

Importance of Tangible Formats - Transcript

[Please stand by for realtime captions.]

Good afternoon everyone, just doing a sound check. We'll be getting started in 10 minutes at 2 o'clock. We will be getting started in five minutes at 2 o'clock, just doing another sound check and could someone chat in the chat box? Thank you. Just doing one last sound check, we will be getting started in two minutes at 2 o'clock. Good afternoon everyone. Welcome to the FDLP Academy. We have another terrific webinar for you today, one I've been waiting for for a long time and I think it's a very important one. Especially important. The importance of tangible formats. My name is Joe Pascal and with me today, I'm with my GPO colleague Ashley Dahlen for tech support and with me today is our presenter, correct me if I mispronounce your last name, Suzanne Caro. She is the information librarian at North Dakota State University and is a co-regional for that state. Previously she was the FDLP regional at the University of Montana Missoula and the state documents librarian at the New Mexico state library. She was the editor and author for government information essentials in 2018 and she has two cats and one spouse. But before we get started I'm going to walk you through a few housekeeping reminders. If you have any questions you would like to ask Suzanne or if you have any technical issues feel free to use the chat box, for people on desktop and laptops it's located at the right hand corner of your screen. I'll keep track of the questions that come in and at the end of the presentation I will read them back and she will respond to each of them. We are also recording today's session and will email a link to record again slides to everyone who registered for the webinar. We will also be sending you a certificate of participation using the email you used to register for today's webinar. If anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people watched the webinar with you please email FDLP outreach at GPO.gov and include the title of the webinar and the names and email addresses of those needing certificates. Desktop computer or laptop users may zoom in on the slides being presented, click on the full screen button in the bottom left side of the screen. You can exit full-screen mode and move the bar at the top of your screen so it expands and use the return button to get back and at the end of the session we will be sharing a webinar satisfaction survey with you. We will let you know when the survey is available and the URL will appear in the chat box. We very much appreciate your feedback after the session, and any comments on the presentation style and value of the webinar. With that I will hand the virtual microphone over to Susanne who will take it from there.

Thank you Joe. Let's go ahead and jump into the importance of tangible formats. I feel I have to first state that I have no problem with electronic resources. I absolutely love being able to get materials that have been digitized or that were born digital and this is just to take a look at some of the materials we also might want to think about keeping and why we want to think about keeping some items.

First just a little bit of background into how we are getting here. In 1993, 1994 there was the Government printing office electronic information access enhancement act and the purpose of that was to improve access to government information and you might recall if you've been in the gov docs world for a while, it was after this that we thought, we got the first GPO database called access. It later became FD assist and we now have gov info.gov. There is also the e-government act of 2002 which was again intended to help people access content online and part of that was also getting the FR online and that was a huge quantity of material. That became more accessible. And of course we also have a number of universities, the GPO, they do based companies who have been working to create or content available online. So it might seem like we have a lot online now but there are a lot of things to consider when we are looking at the physical format. This is just what we are going to go ahead and cover today.

So the idea that everything is online, unreported publications, legal issues, quality, ease of use and reproducibility, a little bit on copyright, and my favorite something I call the abyss, items as artifacts and some things to think about when you're looking at weeding.

