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INSIDE:

Final Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Meeting Programming

Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Meeting Programming
Jolande Goldberg & Regina Wallen, cochairs

[This report is the cumulation of the work begun in February, 2005, and published in TSLL vol. 30, no. 3 March 2005 (pp. 16-17). —Editor]

In light of Victoria Trotta's *Spectrum* column, "Sacred Cows," the ad hoc committee reviewed and revised its charge to respond to the issues she raised. The committee truly understands and appreciates that revising longstanding practices for annual meeting program selection will not be easy, but we respectfully submit that revision is necessary now that AALL has become predominantly SIS-driven in its educational mission. This follows a pattern of human organization that as groups get bigger they need to be broken down, and some part of the mission conducted in smaller groups.

Summary recommendations:

- Limit "no conflict" to the AALL business meetings
- Schedule meetings opposite educational programs
- Formalize relationship between SISs and AMPC
- Generate most programs from the SISs
- Create specific goals for annual meetings

1. What is the best possible conference configuration that will most economically meet member needs while maximizing member attendance?

It is clear that the current configuration of the annual meeting is not meeting the needs of all AALL members. There is no single format for providing education that is effective for all members and AALL needs to open up the annual meeting to provide alternate formats and programming with scheduling flexibility that will accommodate a variety of needs. Other library associations have explored these issues and AALL should take a look at their scheduling to adopt a "best practices" approach. Whatever is decided, we encourage AALL to apply the decision consistently at each annual meeting. The Ad hoc committee has two proposals to offer:

First, a mixture of programming done on the AMPC level and programming done on the SIS level needs to be considered. The SISs would still continue to propose programs much the same as they do now. Once the AMPC programs are selected, there would be a number of time slots in which the SISs could schedule "rejected" programs based on their own priorities. For example, there could be six time

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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 Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

Endings are nearly always bittersweet. As I write my final column as your OBS chair, I'm delighted to review the year's sweet accomplishments for our OBS-SIS section. Your OBS Executive Board will be: Richard Jost, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; Michael Maben, Secretary/Treasurer; Kevin Butterfield, Past Chair; and Members-at-Large: Andrea Rabbia and Caitlin Robinson; plus, webmaster Shannon Burchard, have each done their job with skill and perseverance. They and the committee members and chairs (Local Systems, Corinne Jacox; Nominations, Mary Jane Kelsey; OCLC, Darcy Jones; and, RLIN, Virginia Bryant) deserve your thanks. Brian Striman and Julie Stauffer deserve special kudos for the extra work involved in taking our much used publication, TSLL, into the electronic age. This year, because the board came to office with a negative balance in the treasury, we took seriously our job to *not* spend money, so the OBS financial house would be back in order as soon as possible. It's also the reason you won't find any sweet or bitter treats at our meetings this year—but please bring your own if you wish.

OBS Programs and Meetings in San Antonio

Our biggest accomplishment is preparing for the AALL Annual Meeting in San Antonio. The OBS-sponsored programs you will not want to miss (and the person to contact if you have questions) are:

- Sunday, July 17, 1:30-2:30, **Plenary Session with Roy Tennant,** Georgia Briscoe
- Sunday, July 17, 4:15, Program C5: **Roy Tennant on the Top Trends in Library Automation,** Georgia Briscoe
- Tuesday, July 19, 9:00, Program F2 :**Nabbing vs. Sharing: Z39.50 and the Ethics of Directly Importing MARC Records**, Georgia Briscoe
- Tuesday, July 19, 10:15, Program G4: **The ABCs of TOCs: Enhancing your OPAC with Tables of Contents**, Karen Selden
- Tuesday, July 19, 4:00, Program H4: **Federated Searching and OpenURL**, Eloise Vondruska

The OBS business meetings and the person to call with questions are:

- Sat. July 16, 4-6pm, OBS Board 2004/05, Georgia Briscoe
- Sat. July 16, 6-7:30pm, Alphabet Soup Joint Reception, Jolande Goldberg
- Sun. July 17, 11:45-1:15am, OBS RLIN Committee, Virginia Bryant
- Sun. July 17, 11:45am-1:15, OBS OCLC Committee, Darcy Jones
- Mon. July 18, 7-8:45am, OBS Education Committee, Richard Jost
- Mon. July 18, 5:15-6:15pm, OBS Business Meeting, Georgia Briscoe
- Tues. July 19, 11:45am-1, OBS Local Systems Committee, Corinne Jacox
- Tues. July 19, 11:45am-1, TS/OBS Research Roundtable, Chris Long
- Wed. July 20, 7-8:45am, OBS 2005/06 Board Meeting, Richard Jost
- Wed. July 20, 7-8:45am, OBS Web Advisory Meeting, Shannon Burchard

Stop by the OBS Table

OBS Member-at-Large, Andrea Rabbia, will organize our OBS table in San Antonio. When she solicits help with staffing, please respond generously. As in previous years, we will have a book swap and a drawing for a sweet book donated by Andrea.

