



# TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

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## TECHSCANS

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### *Contributing authors:*

*Marlene Bubrick, Elizabeth Geesey Holmes, Yumin Jiang, Ellen McGrath, Andrea Rabbia, Patricia Turpening*

Welcome to the debut of "TechScans." The idea for this column originated with Brian Striman and Elizabeth Geesey Holmes a couple of years ago. They recognized that many of us just do not have time to read the publications dealing with new technological innovations and thought a column to "provide a forum to alert the *TSSL* readership of new technology ideas and actual applications in the arena of technical services" would be a mechanism to help us accomplish that. The scans will not be limited to traditional publications, but will include blogs, electronic discussion lists, reports from professional library conferences and websites.

In order to pull this off, we are fortunate to have six contributing authors who are "scanning" various publications and looking for information to include in this column. Please join me in thanking Marlene Bubrick, Elizabeth Geesey Holmes, Yumin Jiang, Ellen McGrath, Andrea Rabbia, and Patricia Turpening for their efforts.

The column will be divided into the following areas: acquisitions/collection development, cataloging, government documents, information technology, local systems, management, preservation, processing, and serials. This should make it easier for readers to focus in on the areas that interest them the most.

### **Acquisitions/Collection Development**

Here is a selective list of both print and web information resources on licensing and managing electronic resources. It was originally compiled in 2002, and was verified by the author in August 2004. The list is relatively short -- containing only eight print sources and 16 web resources, but it does include some well-established websites on electronic resources and copyright issues.

Christine Wondolowski Gerstein, "Long Island Library Resources Council Committee on Resource Sharing and Coordinated Acquisitions, Interlibrary Loan Committee: Licensing and Managing Electronic Resources" *Against the Grain* 16(4) (September 2004): 60-64.

In this article for the column "Issues in Vendor/Library Relations," the author interviewed a group of librarians at the Cornell University Libraries (CUL), recounted

*continued on page 26*

*Newsletter of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the On-Line Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries*

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Frank Richardson  
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### Publication Schedule

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### TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

*Technical Services Law Librarian* (ISSN 0195-4857) is an official publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Statements and opinions of the authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of AALL, TS-SIS, OBS-SIS, or the *TSLL* Editorial Board. It carries reports or summaries of AALL annual meeting events and other programs of OBS-SIS and the TS-SIS, acts as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, awards, and announcements, as well as current awareness and short implementation reports. It also publishes regular columns and special articles on a variety of topics related to technical services law librarianship. Prospective authors should contact the editor for content and style information.

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Online web-access to *TSLL* is available without subscription restrictions.

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# Technical Services Special Interest Section

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*From the Chair*

How exciting— my first column for our new electronic-only TSSL. Print copies of the last two issues of v. 30 will be mailed to institutions that have already paid for subscriptions. Wait a minute, ugh, I suppose now someone will have to catalog the electronic version! Honestly, those periodical publishers ...

Candidates for TS-SIS office have been announced by the Nominating Committee: For Vice chair/chair elect: Rhonda Lawrence (UCLA) and Karen Nuckolls (West Virginia University); for Member-at-Large: Janice Anderson (Georgetown), Ruth Funabiki (University of Idaho), and Mahnaz Moshfegh (Indiana University). Candidate statements are posted on the TS-SIS website at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/board/election/2005/>. Ballots must be returned by May 1. If any TS-SIS member doesn't receive a ballot in the mail, please contact Secretary/Treasurer Chris Long.

The TS-SIS Awards Committee is soliciting applications for educational grants to attend two AALL-sponsored workshops relevant to technical services. The workshops will be held immediately prior to the AALL annual meeting in San Antonio, covering the topics of "Effective Subject Cataloging" and "Electronic Resources from Acquisition to Access." Workshop descriptions are in the program announcement at [http://www.aallnet.org/events/05\\_Program\\_announcement.pdf](http://www.aallnet.org/events/05_Program_announcement.pdf). There is an announcement in this issue also about the grants.

An ad hoc TS-SIS Centennial Committee has been established to coordinate our activities relating to AALL's 2005/2006 centennial year, culminating in the Saint Louis conference. Committee

members are: Mahnaz Moshfegh, Keiko Okuhara, Paddy Satzer, and Janice Shull.

We are nearing completion of new draft bylaws that, if approved by the membership, will allow for electronic elections. Members will be notified of the proposed amendments on the TS-SIS electronic discussion list at least thirty days before the annual meeting.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Meeting Programming, co-chaired by Jolande Goldberg and Regina Wallen, is looking forward to working with the Saint Louis Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC), and with the subcommittee on annual meeting strategies appointed by AALL President Victoria Trotta. There is an update report in this issue for you to read.

Please remember that this year TS-SIS is experimenting with sponsoring four programs on our own, chosen from among the program proposals that were not selected by the San Antonio AMPC. The programs are on EDI (electronic data interchange), ABA library statistics, electronic resources management, and the application of FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) to library catalogs. These offerings will not be included in the main section of the annual meeting program, but they should be listed in the final program's chronological and alphabetical indexes. I prefixed all their titles with "TS-SIS" so they appear in the alphabetical index grouped with all other TS-SIS sponsored meetings and events.

Finally, some really excellent news: Innovative Interfaces Inc. has once again generously agreed to sponsor our traditional Saturday evening reception

for members of TS-SIS, OBS-SIS, CS-SIS, and RIPS-SIS (the alphabet soup reception). Thank you Innovative! This year Jolande Goldberg is chairing the Joint Reception Committee. Please plan to arrive in San Antonio in time to greet your colleagues at this event.

*Cindy May*  
*University of Wisconsin*  
*clmay@wisc.edu*



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# Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

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*From the Chair*

## **The Balancing Act**

We all know that “life’s a balancing act” but the topic seems to be especially in vogue this year. Lately, I’ve seen words of wisdom about finding balance in your life in everything from the Wall Street Journal to library science journals. When I was out jogging recently, someone passed me with stronger lungs and legs than mine. I said to the speedy fellow, “I wish I could keep up with you but age and the miles are catching up with me.” He said smugly, “It’s all a matter of balance.” Whether it’s balancing my work/home schedule to find time for jogging, or balancing the library budget, or my checkbook, or balancing the various formats in our library collections-- it always sounds easier to do than it is!

Online bibliographic services in law libraries need balance too. There is always the balance required between quantity and quality in our systems. Do we concentrate on quantity by buying more but cheaper books, by cataloging them faster with fewer entries in our automated systems, by having fewer staff so we can have a higher title and volume count? Or do we concentrate on quality by taking

time to add full content notes and URLs, by being careful with our classification and subject headings, and by making sure our authority control is always up-to-date? With the latest news that Google will be digitizing all the books in several major libraries—up to 15 million volumes—there may be need to take a new look at balancing from several different angles. Hopefully, the pros and cons, costs and benefits of each task will be taken into account and balanced. Best of luck with your balancing act.

## **Member Survey**

Thanks to our Vice-Chair, Richard Jost, for producing and compiling the OBS online membership survey. This is a long-standing tradition of our section, which is a valuable planning tool. And thanks to you...if you took time to give us your feedback.

## **Nominations**

The OBS Nominations Committee of Mary Jane Kelsey, Judith Vaughan-Sterling, and Ruth Funabiki, did yeoman’s work to provide a great slate of candidates willing to serve as officers. This will be the last year we vote with paper and pen, since online

voting will be possible as soon as we amend our section by-laws. Candidate information will be available on the website and in TSLL. A hearty thank you is due to both the committee members and these candidates:

## **Vice-Chair/Chair Elect**

Betty Roeske, Katen Muhin Zavis  
Rosenman, Chicago  
Susan Goldner, University of  
Arkansas at Little Rock

## **Secretary-Treasurer**

Melanie Cornell, Franklin Pierce  
Kathy Faust, Lewis & Clark

## **Member at Large**

Stephanie Schmitt, Yale  
Eric Gilson, Rutgers Camden

Have fun with your balancing act this spring in both your professional life and your personal life. I look forward to seeing you in San Antonio where you’ll have lots of opportunity to learn, play, improve, and balance!

*Georgia Briscoe  
University of Colorado  
Briscoe@colorado.edu*

## **Technical Services SIS Educational Grants Available for AALL Workshops**

The Technical Services SIS solicits applications for educational grants for two AALL-sponsored workshops relevant to technical services. The workshops will be held prior to the AALL annual meeting in San Antonio, covering the topics of Effective Subject Cataloging and Electronic Resources from Acquisition to Access. Description of the workshops is available in the program announcement at [http://www.aallnet.org/events/05\\_Program\\_announcement.pdf](http://www.aallnet.org/events/05_Program_announcement.pdf)

The purpose of the Technical Services SIS grants program is to provide financial assistance to librarians who might not otherwise be able to attend an AALL-sponsored workshop due to limited financial resources. Applicants must be current members of the Technical Services SIS. Four grants will be awarded, two for each of the workshops. The grant will cover the cost of the registration fee.

The application form and guidelines are available at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/>  
The deadline to apply is April 15, 2005 and winners will be announced by May 15.

Questions should be directed to the Awards Committee chairperson: Janice Shull, Head of Technical Services, Law Library of Louisiana, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, LA, 70130-2104 (phone: 504-310-2406; email: [jshull@lasc.org](mailto:jshull@lasc.org))

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## 2005 OBS-SIS Executive Board Election

Ballots for this election will be mailed by April 1, 2005. Ballots are due by May 13, 2005

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### Candidates for OBS-SIS Vice-Chair/Chair Elect

**Susan D. Goldner**, *Technical Services Librarian, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 1994-*

Education:

M.L.S. University of Oklahoma

B.A., English Literature, DePauw University

Employment:

University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Library,

Catalog/Interlibrary Loan Librarian, 1990-1994

Catalog/Reference Librarian, 1987-1990

Durant, Mankoff, Davis & Wolens (Dallas, Texas), Library Consultant, 1976-1977

Stalcup, Johnson, Meyers & Miller (Dallas, Texas), Library Consultant, 1973-1975

Oklahoma City University Law Library, Associate Law Librarian/Cataloger, 1972-1973

**Betty Roesky**, *Technical Services Librarian, Katten Muchin Zavis Rosenman, Chicago, IL. 1995-*

Education: M.L.S., Indiana University, Bloomington, IN., 1983

B.A., Ball State University, Muncie, IN., 1976

Employment:

Technical Services Librarian, Schiff Hardin & Waite, Chicago, IL. 1988-1995

Assistant Law Librarian for Serials, Computers, Acquisitions, and Interlibrary Loans with the rank of Assistant Professor, Ohio Northern University Law Library, Ada, Ohio. 1983-1988

Head of Technical Services, Franklin Pierce Law Center Library, 1990-2001

Cataloger, Franklin Pierce Law Center Library, 1988-90

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### Candidates for Secretary/Treasurer

**Melanie Cornell**, *Automation Librarian, Franklin Pierce Law Center Library, Concord, NH 2001-*

Education:

AS, Colby Sawyer College, 1983

BS, Franklin Pierce College, 1987

MLS, Simmons' Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 1990

Employment:

Head of Technical Services, Franklin Pierce Law Center Library, 1990-2001

Cataloger, Franklin Pierce Law Center Library, 1988-90

**Kathy Faust**, *Assistant Director for Technical Services, Boley Law Library, Lewis and Clark 1994-*

Education:

MA, Library Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 1975

BA, Lewis & Clark College, Portland, Or., 1974

Employment:

Technical Services Librarian, Boley Law Library, Northwestern School of Law (later Lewis and Clark Law School), Portland, Or., 1985-1994

Cataloging Librarian, Boley Law Library, Northwestern School of Law, Portland, Or., 1978-1985

Catalog Information Librarian/Cataloging Librarian, Illinois State University, Normal, Ill., 1976-1978

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### Candidates for Member-at-Large

**Eric Gilson**, *Librarian III/Assistant Professor, Rutgers University-Camden*

Education:

J.D., Rutgers University School of Law-Camden

M.L.I.S., Rutgers School of Communication, Information and Library Studies

B.A., summa cum laude, The College of New Jersey

Employment:

Librarian III/Assistant Professor, Rutgers.

**Stephanie Schmitt**, *Librarian for Serials Services, Yale Law Library 2001-*

Education:

M.S., Library and Information Sciences, University of North Texas, 1994

B.A., University of North Texas, 1989

Employment:

Systems Support Librarian, 1998-2001 Yale University Library

Information Technology Librarian, 1997-1998 Texas Tech University Libraries

Serials Librarian, 1995-1997 University of Mississippi Libraries

*The complete official slate with professional activities, publications, awards, etc. of each candidate is available on the OBS-SIS website.*

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## 2005 TS-SIS Executive Board Election

Ballots for this election will be mailed by April 1, 2005. Ballots are due by May 1, 2005

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### Candidates for TS-SIS Vice-Chair/Chair Elect

**Rhonda K. Lawrence**, *Head of Cataloging & Bindery, Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library, University of California, Los Angeles*

Personal statement: Being a law cataloger has been a wonderful career--I have enjoyed learning, writing and teaching about law cataloging, and working with colleagues in technical services activities, including acquisitions, processing, and serials. As a long-time member of Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS SIS), I am committed to ensuring that law librarians enjoy the benefits and advantages of a strong SIS that focuses on our members' continuing education needs for programs, committee meetings and special forums during AALL annual meetings. I will work closely with the TS SIS Board to monitor and to affect AALL program scheduling so as to permit the flexibility that we need. I would be honored to serve as the TS SIS chair to represent our interests to other AALL groups.

**Karen Abbey Nuckolls**, *Head of Technical Services and Associate University Librarian, West Virginia University College of Law Library*

Personal statement: I have always loved cataloging, even as a student assistant working my way through college. I would love to work with the section officers and members to make law technical services easier and to help them face the challenges of FRBR, metadata, and AACR3 in the (soon to be upon us) future. Thank you for inviting me to run.

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### Candidates for TS-SIS Member-at-Large

**Ruth Patterson Funabiki**, *Technical Services Librarian, University of Idaho Law Library*

Personal statement: Managing technical services in a small law library is both a pleasure and a challenge. Every day brings new questions to answer and problems to solve. Over the years, I've counted on TS-SIS products and members to help get the work done and stay in touch with new developments in law librarianship. My library is part of a consortium that includes law libraries, academic libraries and public libraries, so I am also mindful of the larger world of library services. I would appreciate the opportunity to serve as a TS-SIS member-at-large. TS-SIS is a vital part of my professional life, and I would like to do whatever I can to keep TS-SIS relevant and active.

**Janice Snyder Anderson**, *Associate Law Librarian for Collection Services, Georgetown University Law Library*

Personal statement: In my various work experiences over the years, I have found that the work that technical services librarians do calls for an enormous depth of knowledge and a wide spectrum of skills. Changes in technology have meant constant challenges and opportunities for growth.

Now, everyone speculates about the future of libraries and what we should be doing to prepare for what comes next. I am a strong believer in the ability of those working in Technical Services to provide whatever is needed to ensure the collections of resources necessary for research, teaching, and the support of the work of government agencies and firms in the private sector. I hope to use my experience and talents to enhance the TS-SIS as a forum for librarians to learn from each other and to contribute their professional skills as we explore new directions for law libraries.

**Mahnaz Moshfegh**, *Acquisitions/Serials Librarian, Indiana University School of Law at Indianapolis*

Personal statement: I thank you for my nomination for Member at Large. I look forward to continuing to contribute to this organization during this crucial time of budgetary difficulties as libraries are striving for excellence. To do my best work for you, I will need your help in sharing with me the issues that concern you. When I finish my term, I will want to look back and be proud of my service to you.

*Education, professional activities, awards, etc. of each candidate are available on the TS-SIS website.*

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## A Conversation with Judith Hopkins: Part II, Conclusion

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Ellen McGrath  
University at Buffalo  
emcgrath@buffalo.edu

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I hope you enjoyed the first half of this interview in the previous TSLI issue. As a brief reminder, I conducted this interview with Judith Hopkins prior to her retirement from her position at the University at Buffalo on October 1, 2004. Judith is the listowner of the electronic list, AUTOCAT (library cataloging and authorities discussion group). Our conversation took place in her office on September 15, 2004.



Ellen McGrath (EM): How many years have you been a cataloger?

Judith Hopkins (JH): Let's see. I graduated from library school in '57. That's 47 years I think. But I'm no record. There's Jim Bowman at LC who had celebrated his 50<sup>th</sup> year as a cataloger a few years back and he's still working.

EM: I had a climate question. Do you want to make any comments contrasting Buffalo's climate with what you know about where you're moving to in Georgia?

JH: Well, it is going to be sort of a 180 degree turn. I'm going from the snowy winters of Buffalo ... I haven't minded snow so much except of course for whiteouts and things like that, which everybody minds. It's the grayness of Buffalo winters and the fact that it lasts so long. There's really no spring here. But the summers are utterly beautiful and I'm going to hate leaving those. Now down there, it's going to be the other way around. It's the summers that are very difficult. Of course I will probably fall into the local habit of spending all my summer days in an air-conditioned environment. I will be able to spend more time out of doors earlier in the year and later in the year than I do here. So I think it'll work out.

EM: Where of all the places that you've lived would you say is your favorite?

