

## Found! Government Images – Transcript of audio

Hello, and welcome to found government images. I'm the user support library and. I will be the MC for the meeting room today. Before we get started I would like to share some housekeeping reminders. Please use the chat box for comments and technical issues. One you lose access to the chat, mouse over to a blue bar at the top of your screen that will show up and select the chat options. It will reactivate your chat. We will be keeping track of the chat. We are recording the conference and all registrants will receive links to the recording after the event. Please join me in welcoming our presenters today, Jennifer Hassell from Tennessee State University. Dominique Hallett from Arkansas State University. With that I will pass it to the presenters.

Welcome, everyone. Thank you so much for joining us here today and to GPO for having us. I am Jennifer Castle, the engagement librarian at Tennessee State University.

I'm Dominique Hallett, government information and stem librarian at Arkansas State University, Jonesboro.

This is found government images. Even as government information professionals, the first government images might bring to mind such things as topographical maps or aerial photos, farmland, maybe snapshots of legislative buildings but there is far more to them. For example, this image here is from the agricultural research service. They were developing milk chocolate. We are covering some sources of government information. Is is not meant to be exhaustive. It is a starting point for your search. We strongly suggest you explore these sources on your own and seek out copyright and usage rules there. They can and will vary from site to site. As we move through the presentation, feel free to type questions in the chat and we will try to answer at the end. I'm going to turn my camera off so that we are not having technical issues as we toggle back and forth throughout the presentation. First, why would you want to use government images? Did you know, academics, writers, filmmakers, musicians, and web developers all use government images every day for educational, promotional, and informational use? They are great to provide visualizations to academic papers and excellent sources for images to be used in conference presentations. While there are sources for government pages like the Library of Congress and national archives and records administration, others may not be as apparent or readily found. And easy broad-based to start is the ubiquitous local images that include --. Please note, Google images does not provide information for images in the public domain. Another source is USA.gov, an engine that searches hundreds of government agencies, departments and programs in both English and Spanish. For the average person, locating and legally using images can have complications. Discerning what various cover rates -- copyrights can be daunting. How do you navigate such a complicated let's give? Public domain.

I'm going to start today talking a bit about public domain. Keep in mind, I am not a lawyer. I don't even play one on TV, so nothing I say should be taken as legal advice. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, public domain is defined as the realm embracing property rights that belong to the community at large. They are subject to appropriate by anyone. Public domain encompasses all works that are not restricted by copyright and do not require a license or fees to be used. For example, --. [ Indiscernible - background noise ] And the physical book can be used in mixed media arts. The only caveat is that individual works --. Collective works may be copyright. Works fall into public domain for three reasons. They are not considered copyrightable by law. [ Indiscernible - background noise ] Or the copyright of that works has been expired.

We are getting some feedback from somebody's microphone. Do you want to try doing an audio check really quick?

I think it is feeding back through Jennifer's Mike.

There we go. That is better.

They might not be free of copy work restriction in all jurisdictions. It can vary from country to country. Just keep that in mind. There can also be issues of patent or trademark rights or someone might have the right to how a work is being used. We mentioned here about the moral rights of an author persisting beyond the terms of copyright. The last one on the slide is really important in my opinion. Do not imply endorsement by an author. We see so many examples of that in recent times. Memes you see on the Internet or Facebook or Twitter come to mind where people are pulling quotes and, yes they are quoting the author correctly, except it is in a completely different context and it is not how the author intended. An important thing to note is restrictions may apply to images, as Jennifer mentioned earlier, review the policies of the individual sites for this information. This is a quick overview of public domain. If you have any questions, please consult a legal professional. They will be able to help you a whole lot more and you definitely don't want to guess about things like this. Somehow I turned my microphone off. The rest of the presentation is dealing with various libraries of images from the U.S. government. We are going to look at animals, places, and plants. Art and architecture, astronomy, climate and weather, geography and maps, history and government, medicine and science, and military and law enforcement.

We are going to start off with the subject of animals, places, and plants. I very much enjoy looking at this photo from our national Parks service. I realize for some of you, this may be a rehashing of information you already know. Maybe you will find something new along the way. As we go through the presentation, I will show you one of the sites for each of the subjects so you can get an idea what to expect in your image search. The U.S. government has many agencies and departments that create and collect images of flora and locations. They range from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Fish and wildlife to the National Park Service. Photographs found on these sites are taken by government workers, not just national Park Rangers. University researchers, citizens, scientists and captured by remote wildlife cameras. The images serve as records for research, conservation and posterity but can sometimes be studied or -- rare species. Here is a resource you may not know about, it is the Antarctic program. This site has historical images, people, science stations, research vessels, transportation and wildlife. The images are noncommercial use. Photographer and National Science Foundation must be included. While we are here, I want to briefly show you the National Park Service is photo collection, but first we are going to visit the -- so you can see. Can everyone see the website here? I can't see the chat. Dominique, can you see it?