Strategic Plan Committee Offers Top Talent

OBS is honored to have a sterling committee under the experienced leadership of Ellen McGrath and Kevin Butterfield to update the OBS Strategic Plan. The existing plan can be found on the OBS website: http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/about/strategicplan.htm. Other talented OBS members of the committee are Pat Callahan, Janet Hedin, LaJean Humphries, Tim Knight, Keiko Okuhara, and Step Schmitt with myself and Richard Jost as ex-officio members.

OBS Bylaws Changes for a Vote

Richard Jost, OBS Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, has written changes to the OBS bylaws to allow the section to have online elections next year. AALL headquarters has already approved the changes. Many thanks to Richard for taking on this often-bitter task.

Centennial Committee Chaired by Caitlin Robinson

The OBS Centennial Committee will be under the capable hands of OBS Member-at-Large, Caitlin Robinson. As AALL approaches 100 years of leadership it is appropriate for our section to look back and celebrate our achievements. Please contact Caitlin when you have a brainstorm on how to make our OBS centennial celebration a high-wire act.

New Officers

Finally, I am delighted to report the results of the 2005 OBS Elections:

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect: Susan Goldner
Secretary/Treasurer: Kathy Faust
Member-at-Large: Stephanie Schmitt

These officers will provide excellent leadership and deserve your support. I want to sincerely thank Betty Roeske, Melanie Cornell, and Eric Gilson, who agreed to serve as candidates. I also want to report what a delight it was to work with Cindy May, chair of the Technical Services SIS. Cindy and I worked harmoniously together to eliminate conflict between OBS and TS activities. And last but not least, I want to thank my library director, Barbara Bintliff, who provides support and guidance in all my endeavors, and my other colleagues at the University of Colorado Law Library, especially Karen Selden and Jane Thompson, for their support and friendship.

The sweet part of saying good-bye is that I now have more time to devote to preparing our library to move to a new building next summer and to climbing my beloved mountains. The bitter part is that there was always more that could be accomplished in my year as your OBS Chair. I'm pleased to pass the OBS baseball cap and responsibility to Richard Jost. Enjoy your year Richard. Thank you all for giving me the opportunity to serve. I'll see you in San Antonio!

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From the Chair

Technical Services Special Interest Section

Election Results
Congratulations to TS-SIS's new Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, Rhonda Lawrence (UCLA), and Executive Board Member-at-Large, Janice Anderson (Georgetown). And a sincere thank you to the other candidates for agreeing to run: Karen Nuckolls (West Virginia University), Ruth Funabiki (University of Idaho), and Mahnaz Moshfegh (Indiana University).

San Antonio Grants Awarded
The Awards Committee has voted to award grants to Shan Jiang (Northwestern University) and Cathy Rentschler (Stetson University) for the subject cataloging workshop, and to Marlene Bubrick (Loyola Law School) and Linda Sobey (Florida A&M) for the electronic resources workshop. Congratulations to all four grant recipients.

San Antonio VIP Guest
I'm pleased to announce that TS-SIS has chosen Dawn Smith as its AALL VIP. This means that AALL will give her a complimentary registration for this year's Annual Meeting in San Antonio. TS-SIS has also awarded Dawn a grant of $400 to help with her travel and lodging expenses.

Dawn is a SLIS student in the law librarianship program at the University of North Texas, where she's already taken the cataloging course, called "Information Organization." She received her B.S. cum laude in political science, with an emphasis in legal assistance studies, from Texas A&M University. She completed an active internship of 240 hours through the Legal Assistance program there, and she has also completed a summer 2004 internship at Texas Wesleyan University's Law Library, where she worked with circulation and technical services.

Annual Meeting Programming
We have received word from Ann Fessenden, chair of the executive board's subcommittee on annual meeting programming. Starting with the 2006 meeting in St. Louis, SISs will be permitted to schedule educational opportunities, roundtables and committee meetings (excluding SIS business meetings) against AMPC-approved programming and Monday's Association luncheon. Under this plan, after the September AMPC meeting and after all program proposers are notified of the AMPC's decisions (generally October 1), the AMPC chair will send the schedule of accepted programs to the SIS Council chair. SIS chairs will coordinate and submit their requests for meeting space, first to the SIS Council chair, who will set up a meeting matrix for all to view for conflicts, and then on to AALL staff by the November 1 deadline. AALL staff will slot the SIS events as they are received. AALL plans to follow up Ann Fessenden's subcommittee with a task force on annual meeting programming, which will continue to seek ways to improve the annual meeting experience for all members.