JH: They all have their pluses and minuses. Where I had my first job, South Hadley, Massachusetts, was a village in New England and it was lovely. I could never quite decide what was the loveliest time of year there. In winter, I would think it was winter—the snow all white and crisp. And because it wasn't a city, everything except for the main street would pretty much stay white. Of course the main street would get grungy and gray just by automobile traffic just as it does any other place. New England falls are proverbial for their beauty. Spring-lovely, we had a real spring there, not like the so-called spring we have here [Buffalo], which is just an extension of winter. And summer was so beautiful that I always used to feel sorry for the students who weren't there to enjoy it. So certainly in terms of beauty of nature and the seasons, no place that I've lived matched that. And I obviously enjoyed the library and the work that I was doing and my colleagues, because I went there, first job, thinking I'd stay there for two years. Then I looked up one day and I realized I'd been there six years and that I had better start thinking about moving around or I was going to be there for the rest of my life. While that seemed very pleasant, I was beginning to wonder--did I have any flexibility left? Did I know how to do things any other way but the Mount Holyoke way? Talk about library automation had been appearing in the journals and I began feeling it was going to take a long time for it to get to Mount Holyoke.

EM: So you decided to go out and look for it?

JH: I decided I had better jump and see what else I could find. And in some sense, I may not have enjoyed some things I've done since then as much as I enjoyed the time at Mount Holyoke, but I've never regretted leaving. I went back on a visit last fall, and it was beautiful autumn and I remember thinking I could have been spending

all my life here. But I have enjoyed other places I've lived. When I was in Illinois, in the doctoral program and getting ready to move to Columbus, I was driving one day and I had the car radio on and there was one of these talk shows. The topic for that day was the worst places in which to live. One woman called up and said, "I don't want to talk about the worst place, I want to talk about the best place." And she said "Columbus, Ohio is peachy keen!" As somebody who was getting ready to move to Columbus, Ohio, that was very nice to know. Columbus, Ohio is peachy keen! That cheered me up because of course I hate moving, as who doesn't? Just the physical effort of moving and getting resettled. So to know that I was going to a good place was a nice thing to learn. I lived in one of the suburbs of Columbus and it was a pleasant place. And of course I loved my job, what I was doing at OCLC, so that added to my pleasure. I used to think that I knew the geography of Ohio better than the geography of any other place that I've lived, even though I only lived in Ohio for two years. Because I had to drive all around the state.

EM: Where were you born and raised?

JH: Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. It's northeast in the state.

EM: So you were there through high school?

JH: And college. I lived at home and went to college to save money.

EM: How long did you teach full-time?

JH: Three years at the University of Michigan. I did a little bit of teaching at Illinois, before that and I did a little bit of teaching here in Buffalo afterwards. But full-time was '74-'77 at Michigan. You get the course evaluations and I would put them off. Sometimes it would

*continued on page 29*

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## EMPLOYMENT/LABOR CONTRACTS: CONTRACTS OR LABOR LAW?

## CLASSIFICATION

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Recently there was a question on the AUTOCAT electronic discussion list on classifying the title *Drafting employment contracts* by Gillian Howard with the main subject heading of Labor contract – Great Britain. Her item included model clauses, draft letters and contracts, part-time work, fixed-term contracts and changing terms and conditions. Similar works are classed in two different numbers:

**KD1634**, Law of England and Wales—Contracts—Particular contracts—Contract of service. Master and servant, and **KD3096**, Law of England and Wales—Social legislation—Labor law—Labor standards—Employment and dismissal. The cataloger asking the question liked KD1634 more than KD3096 because it is under contracts, however she noted that she was confused about what master and servant meant.

Two of our esteemed law cataloging colleagues offered their comments which I'd like to share. "Master and servant" refers to the traditional labor law based solely on private contracts between employers and employees. This term sounds archaic now and probably should include the more contemporary terms "Labor contracts" or "Employment contracts." In fact if you browse Class Web at KD3096 which has the caption, "Employment and Dismissal. General," there is a see reference to KD1634 for the topic "individual labor contracts."

On the other hand, "Labor law" is the legal regime imposed by the state on the system of labor relations including unions, collective bargaining agreements, etc. Even though these two areas interact today, and would be together in a modern schedule, historically they were totally different.

Note that these concepts are also separate for U.S. law and the same distinction applies to KF894 versus KF3457.

It is important to keep in mind that when working with topics that appear in two or more different branches of law, i.e., commercial law and labor law, check the work in hand carefully to determine the branch being discussed. Is the book talking about contracts as part of labor law and citing labor law statutes and cases, or is it discussing commercial law and mentioning commercial cases and statutes?

I hope this information is helpful, and please remember to send any classification questions to us or your fellow law catalogers on the AUTOCAT and TS-SIS electronic discussion lists.

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### *Special Guest Author*

## COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

### IDENTIFYING VIDEOS AND DVDS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY COLLECTION

Merle J. Slyhoff  
Document Delivery & Auxiliary Services Librarian  
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Scenario 1: Prof. Elkins stops by your office and asks you to purchase videos on evangelists.

Scenario 2: A senior partner asks if you have any videos that will help the associates prepare their clients as witnesses.

If reading these scenarios causes you to break out in a cold sweat, you're not alone. Identifying videos and DVDs is one of the most difficult components of collection development in a law library. But with a few resources and search techniques this can become a less onerous task.

Two research resources to check for legal videos and DVDs are *Law Books in Print* (LBIP) and Bowker's *Law Books and Serials in Print*. LBIP has begun to include video and DVD titles and the number of non-print titles will continue to grow. *Bowker's Video Directory* is a compilation of over 250,000 titles, and Bowker pulls from this database for inclusion in their *Law Books and Serials in Print* compilation.

But no single resource can meet all of your needs. Like any compiled paper resource, you need to consult additional (preferably online) resources to catch newly produced titles. Both LBIP

and the Bowker titles are available as online resources, but there is still a gap when you're relying on compiled lists. Not all law librarians have access to *Law Books in Print*, or the Bowker publications. You do, however, have valuable resources available to you via the web or through your basic ILL services. This article examines resources to use beyond *Law Books in Print* and Bowker.

#### Identifying Titles

Whether you're going to purchase the titles or borrow them via ILL (a note about ILL: many libraries don't lend videos) you need to identify relevant

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titles. If you're searching for strictly legal topics such as the attorney's request for trial technique videos, you have a slightly easier job. NITA, PLI, ALI-ABA and ABA are good starting points. A check of the NITA web site, for example, shows they produce "Preparing The Lay Witness For Deposition," available in video and DVD. Searching the ABA web site identifies "Preparing Witnesses (Video Package)."

You shouldn't stop here. You've only identified titles published by these publishers. If you have access to the OCLC database WorldCat, you can devise a search with specific keywords and format. A search of keyword = witness, keyword = preparation, subject = trial, format = visual materials results in 9 records. A search of RLG's Eureka database (keyword = witness; keyword = trial, material = visual) yields 72 records. (There are more search limitations available in WorldCat and therefore the search results in a more specific set of matches.)

Web research is essential to identifying videos and DVDs. As mentioned above, the print and online compilations (LBIP and Bowker) will always have lag times from release date of the video or DVD until it's listed. By searching the web you can identify new titles as well as additional titles that may have been missed in these compilations. Using the attorney's request, a Google search using the search strategy of "witness preparation" +video +trial +purchase reveals 164 hits. Many references may not be relevant, but "Preparing Your Witnesses for Trial" from the Oregon Law Institute, located on the first result screen, may not have been discovered were it not for an Internet search.

The process of identifying video titles is further complicated by the subjects our patrons request. The attorney needs videos on a legal topic, but the faculty member has asked for a topic that is not legal, or at best, interdisciplinary. When searching for videos and DVDs you must often expand your searching well beyond legal resources.

There are a number of companies that produce what I refer to as interdisciplinary videos and DVDs. They may be law-related titles, or fall into the gray area, for example, of law versus sociology or technology. The "Resources" section at the end of this article highlights a number of these companies. (They're the companies that I have bookmarked on my computer for video and DVD researching.)

Although video and DVD producers have web sites, it is sometimes beneficial to browse through their paper catalogs. In addition to bookmarking their websites, sign up for their catalogs via the mail. You'll receive supplemental catalogs and you may be able to sign up to receive emails announcing new titles.

Using the topic evangelists, here are a couple of search strategies. Via the web you can search your favorite video producers' web sites. Searching the Films for the Humanities web site for "evangelist" brings up 3 titles, and Filmmakers Library results in one title.

A faculty member recently asked me if I had any videos that contained an auction to use in class later that day. I didn't think we had any, but spent about 10 minutes double-checking myself. I decided to search the web and searched auction +video in Google. I quickly located a streaming video of a house auction that satisfied the faculty member's needs. I decided to do a similar search of the web using evangelist +video. I located a church's web page that included past sermons in streaming video. Had the faculty member in scenario one asked for examples of evangelical preaching to show in class that day, this search would have met her immediate needs.

A search of the WorldCat database constructed as keyword = evangelist; not = feature films/as Subject; not = feature films/as Subject Genre/Form; format = visual materials; language = English) results in 197 records to be evaluated. If you don't want feature films, a key to constructing a WorldCat search is to choose not = feature films

for Subject/Genre/Form. You greatly reduce the number of irrelevant hits by constructing your search on the advanced search screen in WorldCat which allows you to better refine your search.

There are no secrets to identifying video titles. It can be time consuming, and at times frustrating. By following these simple guidelines, however, you're well on your way to developing a video and DVD collection that will meet your patrons' needs.

## Resources

### Video Companies:

Women Make Movies,  
<http://www.wmm.com>  
Films for the Humanities,  
<http://www.films.com>  
Third World Newsreel,  
<http://www.twn.org>  
First Run/Icarus Films,  
<http://www.frif.com>  
Bullfrog Films,  
<http://www.bullfrogfilms.com/>  
California Newsreel,  
<http://www.newsreel.org>  
Facets, <http://www.facets.org>  
Filmmakers Library,  
<http://www.filmmakers.com>  
PBS, <http://www.pbs.org>  
WGBH, <http://www.wgbh.org>  
Zipporah Films,  
<http://www.zipporah.com>

### Web Pages for Specific Needs:

C-SPAN Archives,  
<http://www.pava.purdue.edu>  
Vanderbilt University Television News Archive,  
<http://tvnews.vanderbilt.edu/>

### Bibliographic Resources:

*Bowker's Law Books and Serials in Print 2004*. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 2004. Available in print and online.

*Law Books in Print*. Dobbs Ferry, NY: Glanville Publishers, 1957 -. Available in print and online.

*Video Source Book*. 33<sup>rd</sup> ed. Detroit: Thomson/Gale, 2004. "Comprehensive coverage of the wide universe of video offerings with more than 130,000 complete program listings, encompassing over 160,000 videos."

# Linking entries

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## A. Introduction

I was recently asked a question about when to use reciprocal linking entries between an updating loose-leaf and a related bibliographic resource. I will provide an answer to this question, but I would first like to give some background on linking entries in general, geared toward that part of our *TSSL* readership whose expertise may lie in other areas. I would also like to offer some reflections on the difficulties inherent in providing linking entries for updating loose-leaves and related bibliographic entities, and the value of doing so. I will end my column with some suggestions as to whether or not the use of linking entries should be expanded to a broader range of resources.

### 1. What is a “Linking entry?”

“Linking entry” is not defined in the glossary of *AACR2* (Appendix D), nor is it among the additional terms given in the *LCRIs* [*Library of Congress Rule Interpretations*] in Appendix D. *AACR2* doesn’t use the term “linking entry” at all. We need to start with *AACR2* 1.7B7, “Edition and history [Notes]”, which gives an example of such a note: “Continues Monthly Scottish news bulletin.” This same example is given in Chapter 12 (the chapter dealing specifically with continuing resources), in the parallel section entitled: Bibliographic history and relationships with other resources.” Here we are instructed to “Make notes on the bibliographic history and on important relationships between the resource being described and the immediately preceding, immediately succeeding, or simultaneously issued resources.” Examples given are for: Continuations, mergers, splits, absorptions, translations, simultaneous editions, and supplements. This rule talks about making the note on the resource at hand, but not also about making a reciprocal note on the record for the related resource.

The corresponding *LCRI* introduces the terminology “Linking notes”: “notes referring to another resource (i.e. linking notes).” It also uses the phrase “reciprocal linking notes”. This phrase appears again in *LCRI* 21.28B1, which is discussing when in addition to reciprocal linking notes, added entries should also be made.

To understand what the *LCRIs* mean when they speak of linking notes, we need to refer to the *MARC21 Format for Bibliographic Data*. Under “76X-78X” fields, a definition is given for “Linking entries”, as well as information about their appropriate use:

“The linking entry fields contain information that identifies

other bibliographic items. Each of the linking entry fields specifies a different bibliographic relationship between the **target item** described by the record and a **related item** ... The linking entry fields are designed to generate a note in the record in which they appear. They can also provide machine linkage between the bibliographic record for the target item and the bibliographic record for a related item, if the related item is covered by a separate record ... Linking entries are not intended to take the place of added entries. Likewise, an added entry in field 700-730 does not take the place of a linking field, as it cannot cause a note to be generated or carry a record link.”

Here is a list of MARC21 fields which may be used for bibliographic linking entries:

- 760 Main series entry
- 762 Subseries entry
- 765 Original language entry
- 767 Translation entry
- 770 Supplement/special issue entry
- 772 Supplement parent entry
- 773 Host item entry
- 774 Constituent unit entry
- 775 Other edition entry
- 776 Additional physical format entry
- 777 Issued with entry
- 780 Preceding entry
- 785 Succeeding entry
- 786 Data source entry
- 787 Nonspecific relationship entries

As can be seen from the above list, linking entry fields have been established in the MARC21 bibliographic format to express a wide variety of bibliographic relationships between bibliographic resources, most notably chronological, horizontal, and vertical. For a relationship which isn’t specifically covered by a MARC21 field, field 787 “Nonspecific relationship entry” may be used. Generally, most catalogers use only a few of these fields on a regular basis (I use 776, 780, and 785 quite often, 775 and 787 occasionally, and the other fields very seldom if at all).

So, to recap, where *AACR2* instructs us in the chapter on continuing resources to “Make notes on the bibliographic history and on important relationships between the resource being described and the immediately preceding, immediately succeeding, or simultaneously issued resources,” the *LCRIs* speak of linking notes and reciprocal linking notes, which

*continued on page 33*



## MARC REMARKS

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*[Karen Seldon replaced Susan Goldner as the AALL Liaison to the ALA Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) in July 2004. She will be keeping us up to date on developments in MARC formats and the work of MARBI in this column. We welcome Karen to the ranks of TSSL columnists. This column will also include any pertinent National Information Standards Organization (NISO) news that our NISO representative, Bob Oakley, submits. Bob is Director and Professor of Law, Georgetown University. Many thanks also to Bob for his contributions. – ed.]*

As I begin serving my three-year term (July 2004 to July 2007) as AALL's new MARBI Liaison, I want to thank AALL's membership for allowing me the honor to represent AALL on this influential committee. I especially want to thank Susan Goldner, for all of her helpful guidance as I took over this position. Her assistance made for a smooth transition, and enabled me to attend my first MARBI meetings in January 2005 fully informed and ready to participate.

For those who are not familiar with MARBI and its work, I will refer you to the wonderful description and introduction Susan provided in her first MARBI column in TSSL Vol. 27, no. 3 (March 2002) (<http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tssl/27-03/27-03.htm> or <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tssl/27-03/27-03.pdf>). You can also learn more about MARBI at its official website: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/divisiongroups/marbi/marbi.htm>.

MARBI meetings are held twice each year, in conjunction with ALA's Midwinter meeting each January and ALA's Annual meeting each June. These semi-annual meetings entail two or three half-day sessions to discuss

and vote on various discussion papers and proposals. During my first set of meetings in January, five proposals were discussed and voted on and one discussion paper was reviewed. To see the agenda for these meetings, and the text of the proposals and discussion paper, please refer to the MARBI website mentioned above. Of the five proposals, three passed, one failed, and one was sent back to the proposing organization with suggestions for further investigation and revisions. While none of the proposals or the discussion paper directly affects law library cataloging practices, there were some issues of general interest. For example, one of the proposals that passed added a field to the MARC 21 Classification Format. While law catalogers do not directly use this MARC format, the addition of this particular field will enable automated Library of Congress Classification systems, such as Classification Web, to function more seamlessly when a secondary table must be consulted to construct an LC classification number. Since we all know the LC law classification schedules are complex and can be difficult to use, any change that will enhance the ease of use of popular products such as Classification Web is welcomed. The proposal that failed dealt with defining a new subfield for non-unique or non-applicable ISBNs or LCCNs in fields 020 and 010, respectively. Instead of defining this new subfield, the MARBI committee asked the Library of Congress to refine the definition of subfield z for these fields to include these types of ISBNs and LCCNs. The official minutes of these meetings will be available at the MARBI website mentioned above.

### **NISO Update**

by Bob Oakley  
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The following two standards are now out for vote. I voted in favor of Z39.18

on Scientific and Technical Reports, and I voted to reaffirm Z39.78-2000. The Standard on Scientific Reports is really beyond our expertise. The reaffirmation of Z39.78 will allow a process of review to begin, and I think we will want to stay on top of that process as it goes along. NISO's website is: <http://www.niso.org>

### REVISION BALLOT

Z39.18 Scientific and Technical Report: Preparation, Presentation, and Preservation is the basic style guide for the preparation of technical reports submitted by contractors to the federal government. It has replaced a Mil Spec and is one of the most widely referenced, downloaded, and sold NISO standards. The **big** change is that this revision addresses the submission of reports in electronic formats and the addition of guidelines for assuring permanent access to digital documents. This revision was prepared by an outstanding group; the standards committee was chaired by Kurt Molholm (head of Defense Technical Information Center), supported by: Ramona Bernard (Naval Air Warfare Center), Peggy Cathcart (Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center), Jane Cohen (DTIC), Eleanor G. Frierson (NAL); Maureen Long (Naval Research Laboratory); Kurt Maly (Old Dominion University, Dept of Computer Science); Gabriellet Michalek (Carnegie Mellon University); Gopalikrishnan Nair (DTIC); Frederick O'hara; Jane Ryan (RAND Corporation), Sharon Thibodeau (NARA); Thomas L. Warren (Oklahoma State University, Technical Writing Program).