This is kind of how I feel in my soul when someone says everything is online. The truth is there is a lot that is online now. The majority of our content, the vast majority of our content now is born digital. One of the things I find to be challenging is trying to determine just how much is available online and how much is not in part because there are so many front organizations and groups and individuals working to put content online. So these numbers are not 100% accurate, this is just trying to go from something that is known and fairly consistent. So these numbers are coming from the catalog of government publications and a shout out to Stephen --, I hope I pronounced your name correctly, he helped me with some of the interesting searches I was doing on the CGP and if you're wondering how you can reproduce these I've also included the code that I used in the expert search, you want to put an asterisk though next to the --. The beginning of the numbers. So in this case I just have an expert you'll want to put an asterisk next to that. These are the results I got from looking for the beginning letter and also, except for NASA, NASA is NAS but also looking for items that either had or did not have a URL associated with that record. So you can see Department of Defense, there are almost 60,000 items that don't have one. Department of agriculture about 20,000 PURL's but closer to 70,000 that don't have one so this can give you an idea of like well, when we say that there is a lot of content online, how much of it can we reliably access? And in this case I would argue there is a lot that we are going to be missing. So, when it comes to digitized content there is a lot of really great options but you can't always afford those options. Out of shared regional we do not have the Congressional materials at my site so one of the items on my wish list is the Readex Congressional serial set. I'd love to be able to get this but it is rather unlikely. At this time that we are actually going to be able to afford to purchase that resource. You can get a number of items from HineOnline that cost a lot less but there are also limitations and I don't know about your situations but a few places I've worked every year you look at your list of databases and see what might get cut. So having access to the database doesn't mean you will always have access to that database. There is also a number of free websites, HathiTrust is one of them and I confess I probably use this one almost daily. It does have its limitations, Internet archive can also be a very good source and they tend to have more media. Library of Congress, we all love Library of Congress and they also have great collections. And the national archives, more limited but if you use them for their access to the presidential library they can be really great. And of course some state agencies are also going to have content on their website. For this presentation I'm going to mostly focus on the older materials, in part because after a certain point there is so much that has been turned digital but there are agencies like the forest service that has a collection of historic for service content. And then places like the census will also have some of our older content. Now one of the great things about these sites, it's like oh they are free but there are also technical difficulties. I absolutely love these pages that you get from the Library of Congress and I wish I didn't get them as often. But there are definitely some problems that you can have when you are getting materials that are online. One of the issues that you might experience, is that sometimes the metadata isn't always great. Sometimes the scan isn't great and sometimes there are just some issues with the website itself. So you can't always rely on all of these sources.

So let's get into the unreported publications and somebody mentioned digital public library of America, they also have some great content, too. And if you think of another source that is free please go ahead and put that in the chat and share it. So with the unreported publications I always try to hold onto these for multiple reasons, one, a lot of places don't collect them. They tended to get by the GPO so not everybody may have a record or they may have a slightly different record. Which could make it difficult to locate them. And frequently they are -- and a few of the agencies that you really want to keep an eye

out for these are the EPA, the Army Corps of Engineers, anything regarding water or dams, and in my neck of the woods here in North Dakota anything regarding the oil pipeline that was going through standing rock, these are all items that may not have gotten the same level of distribution or may have bypassed GPO completely. Also Department of transportation will frequently have publications that might be cowritten with the state Department of Transportation. And again those tend to kind of go underneath the radar. One of my absolute favorite examples of this, and I don't have a picture for the slide because it's not digitized, it's operation animal mutilation report of the Dist. Atty. first judicial District state of New Mexico by Kenneth M Rommel. Kenneth M Rommel is actually an FBI agent in this report is primarily FBI investigations into animal mutilations in the 1980s. One of the reasons this came about was there were claims that these cattle mutilations were the result of black ops helicopter something or other and there was a bit of a push to try to get Congress to reimburse ranchers for these cattle so they did forensic analysis of cattle and I'm sorry it wasn't aliens, they proved it wasn't but this is a great sort of hybrid document, the district attorney for the first judicial District for New Mexico published this and as far as I can tell I think there is only two copies of this that exist. One at the University of New Mexico and one in the state library in Santa Fe. So if you ever get a chance I got to read this one, I worked there and it was wonderful.

Something else to consider when you are looking at your collection and trying to decide should I hold on to this or should I not, is, is this considered to be a legal copy? Oh, someone says 13 libraries claim to have it, well I need a coffee, someone needs to digitize that one. There are a few items that are actually listed in the United States code as the paper being the official coffee, copy, so if you are involved in a court case you would want to have the physical copy versus the online copy and there's an asterisk next to this because it depends on the requirement of the specific court and the courts themselves can say we are going to go ahead and allow electronic versions. One thing to think about with this, too, is what kind of access does your community have to any kind of legal information? So here, the Supreme Court law library doesn't really support public use. And we have one law library in the state of North Dakota and it's not where I work. So it could be, to, that these are going to meet the gap in services to your community. That is one thing you might want to consider for keeping. The U. S. reports, those are the opinions of the Supreme Court so just reading material, sometimes it can be really useful. You can always use paper for some of the other court documents, I found that to be not very useful, it's a database that could definitely be more user-friendly and it can charge people, the last time I checked it was \$.10 per page and some of these legal filings can get very very long and you can't tell how many pages are in something before you try to get it. So it's not my favorite to use but if you don't have access to some of those other databases that are more expensive it's an option. But it's one of those cases where it might actually just be easier to use the physical copy.

