



ocial cience **D**ivision **Bulletin**



Winter 2005

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**Deadline for submitting articles
for the Spring edition of the
Bulletin is March 15, 2005.**



Greetings from the Chair

Happy New Year!

It's a tad incredible to realize that 2004 has zoomed its way into history and that a new year has already unfolded. I trust you all had wonderful holidays, have rested, and are ready to plunge into 2005 activities for DSOC. And there are many things happening in and involving our Division.

First, annual conference is just a few short months away. I'm really looking forward to Toronto as a site and for all the great programs **Iris Anderson** and **Terry Hill** are planning. We are continuing our [One Dot Shopping](#) series, this time looking at international statistics sources. We'll be looking at some "[Best Practices in Collection Development](#)," hearing from colleagues who have staffed "[Libraries in War Zones](#)," and learning about "[Geographic Information Systems--Data Sources for GIS](#)" – a real growth area among researchers here at the Urban Institute and not just for G&M librarians anymore. The [Mary Murphy Contributed Papers Session](#) will feature a presentation on [Geography Markup Language](#), and we will also have a session on [Government Mapping](#). We are partnering with the Retired Members' Caucus for a program that will explore "[Are You Really Ready for Retirement?](#)" -- a topic of interest to all of us, no matter how close we may be to our golden years. We'll have our [annual business meeting](#), our [International Reception](#) -- where we will present not only the **International Special Librarian of the Year**, but also the 2005 winner of the Division's **Murray Wortzel Award** – and our annual open house co-sponsored with the Education and Museums Divisions. There are a few new things coming, too, so check out the upcoming preliminary program.

Second, you may recall that we voted at the 2004 annual meeting to undertake two new efforts this year. The first is to offer a scholarship to a Division member to attend a Continuing Education course at the 2005 annual conference. Thanks to the hard work of committee members **Linda Richer**, **Elana Broch**, and **Deborah Carpenter**, you will find elsewhere in this issue some information on the scholarship program and an application, should you wish to apply. The scholarship opportunity is open to anyone who has been a member of DSOC for at least one full year.

Our other new endeavor is to become involved in the SLA Twinning program. **Ann Sweeney** is spearheading our efforts in this area. We have identified and invited three information professionals in Africa to join with us. Under this program, the Division, as the sponsor pays 90% of the individual's two-year membership in SLA. The "twins" then become members of our Division, their local chapter, and the International Information Exchange Caucus. The purposes of the Twinning Program are: to exchange information & experiences; to provide both parties with opportunities for professional growth and cooperation; to develop sustainable ongoing support for international librarianship; and to recruit more SLA members internationally. We are excited about the prospect of adding these new global members to our Division and look forward to working with them.

Since I have been identifying and thanking our many volunteers, allow me to recognize two more. **Joe Hovish** has been our Division archivist for the past several years. He has done yeoman's work to keep all our important and official documents in an orderly fashion. He has now passed the torch – and the files – to our Past Chair **Beth Hansen**, who has transferred the

files across town, literally, as they are both in Indianapolis. No, living and working in Indy was not a requirement for the job – it just facilitated the file transfer. Our thanks to Joe for his hard work and our most sincere thanks to Beth for agreeing to take on this responsibility. So, if you have documents that should be added to the Division's archives, please contact Beth. If you're planning to ship a quantity of materials, you should give her some warning; her email is hansenb@lei.org.

And finally, if your New Year's Resolution for 2005 is to become more involved with your professional association, I'd love to hear from you. We'd be happy to have you participate more actively with one of our four sections, with our programs, or with one of our committees. You can reach me easily at nminter@ui.urban.org.

Until next time –
Nancy

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Thomson Gale Murray Wortzel Award: Call for Nominations

The Social Science Division will award the Thomson Gale Murray Wortzel Award for the third time at the Special Libraries Association's annual conference in Toronto in June 2005. The Thomson Gale Murray Wortzel Award was established by the Social Science Division in cooperation with [Thomson Gale](#) to honor the memory of Murray Wortzel, a long-time member of the Division whose dedication and commitment to both the Division and the Association exemplify the consummate information professional. The winner is presented with a check for \$1,000 and a citation. **Roger Haley**, librarian emeritus for the U.S. Senate, and **Michael Kolakowski**, librarian in the Government and Finance Division at the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, were the first two recipients in 2001 and 2003 respectively.