REAFFIRM BALLOT (a reaffirmation will allow for a revision process to start while keeping this current).

Z39.78-2000 Library Binding is undergoing its regular five-year review. At this point we ask these questions: Is the standard okay as is? Is it being used

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and referenced? If so, then it should be reaffirmed. Are there aspects that should be changed, revised, brought up to date, or should new information be added? Then, it should be revised. Is it no longer used? Then it should

be withdrawn. FYI, this is a joint standard developed with the Library Binding Institute. Input from LBI will feed into this five year evaluation. If you recommend revision please provide specific details on aspects of

the standard that require re-examination or change and let us know if you or the organization you represent would like to be included in the revision committee.

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### *Special Guest Author*

## Shakeup: The Restructuring of an Acquisitions and Serials Department

## MANAGEMENT

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When I was hired as Acquisitions/Serials Librarian in my academic law library almost a decade ago, I inherited a staff that was operating as it had done for the past several (in most cases over fifteen!) years, with specific staff responsible for placing and receiving orders, paying invoices, checking in periodicals and serial titles, processing materials, and sending items to the bindery. Initially, while I was familiarizing myself with departmental operations and the capabilities of our Innovative system's acquisitions and serials modules, I was glad to have such a well-functioning staff.

Then, the changes began. The first big change was electronic invoicing, and I became responsible for downloading the invoices into our system, first from a floppy disk and later through FTS. Shortly after followed electronic claiming, and the "title number" field became all important, with me as the functional specialist.

Then came electronic ordering, and its implementation was left to me.

Then came the explosion of electronically-available journals and texts, and I was given the responsibility of integrating these electronic resources into our online catalog.

Then came Innovative's Millennium, with all its new functionality.

All of these changes involved not only additional tasks, but a new way of doing tasks that had been done in

a certain way for years. And I found I was handling more and more of the new and changed tasks on my own, while my otherwise efficient staff was still operating the way they had always done. Some changes were eventually integrated into the staff's procedures, but other new functions were not so easily absorbed.

Things became critical when I lost one staff member, the one who was primarily responsible for the operation of the library mail room. I began to feel like a glorified mail clerk. I had many other duties to attend to—URL maintenance and access, the promotion of new electronic resources, the upkeep of Millennium records—in addition to what I had been doing before. But everyone else was operating more or less as they always had. The work was flowing all right, but into my office. I needed a department overhaul, and FAST!

First things first—I immediately reassigned the mail room duties to the balance of my staff, and gave the necessary training to those who needed it. While reassigning tasks, it became apparent to me that the department workload was not evenly distributed, and that this across-the-board training opportunity could be a boon. And it was also an opportunity to capitalize on the inter-functionality of tasks, both within and outside technical services. I began, in my head at least, creating my "ideal" department.

I had read several articles on the

effects of technology and integrated library systems on technical services workflow<sup>1</sup>, but never seriously looked at how that actually translated into our daily routine. I needed a how to do it manual. Using my not quite up-to-date departmental procedures manual, I made a list of all the functions my department was responsible for accomplishing, regardless of which staff member was currently handling them. Initially, it appeared that the easiest task to distribute to everyone in the department was the checking in of serials, most of which had been previously handled in the vacant staff position. The current procedures had specific people checking in specific things (i.e. periodicals, loose-leaf supplements, advance sheets, bound reporter volumes, and other bound volumes). In my new mode of thinking, I realized I had the opportunity to increase productivity and balance workload by training the staff to be multi-functional, at least in regards to serials check-in.

This involved some planning. The acquisitions assistant, though proficient in the acquiring and receiving of monographs, had never used Innovative's serials module. Those already using Innovative's text-based serials module were unsure of Millennium's capabilities. Obviously, adequate training was my first priority. Though I had always been able to answer my staff's specific questions on the use of the system, up until now most of the training I had done had been one-on-one with staff as needed. Now

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I saw the need for group sessions, first to cover the basic check-in functions in Millennium, and then to address more involved record editing functions for those interested. I began attending programs on training at the annual Innovative User Group meetings, and now my training sessions are in various stages of planning.

But Millennium wasn't the only area in which training was required. I realized that in order to handle materials efficiently, the staff needed to know exactly what it was they were handling. Being able to distinguish between types of advance sheets and forms of supplements was, in my mind, an important part of the job, to understand, for instance, which items were more time-sensitive than others. And, due to the specific focus of their tasks up until now, not all of the staff understood this. The training that I have done individually, and the group sessions I am planning, all include brief

descriptions of these materials and what they are intended to replace, supplement or precede.

Currently, I am working with staff and addressing various issues, primarily involving training, that arise with newly assigned responsibilities. On a daily basis, I am doing a lot of work product review, but I am optimistic that this effort will soon be beneficial to the department's operation. I've realized that while it is easier to let staff continue to do what they already know how to do, that change has invaded technical services operations and that it must be incorporated into work procedures, welcome or not.

Other areas of cross-training have not yet been planned. Individual staff members still have their specialized areas of responsibility such as bindery, processing of materials, ordering and receiving materials and payment of invoices. But I am definitely progressing

towards my goal of some areas of common functionality. Departmental restructuring is a work in progress. I have rewritten the job description for the vacant position to incorporate the idea of a more even distribution of work among my staff, in the hopes that the aforementioned mail room duties, for instance, will not revert back to one person's responsibility. I also realize that I might be light years behind some other Heads of Acquisitions and Serials Departments. But a truly multi-functional department is my ideal goal, and while I know it is a new way of operating for many, I will continue to pursue it.

#### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>Congleton, Robert, Re-evaluating technical services workflow for integrated library systems. *Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services* 26 (2002) 337-341, and Calhoun, Karen, Technology, productivity and change in library technical services. *Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services* 27 (2003) 281-289.

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## *Let It Hereby Be Resolved*

## PRESERVATION

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Although it is not January 1, it is close enough to the beginning of the year and still a good time for making resolutions that further the life of our collections. Resolving to protect library collections is always a good idea! Recently, I had it impressed again upon me that making resolutions means having commitment to a goal and persevering through obstacles and challenges to the realization of that goal. When we resolve to work for preservation, we recognize that we will face challenges and obstacles, but we will continue to seek protection of our collections.

What might we choose to resolve?

Small steps are often encouraged. Resolve to create preservation bookmarks to make available for free at your circulation desk, or available on your library OPAC workstation areas. I shouldn't need to tell you that they should be made out of *acid-free* paper!

In contrast to many resolutions which are hard to attain, creating bookmarks with preservation advice on them is an easily achievable goal. It's a clever way to gain awareness and cooperation from users. If the bookmark is nice-looking and eye-catching, it will attract attention and encourage the reading of its points. What are some of those points to print on the bookmark? Here are a few suggestions: Use bookmarks instead of paper clips and/or post-its to mark your place in a book; bookmarks being kinder to the pages. Do not dog-ear the pages of a library book. Keep food and beverages away from books. Pull books from the shelves by grasping the sides of the book, not by pulling on the top of the spine which can tear easily. Do not store newspaper articles in a book, as they are acidic and will discolor and weaken the pages. Push bookends firmly against books so that they stand upright and do not warp. Annotate your

personal books with notes, but please do not annotate the library's books. You get the idea!

What might be a more ambitious resolution?

Resolve to attend a book repair workshop and assemble the tools to do the repairs you learn in the workshop. There are book repair workshops available. SOLINET offers a workshop. The Virginia Association of Law Libraries has offered several. Amigos has offered three levels of book repair. There was an Advanced Book & Paper Repair Workshop recently presented by the *California Preservation Program*, supported by the Institute of Museum and Library Services/LSTA, and administered by the California State Library at the University of San Diego and Pasadena Public Library. Going to the following URL, <http://www.library.state.ak.us/hist/conman.pdf>, you will

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find: *Conservation Book Repair: A Training Manual* by Artemis BonaDea, a Conservation Technician at the Alaska State Library. It is 200 pages long and can be downloaded with Adobe Acrobat. A word of caution here: most people who do book repair advise novices to learn “in person” from someone experienced in doing the repair. They believe it can be risky to follow the instructions from a book without the aid of a person who is experienced in preservation and book repair. At any rate, there definitely are opportunities for book repair workshops, as these examples illustrate.

You may be thinking that surely you have options besides creating a bookmark or taking a book repair course for your resolutions! And you do. Read on.

The truly ambitious could resolve to get a preservation program started in their library. This program might be to get the stacks dusted on a regular basis with vacuums designed especially for cleaning books. This, of course, involves spending more money and might involve hiring an extra person or two. It would require justification for the extra expense and might require lobbying with the administration to get the funds to pay for the work activities. *(If anyone knows of a law library that has done something like this, I would love to write it up in a future column.)*

Another ambitious project would be to write a grant proposal that would fund a preservation need at your library. Maybe you have a collection that requires professional conservation,

which the bindery budget will not cover. Or maybe you would like to address environmental concerns that put the collection at risk. You probably can get help in writing the grant proposal. Universities, for example, often have departments that help to write proposals. There may be examples to follow. And don't forget to ask your colleagues in the American Association of Law Libraries!

These are just suggestions. Law librarians are resourceful people. Write to me with your ideas.

Also, please write or call me (804-289-8226) with any concerns about this column. It came to my attention that I gave you a faulty URL in my last column. For that I do apologize!

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## ILS AS(A)P!

## PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES

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If your library is ready for an integrated library system (ILS), but you do not have the staff or computer equipment to set it up and run it, consider using an Application Software Provider (ASP) who will sell a subscription to an ILS product, help you set up your system, and will maintain the system on its company servers. You will not need to worry about upgrading servers, installing software upgrades, or hiring and training dedicated systems staff, thus saving a substantial amount of money each year, while still being able to offer your users state of the art library software.

I became interested in writing this article because part of my job at Cassidy Cataloguing involves writing documentation and training for our clients who purchase the web-based ILS. It is founded on the ILS Cuadra Star product, which also offers an ASP service.

ASP providers have been offering knowledge management and records management products to companies for

years and many library software vendors are now offering ILS system services through ASP agreements. The beauty of leasing an ILS product through an ASP agreement is that a library can theoretically afford a bigger system than they might be able to purchase and operate within their institution. Not having to budget for purchasing new servers every few years, for example, can save an organization a tremendous amount of money. Hiring an outside company to run a library's ILS also means that the librarian does not need to learn much about the software platform or about maintaining the administrative levels of the software, which can take a huge investment of time and effort.

Libraries will still need to train their existing staff to use the ILS product. Some ASP services can help libraries build parts of the ILS, such as setting up serials check-in frequency information, but most of an ASP's responsibilities will be with giving access to the client's ILS, storing the client's information on their servers, making necessary upgrades to the software, and maintaining backups

of the database in case of disaster, which can occur far more frequently than one wants to contemplate!

If the client library has never had an ILS or OPAC product before, then the library will need to purchase or create bibliographic records for their library's holdings. Many companies exist that can help libraries compile records to reflect their holdings. Usually libraries purchase MARC records from these companies, which can be loaded into the ILS products. Once the MARC records are in the ILS, the real fun starts! Entering accounting information and serials frequency information can take a great amount of time and effort, but once the records exist, they should roll over to the next year, unless the library wants to delete the information.

The following companies offer ILS products through ASP agreements. This list is not definitive. I am sure that I have not discovered every ILS vendor that offers such a product. However, I think this list will give the reader a place to start researching

information about ILSs AS(A)P. Cassidy Cataloging Services, Inc. (www.cassidycat.com), Cuadra (www.cuadra.com), EOS International (www.eosintl.com), Softlink America (www.softlinkamerica.com), CyberTools for

Libraries (www.cybertoolsforlibraries.com). Again, the only product with which I am on a first name basis is CassidyCat 4.1. Based on my use of it, I can recommend it and the Cuadra Star product. I have no experience with

any of the other products, but I wanted to give readers a list of companies and products that they can investigate. Enjoy!



## SERIALS

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The following serial title changes were recently identified by the University of San Diego Legal Research Center serials staff and the University of California, Berkeley Law Library cataloging staff:

*American Bar Association. Standards for approval of law schools and interpretations*  
Sept. 1986-2002/2003  
(OCoLC) 19053763

**Changed to:**

*American Bar Association. Standards, rules of procedure for approval of law schools*  
2003/2004-  
(OCoLC 54466551)

*Commercial law bulletin (Chicago, Ill.)*  
[Vol. 1, no. 1] (Jan./Feb. 1986)-v. 19, no. 4 (July/Aug. 2004)  
(OCoLC 13083953)

**Changed to:**

*Debt<sup>3</sup>*  
Vol. 1, issue no. 1 (Nov./Dec. 2004)-  
(OCoLC 57443028)

*Fordham environmental law journal*  
Vol. 5, no. 1 (fall 1993)-v. 14, no. 3 (summer 2003)  
(OCoLC 29867214)

**Changed to:**

*Fordham environmental law review*  
Vol. 15, no. 1 (winter 2004)-  
(OCoLC 57304630)

*International law review*  
Vol. 1, no. 1 (fall/winter 2003-2004)-v. 1, no. 2 (spring/summer 2004)  
(OCoLC 55076583)

**Changed to:**

*Loyola University Chicago international law review*  
Vol. 2, issue 1 (fall/winter 2004-2005)-  
(OCoLC 57535495)

*Journal of government information*  
Vol. 21, no. 1 (Jan./Feb. 1994)-v. 30, no. 5-6 (2004)  
(OCoLC 29785232)

**Absorbed by:**

*Government information quarterly*  
Set to occur in 2005  
(OCoLC 10024704)

*Martindale-Hubbell corporate law directory*  
130<sup>th</sup> year (1998)-135<sup>th</sup> year (2003)  
(OCoLC 39049302)

**Absorbed by:**

*Martindale-Hubbell law directory*  
2004-  
(OCoLC 1645529)

*Seton Hall journal of sport law*  
Vol. 1, no. 1 (1991)-v. 13, no. 2 (2003)  
(OCoLC 23352654)

**Changed to:**

*Seton Hall journal of sports and entertainment law*  
Vol. 14, no. 1 (2004)-  
(OCoLC 57251835)

*Singapore journal of international & comparative law*  
1 (Jan. 1997)-7, no. 2 (2003)  
(OCoLC 36820695)

**Changed to:**

*Singapore year book of international law*  
Vol. 8 (2004)-  
(OCoLC 57559471)

The following serial cessations were identified by the University of San Diego Legal Research Center serials staff and the University of California, Berkeley Law Library acquisitions staff:

*Carl A. Warns Jr. Labor and Employment Law Institute.*

*Annual Carl A. Warns Jr. Labor and Employment Law Institute*

**Ceased with:** 17<sup>th</sup> (2000), published in 2004  
(OCoLC 44072838)

*Court technology bulletin*

**Ceased in print with:** v. 16, no. 1 (Sept./Oct. 2004)

(OCoLC 20504688)

Subsequent issues available only online at [http://www.ncsconline.org/d\\_tech/courttechbulletin/](http://www.ncsconline.org/d_tech/courttechbulletin/)

*International legal practitioner*

**Ceased with:** v. 29, no. 3 (Nov. 2004)  
(OCoLC 6740920)

*The responsive community*

**Ceased with:** v. 14, issue 2/3 (spring/summer 2004)  
(OCoLC 22448114)

**Please note:**

*California journal*

Suspended publication with v. 36, no. 1 (Jan. 2005)  
(OCoLC 1552556)

**And another member of the "Bibliographic Undead" --**

*National Bar Association magazine*

Suspended publication with v. 15, no. 5 (Sept./Oct. 2001), and resumed with v. 16, no. 1 (Mar./Apr. 2004)  
(OCoLC 10110859)

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## TS-SIS Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Meeting Programming Update-Memorandum

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Jolande Goldberg & Regina Wallen  
Ad Hoc Committee Co-Chairs

**DATE: February 21, 2005**

This memorandum summarizes the recent findings of the *Technical Services Special Interest Section Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Meeting Programming*. Discussions and exchanges between Committee members, who represent several AALL SISs and AALL committees, were monitored since November 1, 2004, the date the Committee began its operations authorized by the TS SIS Executive Board.

### History Leading to the Creation of the Ad Hoc Committee

The issues concerned and explored are: 1). The dearth of programming for TS librarians during the AALL annual meeting, 2). The “no-conflict” rule imposed by AALL for annual meeting scheduling, and 3). The acceptance of programs proposed by TS SIS. The latter two points pertain to issues common to various other SISs as well.

In response to the August 27, 2004 memorandum that TS SIS Chair Cindy May sent to the AALL Executive Board, President Tory Trotta, and AMPC, concerning the San Antonio annual meeting, an open meeting block from 7:45 to 11:30 AM on Monday morning was granted in September as a first and preliminary step; SISs could use it for meetings or programs they deemed educationally important although rejected by AMPC and not considered AALL sponsored programs. Costs and promotion were to be carried by the SISs despite attempts to get publicity through the official AALL program itself.

Thus, for the Annual Meeting 2005, TS-SIS has scheduled 4 “unaccepted” programs in open-scheduling time as a response to the low rate of acceptance of advanced and specialized programs for the annual meeting. Other requests in the memo were too late to be considered for the San Antonio meeting.