I think we can see that website.

Thank you so much. This is the disclaimer. If you click on, on this page, you can select ownership. You will see copyright law does not protect any work of the U.S. government where the work is prepared by an officer. It is part of their official duties. The material created by the NPS and presented on this site are generally considered public domain. Further down you will see that not all materials on this site, like social media, --. Things like registered trademarks, such as the arrowhead symbol or secondary marks, those are all trademarked. Pages like this are what you are going to look for when searching for government websites. While you are here, I also want to show you the copyright statement from the USDA.

[ Indiscernible - background noise ] I think your checkbox is partly covering up --. When you share your screen, this chat box is partially covered up.

Thank you. I'm just going to go back and show you. On this page you can select ownership and it is going to tell you that it is a public domain. Here is for USDA. You will see most of the information is in the public domain and can be distributed. Some materials are protected by copyright and some is provided for personal use only. Make sure you take a look. A lot of these images have additional information. Please be mindful of that. Let's move to the NPS history collection. This is what it looks like. If you scroll down, you will see the collection. For example, if you are looking for owls, you can also type. You can type in owls, you can also select --.

You might need to share again.

Okay.

I will let you know when it is working.

There you go. We can see. Sorry, everyone.

I guess I will go up to the USDA. Here is their copyright statement and then just be mindful that there are certain things on the website that might be copyrighted. Individually, those images have additional information about the copyright and so on and so forth. We are moving forward. The national Park service history collection. If you scroll down here you see the historic oral collection. If you were looking for owls, you can type the word owls. They also have keywords. For example, this would be bird and then search, all assets. Maybe you are taking a look and you see this little guy right here. You can select him. You can see there is image information and downloads. Click on that and it will bring you to data that was collected for this image, including the copyright. So, I'm going to stop my share and go back to the slide deck. Can everyone see the slide deck? I hope.

We can. We have a request in the chat. If you wouldn't mind sharing the links to the resources you are going to.

The links will be in the slide deck that is downloadable from the conference site.

There you go. Thank you.

Moving on. Next up is art and architecture. The government has a long and rich history when it comes to art and architecture. During the Great Depression, the Roosevelt administration began -- and the national endowment of the arts was created for the society during Lyndon B. Johnson's tenure. These and other agencies have the creation of office. The architect of the R collection. Employees are responsible for the care and preservation of works of art. Architectural elements and landscape --. I'm going to stop the slide deck and move over. First, I want you to see that this is the image terms of use on the website. Further down you will see, as Dominique mentioned earlier, the images cannot be used in a way that implies endorsement. For example, you can't use a photo of the Senate to imply receiving government support. We are going to move on to the collection. This is what the collection looks like. You can refine your results over here on the left. Select --. Let's say you're interested in American history. We scroll down some more and there is information about the piece. Press the plus button and it will take you to where you can download it. We are going to go back to the slides. Up next is astronomy. This lovely image by NASA. When it comes to astrophotography, one need look no further than the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Breathtaking and painstaking images from the cosmos from planets light years away to solar flares and the surface of the moon can all be found on NASA sites. Satellites also record geophysical data of the earth. And the ever-changing landscape. Of these images are invaluable documentation of the universe and they aid in the understanding of it. Here are some resources like Gateway to astronaut photography of Earth and the NASA image gallery. If you have never heard of photo journal, you are in for a treat. First we are going to take a look at the laboratories. This is the image use policy. You can see that images can be used here without prior permission but further down you will notice that by downloading material from the site, you are agreeing to understanding that Caltech makes no guarantee of ownership of copyright and you must have --. You can't imply endorsement. Left to go on to photo journal. Photo journal is from the NASA jet propulsion laboratory. It has this really neat homepage where you can select from the different planets in the solar system. For Saturn, you can click on it and you can see and choose between JPEG's --. If you were to select on it would take you to the image where it will download or you can click on it here and it will give you further information about the image. Which is pretty neat. I'm going to go back to the slide deck. Next up is climate and weather. The U.S. government has been collecting climate and weather information since its inception. Allows the weather observatories to be connected to observe and forecast data. Around the turn of the 20th century, the weather Bureau began experimenting with airplane stations. There have been significant advances in technology through radar and satellites. This is not limited to data. The national oceanic and atmospheric administration is a -- for astonishing