Either specific achievements and/or sustained excellence may be recognized. Nominees should demonstrate achievements in one or more of the following areas:

- Notable service to the Division through distinguished continued service or participation in a special project.
- Notable service to the Association or the information profession through activities related to the member's standing in the Social Science Division.
- Distinction in facilitating communication and cooperation among Division members within the Association, or throughout the profession.
- Achievement in mentoring activities.
- History of contributions to the profession through research, publications, or other activities displaying active participation in the advancement of the information profession.
- Exceptional innovations at the worksite.

This is an open invitation to recognize deserving members for this biennial award. Any member of the Social Science Division or the Special Libraries Association may make nominations. Nominations should take the form of a letter directed to the chair of the Murray Wortzel Award Committee, which should include a description of the nominee's outstanding contribution(s), pertinent biographical data on the nominee, and the nominator's name, address, telephone number, and email address. Optional documentation might include supporting letters from persons knowledgeable about the nominee's qualifications for the award and/or examples of the nominee's work. Members of the Division Executive Board and members of the Award Committee are not eligible to be nominated. The Award Committee will make a recommendation

concerning a recipient to the Division's Executive Board who will make a final decision.

Letters of nomination, either in hard copy or by email, should be sent to:

Susan Berg, Chair
Murray Wortzel Award Committee
The Library at The Mariners' Museum
100 Museum Drive
Newport News, VA 23606
sberg@mariner.org

Nominations must be received by April 1, 2005. Members of the Award Committee, in addition to the chair, are Laura Bender, University of Arizona, and Lyle Minter, Library of Congress.

[Thomson Gale](#) is a long-time and generous sponsor of the Social Science Division and the Association.

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The Mysteries of IFLA Explained

IFLA – it's one of those acronyms we hear all the time, bringing to the shivering mind such intriguing and exotic conference venues as Bangkok, Barcelona, or Buenos Aires and causing the rest of us twinges of envy, even though we may recognize the correspondingly higher cost to the pocketbook.

IFLA is the International Federation of Library Associations, established in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1927 and headquartered in The Hague, no less. Its 1,700 members are spread over 150 countries, and its international ties and activities include formal associate relations with UNESCO and observer status with the United Nations and the World Trade Association, to name just a few. IFLA is the great global banner of our profession, endorsing free and equitable access to information throughout the world and promoting universal library service. We are in awe of its international purpose, extensive reach, and global camaraderie, but, for many of us, its actual structure has always seemed a bit murky.

So how, exactly, does IFLA function? Its mission is to "provide information specialists throughout the world with a forum for exchanging ideas and promoting international cooperation, research and development in all fields of library activity and information service." Yet IFLA, like all associations, is what its members make it, which leads us directly to the question: who are the members, anyway?

According to the IFLA web site, there are several types of membership: "associations; institutions; institutional sub-units, one-person library centres and school libraries; and personal or student affiliates." An elected Governing Board manages the organization, with an executive committee overseeing its direction and a professional committee supervising its activities, programs, and policies.

Associations and institutions, however, do not walk in and take a seat at a meeting; people do, and the ambiguous route from member bodies to the individuals at the conference was my point of confusion.

Although I've long known SLA members who were also involved in IFLA, I've never been exactly

sure how that was accomplished, as must have been quite apparent to David McQuillan (and everyone else) at our Board Meeting last June as he attempted to explain the organization's structure. In the exhibits later that day, I pigeonholed a friend of mine, Jerry Mansfield, to see if he could help. Jerry has been involved with IFLA for years, and he went over the same ground as David. Somewhat enlightened, due to having had the same information pounded into my brain more than once, I asked some of our DSOC members who are or have been in IFLA if they would further expound on the subject.

IFLA has eight divisions that are divided into 47 sections, each of which promotes a specific type or aspect of librarianship. Association members can register for four sections free of charge, institutional members for two, and individuals for one. All members except those in the individual category have voting rights. Currently, SLA is registered for 18 sections.

Each section elects individuals (nominated by section members such as SLA) to a standing committee which governs the activity of that section. The standing committees can have up to 20 members, each of whom can serve up to a maximum of two consecutive 4-year terms on that committee. They then have two years of ineligibility for that committee, but after that time has elapsed, they are once again eligible for nomination. For example, Dorothy McGarry, a DSOC member who has been attending IFLA conferences since 1985, served two terms on the Classification and Indexing standing committee in the 1990s. Following that, she was nominated and elected to two terms on the Cataloguing standing committee, but when those terms were completed she was once again elected to Classification and Indexing.

