bid process for construction will begin soon.

The State Library is considering the possibility of installing a gate to close off the collection at

night. KSU has classes scheduled during hours that the library is not open. There are no plans to expand the library's hours of operation.

The State Library recently purchased several sets of microfiche:

The complete collection of the Records of the Indian Claims Commission includes 6140 microfiche. Print indexes for the set are Index to the expert testimony before the Indian Claims Commission and Index to the decisions of the Indian Claims Commission. (See Audrey's article later in this issue.)

American Statistics Index 2001 non-depository fiche was added to the full set of ASI fiche from 1974 to 2000. We have the print indexes from 1974 to current.

The CIS Unpublished Senate Committee Hearings fiche collection for 1981-1984 extends the holdings of this collection to 1823-1984 with the print indexes.

The State Library is able to duplicate fiche upon request. For brief items, we can scan and email documents to you.

Update on the Digital Archive

Nicole Merriman
State Library of Ohio

Currently, there are almost 2100 objects in the Digital Archive. We continue to catalog and archive both born digital and locally scanned objects. Coleen Parmer and Bowling Green State University Libraries deserve a big thank you for contributing a test set of annual reports. We hope to continue this partnership after some changes that will be coming this fall.

First, though we currently use OCLC's Digital Archive product to archive digital objects, OCLC will be changing the structure of its digital products. Starting sometime this fall, we will begin using CONTENTdm for accessing digital objects. OCLC acquired DiMeMa, the creator of CONTENTdm, in 2006, and will change the focus of digital archiving from the Digital Archive product to CONTENTdm.

OCLC's Digital Archive allows for web harvesting, storage and access to born-digital objects. CONTENTdm allows for storage and access to digitized objects. In the future, CONTENTdm will provide access to digital objects and the Digital Archive will be used only as a "dark" archive.

OCLC indicates that it will still provide a means to archive born digital items that reside on the Internet. Ultimately, the end user should see no changes. All items that we have archived up to this point will still be available in the same manner, either via our catalog, or via WorldCat. From WorldCat, any library can export the bib records (with links to the digital object) to their catalog.

Second, we are currently in the midst of hiring a new cataloger at the State Library of Ohio. This person will bring the number of catalogers at the Columbus site to three. The new cataloger will focus on digital projects, including areas outside of government documents. We hope that this person will start in the next two months, and that we will introduce this cataloger at the spring 2008 meeting.

As 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.

**We Want
YOU
For Ohio GODORT!**

Membership dues for 2007-2008
(a reasonable \$20!)
can still be paid.

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

Digital Serial Set Now Available from the State Library

Audrey Hall
State Library of Ohio

The Lexis-Nexis Serial Set digital collection is now available by remote access to all State Library of Ohio card holders. There is a link to the Serial Set search form on the Government Information page under Quick Links (right side): <http://winslo.state.oh.us/govinfo/slogovt.html>
At the prompt to log in, you must enter your username and patron ID. Your patron ID is the last nine digits of the bar code located on the back of your State Library of Ohio library card. If you do not have a State Library of Ohio card, there is an online patron registration form at <http://winslo.state.oh.us/services/publicpatron.html>

If you experience problems logging in, check the Off-Site Access FAQ at: http://www.library.ohio.gov/services/reference/ez_offsitefaq.html

You must use the advanced search form to search the Serial Set. If you need assistance searching, please contact the Reference Desk at 614-644-7051.

There is currently a test sample of 67 records for Serial Set documents in the State Library's catalog. The records have a "connect to title online" full text link. All Serial Set records in the digital collection will eventually be added to the catalog.

News from Around the State

Retired Regional Librarian Barbara Kussow (SLO) sent an email to announce her latest adventure:

"This missive hasn't anything to do with gov. docs, but I thought it might be of interest to some of my former colleagues. I have started an online literary magazine, entitled *Still Crazy...*

The magazine will publish poetry, short stories, and non-fiction written by or about people over 50 years of age. I consider this effort an adventure and hope that it will be interesting and fun. I invite people to check out the web site, www.crazylitmag.com."

News from GPO and the Listservs

In July, the GOVDOC-L listserv heated up as depository librarians discussed an article in the *New York Times* about "A Hipper Crowd of Shushers" (July 8, 2007). In it, one librarian, Jeff Buckley, sported a depository logo tattoo. Suddenly, the docs world couldn't stop talking tattoos! Grace York, depository librarian at the University of Michigan, at last offered a template for people to make temporary tattoos (<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~graceyork/tattoo2.doc>) for general use. You've still got time to get yours before our fall meeting and show your docs pride!