TS-SIS-Sponsored San Antonio Programs
This year's Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC) accepted two TS-SIS-sponsored pre-conference workshops and four programs. As an experiment, TS-SIS is also sponsoring four programs that were not accepted by the AMPC, but were highly ranked by the TS-SIS Program/Education Committee. **Please note**– Because these programs were not officially accepted, they won't be listed in the main section of your program. When you receive your program at the registration desk in San Antonio, please be sure to check the alphabetical index under "TS-SIS" for dates, times, and locations of TS-SIS sponsored programs, meetings, and roundtables. If the final program follows last year's format, these events will also be included in a chronological index near the front. The coordinators are working very hard to bring you these programs, and TS-SIS will be footing the hefty equipment bill, so please show your support for TS-SIS efforts to provide relevant annual meeting programming for technical services librarians by attending as many of these programs as you can.

San Antonio Joint Reception
This year's Joint Reception is scheduled for Saturday evening from 6:00 until 7:30, and is once again generously sponsored by Innovative Interfaces. More details will be distributed via email by the Joint Reception Committee.

Draft Bylaws and Strategic Plan
In June I'll be distributing new drafts of the TS-SIS bylaws and strategic plan via the TS-SIS electronic discussion forum, so by the time you read this you may have already seen them. They'll be discussed and voted upon at the TS-SIS business meeting in San Antonio. Whether or not you're able to attend this year's meeting, please feel free to email me your comments and suggestions for changes.

Inherently Legal Subject Headings
Library of Congress practice is not

to assign the subdivision "Law and legislation" to Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) which it considers to be "inherently legal." Practicing catalogers often are unaware of this policy, or have trouble determining whether a particular heading is, indeed, "inherently legal." Law catalogers would like to see references added to these headings leading from –LAW AND LEGISLATION back to the main heading, e.g.

ARREST–LAW AND LEGISLATION
Use
ARREST

At last year's meeting in Boston, Yael Mandelstam (Fordham) volunteered to lead an effort to document inherently legal subject headings, and work is progressing with the help of volunteers. Yael has set up a website for the project at http://www.lawlib.duq.edu/ILSH/headingsA.htm. Please take a look and see how much progress has already been made. If you can volunteer to help, contact Yael at ymandelstam@law.fordham.edu. A heartfelt thank you to Yael for taking on this project.

St. Louis Planning

If you have an idea for a program, or are willing to put together a proposal or serve as a program coordinator, contact TS-SIS Vice Chair/Chair-elect Karen Douglas (Duke University) at Douglas@law.duke.edu. The Program/Education Committee will be meeting in San Antonio on Tuesday over the lunch hour. Please make plans to attend if you're preparing a proposal, or even if you just have one in mind or you're willing to help out. By then, Karen hopes to have a number of proposals already in the works.

Good-bye and Thanks for the Memories

This is my final "From the Chair" column for TSLL. I'm grateful for the help and support I've received from the Executive Board: Karen Douglas, Chris Long, Jolande Goldberg, Brian Striman, Lorna Tang, Amy Lovell, Pat Turpening, and Frank Richardson. Special thanks to Diane Altimari, who had to resign as Acquisitions Committee chair for health reasons, and to Lorna Tang for agreeing to step in. I particularly want to thank Eloise Vondruska for her three years as chair of the Joint Research Grant Committee. Thanks also to the Nominating and Awards Committees, chaired by Chris Tarr and Janice Shull, and to Martin Wisneski for maintaining our website and Betty Roeske for managing our electronic discussion list. Special thanks to Jolande Goldberg and Regina Wallen and the members of the Joint Committee on Annual Meeting Programming, and to Brian Striman and Julie Stauffer for transforming *TSLL* into an electronic-only publication. These were both extremely time-consuming and brain-challenging endeavors. I'd also like to thank the coordinators of the four TS-SIS sponsored programs for San Antonio: Frank Richardson, Paula Tejeda, Keiko Okuhara and Yael Mandelstam. Coordinating a program, especially an "experimental" TS-SIS-sponsored program, is a complicated business. Thanks also to members who agreed to chair two newly-formed ad hoc committees: Kathy Winzer for the AACR3 Committee (looks like AACR3 is going to get a different name, so the committee may too) and Janice Shull for the Centennial Committee.