Working on the San Antonio programming “grid,” the TS SIS Chair established that so far no additional time for programs or meetings has been gained:

#### Open Scheduling Times

Boston:

Sun. 12-1:15 and 4:15-6:30 = 3.5 hrs.  
Mon. 7-8:45, 10:15-11:30, 5:15-6:15 = 4 hrs.  
Tues. 7-8:45, 11:45-1, 5:15-6:15 = 4 hrs.  
Wed. 7-8:45, 12-1:30 = 3.25 hrs.  
TOTAL = 14.75 hrs.

San Antonio:

Sun. 11:45-1:15, 5:30-6:30 = 2.5 hrs.  
Mon. 7-11:30 (with 15 min. break), 5:15-6:15 = 5.25 hrs.  
Tues. 7-8:45, 11:45-1, 5:15-6:15 = 4 hrs.  
Wed. 7-8:45, 12-1:15 = 3 hrs.  
TOTAL = 14.75 hrs.

However, the concession in itself is significant since it constitutes the precedent for open scheduling, i.e. is a partial relaxing of the no-conflict rule - although Tory Trotta cautioned that she sees no support on this year’s Board for a change of the no-conflict policy, and that probably there never will be support for conflicts with the AALL Business Meetings.

### The Original Committee Charge (posted on the TS-SIS website)

The Ad Hoc Committee was charged to explore and contribute to *lasting changes* to programming procedures to which of course all “contracting” parties had to agree. Thus, the individual members of the inclusive (and large) Committee were given particular tasks. It was also observed that in order to achieve an Association-level programmatic change, the foundation has to be laid at every level of communication that is submitted, be it to the AALL Executive Board or Presidents, SIS Council Chairs or Headquarters, or the next few AMPCs. Only if the mechanism for meeting SIS needs is programmatically set in place, will SISs who struggle with conflicting meeting and program hours be spared from dealing with these issues year after year. This was an extremely important point in the discussion, because it was later discovered that this issue had been considered already, but was never implemented.

It also was decided that, considering the make-up of the Ad Hoc Committee, the SIS Council was the appropriate conduit to the AALL Executive Board for the coming negotiations; in a letter to Don Arndt, SIS Council Chair, a short wish list for Saint Louis was laid out:

1. To approve SIS program proposals in the order of preference in which they are submitted, provided the proposals are complete and don’t entail large travel and/or speaking expenses. Lower-ranked proposals that can be combined with proposals from other sources could be an exception to this practice.
2. To allow for the Saint Louis meeting open scheduling all day Sunday and Monday morning. To avoid the risk of scheduling meetings at the same time as relevant programs, perhaps AALL-approved programs could be added to the matrix before scheduling forms are sent out to the SIS chairs.
3. For the Saint Louis meeting, avoid 7am open scheduling, particularly on Saturday and Sunday.

### Programming and Scheduling as an AALL Issue

During the background investigation by committee members, the *Annual Meeting Educational Programming Committee Revised Final Report* (Sept. 2002) was obtained together with *Guidelines for Annual Meeting Program Planning* (prepared for the AMPC by the AALL Professional Development Committee, as revised July 2003). The pertinent revision

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to the guidelines appears to be that "...the AMPC should consistently provide members with a balance of formal educational programming and alternative educational and meeting opportunities during the course of an Annual Meeting. Recognizing the importance of member participation in SIS meetings, Roundtables, AALL Committees and Caucuses, the AMPC will accommodate additional time blocks to ensure more flexibility for group meetings during the day, not just at 7:00 a.m., the midday/luncheon time slot, and 5:15 p.m."

Obtained at the same time were the *Executive Board Meeting Minutes* of November 2, 2002 (approved April 5, 2003); further the ones of April 4-5, 2003 (approved July 10, 2003) and of July 10, 2003 (approved November 8, 2003). From these it could be concluded that the AALL Board had approved a recommendation that addressed SIS concerns.

Quoting from the text of the minutes of the AALL Executive Board Meeting of November 2, 2002:

"... the Executive Board approved directing all future AMPC - beginning with the 2004 Annual Meeting - to provide membership entities with more flexibility for holding small meetings during educational programs, and to accommodate the needs of membership entities as much as possible, while respecting the AALL no-conflict hours, and to develop and communicate new scheduling guidelines for all entities well in advance of the 2004 Boston Annual Meeting" and that (per Carol Avery Nicholson), "AALL no-conflict hours (such as the Association Luncheon, Exhibit Hall Breaks, plenary sessions and Association business meetings)" in the Board's action did NOT apply to educational programs.

However, for some reason, the decisions were not implemented and did not result in more open time for the 2004 Boston meeting. The Ad Hoc Committee concluded that "... there was either not sufficient oversight by the Executive Board that this decision was properly executed or implemented by AMPC, or that subsequent Boards never knew about the decision, or that AMPC itself never knew about the decision." It was also concluded "... that the 2004 AMPC considered that it had fulfilled this guideline by allowing open scheduling on Sunday beginning at 4:30 and on Monday 10:15-11:30," and further, "that the 2005 AMPC considered that it has fulfilled this guideline by allowing open scheduling all Monday morning, even though the total amount of open scheduling has not been increased at all."

The members of the Ad Hoc Committee observed in general that these revised guidelines, the ultimate result of the September 2002 *Final Report* of the Annual Meeting Educational Programming Committee, did not result in an improvement of scheduling at all and did not ensure more time, or more convenient time slots, for SIS professional activities.

In the meantime, one of the Executive Board subcommittees

appointed by the Trotta administration is on annual meeting strategies. The Chair of this group, Ann Fessenden, was contacted by TS SIS Chair Cindy May, who also forwarded all the pertinent documents. Ann Fessenden cautioned that there was not much time before the April 2005 Executive Board meeting, but that she will keep the lines of communication open for suggestions and information since their work focuses on "... making the annual meeting respond to all members' needs as effectively as possible."

### **Recasting the Ad Hoc Committee Charge in the Current Climate**

Within the framework of AALL's new strategic plan, President Victoria Trotta published an editorial entitled "Sacred Cows" in the February 2005 issue of *Spectrum*, AALL's official organ, in which she challenges the membership to evaluate, or to respond to, six specific questions:

1. What is the best possible conference configuration that will most economically meet member needs while maximizing member attendance?
2. Who should be responsible for selecting Annual Meeting educational programs, and what policies should guide their choices?
3. Where should program proposals originate? Should programs be apportioned among an increasing number of competing SISs and entities? If so, how?
4. How do we ensure that programming reflects the spectrum of continuing educational needs of our members, from novice to experienced, and how do we ensure better overall program quality?
5. How do we balance the educational needs reflected in our professional commonalities with the educational needs reflected in our increased specialization?
6. How can we infuse the Annual Meeting with new ideas and formats and do so in a way that will evolve without disruption to this most critical AALL member program that serves so many purposes?

At the same time, she clarified what appeared to be a number of "misconceptions":

- AMPC is not required to award any guaranteed number of programs for any particular entity.
- AMPC is not required to award programs based on their ranking by any particular entity.
- The structure of AMPC is not geared towards advocacy for specific constituencies (which might, at first glance, be represented by individual AMPC members).

In this light, it seemed advisable that the Ad Hoc Committee revisit and adjust its charge. The revised charge focuses on the six points raised by President Victoria Trotta. The Ad Hoc Committee then began its work of addressing and preparing its response to the issues raised. The committee has a draft ready to be presented to Ann Fessenden and the Executive Board subcommittee by the April deadline. It is available on the TS-SIS website.

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## Trials and Tribulations of Cataloging ICAO Materials

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If your library collects international documents, it most likely has a fair number, if not scores, of International Civil Aviation Organization publications. This is especially so if someone on your teaching faculty, as at my institution, is an expert on air and space law. A cataloger unfamiliar with such documents might assume that they are no different than any other publication issued as a monograph, serial or integrating resource (loose-leaf). Alas, that is not always so.

ICAO documents are often issued as pages housed in three-pin binders. These may or may not be integrating resources. In my experience, the “loose-leafness” of such items depends on one key factor. That is, does the document have many obvious interfilings? If so, it is best to class it as an integrating resource rather than a standard monograph. ICAO documents are rarely if ever hardbound. Often, though, such documents, even though published in three-pin binders rather than as paperbacks, even if containing various pagings, have no obvious history of replacement pages or added pages being interfiled. If that is the case, then it is necessary to consider such an item a monograph rather than an integrating resource.

Sometimes, the same title may be issued in several editions. Whether or not this title is a serial depends on the usual criteria. ICAO edition statements are almost always accompanied by a year. If the editions are spaced every year or two, it would make sense to class them as serials. A major problem with this situation—and with ICAO titles in general—is the often spotty quality of ICAO contributed copy, at least on OCLC. If several editions of an ICAO title are classed as monographs online, but there are no serial records for the title, for reasons of time it may be easier for your library to catalog them as monographs also, rather than go through

the trouble of originally cataloging the title as a serial. Obviously, this depends on each library’s situation regarding backlog, workflow etc. If the title is obviously a serial and meets all major criteria as spelled out in AACR2 chapter 12 and the CONSER cataloging manual, then by all means catalog the title as a serial, even if no one else has. After all, other catalogers may eventually grow weary of their monographic treatment and link to your serial record!

If your library uses Library of Congress call numbers, prepare to become familiar with the T schedule. Specifically TL (motor vehicles, aeronautics, and astronautics) is where you will be spending most of your time. There are so many aspects to commercial aviation that you never thought of—and may not *want* to think of if you are a frequent flier. Safety is a key concern of ICAO, factors such as weather, aircraft proximity, wind shear, bird control and lighting are all in TL. Oddly enough, fire prevention and extinction will refer you to TH9445.A5, which is part of a very long fire prevention cutter list in that schedule. Since we are dealing mostly with aspects of civil commercial aviation, the main class area you’ll be using will be TL725 and to a lesser degree TL696.

- TL725.3 is the classification the ICAO cataloger will no doubt be working with the most; it has cutters for a long list of special topics, from .A2 (access to airports) to .Z6 (zoning). Right above .Z6 is .T7, the cutter for traffic control. Air traffic control is an ICAO mainstay, and you will be assigning TL725.3.T7 to many ICAO documents. There are many occasions when the ICAO cataloger will use a neighboring section of TL, primarily TL696.
- TL695 and TL696 deal with electronic aids to navigation, many of which are based on radio

or radar. Navigation—of various sorts—is also a frequent ICAO topic and the LC classification number for this will almost always begin with TL696; like TL725.3, TL696 also has a long list of cutters. TL696.B5 (beacons), and especially TL696.R2 (radar) and TL696.R25 (radar air traffic control) are often assigned.

- Works dealing purely with aviation accidents and their avoidance are classed between TL553.5 and TL553.8.
- Finally, issues that are primarily weather related (aeronautical meteorology) are best placed in TL556 if general in nature, or, as is usually the case with highly specific ICAO publications, in TL557 with its special list of cutters. Such unpleasant phenomena as wind shear will be classed as TL557.A5 (air currents); ice prevention in TL557.I3, and visibility issues in TL557.V5.

The H schedule is used on occasion, dealing mostly with the economics and business aspects of commercial aviation. ICAO has its own number in the HE schedules, HE9762.5, specially dedicated to ICAO “administrative material,” as “technical” items naturally belong in TL. In my experience, the only ICAO titles I have classed in HE9762.5 are items dealing with or delineating the rules and practices of the International Civil Aviation Organization or one of its subordinate bodies, notably the Council.

At long last, the schedule nearest and dearest to the law cataloger, the K schedule. A prolific ICAO series is *Annex ... to the Convention on International Civil Aviation*. These are invariably classed—even by the Library of Congress, which infrequently bothers to catalog ICAO documents—in call numbers starting with K4093.31944.

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The path to this call number is fairly straightforward.

- K4091-4095 is the general range for civil and/or commercial aviation. You must then refer to the K7 table for regional comparative and uniform law. This table has 5 numbers, and 3.3[date] is the number for multilateral treaties. Thus for works dealing with the Convention on International Civil Aviation the number is K4093.31944, since 1944 is the date the Convention was ratified. The cataloger is then referred to K5, and the relevant cutter here is .Z4, since we are dealing with selections (i.e. annexes) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. The second cutter is always I5(something) since “International Civil Aviation. Council” is invariably the main entry for these works; these works are always subtitled “international standards and recommended practices” so they fall within AACR2 chapter 21.1B2, specifically paragraph c,

concerning official statements of position.

- There is a specific call number, K4097, dealing precisely with legal aspects of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Amazingly I have yet to come across an ICAO document deserving of that call number; perhaps there is one hiding somewhere in my ICAO backlog.

This, hopefully, outlines the issues one is most likely to face in cataloging ICAO documents. It is useful to note that these are documents published by an international organization and should always receive the proper code in the relevant fixed field for such publications (in OCLC “i” in GPub; in RLIN “i” in GPC). All I have seen so far have Montreal as their principal place of publication. Most fall into one of two series; either ICAO circular or, more often, Doc (International Civil Aviation Organization). Both are numbered series. Rarely do they have bibliographical references and even

more rarely are they indexed. They are often illustrated and occasionally have maps. If they are classed as integrating resources, be sure to put an “i” in the 006 field (in the eleventh slot dealing with governmental publications). Also, watch out for duplicate call numbers, especially when dealing with second or main entry cutters. Too many of these items have main entries beginning with “International” or “Manual.” Three and even four number cutters will not be unusual.

Once you have cataloged a few of these often rather dull and prosaic documents, you will find they are not so different than any other monograph, serial or loose-leaf a cataloger is likely to run across. Just take note of the idiosyncrasies peculiar to ICAO items, and they should be easy to work with. Feel free to visit some of these bib records in the Sheely-Lee Law Library OPAC at <http://library.dsl.psu.edu/search>. You can do a simple title search with the ICAO acronym.

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## Who, Me? Marketing? The Importance of Involving Technical Services Staff in Library Marketing Efforts

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Much has been written about the need for libraries to market themselves. But why involve technical services staff? Isn't marketing the responsibility of library administrators and those front-line people, the reference librarians? I'm locked in the back room, you say! I like it that way!

Well, heads up, folks. It's *everyone's* responsibility to market the library. We all interact with staff, friends, and neighbors. The number one rule of sales is that you never know who will be your best lead. Talk up your library's resources (and your abilities), and the next thing you know, a brand-new user is calling your library.

Furthermore, I believe technical services staff is uniquely positioned to make contributions to a library's marketing efforts. Who sees new resources as they

come in the door? *You do*. Who can tell a user without consulting the library catalog if your collection includes resources on a particular subject? *You can*. Who is best positioned to connect user needs and requests with your “company's products” (i.e., library resources)? *You are!*

There are many ways to get the word out to library patrons and the community at large, and all are more effective than dealing with one patron at a time. Some ideas:

- Build pathfinders and guides on commonly-requested topics for your library web site, or for distribution in your library. Promote in newsletters, orientations, and by enlisting reference librarians' help with distribution. Marketing is a *team* effort.

- Profile new print or electronic resources for your library's newsletter. (*You do* have one, don't you?) Remember, a newsletter can be print, web-based, e-mailed, or all three. Keep articles short; make users want to check the item out or visit an electronic resource for a quick look.
- Profile your less glamorous (read: print) resources by emphasizing their value as recognized, trusted resources that are frequently updated. We call ours “Hidden Library Treasures.” These essential resources are often very expensive, and having them collect dust on your shelves isn't helping your library budget.
- E-mail corporate divisions, faculty sections, or direct contacts with significant new acquisitions of

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interest to them. Your mantra: “When I saw [this new item], I thought of *you*.” Building relationships with users not only builds your credibility, but those users will tell someone else about their experience, and so on, and so on...

- Participate in library tours or library orientations. After all, who knows the collection better than you do? Give patrons the “big picture” of the depth and breadth of your library collection, but zero-in on areas of interest to

them as well. Don’t forget to cover everything available from their desktop (after-hours access) and materials available via interlibrary loan. Stress the availability of professional staff that can conduct research and deliver thorough results quickly.

- Train, train, train. Offer short 30-45 minute classes or demos of library-sponsored databases which give users the confidence to find information on their own, and put you in the spotlight as the technical genius.

Pick one or more of the above and get started. Start writing, start talking. Think of it as bringing your passion to the rest of the world. Don’t sit back and wait for administrators, colleagues, and patrons to ask. Make the suggestion several times and several ways if necessary; and be a pest about it. Don’t give up until your library starts tooting its own horn! You’ll have the satisfaction of knowing you are a part of a marketing effort that will enlighten your patrons and sustain your library.

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## RECLASSIFICATION OF A LAW COLLECTION

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The Cataloging Department at the Young Law Library of the University of Arkansas Libraries in Fayetteville, has reclassified the JX collection into JZ and KZ. Between October 2003 and June 2004, two staff members, with the help of student workers, reclassified, relabeled, and shifted approximately 727 titles, totaling 8,413 volumes.

The University of Arkansas School of Law is an American Bar Association-accredited law school, with more than 300 students. The Young Law Library is an autonomous entity in the University of Arkansas Libraries system. Named for its benefactors, Robert A. and Vivian Young, the Law Library contains more than 270,000 volumes, over three thousand serials, and extensive online resources. It adds approximately 7,000 volumes a year. As a selective depository, it includes federal and state government documents and United Nations materials, and a growing collection of agricultural law materials developed with the assistance of the National Center for Agricultural Law Research & Information.