For those libraries that bind their volumes of Congressional reports and documents in lieu of receiving the bound U.S. Congressional Serial Set, the GPO noted in late August that for

- * Title: 108-1 Schedule of Serial Set Volumes (Title Pages and/or Contents, 108-1 Serial 14802-14861)
- * SuDocs Class No.: Y 1.1/10:108/1
- * Item No.: 1008-D-02
- * Shipping List No. 2007-0355-P
- * Shipping List Date: 08/14/2007

"The titles and table of contents pages are missing for the following Serial Set volumes: 14805, 14829, 14830, 14831, 14854, 14861.

"Congressional Publishing is reprinting these missing pages and will be issuing these as an addendum. LSCM expects to ship the missing pages in 2-3 weeks on an upcoming shipping list."

Indian Claims Commission

Audrey Hall
State Library of Ohio

On August 13, 1946, President Harry S. Truman signed into law the Indian Claims Commission Act. The Indian Claims Commission was a special judicial body created to hear claims from American Indian tribes against the United States. Any claim extending back to 1776 could be filed; however, the claims had to be brought within five years of the passage of the act. The Commission was extended several times until disbanded in 1978. All federally recognized Indian tribes were notified of the Commission and its purpose. Nearly every existing tribe filed a claim. The 370 original petitions were separated into 611 different claims, each of which was assigned its own docket number.

The majority of cases requested compensation for lands taken. Ownership of the lands needed to be determined, a difficult process when millions of acres were common hunting ground. Land appraisal evidence was presented to establish the value of the land on the date it was ceded by the tribe. It was a difficult process to calculate the unimproved value of land before it was occupied by white men. The Commission always chose a value between unimproved and improved for the date in question. At an average of nearly \$2.4 million per case, the Commission awarded about \$1.3 billion before it was disbanded. Because funds from the awards are held in trust by the federal government, they are tax exempt. Money is usually paid out on a per capita basis or put into tribal development programs.

According to the act, claims against the U. S. government not filed by 1951 are barred. Some tribes, however, are now bringing suits against states and even private citizens for claims over taking lands, trespass and loss of hunting and fishing rights.

The State Library of Ohio recently purchased the microfiche collection of the Indian Claims Commission. The set includes the decisions of the Commission, expert testimony including anthropological and ethnological reports, histories of Indian tribes and General Services

Administration reports of disbursements required by treaties. Most of the written testimony includes maps or other illustrations. The testimony is in docket numerical order.

Sources:

Encyclopedia Britannica Online, s.v. The Indian Claims Commission.

<http://www.britannica.com/ebi/article-202562>
(accessed August 14, 2007).

Ross, Norman A., ed. Index to the Decisions of the Indian Claims Commission. New York: Clearwater Publishing Co., 1973.

_____, ed. and comp. Index to the Expert Testimony before the Indian Claims Commission: the written reports. New York: Clearwater Publishing Co., 1973.

Thompson, Randy V. and Brandon Thompson. 50 years past the deadline... why are Indian tribes still suing over ancient treaties? http://www.citizensalliance.org/links/pages/articles/50_years_past_the_deadline.htm
(accessed August 14, 2007).

Researching the Dawes Act in U. S. Government Documents

Carol A. Singer
Bowling Green State University

The Indian General Allotment Act of 1887, popularly known as the Dawes Act, can be difficult to research in the government documents collection. You might even wonder why anybody would be interested in a law that hasn't been in effect for more than seventy years. Although the law was superseded in 1934, it is still controversial because of its long-term effects on tribal governments and native peoples. In fact, an article on "Understanding the Legacy of Allotment" in *Indian Report* in 1999 said, "The implications of allotment continue today. Non-Indian land holding on reservations form a checkerboard pattern across Indian country and have created a horrific tangle of jurisdictional conflicts between tribal and state and local government. Land continues to

be ‘fractionated’ as generation after generation of heirs are added to the list of holders of the single allotment of land, until the land pieces are rendered all but useless...Finally, allotment made it inevitable that conflicts would develop and deepen between non-Indian land holders on reservations and tribal governments.”

A useful, non-governmental starting place is Michael R. McLaughlin’s article, “The Dawes Act, or Indian General Allotment Act of 1887: The Continuing Burden of Allotment. A Selective Annotated Bibliography” from *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, vol. 20, no. 2 (1996), pages 59-105. Despite a few errors in pages given for publications and some missing documents, this is an excellent bibliography and includes a very interesting discussion about researching relations between the federal government and Native Americans in the nineteenth century.

A good place to start with government publications is Volume 4 of the Smithsonian *Handbook of North American Indians*, titled *History of Indian-White Relations*. [SI 1.20/2:4] Although a look at the index for “Dawes Severalty Act” reveals that information about the Dawes Act is spread throughout the volume, two sections yield a basic understanding of how this act can be placed within the context of government relations with Native Americans in the nineteenth century. The chapter on “United States Indian Policies, 1860-1900,” by William T. Hagan on pages 51-65 and the chapter on “Indian Land Transfers,” by Arrell M. Gibson on pages 211-229 are particularly useful.