photographs for climate events. There are roughly 80,000 images. This is a picture of Ian as it was over the Caribbean, taken by NASA. All right. Here are just a few resources on climate and weather. While we are here I'm going to take a moment to show you the NOAA photo library. This is the site with the very lovely landing page. If you scroll down, you can select collections. Maybe I'm interested in --. I choose Florida reefs because I'm from Florida. Maybe I want to see a vertebrate. I choose the barracuda. Here you can download the image. It is down here at the bottom. Is a JPEG but it also gives you some information about the image. Easy peasy. Going back to the slide deck. Next up is geography and maps. When it comes to geography and maps, many government agencies have images available but the two of the largest contributors are essential intelligence agency and U.S. geological survey. The CIA world factbook is a comprehensive almanac of official data and statistics including images in the USGS library is one of the largest national science libraries. I must admit, I am pretty enamored of this level like in Hawaii. There are a lot of those to be found. Here again are just a few resources available for these subjects. While I'm here, I'm going to take a moment to show you the USGS gallery. This is the site. You can see over here on the left, you can change the various media. May be you are scrolling along and looking and you want a photo of the summits. Here is one. You can see when it was taken, which is important. Here is the image. You can download originals, thumbnail and medium. It has information about the photographer, who to credit, and here are sources and uses. You can see it is in the public domain. I'm going to go ahead and go back to the slide deck. Next up is history and government. The national archives and records administration in the Library of Congress are recording the nation's history of the federal government. The catalog houses architectural and engineering drawings, maps and charts, photographs and other graphic materials. The collections of the Library of Congress --. I love this photo. I know it seems a bit -- but I enjoy it is a pending expectations of the subjects. I found this in the collection of the Senate and historical office. A funny anecdote about this. The Senators and staff took instruction in martial arts. When Young's opponent tried to use his advanced age against him in his campaign, the senator had himself filmed breaking a board with his hand. And he won his re-election. So, I'm going to move on here. Here are some imagery resources available on history and government. While we are here, we are going to take a look at the photo collection of the summit historical office. This is the site and it breaks the photos down into collections. Maybe I'm going to select the capital scenes here and I am already prepared for this, but on page eight, it has photo of trucks from the government renting office. They are in line in front of the capital, ready to unload copies of the Congressional record of the 1920s. We are going to go back to the slide deck. Medicine and science. Medical photography held by patient issues and diagnoses and images wildly very from observable ailments to bacteria and irises. The most common government sites to find to photographs are the national Library of medicine and the branches of the Department of Health and Human Services such as the centers for disease control and National Cancer Institute. Science photography also ranges from the macro, the National Science Foundation, science.gov are excellent resources to locate scientific images. Including those taken using x-rays. There are many resources for medicine and science available in the government. These are just a few. We are going to take a look at the department of Health and Human Services image gallery. This is what it looks like. There something I want to mention here. There are many government agencies have Flickr accounts. Do you remember flicker? At the top of the page it will tell you about the images, including that they are in the public domain. A lot of these images are ready for print. They are high resolution so they are ready for print. Maybe you are writing a paper on monkeypox. You can find great images of the virus here in the CDC newsroom. If you scroll down, here it is. If you click on the I.D. number, you will be taken to a page with information about the image creator or when it was created, including copyright. Right here at the bottom is the copyright information. These are also, when you are looking at images, you are going to try to look for as much information as possible. Most importantly, is it in the public domain? We are going to go back. Up next is military and law enforcement. Images created by military personnel are part of their official duties and are not eligible for copyright. Those

military photographs are taken by Armed Forces photographers, and there are some private commercial sources. Personal combat operations, training facilities, equipment, vehicles, aircraft and ships. The department of defense photo collections are military related but they also include more general pictures of events, people and locations. Collections related to the U.S. Navy have specific emphasis on ships, aviation and et cetera. I enjoyed this photo because it also appends expectations. This is an Army sergeant feeding his colleague who is also --. Did you know there was a national calorie competition? I didn't know until I saw this photo. I guess it makes sense but I --. I thought that was neat. All right, so come up next there are a few of the government images resources available on military and law enforcement. As I mentioned earlier, something to be mindful of is component names, insignias, symbols, or anything that is a protected trademark. You can't use those without permission. Today we are going to visit the defense visual information distribution center also known as David's. It is the site that isn't.gov. As you can see, there is a lot of information on this site, we are going to look at content and then images. Speaking of horses. If you click on an image, a window will pop up and it will give you limited information. If you visit the image page, you will find it again and you will find the image creator, when and where it was taken, and also that it is in the public domain. I'm going to go back to the slide deck one last time. Dominique, take it away.