The JX collection was shelved with the foreign and international legal materials on the mezzanine level. The Law Library catalogued new materials in foreign and international law under

the JZ and KZ schedules. The foreign and international law collection could be described as follows:

- JX was shelved together with JZ, K, KBP, KD-KEO, KG-KZ;
- Between KE and KEO, there were about 220 volumes of JX120;
- There was a huge set of United Nations Treaty Series; a large number of volumes with JX call numbers were transferred from Mullins Library. The new volumes received by the Law Library were classified under KZ.

First, the Cataloging Department decided to take advantage of libraries that had already done the reclassification by copying their call numbers from their online catalogs. Second, monographs or titles containing not more than three volumes were reclassified first because they were easily integrated into the JZ or KZ subclasses. The reclassification took longer than expected, as the student workers were part-time employees occupied with other tasks. Finally, large sets of titles were reclassified once stack shifts allowed room for these titles, during the Summer 2004 semester.

Experienced student workers, who knew Innovative Interfaces’ *Millennium*, the local system, were assigned to the

reclassification project. They retrieved a truckload of ten to twenty titles from the mezzanine and searched the online catalogs of other libraries, checking title, imprint, and pagination. After they found the matching records, they would go to the MARC display and copy the call numbers in the 090 field. Student workers would then retrieve the same titles from the local database and replace the JX call numbers with the new call numbers, after checking for duplicate call numbers. Finally, they would cross out the old call numbers, write the new call numbers on the books, print and attach labels, and reshelve the books. If a record lacked a call number, they put the book aside for the cataloger. It was essential that the work of the students be reviewed after each truck. Call numbers were verified in the Library of Congress Classification Web, and scrutinized for consistency.

There were other issues to be resolved. The Law Library shares a catalog with other libraries on campus. Titles owned by both the Law Library and Mullins Library (Main Library) use the same bibliographic record but indicate different locations in the item records. If both the Main and Law Library have a copy of a book, the Law Library puts the new call number in the item record for the Law Library’s copy while the

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Main Library continues to use the JX call number in the bibliographic record. Some items on the shelves of the Law Library displayed holdings for the Main Library. These titles were not converted when the Law Library implemented the integrated *Millennium* system. Library staff, not the student workers, pulled shelflist cards, added the location, inserted codes for conversion, and discarded the shelflist cards after labeling the book with the new call number.

Processing the United Nations Treaty Series took the most time. Over 1,000 volumes were transferred to the Law Library from the Main Library. Law Library staff first relabeled on the spines and updated the call number in the book. As the Law Library is a United Nations depository and already held some volumes, the library staff had to check for second copies. Duplicate copies were discarded, and item records deleted where appropriate. All the volumes from the Main Library also had to be stamped with the Law Library stamp, and security stripped. These

labor intensive jobs took the staff more than two months to complete in addition to performing their regular tasks.

The final stage of reclassification began with careful shelf reading of the remaining titles in the JX collection, the large sets of serials or multi-volume monographs needing reclassification. The call number, number of volumes, and number of shelves for each title were noted. Then, the cataloging staff copied the call number again from other library online catalogs, verified with Classification Web, and compiled a list that included JX call numbers with corresponding “new” LC call numbers. Example: JX233.A3 (195) to KZ233.U55; Then the list was reversed, and rearranged in order of non-JX call numbers, KZ233.U55 (195) to JX233.A3

Toward the end of the Spring 2004 semester the Law Library staff shifted the collection on the mezzanine to make room for the reclassified volumes. Once space was available, the student workers printed the exact number of

call number labels according to the list, title by title. To ensure there was no discrepancy between the call number in the bibliographic record and on the books, the student workers immediately took the labels to the shelves, and attached them to the books. They wrote new call numbers on the back of each front cover, and crossed out old call numbers. The relabeled books were moved to the correct location. The last stage took less than two months to complete.

The Cataloging Department at the Young Law Library was able to completely reclassify and relabel the JX collection in less than a year. The only major delay was related to shifting the collection at the end of Spring 2004 semester. Thorough planning and the hard work of the staff and student workers made the project a success. If you are planning on such a project in your library and what we did for our conversion interests you, please contact me and I’d be happy to provide you with more details.

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## **Codified Innovations— Report From ALA Midwinter: the Pre-Midwinter Institute**

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*[The author is Chair of the Program Planning Subcommittee of the Committee to Study Serials Standards, the institute’s sponsoring committee.*

*A longer version of this article will appear in the ALCTS Newsletter Online (ANO) for March 2005]*

### **Introduction and Background**

At the American Library Association Midwinter Meeting in Boston this past January 2005, the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) held a symposium entitled, Codified Innovations: Data Standards and Their Useful Applications. This half-day program, sponsored by the Serials Section, Committee to Study Serials Standards (CSSS), was inspired and heavily influenced by the current developments in electronic serials management work

and the related emerging standards.

In March 2004, the Library of Congress program for Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) coordinated a summit to bring together industry representatives, librarians, specialists and field experts to discuss and explore methods and mechanisms that would provide services that better address the complexities of electronic serials management. That two-day program was called the Summit on Serials in the Digital Environment. The work of that group of seventy continues to guide developments in the electronic serials marketplace. Additional information on the CONSER Summit may be found at: <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/summit.html>. The CSSS program planners had prepared for a symposium on data standards and were inspired to tap into

the knowledge shared and gained at the CONSER meeting. All five speakers of the Midwinter symposium were participants in the CONSER Summit and both programs shared the same moderator.

The Midwinter symposium drew 77 attendees who came from a variety of areas in librarianship from systems management to cataloging and serials control. ALCTS has provided a summary of the symposium along with downloadable copies of each of the speaker’s presentations. This information is available from the official symposium page available from the ALCTS website (<http://www.ala.org/alcts/>) or from the direct link: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/alctsconted/alctsccevents/alctsmw/codifiedinnov.htm>

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The symposium consisted of five presentations with question and answer sessions coordinated by the moderator, Robert Wolven. The program order and presentation titles were as follows:

The Standards Landscape:  
General Considerations  
Robert Wolven, Columbia University

Speaking the Same Language:  
Serials Standards and e-Resource Data Interactions  
Diane Hillmann, Cornell University

ISSN: Interoperability, Identification, Innovation  
Regina Reynolds, Library of Congress

Evolving Standards for Serials in the Electronic Resources Era  
Theodore (Ted) A. Fons, Innovative Interfaces, Inc.

FRBR and ERM: a Vendor's Perspective  
John Espley, VTLS Inc.

#### Program Summaries

Moderator **Robert Wolven** called for participants to “be inventive and flexible in our use of existing standards, and to watch for ways in which new standards can help meet the needs for exchanging and managing new kinds of data.” He explained that the complexity of our information management problems require additional information to solve. Through “prompt, accurate communication of this information among several parties – publishers, subscription agents, serials management companies, library system vendors, and libraries,” information can be exchanged productively. In addition, everyone should stay apprised of the work being done to develop, apply and use information standards by actively participating in the sharing of ideas, experiences and needs.

**Diane Hillmann** continued the idea of using information to find solutions. Beginning with an overview of how standards are implemented and how to encourage enthusiasm for their applications, Hillmann discussed scenarios in which a standard, such as MARC21 Format for Holdings, could be met with hesitation and resistance.

She encouraged the audience to consider why a standard doesn't find its potential. A significant part of information sharing is to establish common goals. Shared information solutions, such as those found in CONSER's Publication History program, are enabling and conducive for a standard's implementation. She then discussed an emerging standard, one currently being debated rather frequently, the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (<http://www.ifa.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf>) or FRBR. She presented the idea of a “super record” as a “possible solution to the FRBR ‘work’ level for serials.” For additional information about the super record concept, see *An Approach to Serials with FRBR in Mind* by Frieda Rosenberg and Diane Hillmann: [http://www.lib.unc.edu/cat/mfh/serials\\_approach\\_frbr.pdf](http://www.lib.unc.edu/cat/mfh/serials_approach_frbr.pdf).

Focusing on the ISSN, **Regina Reynolds** spoke about several ideas being considered for the revisions of the ISSN standard. The goal is for the ISSN to remain a key aspect of meeting the needs required by electronic serials. Identification was the “original, basic function of the ISSN,” and Reynolds presented three options possible for ISSN identification: the title level, middle level and the product level. She presented a new concept called the tISSN, or ‘title level’ ISSN. Acknowledging requirements being explored in information management projects such as FRBR, she examined briefly the market needs for unique identifiers. Referencing the InfoURI (<http://info-uri.info/registry/docs/misc/faq.html>), she shed light on how one standard could be part of another standard. The InfoURI is an example of the ISSN as an embedded object. Granularity is the key for product level identification. The application of the ISSN at the product level is being explored with the EAN (<http://www.issn.org:8080/English/pub/faqs/barcodes>). The common and current application of the ISSN is the middle level whereby a separate ISSN is assigned to each format. Reynolds encouraged the audience to follow the ISSN standard revision process.

Additional information may be found at the ISSN website (<http://www.issn.org/>).

**Ted Fons** introduced the audience to the work of the NISO/EDItEUR Joint Working Party (JWP). Motivated by the NISO whitepaper, “The Exchange of Serials Subscription Information,” by Ed Jones (<http://www.niso.org/standards/resources/SerialsWP.html>), the JWP was created for the following purposes: 1) to “Propose enhancements to ONIX for Serials to support exchange of serials subscription information,” and 2) to “Conduct pilot projects involving publishers, intermediaries, and libraries to demo ONIX for Serials as an exchange format for serials subscription information.” Fons focused on three emerging standards being developed to describe serials metadata: Serials Online Holdings (SOH), Serial Products and Subscriptions (SPS), and Serial Release Notification (SRN). Additional information may be found at the EDItEUR website (<http://www.editeur.org/onixserials.html>).

Adding to Hillmann's discussion of the “super record”, **John Espley** demonstrated FRBR in action and showed the audience how the information and the new record and linking relationships could be represented in an online catalog. In addition, Espley explained that emerging standards such as the Digital Library Federation (DLF)'s Electronic Resource Management Initiative Deliverables provide us with information and definitions about information that inspire and influence creativity in systems development. This codification of ideas enables the creation of functional products that contribute directly to meeting our needs. The symposium concluded with a lively round of audience questions and answers.

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## 2004 Chapman Award Introduction of Patricia Turpening: Remarks made at the 2004 AALL Annual Meeting, Boston

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*Ed Edmonds  
Director and Professor of Law  
University of St. Thomas  
Schoenecer Law Library*

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to step up here for two reasons. The first is to honor the memory of Renee Chapman, who was a great member of this particular profession and a contributor to the activities of this SIS and technical services librarians throughout the United States.

The second reason is because of who we're awarding this to this year, Pat Turpening. I just want to say a little bit about Pat by way of introduction. Many of you in this room don't need this information because you're so familiar with her over the past twenty-five years' worth of work she's done.

Pat is the Head of Preservation at the University of Cincinnati's Robert S. Marx Law Library and she, for the last twenty years, has been a tireless worker in the area of preservation.

A few years ago, when I was on the Education Committee of the Southeastern chapter, we wanted to do something about preservation because I took to heart some of the things Pat has been trying to say for a long time, that we don't pay enough attention to preservation in this profession and in law librarianship generally. She was kind enough to come and talk at our meeting that year.

She's been a member of this particular SIS since 1980 and she's been on the Preservation Committee for over 25 years. She's also been a member of the Executive Board, a coordinator of a discussion group and a committee chair. She's also contributed to the work of the Preservation Committee as Chair from 1983-1987, from 1998-2000, and again this past year. She also served as editor of TSLL between 1990 and 1994. I heard the well-deserved applause for

TSLL for the two retiring editors. I know what kind of work this is. I do want to say that I think, without a doubt, it is the best newsletter that any SIS produces in this Association and there's not even a close second.

Before I step down and hand the award to Pat, I do want to mention a couple of other things. She recently published in LLJ an article that surveyed preservation efforts in law libraries. It was a very comprehensive job. It came out in 2002. Pat also published an article in AALL Spectrum titled "Essential Elements for Starting a Preservation Program."

And, without any further ado, I really want to have Pat come forward and deservedly receive the Renee D. Chapman Award here at the Annual Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, 2004.

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## The 2004 Renee D. Chapman Award Acceptance Speech

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Thank you very much. I want to tell you what a huge honor this is and I want to especially thank the Awards Committee. When I first learned of this award a few months ago from Gary Vander Meer, I thought I was going to have a cardiac event in my office. I had to tell myself to calm down.

I hope you'll indulge me while I talk a bit about my love of books and preservation. I grew up in a small town in Ohio with 2,000 people. I have to say "people" because if you include the whole population with all the cows it would double. It was pretty much farmland. My early memories include going to the public library many times. My grandmother was the President of the Library Board and 10 years ago my mother was the President of the Library Board so that says something about my background in books. But as far as preservation, I really had no experience

with that until after I left library school. Preservation wasn't even mentioned when I was a student in 1977-78. I first became aware of the subject a year later when I went to a workshop in Cincinnati where the theme was preservation. My eyes were opened and I was hooked. The concept of caring for library materials was a natural and it clicked instantly with me.

In 1981, I contacted Roger Jacobs who was the AALL President about the formation of a committee to address preservation. Long story-short: TS already had preservation in its bylaws, but no committee had been formed. In short order, the TS Preservation Committee was voted into existence in 1983. It's now 21 years old. During all the discussion period, I was pregnant and on maternity leave with my son so I can always date the age of the Committee with the age of my son. I

want to mention that the Preservation Committee is having a membership drive. If anyone has preservation in their job description or has an interest in preservation, get in touch with me.

Since the beginning, an aim of mine has been to educate law librarians about preservation. I believe that every library employee has a role to preserve materials but they need to be taught how to go about it. There seems to be a great deal of interest on the part of librarians to learn about preservation. It may be only my theory but I think it may have something to do with the fact that many librarians are women and we tend to be nurturers. We care for each other, we care about plants, we care about pets, so it stands to reason that if we care about the original objects or artifacts in our libraries, meaning the books, archival papers, newspapers, and drawings then we must also want to take care of the

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covers, the paper, the glue, the ink, all the components that form those objects and artifacts. And if you don't buy that theory about nurturing, then there's always the financial reason to preserve materials. Everything we buy, unless we know we'll keep it a year or less because it will be superseded, needs to be preserved. It makes financial sense to do that.

I want to say a few words about Renee Chapman. She was the Chair of the Section in 1988-89 when I was the preservation columnist for TSL. I asked Renee about TS starting a new discussion group on library binding. She was 100% behind an effort to "bind," so to speak, the members of

the Section together. I was impressed by her support and enthusiasm and encouragement.

The field of preservation has afforded me many opportunities to realize my potential as far as writing, editing, chairing committees, leading projects, coming up with ideas for programs, coordinating those that were accepted, and giving presentations. I go through this list not to say, "Hey, look what I've done," but, rather, to say, "Hey, look what you can do too!" When you wrap yourself around an idea, get excited about it, learn as much as you can, become determined to teach other people what you have learned, and you have support behind you, I think that's a

recipe for professional development.

Speaking of support, I'd like to thank my husband, Glen, the photographer in the back of the room, my #1 fan, the staff of the University of Cincinnati Law Library, past and present, and all the colleagues I've worked with in TS and AALL through the years.

Twenty-one years ago I could not have foreseen my accepting an award of this significance. I am truly honored to accept this prestigious award. Thank you very much.

*Pat Turpening*

*July 11, 2004*

*AALL Annual Meeting, Boston*

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## **ALCTS Creative Ideas in Technical Services**

### **Discussion Group**

### **ALA Midwinter in Boston, January 16, 2005**

*Lorna Y. Tang*

*Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services*

*University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library*

*l-tang@uchicago.edu*

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The ALA Midwinter Conference is about exchanging ideas, and this discussion group utilized an interesting format to facilitate conversation. The room was set up with eight tables and each was designated with a specific topic. Participants could choose to sit at any one table, so some tables had more people than others. The eight designated topics were: 1). Technical service organizational structure, 2). Technical services workflow, 3). Relationship between technical services and public services, 4). Relationship between technical services and the systems department, 5). Gathering collection and usage statistics, 6). Electronic resources, 7). Acquisitions workflow, and 8). Managing authority control. The fifth topic, Gathering collection and usage statistics, was eventually dropped due to a lack of interest. Each table had a facilitator and a recorder.

For myself, I chose to sit with six other people at the "Acquisitions workflow" table. We were given a list of suggested questions to facilitate the discussion, but new questions raised were discussed first. One participant sought suggestions on how to better divide acquisitions tasks among staff. Another librarian

was interested in obtaining shelf-ready book preparation services from vendors and others at the table shared with her their relevant experiences. A third librarian received advice on allowing bibliographers to create new records in the library system.

After an hour, one representative from each table summarized their discussion for the overall group. From Group 1, we learned that many technical services departments had re-structured. Due to the changing nature of the tasks performed by the professionals, the paraprofessionals, the clericals, and the students in the department, upgrades of positions have become necessary. Clear documentation and accurate job descriptions are needed for position upgrade. Each job opening provides an opportunity to re-evaluate the job. Group 2 reported that technical services restructuring was often necessary in order to improve workflow. Group 3 concluded that Google search would change libraries and that the public and technical services staff had to work together to face this challenge. The group also advised that documentation prepared by the technical services staff must be readable to the public

services staff. Both Group 3 and Group 4 emphasized more communication with the public services and the systems departments. The systems staff supports technical services and both support the public services in their delivery of services to patrons. They found that showing appreciation to the systems staff often pays off. Group 6 suggested creating an in-house listserv to disseminate information on electronic resources, so all librarians know of the problems and their statuses. Electronic resources management systems, either home grown or vendor provided, are used in all libraries. For libraries using outside services for authority control, Group 8 suggested that libraries periodically check the records to ensure that they receive the authenticated authority records, not just records created by the vendor.