The Dawes Act and subsequent amendments are all essential reading. They are:

- “Indian General Allotment Act of 1887,” (Feb. 8, 1887). 31 Stat. 388, pp. 388-391.

The head of each family was given “one-quarter of a section,” or 160 acres, the size of a homestead. Each single person over 18 or orphan under 18 was given 80 acres. If there was sufficient land on the reservation, each other single person under 18 was given 40 acres. The “surplus land” was available to be sold to whites. The text of this act is also in U.S. Indian Affairs. *Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties. Vol. I (Laws)*. Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington, DC: GPO, 1904. pp. 33-

36. The margins contain notes, including references to other documents, such as the *Federal Register*.

- “An Act to amend and further extend...,” (February 28, 1891). 26 Stat. 794, pp. 794-796.

This act amended five sections, including the provision to lease land to people other than Native Americans. Text is also in *Kappler*, vol. 1, pp. 56-58, with margin notes.

- “An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses...,” (March 3, 1901). 31 Stat. 1085, pp. 1085.

This authorized the President to allocate funds for surveying lands to be allotted. The text is also available in *Kappler*, vol. 1, p. 743.

- “An Act to amend section six, chapter one hundred and nineteen...,” (March 3, 1901). 31 Stat. 1447, p. 1447.

This act awarded American citizenship to Native Americans who had adopted a “civilized life” and all Native Americans in Indian Territory. The text is also available in *Kappler*, v. 1, pp. 743-744.

- “An act to amend section six of an Act...,” (May 8, 1906) 34 Stat. 186, p. 182-183.

Revised provisions for awarding American citizenship to Native Americans. The text is also available in *Kappler*, v. 3, pp. 181-182.

- “An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses...,” (June 21, 1906) 34 Stat. 327, p. 325-238. Available in *Kappler*, v. 3, pp. 193-195.

Added various provisions about nonliability of debts, interest on funds held for minors, and sales of lands that were included in federal reclamation projects.

- “An act to provide for determining the heirs of deceased Indians...,” (June 25, 1910) 36 Stat. 859, p. 855-863.

Revised parts of the law concerning heirs, leases or allotment agents. Text available in *Kappler*, v. 3, pp. 476-484 with extensive margin notes.

The Indian General Allotment Act, as it currently exists, is in the U.S. Code:

- “Allotment of Indian Lands,” chapter 9, title 25, *U.S. Code*, Pts. 331-333, 2007.

A discussion of the Indian General Allotment Act, as it existed in 1927, is in *Kappler*, v. 4, pp. 1155-1165, the chapter on “Federal Jurisdiction Over Indian Lands, Allotments, Alienation, and Inheritance.”

The *Congressional Record* contains extensive debates on “lands in severalty to Indians” or “allotment of Indian lands.” These can be found in:

- Vol. 17, part 2 (Feb. 17, 19 and 25, 1886): pp. 1558, 1630-35, and 1762-64.
- Vol. 18, part 1 (Dec. 15, 16, and 21, 1886 and Jan. 25, 1887): pp. 189-92, 224-26, 313-14, 772-73, and 972-74.
- Vol. 18, part 2 (Jan. 26 and Feb. 8, 1887): pp. 1046, 1054, and 1577.

There was only one House or Senate document or report, although it’s only a very short list of recommended changes:

- U.S. House. Committee on Indian Affairs. *Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians* (H. Rpt.49-1835). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1886. (Serial Set 2440).

The amendments to the Dawes Act also have debates in the *Congressional Record* and sometimes House and/or Senate documents or reports. However, these are too numerous to list here. A good list may be found in Michael R. McLaughlin’s article.

As you would expect, the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs can be useful in exploring the implementation of the Dawes Act. These can be found at I 20.1: or in the Serial Set. For a list of relevant Serial Set volumes, see the list produced by Jennifer McMullen at the College of Wooster:

<http://www.wooster.edu/library/gov/serialset/agency/I/IndianAffairsAnnual.htm>

The allotment system was abolished by the Indian Reorganization Act in 1934. This act was proposed by Commissioner John Collier to

replace many of the laws governing federal relations with Native Americans.

- “Indian Reorganization Act,” (June 18, 1934) 48 Stat. 984. pp. 984-986.

Text is also available in *Kappler*, v. 5, pp. 378-383, with extensive margin notes.

In his Annual Report for 1938, John Collier wrote: “We took away their best lands; broke treaties, promises; tossed them the most nearly worthless scraps of a continent that had once been wholly theirs.” He noted, “In 1887, the Indian had remaining 130 million acres. In 1933, the Indian had left only 49 million acres, much of it waste and desert.”