Online access doesn't always mean that it's going to be quality, a quality copy. This is an example where it's actually pretty good, I wish I could say I've seen the image of this bird in person but all the copies at libraries where I work had the image removed which is quite disappointing. It is also reproduced in to make beautiful the capital which I wanted to plug one of my favorite documents that came through the GPO. We will get into some more examples here. So I love HathiTrust, it's wonderful and it can give you some great examples of what not to do when you are digitizing. These are both images from the same document. And these were done when they did their big digitize Asian. The first item, this one, that is just a black and white copy. This one, I'm not sure if it is grayscale or if it is in color. But one of the problems that happened when Google digitized items is that they didn't actually unfold anything so before you decide that you are going to go with a HathiTrust copy you definitely want to make sure that the entirety of it is there. There are other errors that you might find, there could be blurring, something may have been copied at a resolution where it is not always legible, there was one document I was

looking at that was an index where every other page you couldn't read it. I believe they do try to go back and remove copies that aren't of good quality but that is something you want to consider. Now if you are wondering what this actually looks like when it's unfolded this is also a HathiTrust copy. And forgive my Latin, one thing that you don't see when you are taking a look at this is the scale. You just can't get the same feeling of scale with this as a digital copy. So this is from 1885 and one thing you can't tell here, and it's a tactile issue, is that each part, you can see the dividing lines, is actually glued on to what I think might be linen so that it will unfold nicely. And the original book is 30 x 24 30 x 24 cm. So I want to say this is about 2 1/2 feet long, this is a very large item and the creature being displayed here is -- and I'll get into more on this a little bit later, one of the things that is interesting about this, is the person who put it together. His name was Marsh and if you are familiar at all with something called the bone wars, he was a paleontologist in the early days of paleontology who had an ongoing feud with another paleontologist, they would try to steal each other's finds and sometimes they might, actually one of them blew up a site so the other one couldn't get access to it and beat them to this number of specimens that had been described for the first time. This is also one of the reasons why the brontosaurus originally had such a small head because they grab whatever they had and put it on their and gave it a name. I think Marsh is credited with identifying over 100 different species of dinosaur and this is part of that history. He worked for the USGS and this is part of the USGS report.

One of the other issues you want to consider is reproducibility or the ease-of-use. With an item as a physical tangible material versus electronic. Also consider can you use this item the way you want in the electronic format. If you've ever gone into the U.S. Census historic collection they have digitized copies of the previous censuses, and they are not searchable. And this absolutely drives me crazy. Because if there is any documents that you would want to be able to do a search in for various terms I think it would definitely be the census. The image that I have in here, this is about the size of a playing card and the intended purpose of this was that someone who was in Saudi Arabia would be able to have this in their pocket and use it to ask basic questions. And interact with people. That card is supposed to slide up and down and that is not reproducible as an image. You would actually have to do quite a bit more to get it to work as it was actually intended to work. Something else to consider is, is the online version actually easier to use? Then the physical? I would say in some cases no. One example would be the Congressional record indexes and I've had database access to the Congressional records before and it is great. But I found myself still regularly going to the stacks and pulling the indexes because it was so much faster to identify what it was that I was looking for. Versus looking in the database. And if you have any examples yourself of items that you think are still easier to use in a physical format then please go ahead and add that to the chat. One thing I try to think about is that when these items were used they were trying to figure out how to make them the easiest use as possible and sometimes that is not always going to translate when something gets digitized even if you can do a search. If an item has been digitized and it's just in a basic black and white then often the OCR doesn't work terribly well. One example, working with the Congressional serial set it was actually through an index that I was able to find some testimony by Jane Adams who was a social worker in the 1880s and 1890s and it wasn't coming up in searches because for some reason that text was not being read properly.