I'd like to thank all of you for the opportunity to serve as TS-SIS chair. As a TS-SIS member who stayed uninvolved for too long, I've had a fairly steep learning curve over the last few years, but I'm so glad I accepted the challenge. Chairing TS-SIS is exciting and rewarding, and I heartily recommend it.

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From the Editor

We have been referring to TSLL as a "newsletter." To an extent, this is true. It does report news and announcements, activities and awards of the members of OBS-SIS and TS-SIS. However, the best of TSLL content is in its regular columns, committee reports and guest-authored articles. These are the elements that receive the highest praise by members in the annual survey results from both Sections. Therefore, a minor change was approved by the TSLL Board to replace the word "Newsletter" with "Publication" which has appeared at the bottom of the cover page for many years.

There is a lot of internal TSLL news to report. One of our "star" contributors to TSLL is stepping down: Marie Whited, whose expertise in helping other catalogers to better interpret and use the Library of Congress law classification scheme has been a solid rock for us for years. Oh Marie, can you hear the applause for all the work you did on our behalf? We thank you! Not to worry, the Classification column will be in good hands with Elizabeth Geesey Holmes as its columnist. Do not hesitate to contact Beth, or any of the columnists with your questions and comments. Other changes coming with the September issue will be with The Internet column, as Kevin Butterfield will migrate from that column to the Acquisitions column. The Internet columnist will be Stephanie Schmitt. We are delighted to have her join TSLL. We still need columnist for Serial Issues. It's been dormant way too long, and I know that challenges in serial cataloging and workflow have not vanished. If you don't want to be a solo columnist, then ask me to find a coeditor, but please consider volunteering for this important writing opportunity.

I encourage guest authors to submit ideas for articles as well. There are ideas for TSLL articles right under your nose. Chris Long, columnist for the Research and Publications has been pointing that out for a long time. If you don't imagine yourself to be a writer, you're not looking in the mirror correctly. *You don't have to be good writer*. We will help you polish your article or report, as that's one of the most important responsibilities of editors. We can help you all along the way.

— Brian Striman, editor

Adding Tables-of-Contents for Law Library Catalogs— A Small Survey of Current Practice of the 505 Field

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As a cataloger, when I prepare an original MARC record for contribution to OCLC, I accept a responsibility to include a 505 field representing the table-of-contents (TOC). The additional keywords and searchable chapter titles, offer potentially helpful retrieval points in our online catalog, and the display of TOC information is certainly valuable. Don't you wish everybody included a 505 field in their original cataloging?

Searching for a less wrist-intensive method for converting TOC data from print to electronic led me in several attempts to scan TOCs. The experience made it clear that there is no quick and simple solution. For most of us, keying takes enormous amounts of time, but scanning involves an unexpected number of steps and still much time is spent. The major alternative to keying or scanning and pasting (i.e., scanning and linking to an online reproduction), while fulfilling the informative display objective, offers no searching advantage to the catalog user.

Interest, on the parts of Karen Selden, Mary Strouse, and myself, in exploring possibilities for effective, less time-consuming methods, prompted us to organize a program on this topic for AALL, San Antonio (Advertisement). As we began to wonder what other libraries are doing, we concocted this survey, reproduced below, along with the responses received.

While 32 law library colleagues who subscribe to the OBS-SIS and TS-SIS online discussion forums kindly and thoughtfully responded, the numbers do not add up, because of multiple answers to some questions.

QUESTION 1. Does your library add 505 table-of-contents fields to cataloging records in any of the following ways? (NOTE that some use more than one method)

4 A- scanning TOCs and pasting into records
24 B- keying TOCs into bib records (some respondents key into 970 fields instead of 505s)
13 C- copying and pasting from another source
4 D- other (please describe)
Two people scan TOCs and link to them in PDF format or web pages, instead of inserting data into bib records; one enters data by voice/microphone. At least one uses OCLC's Bibliographic Record Notification service, receiving updated records in which the 505 field has been added or enhanced.

QUESTION 2. If you don't add TOC information but would like to, what is your biggest obstacle?

Time. Time; and, time. Also mentioned was difficulty in prioritizing which titles get TOC treatment, lack of scanning equipment, lack of a source for the TOC data in usable form, concern about the potential for over-loading their users with "too many hits."