Propaganda in the Stacks

Mary Webb Prophet
Denison University

The Greatest War any government has to fight in time of crisis is the one for the hearts and minds of their own citizens. The propaganda campaigns of governments during World War II were “for the allegiance of their own people and the maintenance of their morale; for the demoralization of the enemy and the destruction of his alliances.”¹ The United States Government utilized print media including posters, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, and they used radio and the movies to even greater effect. The collections of depository libraries contain copies of World War II posters and pamphlets that reflect the efforts of the United States Government to keep the citizens informed, supporting the war effort, and to keep up the country’s morale. Posters were issued by all branches of the military, the Treasury Department, the Office of War Information, the War Production Board and other government agencies. Most of these government produced posters were printed by the Government Printing office. GPO produced between 75,000 and 170,000 copies of any poster it printed.²

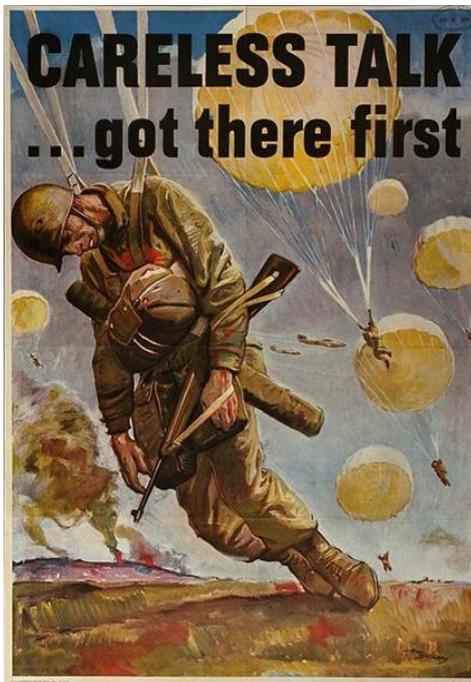
¹ Judd, Denis. *Posters of World War Two*. New York: St. Martin’s Press. 1973

² Nelson, Derek. *The Posters That Won the War*. Oscloa, WS: *Motorbooks International*. 1991

The most common World War II poster advertised the sale of war bonds. A number of different themes were used to encourage the sale of bonds these included support for the soldier, mitigation of the enemy threat, and hope for the future.



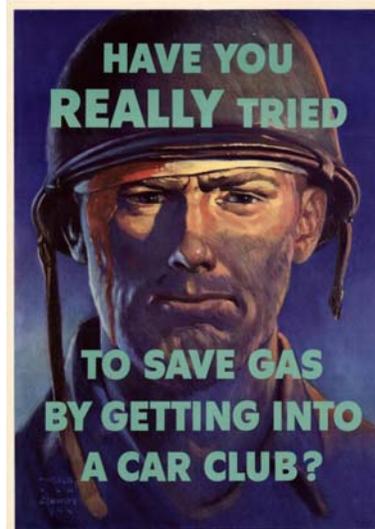
The security of sensitive information was another major concern addressed in posters. A number of different approaches were taken to address this topic. Some stressed the ability of enemy agents to piece together even small bits of information to create useful intelligence which might place men or material at risk. Some utilized well-known symbols of the time to make a subtle statement of the need for caution, and still others expressed the message in graphic terms.



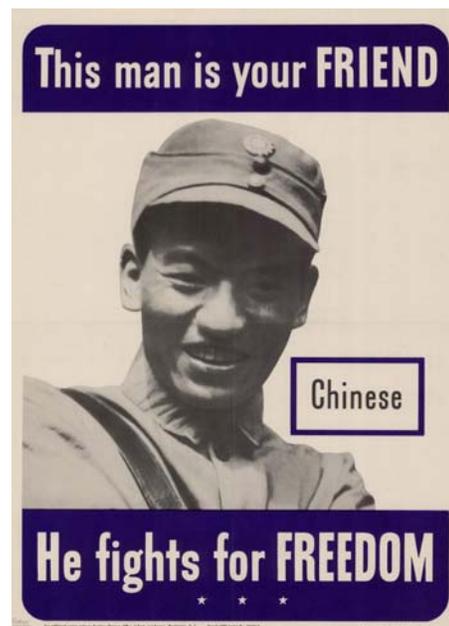
This sad eyed dog does not have the impact today he had during the World War II. The banner behind him on the wall is the service flag, with the star in the center indicating a son or daughter serving in the military. Normally the star would be blue and there would be one for each person from the family in the service. Too often the blue star was replaced by one of silver or gold, indicating that the individual in the service was wounded or killed. While these service banners are still in use today, not many people are aware of them or of their meaning.