I notice some people in the chat mentioned topographical maps. Maps are one of those items where it's not always going to translate very well into an electronic format. Thanks to Hallie Pritchett for letting me use this image, you may remember that she was the maps librarian in Georgia for a while. We have her now in North Dakota. And this is just a nice visual representation of how the format looks different on different devices. So here is the full 7.5 minute topo map and compare that to the cell phone. Compare that to the computer. And the tablet. There are some things about this physical map that are just going to be better. One, I don't have to charge the map, I don't have to rely on Internet access. I don't have to

try to store a large map on my phone. And if I take this out and it accidentally gets wet then I will have an unhappy librarian but I'm not going to be out a lot of money because I dropped my device. Also consider how your users are also going to be using these materials. For example when I was in Montana a lot of people who were getting these and checking them out were looking for specific hunting areas because sometimes it can be quite a checkerboard of spaces where you can and cannot hunt or they were going hiking or fishing and they wanted to be able to have this map and you will see everything at once when you are trying to navigate, being able to zoom in on a little pieces maybe not as helpful as seeing it in context. Also if you are trying to find the next map you are going to see names for the maps that accompany that one so say, okay you found this map at your not sure about the others, you can easily take a look at the physical copy and say okay I need the map that is going to be to the right or the left or above or below.

This is another example of a format that doesn't really translate well in an electronic format like this. I'll give you a second to see who can guess what this is. I will tell you it is from NASA. And it is of the sun, solar flares and this is supposed to be a three-dimensional image. Specifically this should be a stereoscope image, go Jan ! so how these are supposed to be viewed is you have a card and you put it into stereoscope, the stereoscope was first developed in 1838 by Charles Winston and this was the very first use of three-dimensional imagery. It needs to be a certain distance from the eyes but when these two, it's not easy to tell here but they are slightly different images, when they come into focus you get that 3-D cents. If you are lucky in your NASA collection you may have one of these stereoscope viewers, they were issued and they fold down, we fold them out and you would put the cards in that so you could see them in three dimensions. So now a lot of three-dimensional images, you will have those with that sort of blue and red colors but this is how they still create some of these and I got this from the NASA website. I would love to see NASA Viewmaster as well.

Here is another example of a format that doesn't work particularly well as a digital image. So this is a nuclear bomb affect computer from 1977. This one can be found in the back of the effects of nuclear weapons third edition published by the Department of Defense. You can see there is a little tab over here and there's a little tab over there and those rotate. And depending on things like location, wind speed and wind direction they would use these to calculate things like fallout and also the size of a blast. A little depressing, a little frightening but again this is something that as a physical item does not translate very well when it has been digitized. You can actually get copies of the various wheels and cut them out and make your own so I think if you ever see something where you can print it out and cut it up and make a physical version of it that is a really good clue that you are not going to be able to get the same effect with a scan.

Another example of a format would be -- sound recordings , I wish I could find them but we did a shift and I can't remember what the title was. I'm doubt, I don't I'm the only person that ever happened to. But we have a collection in the education section or in the back of a periodical where they had these square sound recordings you could put on a record player. I'm not sure if they are actual vinyl but I believe there are somewhat similar to what they use to put on cereal boxes and you would get a free record and you need to be able to have special equipment to even digitize that to begin with. But if you are just scanning physical copies that is something where it's not going to translate.