Overall, this discussion gave participants an opportunity to discuss problems in their own libraries and to share with each other best practices and creative ideas.

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**The Impact of ISBN-13 on Publishers, Vendors,  
and Libraries**  
**ALA Midwinter in Boston, January 17, 2005**

*Lorna Y. Tang*  
*Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services*  
*University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library*  
*l-tang@uchicago.edu*

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This was a forum hosted by the ALCTS Publisher Vendor Library Relations Interest Group, with two speakers, Terry Willan from TALIS and Frances McNamara from the University of Chicago. Both speakers reminded the forum attendees that libraries should prepare for ISBN-13, which publishers must implement globally and fully into all aspects of their business by January 1, 2007.

On January 1, 2007, the book industry will work with ISBN-13-only for all titles. Although both ISBN-10 and ISBN-13 are being used now, the ISBN-13 currently begins with "978" and has a check digit different from that of ISBN-10. ISBN-10 will be in libraries indefinitely because libraries have books and bibliographies utilizing the old system. Library users should be able to search both ISBN-10 and ISBN-13 without knowing the difference. Both speakers reminded librarians that all library and vendor systems using ISBN should be able to display, validate, print, and communicate ISBN-13 by January 1, 2007.

Cataloging staff will continue to transcribe ISBN-10 or ISBN-13 as given.

MARC field 020 can accommodate ISBN-13 and does not require any data conversion. Integrated library systems have to be able to index, check duplicate numbers, and import/export both ISBN-10 and ISBN-13 by January 1, 2007. Online search portals should also be able to search, de-dup, and display both systems.

Acquisitions processing uses ISBN heavily to communicate with vendors. It is essential that all vendor and library systems can accommodate ISBN-13 by January 1, 2007. Frances reminded librarians that on January 1, 2007, the library acquisitions system must be able to transform ISBN 10 to 13 when sending replacement orders to vendors, and transform ISBN 13 to 10 when matching against their library database for duplicate detection.

Some serial publications also have ISBN numbers. Serial and binding modules often use ISBN to identify records and to communicate with vendors. It is necessary to make sure that these systems can also accommodate ISBN-13.

Interlibrary loan and circulation systems

should also work with ISBN-13 and ISBN-10. Barcode scanners need to be able to input and output ISBN-13. Any system linking to library systems and using ISBN needs to be ready for ISBN-13. Digital contents management systems and learning object management systems should also work with ISBN-13. BISAC users must upgrade to X12 or EDIFACT.

Frances suggested making a checklist of all library and linked systems that use the ISBN and also developing a set of test cases for (1) new ISBN-13-only titles, (2) transitional ISBN-10 and ISBN-13 titles, and (3) old ISBN-10 only titles. Test searching and display of ISBNs in order records, bibliographic records, record imports, EDI, and printed purchase orders.

Accepting ISBN-13 is a complex challenge for libraries, given that inter-operability is an integral part of operations. Both Terry and Frances emphasized the importance of communicating with your system staff and your system vendors to make sure that all systems used in the library are in compliance with ISBN-13 before January 1, 2007.

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**Ann G. Sitkin 2005 Recipient of the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award**

The Awards Committee of the Technical Services SIS is pleased to announce that this year's winner of the Renee D. Chapman Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is Ann G. Sitkin.

Ann is Cataloging Services Librarian at Harvard Law School Library. Known widely for her work on cataloging standards, Ann has been the voice of the law cataloging community for many national and international policy-making bodies. She has also taken an active role in AALL and the Technical Services SIS. Her notable contributions to the field include:

- Chair, TS-SIS Cataloging and Classification Committee, 1990-1992
- Representative from AALL to ALA/ALCTS/CCS/CC:DA, 1993-1999
- Member of CONSER Task Group on the Functional

Requirements of a Bibliographic Record (FRBR) and Continuing Resources, 2002-

- Member of Program on Cooperative Cataloging, Standing Committee on Standards, 2001-
- Member, Task Group to Review Revision of AACR2 Chapter 12, 2000-2001
- Instructor for AALL and chapter cataloging workshops
- Presenter and coordinator for many AALL programs

The award will be presented at the Technical Services SIS business meeting, Sunday, July 17, 2005 at 5:30 p.m. Please join with the SIS in honoring Ann Sitkin for her leadership and commitment to technical services librarianship.

*Janice K. Shull*  
*Chair of the TS-SIS Awards Committee 2004-2005*

TSLL needs two editors for the Acquisitions and Serials Issues columns. Being a column editor is challenging and professionally satisfying. If you are interested and have experience in these areas, please contact me. I'll send you information on expectations and responsibilities. Potential column editors must submit qualifications to the TSLL Board for consideration. I'll help you along the way.

A new regular column has been approved: "TechScans." Please contact Corinne Jacox, the column editor, with your thoughts on this ambitious work. I'm excited about the concept of it and hope it will be another useful tool for us as we all try to keep abreast of the new technologies at our doorsteps.

As TSLL moves into the electronic-only world, in the next several months

I will be working closely with the TSLL Board concerning many issues of our product, including the TSLL website. Please contact a TS- or OBS-SIS representative on the TSLL Board with your comments and reactions, as TSLL moves into the future without losing the success of its past.

—Brian Striman

*continued from page 1*

how they created the Integrated Tool for Selection and Ordering (ITSO) system, and how ITSO fits into Cornell's selection and acquisitions workflow. Essentially, ITSO imports title records from major sources of bibliographic data (e.g., Library of Congress, YBP, Harrassowitz) into a local database for selectors to examine, and the records of selected titles are then loaded into Cornell's library system for acquisitions and cataloging actions. According to the article, about 35 percent of Cornell orders are processed through ITSO, and Cornell is trying to bring in more vendors and more record formats.

Bob Nardini, "Way CUL" *Against the Grain* 16(5) (November 2004): 82-83.

Read the results of a study of 155 academic librarians worldwide concerning selection of electronic resources for their collection. (OCLC Abstracts)

"Global Electronic Collection Trends in Academic Libraries: 2004," at <http://www.pcgplus.com/resresource/research/GlobalEITr.pdf>.

### Cataloging

Doing original cataloging with the help of artificial intelligence—is such a thing possible? Based on the premise that a considerable part of the cataloguer's expertise lies in the ability to recognize the bibliographic conditions that determine the choice of cataloging rules, this study analyzes the ways a computer can be taught to

recognize bibliographic elements from the title page of a document.

To develop rules for recognition that a computer could understand, the physical characteristics of the data elements from the title page were analyzed. Heuristics developed from this analysis were converted to a rule base, which was then implemented in a Java program. Finally sample title pages were scanned, saved in HTML format, and used as input for the program. The results of this study showed that 46 of 50 title pages input were successfully analyzed, but some problems were identified.

Durga Sankar Rath and A.R.D. Prasad, "Heuristics for Identification of Bibliographic Elements From Title Pages" *Library Hi Tech* 22(4) (2004): 389-396.

OCLC is conducting a number of research projects involving IFLA's *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR). (Catalogablog)

<http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/frbr/>

See also Lorcan Dempsey's weblog entry for February 10, 2005 at <http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/000575.html>.

For any library that uses the Connexion client (or even the browser), monitoring the OCLC-CAT list is critical. The list seems to be devoted to software 'problem' notification, resolution, and field-tested work-arounds. The list proves to be a very valuable tool and the archives can be searched at

<http://listserv.oclc.org/archives/oclc-cat.html>.

From Gary L. Smith, Software Architect at OCLC, we learn that Passport and CatME are two different interfaces to the same database, and Connexion is a very different interface (actually two very different interfaces) to an entirely different database. A synchronizer connects the two databases, but otherwise the old and new systems are entirely separate. (OCLC-CAT)

The Open WorldCat program makes records of library-owned materials in OCLC's WorldCat database available to web users on popular Internet search, bibliographic and bookselling sites. The result: OCLC member libraries are more visible on the web, and their catalogs are more accessible from the sites where many people start their search for information. (Catalogablog)

<http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/open/default.htm>

The Library of Congress has launched a web-based learning center (Cataloger's Learning Workshop) to promote core competency curriculum development for 21<sup>st</sup> century cataloging practitioners. (AUTOCAT)

<http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/>

MARBI discussion paper entitled "Subject Access to Images." (Catalogablog)

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2005/2005-dp01.html>

## Government Documents

The Government Printing Office (GPO) has released a plan to transform itself into a “digital information factory” staffed by those with a whole new set of skills and tools. (Library Journal Academic Newswire)

“A Strategic Vision for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century,” at <http://www.gpo.gov/congressional/pdfs/04strategicplan.pdf>

## Information Technology

Big, big news in both the search engine and academic library worlds this month. Google launched a new beta called Google Scholar, which “enables you to search specifically for scholarly literature, including peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, preprints, abstracts and technical reports from all broad areas of research.” The buzz among information professionals, as well as the media, has been loud and raucous. One main issue -- if the average user thinks he or she is going to get free access to a wealth of full-text articles from academic journals, he or she is in for a rude awakening. Many of the results are citations, or citations and abstracts only. The searcher will have to pay to obtain the full article. Alternately, he or she could inquire at a public, special or academic library where affiliation permits full access to a set of proprietary online databases, and obtain the information being sought for free. Cheryl M. LaGuardia, head of instructional services for Harvard College libraries, notes in this article that Google Scholar seems to do a better job with science searches than humanities-related queries. She said she is looking forward to engaging CrossRef’s technology “to blend the ease of Google with existing library systems.” (Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites*, Vol. 15, no. 11, November 2004)

<http://scholar.google.com/>

Javier C. Hernandez, “Google Offers Journal Searches” *The Harvard Crimson* (November 23, 2004), at <http://www.thecrimson.com/article.aspx?ref=504709>

See also Carol Tenopir’s “Online Databases” column in *Library Journal*

(February 1, 2005) on the subject at <http://www.libraryjournal.com/index.asp?layout=articlePrint&articleID=CA498868>.

This article is a summary transcript of a debate-like discussion held at the Pennsylvania Library Association Annual Conference in October. Although it predated the announcement by Google that they were preparing to digitize the full collections of selected major research libraries, there was nonetheless enough fodder for a spirited discussion of issues. I doubt anyone will be “converted” from a given perspective to another from reading this piece, but that is not its purpose. If the piece causes us to think about our services in relation to the services of web sites like Google, and consider carefully our appropriate role, then it will have been well worth the reading. (Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites*, Vol. 15, no. 12, December 2004)

Brian Kenney, “Googlizers vs. Resistors” *Library Journal* (December 15, 2004), at <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA485756>.

To learn more about Google’s digitization project, read this related article, which questions whether Google’s partnership with major research libraries to scan 20 million books is legal, due to copyright issues. (Library Link of the Day)

Lawrence Lessig, “Let a Thousand Googles Bloom” *Los Angeles Times* (January 12, 2005), at <http://136.142.121.233/doc/Supplemental/Google/la-oe-lessig12ja.pdf>

We’ve heard so much about it lately, the question is more like what isn’t next for Google. I’m sure they’re hoping that butting heads with Microsoft isn’t. However, Charles Ferguson argues that both giants’ current development of user-search systems for search & retrieval from all sources of digital information (the public web, the “dark” web, your intranet, your hard drive, and so on) makes a collision highly likely. Part explanation of the technology, part analysis and advice about

business strategy, the article resonates with the experience of someone who’s walked with the giants and avoided getting stomped: Ferguson co-founded Vermeer Technologies, which released the FrontPage website development application and immediately faced competing technology from Netscape and Microsoft. (He sold to Microsoft for a nice big number.) Those of us who care about control of vital markets will find this quite interesting; those who don’t can still use this preview of the tools in our future. Information providers, prepare to adjust yet again. (Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites*, Vol. 16, no. 1, January 2005)

Charles H. Ferguson, “What’s Next for Google” *Technology Review* 108(1) (January 2005): 38-46, at <http://www.techreview.com/articles/05/01/issue/ferguson0105.asp>

Here’s another article about Google’s enterprises. “Google’s new initiatives are rocking our world. Here’s how to rock back.”

Stephen Abram, “The Google Opportunity” *Library Journal* (February 1, 2005), at <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA498846>

In a survey from the Pew Internet & American Life Project, technology experts and scholars evaluate where the network is headed in the next ten years. This survey finds that only one in six users of Internet search engines can tell the difference between unbiased search results and paid advertisements. (Library Link of the Day)

“The Future of the Internet,” at [http://www.pewinternet.org/PPF/r/145/report\\_display.asp](http://www.pewinternet.org/PPF/r/145/report_display.asp)

In celebration of libraries and their heritage of technological innovation, OCLC Research is sponsoring a software contest to encourage innovation in the use of web-based services for libraries. (Catalogablog)

<http://www.oclc.org/research/researchworks/contest/default.htm>

OCLC is launching a pilot to evaluate library users’ experiences with searching and display of search results using a

visual interface developed by Antarctica Systems, Inc. (D-Lib Magazine)

<http://www5.oclc.org/downloads/design/abstracts/01102005/index.htm>

Technology experts who are members of the Library and Information Technology Association (LITA), a division of the American Library Association, met for a discussion in Boston, MA on January 16, 2005 to discuss what they feel are the top technology issues and trends in today's libraries. (LITA)

<http://www.ala.org/ala/lita/litaresources/toptechrends/midwinter2005.htm>

Lorcan Dempsey's weblog "on libraries, services and networks." Too many items here to list, check it out yourself. (LITA)

<http://orweblog.oclc.org/>

"To deliver information about library news, services and resources to the science faculty and students at Georgia State University, several librarians developed a blog, Science News." Preprint available online prior to publication. (Library Link of the Day)

Teri Vogel and Doug Goans, "Delivering the News With Blogs: The Georgia State University Library Experience" *Internet Reference Services Quarterly* 10(1) (expected March 2005), at <http://www.library.gsu.edu/scholarship/articles/vogel-2004-11-IRSQ-blog.pdf>

"It appears the floppy disk is going the way of the long playing record and the rotary dial telephone. Is there any cause for concern?" (Cites & Insights: Crawford at Large)

Richard Entlich, "One Last Spin: Floppy Disks Head Toward Retirement" *RLG DigiNews* (December 15, 2004), at [http://www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page\\_ID=20492#article4](http://www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page_ID=20492#article4)

A report of the Cornell University Library Task Force on Open Access Publishing was presented to the Cornell University Library Management Team on August 9, 2004. See the report at <http://techreports.library.cornell.edu:8081/Dienst/UI/1.0/Display/cul.lib/2004-3>.

### The Scan List Of Sources

Some of the sources the authors are scanning, above, may be new to you, so for this first column here are websites that give more information about the publications being scanned.

Against the Grain, <http://www.against-the-grain.com/>

American Archivist, <http://www.archivists.org/periodicals/aa.asp>

American Libraries, <http://www.ala.org/ala/alonline/aboutal/aboutamerican.htm>

Archival Outlook, <http://www.archivists.org/periodicals/aoeditorial.asp>

Blogwithoutalibrary.net, <http://www.blogwithoutalibrary.net/>

Catalogablog, <http://catalogablog.blogspot.com/>

Cites & Insights: Crawford at Large, <http://cites.boisestate.edu/index.htm>

CLIR Issues, <http://www.clir.org/pubs/issues/index.html>

Collections, <http://www.altamirapress.com/RLA/Journals/Collections/>

College and Research Libraries News, <http://www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlpubs/crlnews/collegeresearch.htm>

Computers in Libraries, <http://www.infotoday.com/cilmag/default.shtml>

Conserline, <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/consrln.html>

Current Cites [Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites*], <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/CurrentCites/>

D-Lib Magazine, <http://www.dlib.org/dlib.html>

Information Today's NewsLink, <http://www.infotoday.com/newslink/default.shtml>

Informed Librarian Online, <http://www.informedlibrarian.com/>

Library and Information Technology Association electronic list (LITA), <http://www.ala.org/ala/lita/litahome.htm>

Library Cataloging and Authorities Discussion Group electronic list (AUTOCAT), <http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/autocat/>

Library Hi Tech, <http://iris.emeraldinsight.com/vl=3585070/cl=56/nw=1/rpsv/lht.htm>

Library Journal, <http://www.libraryjournal.com/>

Library Journal Academic Newswire, <http://www.libraryjournal.com/index.asp?layout=eletters&industry=Academic+Newswire>

Library Link of the Day, <http://www.tk421.net/librarylink/>

Lii.org, <http://lii.org/>

OCLC Abstracts, <https://www3.oclc.org/app/listserv/>

OCLC-Cat archives, <http://listserv.oclc.org/archives/oclc-cat.html>

Smart Libraries, <https://techsource.ala.org/rna.pl?section=lsn>

TS-SIS electronic list, [http://www.aallnet.org/discuss/list\\_index\\_sis.asp](http://www.aallnet.org/discuss/list_index_sis.asp)

Andrew Albanese, "Cornell: Open Access Costly" *Library Journal* (February 1, 2005), at <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA498857>

*Furl* is a free service that allows the user to save web pages into their own personal searchable web archive. It allows the user to create folders for filing pages in different categories. This information can easily be accessed from both a computer at home and at work. In addition, *Furl* offers a way to **share** content found on the Web, and recommends new Web pages that may

be of interest to the user. *Furl* can also be searched to find the best sites that other people are saving. Give it a try for saving actual web pages, organizing them, and accessing them from multiple computers. It could also be used as a tool to share documentation within a department or with colleagues off site. (blogwithoutalibrary.net)

<http://www.furl.net/home.jsp>

### Local Systems

This article provides an overview of the Electronic Resource Management (ERM) systems offered by the various integrated library systems

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(ILS) vendors. The vendors covered include Dynix, Endeavor, ExLibris, Innovative Interfaces, SIRSI, and VTLS. ERM features compared include: ERM system availability, standalone or integrated, operating system/platform/interface, pricing model, expected customer base, architecture, degree of integration with print, data maintenance. All this information is contained in a two-page chart. Of course, by now some of the information may no longer be current, but it is a good starting point for ERM comparisons.