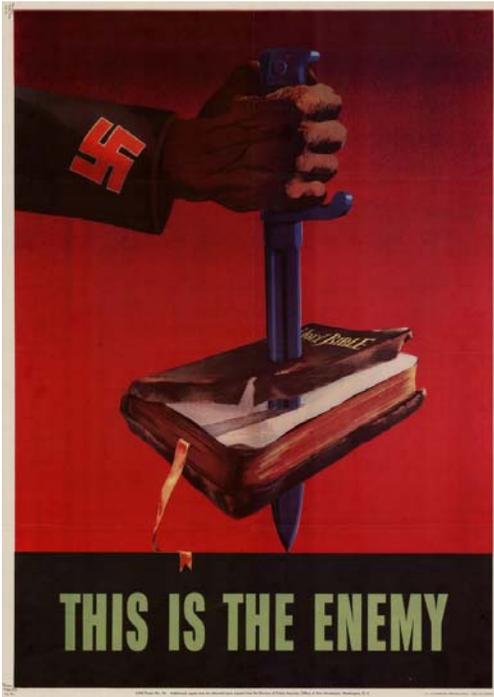


Other posters urged the population to conserve valuable resources for the war effort, to take a job at a war factory, or volunteer.



Posters were also used to inform the public about our allies and to vilify the enemy.





These are just a few examples of posters from the Denison Collection. In 1985 a brief survey was conducted of the poster collections in many of the Ohio depository libraries. At that time some posters were still folded and on the shelves of some depository libraries, others were in posters cases in the documents collections and some had been transferred to special collection. Check the collections in your library to locate samples of poster propaganda in your stacks.

Poster images downloaded from databases at Northwestern University and the University of North Texas (see pp 16-17 for links).



An added note from Beverly Gage, also at Denison University:

Denison recently completed cataloging and encapsulating the World War II Newsmaps, found under the numbers W 109.107:1/1 through 5/4. Many of the maps have posters and text on the reverse side relating to the progress of the war and other information. In addition, we also cataloged the World War I and II posters that we have in our collection. This involved trying to find SuDoc numbers in Monthly Catalog, and records in OCLC. We were very happy to find many records in existence, but when that was not possible we created both brief records in CONSORT and also did some original cataloging on OCLC.

Miami University's Depository Status (and How It Was Affected by OSU and Dayton Metro Library)

Jean L. Sears
Miami University

The last issue of *Docs Prescriptions* (no.66, Spring 2007) contained an article by Sherry Moeller on The Ohio State University's quest for depository status. Her story has a connection to how Miami University became a depository library. Miami University became a depository library in 1909 -- for the third time!

Before the establishment of a depository program, government publications were distributed to all libraries. In the early years of the federal government there were occasional laws directing the distribution of specific publications to all libraries. This distribution was made ongoing in 1813. The 1903 *Annual Report to the Public Printer* states:

Almost from the beginning of the Government until 1857 all incorporated historical associations, colleges, and universities were supplied regularly with public documents, and were virtually depositories. The regular distribution was made under the direction of the Secretary of State. (p.16)

Miami had a collection of books by 1818 (Baer, p.86). It is likely Miami received some of the government publications that were distributed to all libraries in this pre-depository period. It is not known exactly how Miami became a depository for the first time. Librarian William McSurely stated in his annual report to the President and the Board of Trustees in 1909:

This library has been a depository for government documents for many years; Dr. McFarland [professor and librarian] says that it was a depository for government documents when he came here in 1856, and has been ever since (p.82).

The depository library program was established under the Department of the Interior in 1857. The first published record of depository libraries is found in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior* for 1859. It includes three distribution lists for major groups of public documents. Miami University appears on one of these lists as receiving documents of the first session of the 35th Congress (p.136). This provides support for the belief that Miami continued to receive government publications under the newly established depository program. No complete list of depository libraries appears to have been published until 1878 when the Public Documents Division of the Interior Department published its first annual report on the distribution of public documents. Miami University is listed as a designated depository library for the 3rd congressional district (p.7).

The depository library program was transferred to the Government Printing Office in 1895. Lists of depository libraries were occasionally included in the *Annual Report of the Public Printer*. The first list published by the Government Printing Office, in its 1895 annual report, continues to include Miami University (p.39). The 1903 annual report is the first to list dates of depository designation. Miami is listed with a designation date of 1884, in spite of having appeared in the Department of Interior lists many years before that date (p.27). Therefore, Miami appears to have become a depository library for the second time in 1884. Had Miami been a depository previously at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior without being designated by a representative? Or had Miami had a previous designation, lost it, and been redesignated? According to the 1907 *Annual Report of the Public Printer*:

Designations may be changed at the will of the Senator, Member, or Delegate at the commencement of any Congress, and as the designators change often, the life of a library as a depository is apt to be short. (p.357-358)

Or did redistricting lead to a new designation? It may be significant that Miami's 1884 designation took place during a brief period (1883-1885) when Miami was located in the 7th congressional district. The designation was made by the representative from the 7th district, Henry L. Morey. Before and after that time Miami was located in the 3rd congressional

district. Perhaps redistricting led to a vacancy that Miami was appointed to fill regardless of Miami's previous status in another district.