Something else to consider is , with digital content, is it the content that you were even expecting or wanting? One example that people like to bring up is the Congressional record versus the daily digest. Often you might discard the daily digest after you get the Congressional record but if you hold on to the daily digest you are going to notice some differences between what is published there and what you're

going to get in the Congressional record. For example there are items and comments and other things that are specifically asked to be stricken from the record and that might be in the daily digest but it won't be in the Congressional record and of course that is going to be all the really juicy stuff. Another thing to consider is revised publications. There are some agencies that don't want people to necessarily have access to older versions of some publications. If this was a website situation it might be that they might just get rid of some of the older content but in other cases there could have been content redacted, there could have been a considerable change, one of the areas we see this is with our extension service publications because they don't want people to be going from old advice and using a canning method that is no longer found to be safe and end up getting sick. But one of the reasons to maintain some of this content is for when people are looking back. And again going with an agricultural book, there have been various sites used over time, pesticides used over time, some of which are bad for people in the environment but it could be very useful for farmers or people who have to go back and clean up possibly 100 years worth of pollution to know what was actually used at that time. One example would be something called -- that they use to just throw into streams to kill mosquitoes in the 1930s. It contains arsenic and arsenic does not easily go away so if that particular pesticide was being used it's good to know that. We don't want to see that as a recommendation to use now because I believe it's illegal but sometimes you want to go back to those older publications. Sometimes they are not available on the way back machine which is also one of my good friends. And yes this is also a great example of how government priorities change over time. And a great one to look at what that would be like department of state. So you could compare how an administration felt toward a country at different times and in different administrations. One item that I'm planning on keeping is the citizenship papers and all of those materials that are intended to help people with the citizenship test. It changed under the last administration and I would like to be able to hold onto those so I can see this is how it appears here, this is how it appears there. That content might be on the way back machine but then again sometimes you want to be able to have those in hand. And I'm pretty sure those recommendations are going to be changing again.

One of the other things you may not find in digital version of the Congressional record would be anything under copyright. There are volumes of the Congressional record with appendices and miscellaneous documents, these will contain reprints of newspaper articles or journal articles or other content that might still be under copyright and if a database company can't get permission to reprint those sometimes it's not going to be there. Another example of this would be ERIC documents, some of those education reports and some publications also contain copyright content so if you still have microfiche for that you may have content that you aren't going to be able to get in one of the databases. Then there are also special publications like this example of join the Lorax. This came out with the not so well received Lorax movie. And one of the issues that can come up with this is because that is under copyright, the copyright holder could always decide later on that this is not going to continue to be available. It's not as much of an issue with government information but there are still cases where this happens.

We are going to dive into the abyss. So what the heck do I mean when I talk about the abyss? This is my own particular name for a specific time frame. And that is like about 1970 to 1998. I came across this because I was trying to find some somewhat more recent publications like not from the 50s or 40s or 1889, and I was having real trouble locating them. So I did another catalog of government publication search and this, in this case looking for ranges of years, and if there were or were not URLs associated with those records. So if you take a look at the charts you see there is a big jump around 1970. I'm betting this is in part due to GPO doing more cataloging starting around 1975. But of this over 100,000 items there are only around 10,000 that actually have a URL. And you can see that the 1980s almost

200,000 titles, and 15,000 URLs. I have a couple of theories behind why this might be the case. One is there are some time frames that people have just a lot of interest in. And that is going to be World War I, World War II, the American Civil War, a lot of items for suffrage, so women's suffrage, civil rights, there are just areas that are going to be of higher research interest and it makes sense that the people who hold those items definitely want to make them available. There is a lot that people probably don't find as interesting. It might be rural electrification. It might be what people were eating at a particular time. It might be what was the Railroad commission doing and those lower interest items, if you are having to decide how much time and how much budget you are going to spend to digitize something are you going to go for the higher interest or the lower interest content? My theory is that the older the content the more interest by historians. 1970, 1980, 1990s are all fairly recent, these are all easily with in living memory. Of course the 1960s are too but we also had civil rights and a lot of stuff going on there, the Vietnam War, but I think there is a lot of content that people just haven't gotten to yet. And that is one of the reasons we are seeing this. There might be a lot of material that is also ephemeral which I kind of love anything they smacked they tend to be really good. They are also like I said more limited interest and some of these might be uncommon or missed or they might be challenging mediums like that clear vinyl record of Smokey the Bear or the vinyl that was in the back of those magazines. Also condition, if you're looking at materials, condition might be an issue. Now again, this is not an absolute list and I know there are a lot of groups that have worked on digitizing content it might be in HathiTrust, they list 1.54 million items in their collection, I'm not sure what the quality is of all of those. There are some times items where there might be five or six copies of the same item in that. Also I don't know if it was an issue with the way the metadata was downloaded, let's just say the metadata wasn't always great. Sometimes there are items that are missed titled or have the wrong years so it's not always easy to find material in their or determine what that actual number is. They also list 30,744 serial sets. And again a lot of those had full doubts, color images, so what you're going to get may not be exactly what you are hoping for. And if anybody whatever love to work on a research project to try to determine how much is actually online let me know because I think that would be really great as a research project.