Hello, again. After locating these images, what's next? For academic integrity, it is imperative to decide who or what organization created them. A lot of the times, if you go to the information about copyrights, they will provide the citation for you and you can cut and paste it and it makes your life really easy. The reason this is important is, you want to give the creator credit for their work. You want to allow others to be able to find and possibly even reuse the image, and you want to participate in the scholarly conversation. Imagine if you witnessed a significant historical event, photographing a key moment that's going to be used by scholars and artists a century from now. You will probably want to be remembered as the person who took that photo. Furthermore, as we have mentioned, you would not want your image taken out of context. Context is defined as the words that are used with a certain word or phrase and that help to explain its meaning or the situation in which something happened, a group of conditions that exist where and when something happened. This photo here is a very good example. With the COVID-19 pandemic, it has really widened the debate of vaccinations. Without providing necessary information for context, viewers may interpret this image as taken since the 2019 outbreak or that the syringe contains the vaccine. The title provides a significant amount of information. It is a syringe is prepared for giving immunizations during -- in which the U.S. military personnel provide medical assistance and training for the -- villages are being immunized for measles, mumps and typhoid. It is a mouthful but it gives us the information. This has absolutely nothing to do with the COVID-19 pandemic. If this was your image, you definitely would not want people using it out of context. If you have students, patrons, or faculty wishing to enhance a presentation or paper, the website on this presentation can offer a wealth of different images. If you're going to use them or if you are going to help others use them, you want to make sure they are used effectively, which means adhering to standards and relating certain information associated with each photograph. Most government images are in the public domain and they are simple to use, but there are copyrighted photos that are available with more consideration also. Be sure to tell the story of the image with proper background and credit. Not providing the context for a picture can change its perception while failing to credit the photographer does a disservice to the person who captured the image. The federal government is an absolutely amazing resource for locating images for public domain and copyrighted images.

I guess this is the point where we can take some questions if you have any.

It seems like we have a lot of comments so far. If anyone has any questions, please put them in the chat. There's a link in the chat about the Connecticut State Library.

I'm trying to catch up with the chat. Sorry, I am reading right now. I see, okay. National Gallery of Art taught a session for chemistry. That's awesome, Carol. Giving away bookmarks with images. [ Indiscernible - muffled ]

We are adding a few questions if you want to start reading them.

Did you see the credit for the photographer even if that work is in public domain?

Yes, you should always give credit. It is public domain. Definitely give credit if you possibly can. It is available to use but it is the right thing to do.

Do the numbers you use for each topic area correspond to something or are they just for the presentation?

No, they were just for the presentation.

Kelly Smith asks, I'm curious if you would consider --. It's a great presentation with great links and information.

I haven't, but I will now. Jenny says that Connecticut State Library requires [ Indiscernible - muffled ]

Including the photographer, how do you do that? What is the format?

How do you do it? That depends also on if you are using a specific style, it would vary between -- and Chicago. Generally speaking, you should always include the photographer's name, what it is. If the image has a title, when it was taken, where it was taken. Please include the date, specifically the day, that is important. That would be really important for example if you were using a photograph taken during this Ukraine war. Some of it depends on what is in the background, there were buildings here on this date, but on this date there were not buildings. Obviously, having a day is very important. The name, date, title of the image, and if it is -- if necessary, if it is a digital photograph. If you can, link it. If he found it on the website, use the link. And then other people can find it. Did that answer your question?

I've been putting it on the image itself, is that okay?

What we have done here with this presentation, we just link them all here so you can find it here. But, however you feel comfortable doing it.

[ Indiscernible - muffled ] I'm happy if anyone has any more questions, put them in the chat. We have another few minutes before I sign things off.

Okay, thank you.

I want to say one thing. Jennifer, if you will mute so we don't get the feedback. This presentation is based on a chapter that Jennifer submitted for a forthcoming book. Sometime in 2023. I just want to mention that. There's a lot more information in that chapter and when the book comes out we will be sure to let everyone know.

This presentation was not meant to be exhaustive, but I hope --. Thank you so much for joining us and many thanks to GPO for another great conference. If you have any questions or come -- comments, please feel free to reach out to us. Thanks.

Thank you, both. Up next in meeting room B is content enhancements. Pilot projects for GPO, talks will begin at 2:15. We hope you will join us. Thank you.