The depository library lists during this time often did not include the congressional district. Those that did – the 1878 Interior Dept. report and the 1901 *Annual Report of the Public Printer* – list Miami for the 3rd district. They also list the Dayton Public Library for the 3rd district. The 1878 list shows several other districts with more than one depository. The 1895 *Annual Report of the Public Printer* lists Dayton Public for the 3rd district and Miami for the 2nd district. This was probably a mistake due to the confusion of having two libraries for the 3rd district. All other districts by this time are listed as having only one depository designated by a representative. (There were also senatorial designations).

Although Miami may actually have been appointed to the 7th district in 1884, it was not assigned to the 7th district in any of the depository library lists. By 1895 and 1901, the 7th district is represented by the Warder Public Library (now Clark County Public Library). The designation date for Warder is also listed as 1884, the same year as Miami. In that year, Warder was located in the 8th congressional district. Depository libraries invariably ended up being listed for the district in which they were currently located, regardless of where they were originally appointed.

At this time the law allowed only one depository library to be designated by a representative in each district. Periodic redistricting led to confusion and Miami was made to pay the price. Although two libraries had been assigned to the 3rd district for many years, the Superintendent of Documents decided to take action in 1906. Librarian William McSurely wrote in his annual report to the Board of Trustees in 1906:

A few weeks ago we were informed by the Supt. of Documents, that he would cease to send the Government publications to us, as he could supply but one Depository in each Congressional district, and the Dayton library preceded ours in date of application. I at once wrote to the Congressman from this District asking him to intercede on our behalf. While many of these publications do us little or no

good, yet many of them are very helpful to us, and we cannot well do without them.”

Miami was no longer a depository library, but continued efforts to regain its status. Sherry Moeller reported how The Ohio State University was designated a depository in 1901 when a vacancy opened in the 2nd congressional district (located in Hamilton County, including part of Cincinnati). The representative at that time, Jacob Bromwell, was willing to appoint a depository library outside of his own district. In 1907, when land grant universities were made depositories, Ohio State became a depository as a land grant university. This re-opened the vacancy in the 2nd district. Miami was able to take advantage of this vacancy. The representative in 1909, Herman Goebel, was also willing to designate a depository library outside of his own district. Miami University was designated a depository for the third time, this time from the 2nd district. Miami's President reported in his annual report of 1909:

Since 1856 until about two years ago Miami University was, through its Library, the depository of public documents for this Congressional District. In 1907 we were deprived of this privilege that the Dayton Public Library might have it. Through the courtesy of Honorable Herman P. Goebel, Member of Congress from Hamilton County, Miami University has been made the depository for his District. I am sure you will be glad to vote our thanks to Judge Goebel for his courtesy in extending to our institution this privilege which is so indispensable to the usefulness of a college library (p.26).

In 1913 a law was passed that protected depository libraries from losing their status in such situations. As Government Printing Office Circular 22 on depository libraries summarized it:

The library can not be removed from the list after once having been designated as a depository, except when such library ceases to exist or voluntarily requests that it be dropped from the list. (Sec. 5, sundry civil act, approved June 23, 1913.) (p.2)

In keeping with migrating districts, Miami has been the depository library for the 8th congressional district since 1973. 1909 remains

our official designation date, not reflecting the reality that Miami was a depository for much of the 19th century.

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Transitions in Life

Mae N. Schreiber
University of Akron (Ret.)

(Ed. note: Mae Schreiber retired from the University of Akron in June 2007, and before she left, she sent this article on the changes she saw during her career and the changes she hopes to explore in her "new" life. We wish you all the best, Mae!)

Transitions in life are always exciting. I spent the first 20 years of my life in Hawaii, graduated from Ohio State University, lived in Boston for about 20 years, had four children, and moved back to Ohio.

I have many fond memories as a government documents librarian and as a member of Ohio GODORT. As the secretary-treasurer, I remember receiving a check from Francis Buckley, who was the director of the Shaker Heights Public Library (1998). Then I saw his name on GOVDOC-L as the new Superintendent of Documents. When I went to the ALA Conference that year, he sat at a table near me and I uncharacteristically jumped up and introduced myself as I was so delighted having an Ohioan becoming the "big chief." I felt like keeping his check instead of depositing it. Of all the library groups that I joined, Ohio GODORT had the warmest and most welcoming members.