QUESTION 3. If yes to question no. 1, what types or kinds of titles are selected for TOC treatment? (check all that apply):

16 __ Single-author monographs
18 __ Collections of articles (multiple contributors)
15 __ Collections and selected works (single author)
7 __ Geographic treatments (each chapter a different country, etc.)
12 __ one or more authors has institutional affiliations
12 __ Monographic series not cataloged separately
16 __ Multi-volume works with individual volume titles (IF NOT CATALOGED SEPARATELY)
16 __ Conference proceedings
5 __ Other (please describe): State law monographs; state CLE; specific titles; specific organizations or purposes.

QUESTION 4. How is TOC data indexed in your catalog?

15 __ Keyword only
8 __ Title and keyword
5 __ Title, author and keyword
0 __ Other (please describe):

QUESTION 5. If a list of libraries that add TOCs (not from commercial sources) to their catalogs were available, say at the OBS website, would you use it as a source of TOCs to copy?

14 __ Yes
6 __ No
10 __ Possible
2 __ Unknown

QUESTION 6. If such a list were available, would your library be willing to be listed as a contributor of TOCs?

17 __ Yes
7 __ No (Here again, circumstances vary. Some of these catalogs are not public, and some libraries use only 970 fields, so they would find it difficult to use TOCs with 505 fields)
3 __ NA
3 __ Possible
2 __ Unknown

Clearly, what is for some libraries a fairly high priority – demonstrated in the many hours devoted to scanning or keying in tables of contents, and in some cases for most new titles cataloged, is for others quite the opposite. One succinct response: "Too many other pressing things to do." Similarly, while several libraries have constructed some sort of work flow to scan or key a high percentage of their added titles, several cited very specific criteria for selecting those to include. In addition to the type or form of publication, as listed in Question 3, above, their qualifications may include "… if the title does not reflect the topic/subject matter," jurisdictionally oriented material, such as state bar or CLE, or special materials like those for pro se patrons. One court librarian explained that they really only add TOC data when a title is selected for featuring in their newsletter.

Finally, there is concern, reflecting a wider caution which has surfaced in discussions in the broader cataloging world as well; that "a lot of extraneous, not-very-useful information will end up in the TOC," or that "there are too many hits in our catalog when the TOCs are in the records." While such hesitant attitudes often stem from local circumstances and limitations, it is clear that there is not yet general acceptance of the notion that tables-of-contents are an essential feature of library catalogs. I would very much like to hear from you about this conundrum. We hope that our program in San Antonio will also create some dialog to help us find a reasonable solution, if there is one.

Classification

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KB, Religious law, is still not entirely finished, although it is available from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service. As of this writing, I have received no information about when the rest of the religious legal systems will be added to the schedule. If you have a collection containing laws from other religious systems other than canon, Islamic and Jewish, you might want to lobby Library of Congress Cataloging Policy and Support Office to finish *KB*.

Jolande Goldberg is working on schedules for Indian tribal law.

I was asked recently about law firms using location-type call numbers based on KF. Some use the KF call number and just replace the letters "KF" with a topic term (e.g., Labor, Lit, Tax). The number part of the call number reflected the subject, with only the KF being changed. Over the years the Private Law Libraries SIS have made recommendations regarding the use of local call numbers by law firms. The older I get, the more I see the need to follow standards. As catalogers leave positions and new ones take over, local practice sometimes is hard to understand. I would suggest using regular KF numbers and adding the location to the label and to the location element of their Integrated Library System (ILS). I would love to have the Private Law Library columnists write about the current thinking regarding classification in law firms. Has it changed over the years as law firms use more electronic resources and acquire fewer paper resources?

The LC Law classification form tables for the K schedules, and for KF, continue to be an interest of mine. I still feel they are too complicated, although I can use them comfortably when I am classifying in languages that I can read. Assigning form numbers to the Chinese law collection has proved to be quite hard especially when dealing with texts of laws and/or regulations. There are quite a few terms that mean "regulation" but sometimes the same term can mean "laws and regulations" or "laws." There is a strong feeling among catalogers in the larger academic law libraries that we should not change the meaning of any form number, and I agree with them. I wonder how they feel about *closing* some of the form numbers and referencing those to other form numbers. We closed the KF form number for official reports and referred those items to general works, periodicals, etc.

I still hear from newer law catalogers that they do not understand the form tables. So we are asking you law catalogers: Is there a way to make the forms simpler without detracting from their original purpose of arranging legal materials in the traditional manner? Would it be better just to leave the form tables alone? I would like to see the "conferences" form divisions returned to "By date of conference," and refer serial conferences to serial numbers. However, would it be better to refer conferences to general works? Previous classification columnists have discussed some of the form divisions issues in their columns, and some have been discussed at previous workshops and institutes, as well as in the book which covers the KF forms, *A Manual on KF* (Piper and Kwan. South Hackensack, F.B. Rothman, 1972 (AALL Pub. Ser. no. 11).