Ellen Finnie Duranceau, "Electronic Resource Management Systems from ILS Vendors" *Against the Grain* 16(4) (September 2004): 91-94

Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) and Innovative Interfaces, Inc. (III) announced an integration partnership that will provide direct access to CCC's rights database from III's electronic course reserves solution. There are also news items of interest

concerning Thomson West acquiring NETSCAN iPublishing and Yahoo's introduction of its new Yahoo Desktop Search application at the same URL. (Information Today's NewsLink)

<http://www.infotoday.com/newsbreaks/wnd050117.shtml>

### Management

Designers, decision-makers, and creators of digital collections can gain a Certificate of Advanced Study in Digital Libraries at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. (Library Journal Academic Newswire)

[http://www.lis.uiuc.edu/gslis/degrees/cas\\_dl.html](http://www.lis.uiuc.edu/gslis/degrees/cas_dl.html)

### Preservation

OCLC and Safe Sound Archive have signed an agreement to provide digitization services for libraries' audio collections, including digital reformatting, archiving and improved access through Open WorldCat. (OCLC Abstracts)

<http://www5.oclc.org/downloads/design/abstracts/01242005/index.htm>

### Serials

OCLC has invited holdings experts Frieda Rosenberg and Diane Hillmann to advise staff on interpretations and common usage of the MARC 21 Format for Holdings Data (MFHD) in order to speed OCLC's implementation of the standard. (TS-SIS electronic list)

<http://www5.oclc.org/downloads/design/abstracts/01032005/holdingsexperts.htm>

*TSLL Editor's note: this column is an ambitious undertaking, to have put all this information together with all the contributing "scanners." We welcome your ideas and comments about how to make the column better. Please contact Corinne Jacox, the column editor, with your thoughts.*

—Brian Striman

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*continued from page 7*

be months before I'd read them because you never knew ... On the whole, they were good evaluations. Most of them clung to a core of opinion. But every now and again there would be one way out here or way out there. Very, very good or very, very bad. And you never quite knew if those were something you should ignore, on the theory it was just somebody who'd gotten on your wrong side or wasn't even thinking. If everybody said excellent, excellent, excellent, you wouldn't pay much attention to that. So were the outliers somebody unusually thoughtful and percipient or somebody to be ignored? You never quite knew. There was one that I remember getting once who said, "She's an utter disaster as a teacher. She would probably be very, very good one to one with a cataloger in a cataloging department, but in a classroom ..." As I said, this was an outlier, because most of my evaluations were good. But I've come over the years to think that, this person, whoever it was, was onto something. That I probably am better

on a one to one relationship, going over things with somebody. Especially if the person allows me to be pedantic and talk about theory and things that you do speak about in a classroom. And that way I don't have to do any grading or formal evaluation.

EM: Were you teaching cataloging?

JH: Yes, introduction to information retrieval, basic cataloging, advanced cataloging, classification. I taught a course on LC classification here [at UB]. They just had it briefly. It was still fresh in my mind when I came here, so I offered to teach it. They had it once or twice. People got a chance to go deeply into the LC classification and tables.

EM: Would you like to say anything about library school, cataloging education? Maybe from the time when you went to library school to the present, trends you've noticed?

JH: I think perhaps the one trend that I have noticed is the trend towards not requiring cataloging courses in library school, which is a trend I do not like. There are still a number of schools that do require a course, including this one [UB]. In many cases, it's called introduction to organization of materials and covers a variety of things in addition to cataloging. There's less and less emphasis on cataloging rules. So people do have to pick up a great deal on their own, there's no getting away from that. Even schools that do require a cataloging course may have fewer advanced courses that are focused specifically on cataloging. But since I haven't really studied the offerings of library schools in the last 20 years or so, I don't really know what they're doing in this.

Obviously I think cataloging is important. It's important that people be well trained to do it. Therefore I don't like the trend of not requiring it for all librarians. That way people who

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might become very good catalogers aren't exposed to it. And cataloging is something you have to be exposed to. It's not something most people enter library school planning to do. For one thing, unless they've had a job in a library, they don't even know cataloging exists. You know reference librarians and you know people at circulation desks, but you don't see catalogers. So you have to have had some exposure to them in a job or in a cataloging class. I have had students who weren't planning to become catalogers, but found that they were intrigued by it and liked it and went on to become catalogers.

EM: When you taught full-time, I assume cataloging was required. My experience in my cataloging class was that the vast majority of the class hated that they had to be there because it was required. Then there were a handful of people that were just sort of blasé. And then there were a few like me that realized "This is what I want to do!" Was that your experience when you were teaching? And the people who hated it, really hated it and vocalized that frequently.

JH: Yes, I think that's true. They didn't perhaps vocalize it to me, but I just assumed the majority of them had no particular interest in it and wouldn't be doing it later on. But I went on the theory that it wouldn't hurt them to have this exposure. That was the second reason why I think it's unfortunate that cataloging isn't required in many schools these days. Not only does it cut off a source of future catalogers, people who hadn't thought of it, but when exposed to it found it interesting. But also for people who aren't going to become catalogers, who do need to have an introduction, to know how the catalog they are using is created, to know why certain things happen, who are going to be making decisions about the indexing in their online catalog. If they don't know anything about cataloging, they can't do it very knowledgeably.

EM: I wonder if this is one case where automation has helped the basic cataloging course, because you can see

more quickly when you make changes to cataloging what happens. Maybe people don't hate it as much.

JH: I would hope that's true. But automation was still relatively young even when I was teaching in the mid '70s; of course this was post-OCLC and all that. But nonetheless online catalogs still weren't that prevalent.

EM: Even I, that kind of liked this stuff, had to admit that some of it was kind of dry. You know, just plowing through AACR2.

JH: Shall we say, it's not good continuous reading? It is a reference book. You go into it to get the answers to the questions you have when you need the answers to that specific question. But of course you do have to know it well enough to know where the answer is to this particular question and how it's organized and the principles on which it's based.

EM: Do you catalog now?

JH: Yes, with about half my time. I've been having the pleasure of cataloging rare books and a few incunabula [lately]. So it's been very challenging.

EM: Do you find yourself still referring to AACR2 frequently?

JH: Oh yes, I still find myself looking up rules, asking LC the answer to a question. I found myself with a little puzzle the other day, so I wrote to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office at LC, which is one of my favorite institutions in the world. They were very helpful and gave me the principle. They cited something in AACR2 that I hadn't read quite as thoroughly as I should have. The definition of what was a collection and what wasn't.

EM: Have you trained a lot of catalogers, over the years in your various positions?

JH: No. When I came here [UB], I was Head of the Original Cataloging Section in the Cataloging Department.

There were already two experienced catalogers in the section and so we just sort of worked collegially. When new editions of the *Cataloging Service Bulletin* would come out, which was quarterly, we would study them together or we'd talk about them. Or as we heard draft documents, we would study those. Basically I was acting as a sort of principal cataloger, that is, the one who is supposed to keep up with the rules and make sure that other people knew them. I acted as a resource person for the people in the copy cataloging section. Now of course we just have one cataloging production section, which has staff that does both, copy cataloging and original cataloging. And there are people who do the AV cataloging. If I had to start cataloging AV, I would, shall we say, have a great deal more reliance on the rulebooks than I do for books. You can't keep all the rules in mind and all the permutations. And that's what they're there for, they are a resource and they're a great resource.

EM: Do you want to say anything about ALA and your participation over the years and what it's meant to you?

JH: I've enjoyed my participation in ALA. My first years as a librarian, I joined ALA, but it never really occurred to me to attend conferences or volunteer for a committee. The first time I went to an ALA conference was when I had decided to leave Mount Holyoke. That was the year ALA started the placement service. So I thought I'll go to ALA and try out this placement service. And there was also going to be a preconference on library automation. So I thought, I'll go to the preconference and I'll spend the conference interviewing for jobs. And I did. My active involvement in ALA didn't start until a number of years later when I was at OCLC; I think the second year I was there. Barbara Gates of Oberlin was chair of the CCS [ALCTS Cataloging & Classification Section] Nominating Committee. She nominated me for an elected position on the CCS Executive Committee. Well, I didn't win that election, but at least it was a start. And the next time I ran for an office, I did win it. So I got involved

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and I do think you get much more out of an organization if you're involved in it. I certainly have found that true of ALA. I have belonged to several divisions, but most of my activity has been in ALCTS and its predecessor, RTSD, Resources and Technical Services Division. I've also belonged to LITA [Library & Information Technology Association] and been involved in that, but to a lesser extent. That was more in my OCLC, and immediately post-OCLC days, when I was more on top of technology, but of course the technology has gotten further and further away from me. I subscribe to the LITA list, but that's about the extent of it. And of course I read the LITA journal. I have participated in some NYLA [New York Library Association]; I've been in SMART [NYLA Management of Information Resources and Technology]. And the Western New York/Ontario ACRL [Association of College & Research Libraries]. But most of it has been at the ALA level.

EM: I think everyone is well acquainted with your Big Heads minutes. You could probably track trends in academic cataloging/tech services issues through them.

JH: That's one of the reasons why I think Big Heads is important and why they get big audiences there. You have at least 20 or so people around a table and you can have 200 people in the audience.

EM: In a lot of ways, you were out there before even listservs, disseminating major communication from meetings. I think the way you take minutes and then get them out to people is astonishing and essential.

JH: Well, I've tried. As I said in my acknowledgements at the Orlando Big Heads meeting when I got the pin and the certificate, basically I've always had to take notes at meetings because I just don't absorb well what I hear. I have to have something in writing to refer to later; otherwise I've wasted my time attending the meeting. So it all grew out of that.

EM: Thank you for doing that, because it's been helpful to me and I know I'm not alone in saying that. I'm sure many people have said it to you personally. But you're a tough act to follow. I'm not sure what they're going to do now.

JH: Well, I am sure they will find somebody. Every time I've given up a role as a secretary and they got somebody else, almost invariably I've found the person to be admirable and thought "Why didn't I think of doing it that way?"

EM: The amount of detail you capture is truly amazing.

JH: It's overwhelming and can sometimes bury the forest in the proliferation of trees.

EM: I think it's more often helpful than not, at least for me. Did you want to say anything about your mentors? You don't have to name them but have you had them along the way?

JH: The idea of mentoring wasn't something that was prevalent when I was coming along. I may have had people who would be considered mentors today, but you know we didn't have a formal mentoring relationship. I certainly learned a lot from Mr. Kilgour. I can remember my first job and the Head of the Cataloging Department, Margaret Ellsworth. I owe her a great deal. You know, I came out of library school and I started cataloging. I had the rulebooks and I tried to follow them. But it was Margaret who got me thinking about cataloging. This was a period when Seymour Lubetzky was writing and the Montreal McGill conference and the one at Stanford were taking place. But you know those were far off, you'd read something about them in the literature. It didn't concern me. Margaret was planning to go to the McGill conference and she had a copy of the Lubetzky critique. She gave it to me and said, "Let me know what you think." I was petrified. I wasn't supposed to think about cataloging, I was supposed to DO it. So I read it

and, to my pleasant surprise, I had some thoughts. And some questions, which I gave to her. She said later she used one of my questions at Montreal. So she was the one that opened my eyes that cataloging was not something fixed in cement forever. That this was the way it'd always been and always would be. It was something that was subject to change and that I could think about it and contribute to changing it.

EM: That's pretty exciting when you're fairly new to the game.

JH: I have always been grateful to her for that. So yes, as a mentor, Margaret Ellsworth.

EM: Is there anything you did not do, but sometimes wish you had in your career?

JH: In terms of librarianship, no, I don't think so. Cataloging to me always seemed to me the most fun. I did have a bit of reference when I was at Mount Holyoke and I enjoyed that. But I always knew that cataloging was where my heart was. So I have been remarkably fortunate. I have been able to do work that I've enjoyed—and be paid for it! And get recognized for being good outside my own library. And for that, I thank AUTOCAT and the work at OCLC. Because it was OCLC that made me professionally. Until that point, the only people who knew me were the ones in my classes in library school and the people I'd worked with at Mount Holyoke and at the law library, which was my second job.

EM: What was that? The law catalogers will want to know about that!

JH: At the Yale Law Library. I never told you how I got my job at the Yale Law Library? It was when I had decided that I was going to leave Mount Holyoke and I was going to go to ALA and attend that preconference on library automation. Now ALA was being held in St. Louis that year. The preconference was going to be at the University of Missouri in Columbia, which was about 100 miles away.

And there was I think one flight a day on Ozark Airlines from St. Louis to Columbia. I went down to LaGuardia to catch my flight to St. Louis and then Columbia. And LaGuardia got fogged in. I'd calculated that if my flight took off by say 10:24, I had a chance to make my connection in St. Louis. But if it didn't, I wouldn't. Well, 10:24 came and went and we were all still on the ground. Then it occurred to me that there must be other librarians from the East Coast going to that preconference. There were probably other marooned librarians at LaGuardia and all I had to do was find them. Now you realize, the only librarians I knew at the time were the ones who were in my library school classes, whom I hadn't kept in touch with, and those in my library, who weren't here. So I began wandering around LaGuardia. Hither, thither, yon.

EM: Is this where the librarian stereotype comes in?

JH: I guess it does. Anyhow, I finally saw a group of people that I thought might be the ones I was looking for. I began to loiter in their vicinity. Finally a man detached himself from the group and came over to me. And I said the magic words, "Are you a librarian?" I found them. There were about 50 people there. When we finally were able to take off and got to St. Louis, the airline hired a bus and had us taken to Columbia. Now if I'd been by myself and the only one, it would have been too bad. With the bus, we got there basically on time. And as I said, I did use the placement service, once I got to the conference proper and had lots of interviews. Back then, it was an employees' market. But in the end, I took a job with somebody I met on that bus: Fran Woods, who was head of cataloging at Yale Law Library.

EM: How long were you there?

JH: Two years. I really can't call myself a law cataloger, because I wasn't cataloging the law books. They had experienced people doing that. Yale was, and presumably still is, very social

sciences oriented in its law school. They had lots of social sciences material, lots of Public Law 480 material that had come in from various parts of the world, from various programs. Those were the things I cataloged. So I was basically a social sciences cataloger.

EM: What would you say is your greatest accomplishment in your career as a cataloger or a librarian?

JH: Probably my involvement with OCLC. But along with that is my work with AUTOCAT. But of course I can't claim to have created AUTOCAT. I was its third list owner.

EM: But I think you are the list owner that people identify a personality with, more than the others, should I say.

JH: Well, I've done it for a longer period of time. And the list has grown of course. When I started [in 1993], there were about 1850 subscribers and we're about 4000 now. People come, people go. So just by having done it for about twelve or so years, more people have been exposed to me as list owner than were to the former list owners.

EM: But I don't think it's just that. I think it's the particular way you phrase your answers and the history that you can give, that some people just can't give.

JH: I was a history major and it shows from time to time. Like the dash-on questions? [Dash-on entries were under discussion on AUTOCAT during the time of this interview.]

EM: Right. I enjoy that. I would be interested to hear from some really new catalogers now what they think of those discussions. Switching gears, now--what is your favorite book?

JH: Oh, my favorite book, there's no doubt whatsoever. When I was in high school, I went on a self-improvement kick. So I started with the A's in fiction. Not classification, fiction, and this was a small branch library. The first classic author there was in the A's

was Jane Austen. So I took *Pride and Prejudice* and read it. Didn't care for it that much, but being somewhat the persevering type, I picked up another one. I picked up *Emma*. And I did not like *Emma*. And that was the end of my self-improvement kick for that year. But another year passed and I thought, "Well, I'll try this again." And for some reason, I thought I'll start exactly where I did last year. And I picked up *Pride and Prejudice* again. This time I loved it. I just decided it was the best book I'd ever read. And I have never changed my opinion on that. I've read it numerous times. I've seen various dramatizations of it and I still love *Pride and Prejudice*.

EM: I wouldn't have guessed that, knowing your interest in mysteries ...

JH: There're some that are very good, but none of them quite stands out. There are a number of authors who I think write very well in the mystery field.

EM: That's mostly what you read now for pleasure?

JH: Yes, and primarily historical mysteries. Fortunately there are loads of historical mysteries. It's a sub-genre that has sort of developed in the last 20 years or so.

EM: Do you already know your local public library down in Georgia?

JH: It's a branch of the Gwinnett County public library and my sister has shown it to me. So I'll have to learn the route.

EM: TV show—any favorite?

JH: The West Wing.

EM: ALA convention? Did you have a favorite over the years?

JH: San Antonio. Especially my first one, when the weather was very good. I remember one San Antonio, it rained the entire week. You can't really enjoy the Riverwalk and such in the rain. I still remember that first one and I

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was walking one morning toward the convention center. Another woman came along and said, “Do you know the way to the convention center?” And I said, “Yes, I’m going there.” So we walked along together. We were walking and I said “Oh what a beautiful day!” She looked at me rather oddly and looked around. “It’s a nice day, but you know nothing special. But of course I’m from Phoenix.” I said, “I’m from Buffalo.” A January day in San Antonio is one thing. A January day in Buffalo is quite another.