The role of the documents librarian has been evolving, challenging, and interesting. We went through a lot of CDs that had the most "user unfriendly" software in the late 90's. Mike Dowdell, our systems person, would load the software and some student would do something to the software so the program wouldn't work. There was a constant battle to make the information available. Also, our computers at times did not have enough memory so the programs such as the OSHA CD would hang and not work. I kept writing guides for these

programs such as the National Trade Data Bank, the Population and Economic Census, etc. The web versions of these programs are certainly much nicer and we don't need to worry about someone stealing the CDs. In terms of computer changes, we went from DOS to Windows.

Probably, the work that I am most proud of is being the chair of the ACRL Racial and Ethnic Diversity Committee to raise consciousness about diversity issues in libraries (1998-2000). We put on programs with big names speakers such as Camilla Alire and Stanford Biddle on diversity issues, and authored Diversity Web Sources in Higher Education" (published in *College and Research Libraries News*, 61(2000):681-685; also available online at <http://www.ala.org/acrl/ressept00.html>).

Because I was asked so many questions in the mid-1990s regarding international trade, I decided to write a book called *International Trade Sources* (1997). It was a lot more work than anticipated.

The most satisfying part of my job was working the desk and being asked interesting questions. Some students were very appreciative of the answers and guidance and brought gifts such as a photograph of "The Cuyahoga Valley" by Robert Ketchum (the photo hangs in my office). I also got a box of NuSkin products such as shampoo and body lotion because the user was so pleased with the information.

However, I am ready to move on to do some camping, kayaking, biking, traveling, and learning Spanish. I like being outdoors and I am looking forward to a July trip with the Cleveland Metro Parks to the Boundary Waters in Minnesota. I took a trip with them several years ago and had the most incredible experience of seeing ducks wing walking. I am on the road to new adventures in my so called "retirement."

State Agency Database Wiki

Audrey Hall
State Library of Ohio

On June 30, Daniel Cornwall posted a notice on GOVDOC-L inviting documents librarians to build a fifty state registry of state government

produced databases. The ALA GODORT State and Local Documents Task Force approved the creation of the registry on the new GODORT wiki at the 2007 ALA annual meeting. Cornwall, who is a government publications librarian at the Alaska State Library, is the driving force behind the implementation of the register.

There was an immediate response to Cornwall's call for postings to the agency database wiki. Within two weeks, more than 30 states had entries. Now all 50 states and the District of Columbia have at least minimal entries. A majority of the states have volunteer document specialists who have registered as contributors to the database listing.

The databases, previously part of the invisible web, are now together in one location: http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/State_Agency_Databases

I have been through the list of Ohio agencies and added databases. If I missed any and you want to add them, you can do it on your own. It is a wiki and anyone can make changes. Or, if you prefer, you can contact me and I will make the addition.

**Ohio GODORT
Online**
<http://www.wooster.edu/library/gov/ohgodort/>

What's New on the Web

Jennifer McMullen
College of Wooster

This fall, what's new on the web is actually what's *old*: digitized collections of materials from the first half of the twentieth century (sounds so long ago, doesn't it?). One of my summer projects this year involved working with our Special Collections staff to catalog our 20th Century International Relations Collection. A few months before, in showing a new student assistant some of the choice documents located in our archives, I had pulled open a map drawer

and "found" a collection of World War II-era posters published by the U.S. government, and as soon as I laid eyes on the posters, I wanted to go through all the drawers to see what gems we had tucked away.

I ended up being assigned the task of cataloging the entire IR collection, which included not only U.S. posters and pamphlets but also materials from other nations as well as the United Nations, covering approximately the first half of the twentieth century. It's a daunting task, with seven or eight map case drawers, over 70 file boxes, and several shelves of smaller flat maps and posters, but it's been an exciting one, allowing me to delve more deeply into wartime propaganda and to explore the similarities and differences to our current political climate.

Thanks to Wooster's participation in CONSORT, I found early on that much of the cataloging had already been done. Denison University, which also holds a splendid collection of WWII posters, had already cataloged their materials, and I often needed just to add an item record to an OCLC record they had already contributed to our shared catalog. As I worked through the file boxes of pamphlets, I found many titles with records already downloaded by the other libraries as part of our historical cataloging project from 1998 to 2001, and I even attached items to records that were created by TechPro for that same project. If we hadn't already found many reasons to be thankful for the Mellon grant that enabled us to undertake the historical cataloging project, working with the IR collection would definitely have given *me* cause to celebrate.