This is my last column. As usual, I seem to raise more questions than I solve. Beth will be taking over the column. She is always welcome to ask me questions, and wants to hear from you with questions, and she also wants to hear your responses to issues and questions raised in this column. Thank you to those who have asked me questions and given me ideas for columns. Keep on classing!

From the Trenches: Adding Free Web Resources to an Online Catalog

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We've been having discussions for several months about adding catalog records for websites to our online catalog. As a newer law library with a relatively small print collection and a goal of finding the right balance of formats, this seemed like a logical way for us to enhance our resources and guide our users. This is not a new concept – libraries have been cataloging websites for several years. But because our collection development workflow is still evolving, we put this project on the back burner until we could spend some time determining the best way to approach the task.

Recently our librarians agreed on some new language for our collection development policy, which we thought should be the first step in documenting our practice. Then we created some guidelines to help us apply the selection criteria. Here is what emerged from our discussions.

Revision to the Collection Development Policy

Librarians are responsible for selection of free websites in their subject areas for inclusion in CLICnet. Selection of Internet resources is based on the same general criteria that are applied to all other formats. In addition, selectors should consider these criteria:

- Relationship that the resource might have to other resources in the library's collection (i.e., duplicates, replaces or complements print or microform resources).
- Authenticity and credibility of the source.
- Currency and updating frequency.
- Stability and long-term reliability.
- Easy accessibility (i.e., registration and passwords not required).
- Interface design and functionality.

If a website does not meet enough of the specific criteria to warrant selection as a cataloged resource, it may still be considered for inclusion on the Law Library's website or in library research guides, where more explanatory information can be provided.

Some examples of free web resources that might be selected for cataloging include; association and organization websites, primary legal materials maintained by courts or other government agencies, web-based journals, reference tools, research guides, subject gateways, and meta-sites.

Guidelines Related to the Criteria

We identified a list of questions to guide us when we are considering sending a website for cataloging. This is not an exhaustive list, nor is it a test that every resource must pass. It merely gives selectors some things to think about as they evaluate the resource and determine its priority for our collection.

1) **Relationship to other resources**. Does the content duplicate, replace, enhance or complement existing print or microform resources? Does it provide alternative or free access to materials that might be unavailable to the general public?

2) **Authenticity**. Who (individual or institution) is responsible for creating the website? Does the site include indications of institutional support, sponsoring bodies, history and purpose? Does the site contain advertising? Is it indexed or archived electronically? Are the contents peer-reviewed?

3) **Currency**. When was the site created? When was it last updated? How frequently is it updated? Does the site contain broken links?

4) **Stability**. Is the site generally operating and available? Does it have a stable URL? Do pages load quickly, or is it slow and cumbersome?

5) **Accessibility**. Are the contents of the site readily accessible without registration, logon, passwords, etc.? If individual registration is required, are customizing features available that benefit users? Are there copyright or licensing restrictions associated with the site?

6) **Design and Functionality**. Is the site attractive and legible? Is the site easy to use? Does it have basic and advanced search structures? Does it have adequate help screens or documentation? Does it include downloading and printing features?

Further Work

The policy and guidelines do not explicitly address the cataloging of blogs, but our selectors had a lively discussion about whether or not we should include blogs in this process. We agreed that there are several blogs that are very pertinent to the mission and interests of the UST School of Law and that we would consider them for cataloging. We want to be cautious about moving in this direction, however, because of the dynamic and free-wheeling nature of this medium. So, blogs are a topic for further discussion, both in my library and in this column, and I would be happy to hear from TSLL readers who want to contribute their thoughts.

Kudos to Our Colleagues

I am indebted to the many librarians who have shared information on this topic through their own websites or discussion list postings. Policies drafted by Jan Anderson (Georgetown), Vic Garces (Minnesota) and Mary Rose (Bryan Cave), informed our policy and guidelines. In addition, the OBS Legal Website of the Month postings contributed by Karen Selden at the University of Colorado not only provides cataloging examples but also ideas about the variety of websites that might be useful to our faculty, staff and students.

If You Buy It, Will They Come? And If They Do, How will You Know?

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It is unlikely Shoeless Joe Jackson or Ray Kinsella signed database licenses, subscribed to aggregators or negotiated consortia agreements before plowing under the corn to make way for the Field of Dreams. If they had, though, they would now have a way to gather and share statistics.