So to set up a hypothetical example, "Polly Plunkett" is an SLA member from Minnesota and is interested in library history. (She comes by this naturally, as her great-grandmother was a librarian in the early 20th century, taking care of books in a small lending library located between a pie shop and a barbershop on Fleet Street in London.) IFLA has a section on library history, so Polly expresses her interest to SLA. This is not currently a section to which SLA belongs, but they agree to join it and then nominate Polly as a standing committee member of that section. Polly is elected, and at the next conference finds herself working with colleagues from all over the globe to establish programs that promote the historical knowledge of libraries as a pipeline to understanding our cultural past (even though the library on Fleet Street, and its eventual demise, will forever remain a mystery to her.) And just as she and her cohorts may be planning a program on library usage and education in the 19th century for the next conference, so other standing committees may be planning programs on bibliography or reference work, and those with a geographic or subject basis may be tackling issues pertinent to libraries in Latin America or relative to such interests as science and technology. There are 47 sections, and the topics and subjects are endless. Interest groups can form under a section's sponsorship and then spin off into their own section, if there is enough interest. Jean Porter, a DSOC member who served on IFLA's Social Sciences Committee for two terms, saw two interest groups spin off from that section: Genealogy and Local History, and Knowledge Management.

IFLA's core values reflect those of our entire profession: free access to information, the belief that this access should be universal, and the conviction that high quality library service is a necessary component of making this a reality. To foster these values, IFLA has six core activities that address the issues of library development, copyright, preservation, free access, and bibliographic and MARC standards.

This is only a brief sketch of the broad scope of this organization. If you'd like to know more about IFLA (and don't have some friendly colleagues just back from Buenos Aires), go to the organization's web site at www.ifla.org. It's packed with information.

I'd like to thank David McQuillan, Pamela Tripp-Melby, Dorothy McGarry, Jean Porter, Jerry Mansfield, and SLA's Stephanie Ann Russell for giving me a better understanding of this vital

organization. I understand it's possible to attend the conference as an observer, and one of these days I just might do that!

-- Beth Hansen

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The Federal Web: Past, Present, and Future

Every year, I take an extended tour of the U.S. federal government's web space so that I can update the annual reference book *The United States Government Internet Manual* (Bernan Press). My tour gives me an excellent overview of the current condition of federal web sites. Along the way, I also get a glimpse back into the past and some clues about the future. It reminds me a little of Scrooge's visitors from Christmas Past, Present, and Yet To Come...but I'll spare the reader and resist that analogy as best I can.

The Past: Web Nostalgia

Like many U.S. government web sites, the Census Bureau's site has reached its tenth anniversary this year. The Bureau celebrates with a special set of Web pages <<http://www.census.gov/webdecade/>> carrying snapshots of past home pages, press releases from the early days explaining just what the Internet is, and comparative statistics about then and now. Pre-Internet, for the period of January-November 1993, the Bureau received 16,803 inquiries for products via mail or fax. For the period January-November 2003, with their products and many users online, the Bureau got only 482 mailed or faxed inquiries for products.

The Present: Status Quo

This year, I tracked changes in federal web site URLs from the previous year's edition of the *Government Internet Manual*. Only 4% of the web sites had shut down or had a change in URL from the previous year. Just about every federal entity has a web site now and they seem to have settled at stable addresses. (I did not track changes in the URLs of publications at federal web sites, but these look to be as volatile as anything in the Wild West early days of the web.) The content and style of federal web sites are now—in general—much more professional, standardized, and consistently managed than they have been over the past decade. We are a long way from having a homogenous federal web, but it does seem to have reached a certain plateau of stability. Federal agencies continue to put more resources online, of course, and the federal web is in no danger of calcifying.

The Future: Near and Far

Looking into the not-so-distant future, researchers can expect a steady stream of new online resources from the federal government.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis <<http://stlouisfed.org/>> plans to launch an economic and financial data archive in 2005. This resource is to be called ALFRED, joining the Fed's FRED II and FRASER databases. (Did this all start with EDGAR and THOMAS?)

And speaking of THOMAS <<http://thomas.loc.gov/>>, the Library of Congress is launching a revised version for the 109th Congress. The site will sport a new look and the capability of searching across congresses.

Over on the other side of Capitol Hill, GPO will be adding volumes of the United States Statutes At Large to GPO Access <<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/>> in 2005. Only laws passed in the 108th Congress (2003-2004) will be online at the start, but GPO plans to keep the database current and to add older Statutes At Large volumes as they are able.