Part of the task of cataloging these materials, however, was also to indicate whether a digitized version was available online. With a large number of the WWII-era posters, researchers can find full-color versions through at least one of the following databases:

<http://www.library.northwestern.edu/govinfo/collections/wwii-posters/>
World War II Poster Collection, Northwestern University Libraries

<http://digital.library.unt.edu/browse/department/arebooks/wwpc/>
World War Poster Collection, University of North Texas Libraries

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/awpnp6/worldwars.html>

World War I and World War II Posters, Library of Congress

<http://digital.lib.umn.edu/warposters/warpost.html>

“A Summons to Comradeship”: World War I and II Posters and Postcards, Univ. of Minnesota

<http://www.mpls.lib.mn.us/wpdb/>

Posters of the Second World War, Minneapolis Public Library

While I focused my efforts on the first two sites, later research has shown that the latter sites have plenty to offer as well. In fact, the Minneapolis Public Library offers researchers the opportunity to buy reproductions of the posters... something I'm sorely tempted to do for some of my favorites!



In searching the Internet for other poster sites, I discovered that the National Archives had an online exhibit called “Powers of Persuasion, Poster Art of World War II,” and along with the exhibit, they had a teaching guide (<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/wwi-i-posters/>) to help students understand the power of propaganda.

Further explorations in the American Memory collection at the Library of Congress revealed additional archival collections related to the two wars:

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/afcphtml/afcp/home.html>

After the Day of Infamy (audio interviews following Pearl Harbor)

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/rotogravures/>

Newspaper Pictorials: World War I Rotogravures

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/fsowhome.html>

Photographs From the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/sgphtml/sashtml/sashome.html>

The Stars and Stripes: The American Soldiers' Newspaper of World War I

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/maps/wwii/>

World War II Military Situation Maps

In my efforts to date, I've found only one site (<http://worldwar2.smu.edu/> at Southern Methodist University) for WWII-era pamphlets and publications, but it has a large number of U.S. documents digitized in PDF format with complete cataloging included on each page.

Whether you hope to catalog your own collection of World War-era government posters and other publications, or you want to point researchers to colorful digitized collections, you'll want to keep this list handy for quick reference... or just for a quick look back at times gone by.



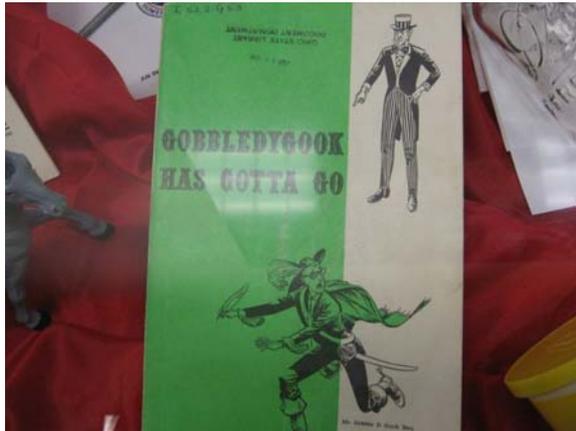
Finding the Funniest Document Titles!

While many documents titles tend to be straightforward and even – dare we say it? – a little boring, sometimes a gem slips through. Whether they result from sober-minded civil servants too focused on their work to realize the *double entendres* or from some bureaucrat with a mischievous twinkle in his or her eye, some of the government documents in our collections are destined to be classics simply on the basis of their titles.

Here’s a sampling of the favorites mentioned by Ohio docs librarians:

From Jean Sears: *The Threat from Substandard Fasteners: Is America Losing Its Grip?*

From Carol Singer: *Gobbledygook Has Gotta Go* (I 53.2:G 53)



Carol also mentions another of her favorites: *Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation: Are We Doing Enough?* (Y 4.J 89/2:S.HRG.108-445) Ah, Congress, you’re always looking out for us...

The State Library had an excellent display of classic docs titles at the spring meeting, and one that Audrey Hall selected for the case was *Don’t Be a “Sugar Daddy” to Moonshiners!* (T 22.2:M 77)



Audrey notes that many of our favorite fun-filled titles can be found at <http://freegovinfo.info/best> (with photos also available on Flickr).



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 Fall Meeting, November 9, 2007

The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH

Agenda

Preliminary Agenda	
9:30 - 10:00	Registration and Refreshments
10:00 - 10:15	Welcome
10:15 - 12:00	Program
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch SELECT BOXED LUNCH OPTIONS RSVP to Mark Gooch by November 1
1:00 - 3:00	Business Meeting

For meeting information including RSVPs, directions, accommodations, and parking contact Mark Gooch at mgooch@wooster.edu or (330) 263-2522.

Directions

The meeting will be held at the Westminster Church House ([building #28 on the campus map](#)) at the corner of [College Ave. and Pine St.](#) Parking available in [Lot #20](#), enter off of College Ave.

Thursday Night Gathering

Please RSVP to Mark Gooch at mgooch@wooster.edu or (330) 263-2522 if you are planning to attend. The gathering will be at Broken Rocks Cafe at [123 E. Liberty St.](#)

Accommodations

Listings are provided on The College of Wooster [Local Hotels & Motels page](#).