As an increasing proportion of our budget goes to purchasing or licensing electronic materials that do not circulate, get shelved or otherwise pass through the hands of our users and over the circ desks of our libraries, it becomes important for us to develop a sense of how these e-materials are used, or if they are being used at all. We catalog them and spend time building links and guides on our web sites, but how do we measure usage? A new group is attempting to do just that.

Launched in 2002, COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources) is an international initiative designed to serve librarians, publishers and intermediaries by facilitating the recording and exchange of online usage statistics. A successor to an earlier group named PALS (Publisher and Librarian Solutions) formed in 2000, COUNTER is incorporated in England as Counter Online Metrics with a Board of Directors, Executive Committee and International Advisory Board. AALL is a member of COUNTER.

At issue are not only a means by which usage statistics could be gathered, but also the development of a common format through which these statistics could be shared and measured and a common set of definitions. Each vendor may have their own unique and/or proprietary method for gathering data as well as a willingness or unwillingness to share that data with subscribers.

COUNTER addresses those and other issues through the creation of a Code of Practice. This code provides guidance on data elements to be measured, definitions of the data elements themselves, usage report content and formats, as well as on data processing.

The Code of Practice is on its second release. Release 1 was published in December of 2002. Release 2 was published in April 2005 and will be valid from January 1, 2006. These two releases focus on journals and databases. COUNTER's rationale for placing its initial focus on these two areas arose from the cost to library budgets of each and that they have been available online for some time and have a core of well-accepted definitions and content structures. To have their usage statistics and reports designated "COUNTER-compliant" vendors must provide usage statistics that conform to the Code of Practice. The guidelines provided in the COUNTER Code of Practice enable librarians to compare statistics from different vendors, to make better-informed purchasing decisions and to plan infrastructure more effectively. COUNTER also provides vendors/intermediaries with the detailed specifications they need to generate data in a format useful to customers to compare the relative usage of different delivery channels, and to learn more about online usage patterns.

Release 2 of the COUNTER Code of Practice contains some sample usage reports. They include: Number of Successful Full-Text Article Requests by Month and Journal, Turnaways by Month and Journal, Total Searches and Sessions by Month and Database, Turnaways by Month and Database, and Total Searches and Sessions by Month and Service. The code goes on to specify reports the vendor must provide for a consortium, a consortium member, institution or department.

The tricky part is what, exactly, are we counting? The COUNTER code states that only successful and valid requests should be counted. Successful requests are defined as those with specific NCSA (National Center for Supercomputing Applications) return codes (200 and 304). Appendices A & D of the COUNTER code go into what these return codes mean in detail. In addition, all users' double-clicks on a link are counted as one request. The time window for an occurrence of a double-click is set at 10 seconds between the first and second mouse-click. The COUNTER code goes on to list IP address, session and users' cookies, and usernames as methods for determining whether the clicks come from one and the same user.

Additional requirements are listed in the Code of Practice for aggregators, gateways and hosts. COUNTER points out that searches with these resources are not necessarily conducted on the server of the original vendor; they can present special challenges for the collection of meaningful usage statistics.

Finally, COUNTER provides model language for license agreements and guidelines for ensuring privacy and confidentiality for users, institutions and consortia.

To insure compliance with these and other requirements and definitions within the COUNTER Code of Practice, vendors must have their COUNTER-compliant usage reports audited by an independent auditor before June 30, 2007, and once per calendar year from 2008 onwards.

COUNTER published *Draft Release 1 of the COUNTER Code of Practice for Books and Reference Works* in January of 2005, which specifies: the data elements to be measured; definitions of these data elements; usage report content, format, frequency and methods of delivery; protocols for combining usage reports from direct use, and from use via intermediaries. It also provides guidelines for data processing by vendors and auditing protocols.

COUNTER is not the only group attempting to measure usage and create standards. The ARL New Measures Initiative, the e-Measures Project, the International Coalition of Library Consortia, and the NISO Forum on Performance Measures and Statistics for Libraries have all approached the issue of statistics. COUNTER credits these organizations as being instrumental to its work.

As more and more of our resources shift online and larger and larger chunks of our budgets go to pay for licensing, libraries will need to make discretionary decisions about what we can and cannot afford to license. Standardized, easy to retrieve reports on usage can help us discern what is being used. They can also educate vendors as to how and why their products are being accessed. We can both come out ahead once we agree on what we are counting and how to share the information. COUNTER is a good first step toward that goal.