So I want to talk a little bit about the item as an artifact. I absolutely love this publication here, assisting at the birth of a baby after enemy attack if no doctor is available. It is a civil defense publication from New York. This is just a great little piece of, I think, American history during the Cold War and the nuclear scare. When you're looking at an item it's always good to say, okay, is this related to my local or regional history? Should I hold onto it for that purpose? Also, does it have meaning beyond just what is in the document? I found an item on our shelves, it was an Army manual from 1821. And it was stamped, owned by an individual who was actually a Revolutionary war general. So it was one thing to have the content and it was another thing to have something that was actually owned by someone who fought in the American Revolution. Sometimes it has meaning by just the person who put it together. I don't think anyone is going to throw out the Dr. Seuss Anna learning about malaria report and it is in various formats so that could have been in the war news map or it could have been in a brochure. But you are not going to get rid of that because it's Dr. Seuss. Thomas Seaton one of the founders of the Boy Scouts, used to work for the Department of Agriculture and he did some of the illustrations and the lithographs. So sometimes you want to take a look and see why you might want to hold onto something. We went through our collection of agricultural your books and we kept all of the ones that were stamped with the founder's name because that is also part of their history that these founders and representatives for the state would go around and hand these out to their constituents. So it also shows a bit about how it was used and how it was used politically. Also I'm one of the people who likes to do displays. And it makes me so sad when there is a subject and I really want to have a display on it and we don't have anything actually physical to put into a display case. Or to put on a bookshelf. So sometimes

you might want to hold onto something for that purpose. Also, could this be considered a cultural artifact? Does it connect the viewer to a time and a place? I think that is where this birth of a baby comes from because it gives you pause. You have to think, oh my gosh, someone might have been worried that they were going to have to assist with a birth in a fallout shelter. It could also be one of the etiquette guides that came from the Department of Defense that a soldier was expected to, when deployed to that particular area, use so as not to cause a diplomatic problem. So there is a lot of items that you might want to look at with that eye of what does this say about a particular timeframe?

So to just take a look at some of these questions from the perspective of two weed or not to weed, is that item somewhat unique or uncommon? I'd say if it is anything that is from like a water compact between multiple states or between United States or another country, or it was cowritten by a federal agency, chances are that is going to be a less common item. Can it actually be used in a digital format? Items like the vinyl LP. Well, can you actually get that available in a vinyl content? Because that is also probably under copyright. Has it been digitized? Well, has it also been digitized in a manner that you can use it that has OCR and that is accessible, that you can search it in the way you want? And does it include all the content, the things that would have been folded out? Images, where they scanned in black and white or if they were color lithographs does that come through as well? Can you digitize it? If you can have you considered partnering with the GPO is a digital preservationist? Does it feel, does it fill a need? I think this is the most difficult one because frequently you don't know you needed until someone asks for it and it's so frustrating when you realize you don't. Are you likely to use it? And that could be in a display or in general, there are some items especially more of the reference type that are still very useful. I like to hold onto bibliographies. Partly because when you do end up using a digital collection you are not looking at the shelf and if you don't have those specific titles sometimes you're going to miss it so I do like to hold onto items like bibliographies. And of course does it have value as an artifact? I think a lot of cases when we see those we kind of know we already kind of recognize that these are going to be special. But keep that in mind when you are looking at collections or things that you might want to be holding onto.

Okay we got two questions. I talked a lot.