For a look at the more distant future, check out the developing recommendations and resources of the federal Interagency Committee on Government Information <<http://www.cio.gov/>>

documents/icgi.html>. The ICGI has working groups on the categorization of government information, electronic records policy, web content management, and access to e-government. ICGI was created in 2003 to implement sections of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-347). Its work today hints at a more cohesive, navigable, and predictable federal web of the future. If your reaction to that is "bah, humbug," at least take a look at one resource already developed by an ICGI working group: the Federal Web Content Managers Toolkit <<http://www.firstgov.gov/webcontent/>>. This site has help for anyone managing web content today, including sample style guides, policies, and usability resources found in the Library section. Check it out while you are waiting for the federal web that is yet to come.

Peggy Garvin is author of the United States Government Internet Manual (Bernan Press). The 2004-2005 edition has just been released.

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It's Twins!! Or is it Triplets?

SLA sponsors a project in which a librarian in a developing country is paired with a unit within SLA. The program was established to create a chance to exchange information and experiences among the parties; to provide opportunities for professional growth for both parties; to support international librarianship; and to recruit more international members to SLA. At the annual conference in Nashville, the DSOC Board voted to participate in SLA's Twinning program. We've been triply blessed: we identified three prospective twins, contacted them to ask them to join us, and were accepted by all three!

Our three new members are all West Africans:

Ozy Orji of Nigeria. Ms. Orji is a librarian contracting with Shell Oil and Gas Information Center and was recently elected a councillor in the Nigeria Library Association, the youngest person ever elected to this Board position.

Gloria Sarku of Ghana. Ms. Sarku is a Senior Research Officer with the Office of Parliament in Accra, Ghana.

Mohammed Diarra of Mali. Mr. Diarra is a librarian with Freedom Forum Mali.

Here's some information on the Twinning program. The DC International Relations Committee maintains a listing of candidate librarians. Criteria for inclusion on the list:

- + basic library/info science education
- + library position
- + continuing education
- + English-speaking

Top candidates are evaluated on a scale of criteria including:

- + sharing
- + continuing education
- + ability to train and teach
- + resourcefulness

Our Division will sponsor our twins for a minimum of two years. We will sign up our twins for membership in SLA, list them in the directory, and subscribe them to the International

Information Exchange Caucus listserv. One or more of us will formally keep up with our twins, to encourage them to report on professional activities and to apply for grants, and to encourage them to keep interested parties in SLA up to date through the KIIE discussion list.

The cost of the program is \$274 (for both years) for each twin. We are responsible for 90% (\$246.60) and the twins pay the remainder (\$27.40).

If you're interested in participating in this terrific project or would like to contact one or all of our twins to welcome them to the Division, please contact Ann Sweeney (ann.sweeney@cec.eu.int).

[sweeney@cec.eu.int](mailto:ann.sweeney@cec.eu.int))

Further information on the Twinning Project is available at: _

www.sla.org/chapter/cdc/twinning.html

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Social Science Division Announces New Continuing Education Grant

The Social Science Division is pleased to announce funding for a continuing education grant to attend a pre-conference course in Toronto, June 4-5, 2005 prior to the SLA Annual Conference. This grant will assist a Division member who is able to attend the SLA Annual Conference but may not be able to afford the cost of continuing education workshops. The Social Science Division will provide up to \$300 support (applied to the cost of the course registration) for a pre-conference workshop. The application **deadline is February 28, 2005**. Please consider this new opportunity.

Follow this link to the Division's website for more information and for a copy of the application form: <http://www.sla.org/division/dsoc/Grant.html>

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Inauguration Trivia

January 20 brings us to another U.S. presidential inauguration. Here's a chance to brush up on inauguration trivia and some campaign-related presidential facts, so you'll be set to best your friends:

1. The inevitable inauguration speech – Who gave the shortest speech and whose was the longest?
2. When did the tradition of holding an inaugural ball begin?
3. This President probably missed out on lots of the pomp and circumstance of his inauguration because he was tone deaf and could not recognize any of the light airs of the time. Military music was especially annoying to him. He once told a reporter, "I only know two tunes. One of them is Yankee Doodle and the other isn't."
4. Who was the only man in U.S. history who was a congressman, senator-elect, and a president-elect at the same time?
5. Loudspeakers were used at whose inauguration for the first time in the event's history?
6. Which President was given the oath of office by his father and who was the first to be sworn in by a woman?
7. Who was the last President to be inaugurated on March 4 and who was first to be inaugurated on January 20?
8. Today's campaigns are based on traveling to get the word out. Who was the first President to travel by rail? By airplane? Who kept the first car at the White House?