EM: That’s a good indication of how perspective is everything. Your favorite job—would that be OCLC?

JH: Yes, but I’ve on the whole enjoyed almost all the jobs I’ve had. Obviously I’ve enjoyed the one I’ve had here [UB] or I wouldn’t have stayed 27 years. And I did enjoy the teaching. Or most parts of it. I did not enjoy grading and course preparation was not my favorite. So it’s probably just as well I wasn’t able to stay in the teaching field. But I enjoy the challenge of picking up a new book, or a very old book (new to me) and bringing it out, to describe it, determine who was involved with it, how they should be represented, what it’s about, where it fits in the classification of knowledge. It’s all challenging. It’s a mystery. That’s why when I was teaching; I used to tell the students that if you liked mysteries,

you’d be a good cataloger and a good reference librarian.



On September 29, 2004, the University at Buffalo Libraries held a reception in honor of Judith’s retirement. One of the gifts given to Judith at that event was an engraved silver plate. The inscription describes Judith’s accomplishments perfectly: Cataloger, Teacher, Mentor, Friend. I extend my most sincere best wishes to Judith upon her well-deserved retirement. But I also look forward to many more years of her wisdom on AUTOCAT. Congratulations Judith!

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*continued from page 10*

we need to translate to the MARC21 online environment as “linking entries”—actually reciprocal linking entries. Of course, it would be easier if the beginning of *LCRI* 12.7B8 spoke about “reciprocal linking notes”, or better yet, if this were clearly in *AACR2* ... It is important to note that when dealing with chronological relationships displayed by continuing resources (MARC 21 fields 780 and 785), links are to be made only to the “immediately” preceding and immediately succeeding resources. (More on this in Section B.2.b. below).

## **2. Form of the linking entries**

In linking entries referring to another resource, the resource should be cited by the entry under which the resource appears in the catalog against which the searching and cataloging is done, always in the *AACR2* form. If the heading on the related record is not in *AACR2* form, it should also be changed to the *AACR2* form. For legal works and translations that are entered under uniform title, or under a personal/corporate name heading and uniform title, cite both the uniform title and title proper, and the personal/corporate name heading, if used. In nearly all cases, subtitles aren’t included. (*LCRI* 12.7B8). In addition to the above mentioned elements, any other fields useful for the bibliographic identification of the related resource are given in the linking field, such as edition statements, ISBNs, ISSNs, LCCNs, and utility control numbers. A complete list of subfields which may be used when appropriate in linking entry fields is given in the MARC21 bibliographic format under the relevant linking fields.

## **B. Functionality of linking entries**

How do the linking entries work in practice? I.e., do they actually provide reciprocal machine linkage between records for related bibliographic resources, if the records use linking entry fields?

### **1. Linking entries in OCLC**

OCLC recently has made this linkage a reality in its web-based interface Connexion, whenever a record contains a linking field with a valid OCLC number. If the related record also has a linking entry field with the OCLC number of the reciprocal record, then the linking does work. Example: OCLC #1566329 (*Detroit law review*) has a 785 field (link to the immediately succeeding title: *Detroit College of Law review*, OCLC #2243392). Clicking on this record will bring up the related record in a separate window. This record has clickable linking entries to the earlier title (MARC21 field 780) and additionally to the immediately succeeding title (MARC21 field 785).

### **2. Linking entries in OPACs**

How well do linking entry fields work in OPACs [online public access catalogs]? I can’t answer this question for all OPACs, though I don’t know of any that work the way they are intended to by the MARC21 bibliographic format. I know that in our INNOPAC-based OPAC at New York University Law School, clicking on one of the linking entry fields in the WebOPAC will bring you to an alphabetical list of linking fields used on any records in the catalog, rather than specifically to the related record (if one exists). I would like to touch upon two other general concerns regarding how linking entries function in OPACs.

#### **a. Resources cited in linking entries not in library’s OPAC**

If a library uses a bibliographic record from a utility for copy cataloging, and links appear on the record which link to related resources not in the library’s collection, should the links be retained on the record? I don’t think there’s a simple answer to this question. Checking all the links in certain cases might be time consuming. I would leave the links on the record, with the view that future releases of the vendor’s

software will be intelligent enough to deactivate links for items not in the library's collection. It's always easier to leave information on a record, than to remove it, and then try to replace what's been taken out at a later date.

**b. Library has related resources, but not the immediately preceding/succeeding resources**

*AACR2* and the *LCRIs* stress that links to earlier and later related resources are made only to **immediately** preceding and succeeding titles. What if the library has earlier or later related resources, but they are not the immediate predecessor/successor resources? This happens frequently with libraries' "runs" of serials. Yet again, collocation in this case is not currently possible through the prescribed usage of linking entries.

Before we discuss possible solutions to some of these problems, we are going to narrow our focus to the use of linking entries to express bibliographic relationships between updating loose-leaves and related resources.

**C. Updating loose-leaves and linking entries: General**

Prior to the 2002 revision of *AACR2*, the bibliographic universe was comprised of monographs and serials. "Monographs" subsumed web sites, databases, and loose-leaves of any type. Linking entries (referred to in *AACR2* as "[notes on] bibliographic history and other relationships" and in the *LCRIs* as "linking notes" or "reciprocal linking notes"), were made between serials and other related serials (and only very occasionally between serials and monographs). With the 2002 revision, the bibliographic taxonomy became monographs versus continuing resources. Continuing resources (covered in Chapter 12) included two subcategories: serials and integrating resources. Integrating resources in turn comprised updating loose-leaves, updating websites, and databases.

Individual rules and subrules in *AACR2* Chapter 12 apply to all types of continuing resources, unless the rule or subrule specifies otherwise. The rule on bibliographic history and relationships with other resources (12.7B8), not being limited to serials, is thus applicable to all continuing resources, including updating loose-leaves. It states: "Make notes on the bibliographic history and on other important relationships between the resource being described and the immediately preceding, immediately succeeding, or simultaneously issued resources." We understand from our introductory discussion that actual linking entries should be made. The recently issued *IR manual [Integrating Resources : a Cataloging Manual]* (Appendix A of the *BIBCO Participants' Manual*; available online at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/irman.pdf>; last viewed Nov. 1, 2004) issues the clearest guidelines: "Linking relationships" (I.10, especially I.10.2): Links are made between integrating resources and serials, integrating resources and other integrating resources, and integrating resources and monographs."

Here is an example of two related resources with reciprocal links. Only selected fields are included here. This example may be referred to again as illustrative of the complexities which can arise when making these types of links, difficulties which are touched upon in the next section of this column. (For full record examples of updating loose-leaves with linking entries, see the *IR manual*, figures 12, 14, and 15).

OCLC # 53302759 (updating loose-leaf)

100 1 Moy, R. Carl.  
240 10 Walker on patents  
245 10 Moy's Walker on patents / |c by R. Carl Moy.  
250 4<sup>th</sup> ed.  
580 Rev. ed. of: Lipscomb's Walker on patents / by Ernest Bainbridge Lipscomb III. 3rd. ed. 1984-  
780 10 Lipscomb, Ernest Bainbridge. |s Walker on patents. |t Lipscomb's Walker on patents. |b 3rd ed. |w (DLC) 84081078 |w (OCoLC)11313483

OCLC# 11313483 (monograph with revised volumes)

100 1 Lipscomb, Ernest Bainbridge.  
240 10 Walker on patents  
245 10 Lipscomb's Walker on patents / |c by Ernest Bainbridge Lipscomb III.  
250 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.  
580 Rev. ed. of: Deller's Walker on patents. Rev. ed. / by Ernest Bainbridge Lipscomb, III. 1981-  
785 00 Moy, R. Carl. |s Walker on patents. |t Moy's Walker on patents. |b 4th ed. |w (DLC) 2004616151 |w (OCoLC)53302759

In the second record, a linking entry to the immediately preceding resource would not be made under the cataloging rules; that would constitute a link between a monograph and another monograph.

**D. Challenges inherent in providing linking entries between updating loose-leaves and related bibliographic resources**

We have an affirmative answer to the question on whether reciprocal links should be made between an integrating resource and another resource, even if that other resource is a monograph. What are some of the challenges encountered when trying to do so?

**1. Difficulty of deciding when a new iteration of an updating loose-leaf requires a new record**

In general, updating loose-leaves are constantly going through mutations. It can be difficult to decide when one should only update the current record based on the latest iteration ("an instance of an integrating resource ...": *AACR2 2002 rev. Glossary*), or when one should consider the latest iteration to be a manifestation of a new expression of the work, or even of an entirely new work. Luckily a recent *LCRI* (21.3B "Integrating resources: Updating loose-leaves") offers guidance which makes the decision not too difficult in most

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cases. When publishers issue a new expression of an updating loose-leaf which requires a new record, reciprocal linking entries should be added to both records.

### **2. Main entries/uniform titles/titles may be the same on both records**

The publisher may not have furnished a new edition statement for the later expression/work, and may not have provided even an ISBN. Obviously, it is important to distinguish the bibliographic entities represented on both records. How can this be done if the main entry, uniform title, and/or title are the same? According to *AACR2* 1.2B4, you can provide an edition statement in brackets, if an item lacks an edition statement, but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, viz. [3<sup>rd</sup> ed.]. However, until recently, the corresponding *LCRI* stipulated that the differences in editions needed to be manifest, with **exactly** the same information appearing in all ISBD [International Standard Bibliographic Description] areas of the records from the title and statement of responsibility area all the way through the series area. Very few resources would meet these criteria. For updating loose-leaves, these criteria might be met if the same publisher issued a complete recompilation of a work in the same year as another expression of the work began, with the same title proper and the same statement of responsibility. The strictures of pre-existing *LCRI* 1.2B4 created quite a problem when *AACR2 2002 rev.* (at least as manifested in LC/PCC practice), called for reciprocal linking entries between related updating loose-leaves. A paragraph was then added to *LCRI* 1.7B2 to apply the option of a bracketed edition statement whenever the main entry and/or title proper of an updating loose-leaf would be the same as that of the resource it continues. This bracketed edition statement would be used not only in the later record, when needed, but also in the linking entry to this record which should be added to the record for the earlier resource.

### **3. More than 2 earlier expressions may have the same entry**

To complicate matters still further, some legal publications are published in three or more “editions”, all or most as updating loose-leaves. Many examples of this can be found in two common BNA [Bureau of National Affairs’] series: *Tax management portfolios*, and: *Corporate practice series*. Jared Kaplan’s *ESOPS* is an updating loose-leaf title published with the 2<sup>nd</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> expressions in the Tax management portfolios (series) as [no.] 354-2<sup>nd</sup> through 354-6<sup>th</sup>, all with the same title and main entry. According to LC/PCC policy (*IR manual* I.10.2), the reciprocal links would be made between the resource being cataloged and the immediately related expression. If the current bibliographic record is being coded as a national level record or otherwise cataloged according to national standards, then the reciprocal links between the two records should obviously be correct. To follow the letter of the law here, one would need to examine not only the form of entry for the preceding title, but its predecessor as well, if one exists. This is because if the *AACR2 rev. 20002* form of

entry for the two earlier expressions is the same, and neither has an edition statement, or they both have the same edition statement, these entries would need to be differentiated as well.

### **4. Earlier expression may have pre-AACR rev. 2002 cataloging**

Another problem with establishing the correct form of links is that the earlier expressions may not have been formulated according to the latest cataloging rules, especially with regard to main entry and uniform title, and definitely not with regard to differentiating editions by means of bracketed edition statements where necessary.

### **5. Earlier expression may not be based on its final iteration**

Also, even if the earlier resource has been cataloged according to *AACR2 2002 rev.*, the cataloging may be based on an earlier iteration of the resource, rather than on the latest iteration at hand, as prescribed by the rules (*AACR2 2002 rev.* 12.0B1.b—except for the beginning date of publication). It might then require a trip to the library stacks to re-examine the recently ceased publication, if time permits. Often the library may not have the last release of the earlier publication, or may not have the earlier publication at all. In any of these cases, it will be difficult if not impossible to provide links on the record for the current resource which accurately reflect the correct choice of entry, title, and edition of the earlier resource. And if there is doubt as to the correct way to cite the earlier resource, it may not be possible to figure out if a bracketed edition statement is necessary on the record for the current expression, to say nothing about whether an added entry is needed for the earlier resource on the record for the current edition (whenever the choice of main entry or title differs from that of the current edition, as per *LCRI* 21.28B1).

## **E. Current usefulness in providing linking entries between integrating resources and related bibliographic resources**

### **1. Links between updating loose-leaves and other resources**

Given the difficulties enumerated above, is it still worthwhile for the library to have these types of links in its online catalog? If a bibliographic record is transferred from a shared database to one’s local catalog, and the record already has the linking entries, it’s probably worthwhile to keep them in. But what if the library needs to add the links locally? Certainly regarding local practice when two or more updating loose-leaves are involved, many libraries would not retain every earlier expression. Many in fact would retain the latest only, so that in their own catalogs, the linking entries would not serve such a useful purpose. (Occasionally, a user might request the immediately preceding expression not held in the library, and in those cases, having a link on the local record might be marginally helpful). Also, the links will need to

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work “intelligently” in the local catalog: i.e., if the related resource is not in the catalog, then the link should not be “clickable”. So the answer would be: It depends on local needs and priorities.

## **2. Web sites/Databases and other resources**

To reflect for a moment on the value of linking entries between web sites/databases and other types of resources: Integrating Web resources are more often than not available only in their latest iteration, so that there would be nothing to link to. And if an institution archived earlier expressions of the integrating Web resource, would it be worth linking them? I think not.

Sometimes a print serial will cease being issued in print, and will change its form of issuance to a continually updated integrating Web resource. In this case, it’s probably worthwhile to make the mandated links, which I think would have been made anyway prior to the *AACR 2002 rev.* according to the *LCRIs* about linking serials and related works.

## **F. Implementing the full functionality of linking entries**

Implementation of the functionality of linking fields in all OPACS and bibliographic utilities needs to be made a high priority. As previously noted, some basic functionality has been achieved in OCLC Connexion. Achieving the same level of functionality in OPACs should not prove to be too difficult, as long as the fields contain information sufficient for the linkage to occur. In local catalogs, a local record number field might work better as a primary match point for linking, but utility numbers, ISSNs, ISBNs, or LCCNs [Library of Congress control numbers] should work as well, and would be more transferable between local catalogs, and between local catalogs and utilities. Matching on title fields would be more problematic.

The next step would be to harness the power of linking entries towards greater fulfillment of the *FRBR* objectives [*Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*], as manifested in sophisticated collocation of an entire group of related records based upon the values used in the linking entries. (*FRBR* defines four generic user tasks: to find, identify, select, and obtain entities—cf. *FRBR* sections 2.2 and 6.1-6.2; *FRBR* is available online in PDF format at <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf> (last viewed Nov. 1, 2004)). I believe that any satisfactory implementation of the *FRBR* models will need to go hand in hand with the further development of international OPAC display standards, including options to indicate the relationships through one or more varieties of graphical display in library OPACs, as well as in large utilities with the “master record concept,” such as OCLC. Hierarchical tree displays or other displays could be employed, so that every expression of a work or a “super-work” would be collocated, and all of the related records linked in some manner. For example, one should be able to jump from the 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. of a work to the 7<sup>th</sup> ed., rather

than just from the 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. directly to the immediately preceding and/or succeeding editions. Even though some links might be missing, the various related expressions or works should still display hierarchically to the greatest extent possible. This ability to jump between links in a nonlinear fashion is of course even more desirable when speaking of serials. (For an interesting paper on serial “FRBRized super-records,” making use of linking entries to join discrete bibliographic records together in a public display, see: the CONSER Task Force on Universal Holdings’ article: “*An Approach to Serials with FRBR in Mind: Draft*” (last revised March 10, 2004; available at [http://content.nsd.org/dih1/PubPatt/PubHist\\_FRBR.html](http://content.nsd.org/dih1/PubPatt/PubHist_FRBR.html) viewed Nov. 1, 2004).

## **G. Should the use of linking entries be extended to other types of resources?**

### **1. Replacement volume resources and reciprocal linking entries?**

According to *AACR2 2002 rev.* and the *LCRIs*, we should use reciprocal linking entries between all types of continuing resources and their related expressions. Should reciprocal linking be extended still further? Replacement volume sets are technically classed as monographs, even though they behave much more like updating loose-leaves. We might want to extend the addition of reciprocal linking entries to this group of resources and their related expressions. (For more background on the behavior of this type of publication, see the report of the TS-SIS Task Group on Replacement Volumes online at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/committees/cataloging/replacementvolumes/>).

### **2. Monograph-monograph reciprocal linking entries?**

As a final thought, should we extend the addition of reciprocal linking entries to all monographs and their related resources? If the related resource is a monograph, and the bibliographic relationship is to another monograph, neither *AACR2* nor the *LCRIs* currently prescribe linking entries to be made between them. Would it be useful to link a monographic record with a record for the immediately succeeding/preceding edition? Some legal monographic treatises come out in fifteen, twenty, or more editions and over the course of most of a century, with multiple changes of main entry and title and/or uniform title. Linking up this type of publication might be at least, if not more, useful than the currently mandated reciprocal linking between integrating resources and their related records, especially when the updating loose-leaf is to be linked to another updating loose-leaf with exactly the same main entry and title. And as stated previously, to achieve *FRBR* objectives, collocation of bibliographically related materials in OPAC displays is highly desirable. Bibliographic relationships between all works regardless of their form of issuance expressed with linking entries would greatly assist the “FRBRization” of OPACS and other bibliographic databases.