Thank you Susanne, fantastic presentation, really really fascinating. Do we have any questions or comments for Susanne? Let me go back here, early on people were talking about topographical maps, hold on one second here. Somebody mentioned trail for technical reports and they also mentioned your digital public library. That was very impressive. 13 libraries claim they have something related to an earlier conversation and then there's a poem that includes the -- as a character written by the author of a yellow paper, yellow wallpaper and she put the link in the chat. Whoops, I just lost something.

David I did mention they smacked they tried to mention that.

Actually we could put the satisfaction survey in the chat box, and topographical maps, Bert Chapman mentioned foreign service mats, maps, NDN mentioned -- actually my colleague mentioned anytime you have to sift through several volumes of data it's easy to plop them down and find the numbers that it is to open up all those digital files. Good point. Kathy Hale mentioned some people ask us to see because they want to browse and are not looking for a specific citation. Good point. Kevin also mentions maps, special maps with raised services and that's a good point. My colleague Abby McDermitt mentioned Smithsonian podcasts on the bone war and there is a link in the chat. Vicki Tate says USGS topo maps can be used as puzzle pieces to create larger images. Ashley says it's always seeming like the geographic area crosses multiple geographic locations, yes, multiple quads. Murphy's Law. People

mentioning the solar flares that you mentioned earlier, let's see, the way back machine and you mentioned that.

There may be a typo in one of those charts.

You mentioned this earlier, all the publications for tracking how government priorities change over time. Please fill out the satisfaction survey and check out those other links for our repository to search, Bert says it's interesting how there are many more URLs for 2029 opposed to 2010 to 2019. David says conditions of the material may have played a role, poor condition equals higher priority, good point. Okay. Let's see, if we have any questions.

The question about HathiTrust, if it is open to anyone, it kind of depends. Anyone can go in and look at HathiTrust specifically federal documents if they are in the public domain.

So if you are not a member you can search and read but as I understand you can't download but I may be mistaken.

So I believe right now, and this could be pandemic related, you can download. However, I think it is also a bit limited and might be on a page by page but generally you can look at materials that are specifically in the public domain or they have in their federal collection and you might occasionally come across something that is a government document that is not necessarily searchable and sometimes you can contact them and let them know hey, this is a federal document and it's in public domain. And then you get into that gray area with USD Cooperative extension certified. State copyright comes in and it becomes a little bit of a mess.

Okay. Philip says -- I'm supposed to end at three, this is a fantastic time and I'm sure we could all talk all afternoon on this. I'm trying to rush through these things.

I think it is Nina who mentions the -- preservation, the preventive maintenance comics have gone for quite a long time and it's interesting artistically to see the differences in how characters are presented because I think it was starting in the 1970s they added an African-American woman so you can kind of see how the perception of people in general has changed in the way they are presented so thank you for calling that one out, it's great.

Barbara says another criteria to digitized is, is it held in a trusted repository? Good point. Nina mentions preventive maintenance comics as artifacts and maybe a shout out and I'll second that they are cool. There is a link to HathiTrust, oh yes, David, let us not forget --. Is GPO moving toward no print copies at all? I haven't heard that. Please fill out your satisfaction survey and give us lots of shout outs, sorry I joined late, that's okay you can pick up the presentation in our archives which should be there tomorrow or the next day. Kevin you can get handouts and slide decks and see the presentation, closed captioning and all of it. Thank you, thank you, thank you, everybody is giving a lot of thanks. Drs. also a question is the GPO moving toward no print copies?

I haven't heard that so maybe behind-the-scenes but I haven't heard that.

There was something that came from the GPO looking for feedback regarding the possibility. I think in many cases it's not going to be up to GPO, it's people looking at their budgets and not making anything

printed then there is not a lot GPO can do about that. I think there's always going to be a certain content that is going to be printed but you know, we will have to see.

Cindy says I think --

I'll going to check.

All kinds of shout outs rolling in. -- No download, that's what I thought. I'm not an expert on HathiTrust.

I think we may have opened it up a little bit from the pandemic because I just downloaded the page.

Members yes but nonmembers no. Page by page -- [Indiscernible- low audio] Cindy says HathiTrust you can download a page at a time. [Event concluded] [Event Concluded]