9. We hear and see so much about family roles during campaigns. Who was the first bachelor to be president? Who was the first to marry while in office? Who was the first to whom a child was born while in office?
10. Who was the first president to have his speeches heard on the radio and the first president to make a radio broadcast?

[Answers](#) follow the Reports from the Sections.

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Reports from the Sections

Geography and Map Section

Geography and Map Programs in Toronto

The Geography and Map Section has planned three programs for the upcoming SLA annual conference in Toronto. We encourage all to join us in learning about the latest developments in geography and mapping.

The **Mary Murphy Contributed Papers** session, named for one of our founding members, will be held on Monday, June 6, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The topic for this session will be GML -- Geography Markup Language. Ron Lake, author of the 2004 book on Geography Markup Language will speak on the structure and uses of GML. GML, derived from Extensible Markup Language (XML), provides a specialized vocabulary for working with geographic data. The main purpose of GML is to provide a standard means of representing information about geospatial features from mountains and rivers to natural disasters that cover a wide area. This session features the latest developments in this new tool.

The **Mapping Update** session will be Tuesday, June 7 from 8:00 to 9:30 a.m. David McQuillan, map librarian at the University of South Carolina, will speak about the 2004 IFLA conference in Buenos Aires. As chair of the Geography and Map Section of IFLA, David will discuss the major events and issues from the 2004 conference and preview the upcoming IFLA conference in Oslo. Canadian mapping will also be covered at this session. A speaker from GeoConnections will discuss current issues and trends in geography and mapping in our host country.

Geographic Information Systems, a topic of interest to librarians from many areas, will also be featured in G & M programming. The GIS session will be Wednesday, June 8 from 3:30 to 5:00 p. m. Angela Lee, Libraries and Museums manager at Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) will speak on new developments in the field of GIS. Colleen Raymond, Education Industry manager at ESRI Canada, will speak on major GIS projects in Canada.

We invite all to join your colleagues in the Geography and Map Section for our Toronto programs.

Vanette Schwartz,
Chair, Geography and Map Section

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Non-Profit Section

Happy New Year all. This is the time of year for pausing and reflecting. With that in mind, I have a question for my colleagues in the nonprofit sector. What distinguishes librarianship in our sector? How is our work different (or is it?) from the work of librarians in the public and private sectors? Is it the resources we use or the resources we have? The subjects we cover?

Clientele? Or is it simply the nature of our organizations? Is there something that might be called nonprofit librarianship?

Of course it all boils down to definitions. And if you have ever delved into the definitions of the nonprofit sector you know that I don't want to go there. Let's just say that if you think you are in the nonprofit sector, for the purposes of this question, you are. So who are we and what do we do?

In the spirit of reflection and perhaps of direction of our Section (lots of rhymes there!), let me know your thoughts and I will share them in the next newsletter.

Meanwhile, work on the Toronto program is progressing nicely. I will be moderating a session co-sponsored by the Transportation and Environment Sections on **nonprofit urban programs and program evaluation**. More to come in the next newsletter...

Again, I wish all of you and yours the very best in the year to come, and, as always, if you have any ideas, questions, concerns, or comments about the Nonprofit Section, please let me know.

Liz Green, lgreen@hewlett.org

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Answers to the Inauguration Trivia Quiz:

1. Shortest speech given by George Washington (135 words) and the longest by William Henry Harrison.
2. James Madison was the first for whom an inaugural ball was held--in Washington, DC on March 4, 1809
3. Ulysses S. Grant
4. James Garfield
5. Warren G. Harding
6. Calvin Coolidge was sworn in by his father, a Vermont Justice of the Peace after Warren Harding's death. Lyndon Johnson was sworn in by U.S. District Court Judge Sarah T. Hughes following John Kennedy's assassination.
7. Franklin D. Roosevelt, sworn in on on March 4, 1933 and subsequently on January 20, 1937.
8. Andrew Jackson was the first to ride on a railroad car. Teddy Roosevelt was the first president to ride in an airplane. William Howard Taft was the first president to have a car at the White House.
9. James Buchanan was the only bachelor president. John Tyler was the first president to marry while in office. Grover Cleveland was the first president to have a child born in the White House. The Baby Ruth candy bar was named for her.
10. Calvin Coolidge.