References:

Project COUNTER
http://www.projectcounter.org

ARL New Measures Initiative
http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/newmeas.html

e-measures project
http://www.ebase.uce.ac.uk/emeasures/emeasures.htm

ICOLC Guidelines for Statistical Measures of Usage of Web-based Information Resources
http://www.library.yale.edu/consortia/2001webstats.htm

NISO Forum on Performance Measures and Statistics for Libraries
http://www.niso.org/news/reports/stats-rpt.html

MARC Remarks

NISO News from Bob Oakley

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According to NISO (National Information Standards Organization) documentation, NISO standards are developed by NISO's Standards Committee. The development process is a strenuous one that includes a rigorous peer review of proposed standards open to each NISO voting member and any other interested party. Final approval of each standard involves verification by the American National Standards Institute that its requirements for due process, consensus, and other approval criteria have been met by NISO. Once verified and approved, NISO standards also become American National Standards.

AALL plays a formal role in NISO's peer review process for new standards via Bob Oakley, AALL's official representative to NISO. Bob reports that he recently voted for a revision of NISO standard Z39.19-200x: *Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies*. This standard presents guidelines and conventions for the contents, display, construction, testing, maintenance, and management of monolingual controlled vocabularies. The standard focuses on controlled vocabularies that are used for the representation of content objects in knowledge organization systems including lists, synonym rings, taxonomies, and thesauri. This standard should be regarded as a set of recommendations based on preferred techniques and procedures.

Optional procedures are, however, sometimes described (e.g., for the display of terms in a controlled vocabulary). The primary purpose of vocabulary control is to achieve consistency in the description of content objects and to facilitate retrieval. Vocabulary control is accomplished by three principal methods: defining the scope, or meaning, of terms; using the equivalence relationship to link synonymous and nearly synonymous terms; and, distinguishing among homographs. This is the fourth revision of this particular standard, which was first created in 1974. At that time, thesaurus terms were generally applied when indexing collections of documents, most commonly printed resources such as journal articles, technical reports, newspaper articles, etc. As new information storage and retrieval systems have emerged, the concept of "document" has expanded to include such items as patents, chemical structures, maps, music, videos, museum artifacts, and many other types of materials that are not traditional documents.

This newest revision of the standard addresses a more inclusive notion of "document." It also expands the description of display options and provides new examples to illustrate these display options. To see the draft standard that Bob voted for, as well as more information about this standard, visit: http://www.niso.org/standards/standard_detail.cfm?std_id=814. For more information about NISO, its standards, or the development process for NISO standards, go to: http://www.niso.org/standards/ Contact Bob Oakley if you have any questions about this standard just discussed, at: oakley@law.georgetown.edu

Management

Yes, It Is That Time Again! Some Resources To Help You Through The Annual Performance Review

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As I write this, spring has sprung, at least for some of us. The season has begun (baseball of course). The Cubs are several games back and we already hate the Cardinals (apologies to friends in St. Louis), and… the annual performance review (along with the ruby-throated nut hatch) has come home to roost. I thought it might be worth sharing with you some great resources that I've found useful as I gear up for the performance review cycle.

Human Resource Management in Today's Academic Library: Meeting Challenges and Creating Opportunities. Janice Simmons-Welburn and Beth McNeil. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2004.

I really enjoyed reading this book, and have delved into it a number of times when I needed to turn my attention to some HR-related task. The editors bring a wealth of experience to the subject. Ms. McNeil is currently the Assistant Dean of Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and led their project to develop core competencies for library staff. Janice Simmons-Welburn is currently Associate Dean, University of Arizona Libraries. In the interest of self-disclosure, Janice worked at the University of Iowa for a number of years. While here she had direct responsibility for the Libraries human resources program. During those years, I was lucky to work with her in several committee settings; she's "good people."

There are several chapters directly relevant to the topic in hand, although virtually all chapters include some information that is useful when thinking about performance review and evaluation. Each chapter is authored by a separate individual, and contributor biographies are included at the end of the volume. All chapters are followed by bibliographic references and the volume is indexed.

Chapter 6, "Assisting Employees"[1] was written by Julie Brewer who confirms "managing employees with personal problems is the most difficult part of personnel administration."[2] Her description of Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs) clearly outlines how important these organizational resources can be if you are struggling with this type of performance problem.

Beth McNeil authored the section on "Managing Work Performance and Career Development"[3] (Chapter 7), making an argument for including discussion of professional development strategies in performance evaluations. She also makes a strong case for striving to ensure that performance measures are clearly delineated and thoroughly understood by both managers and staff, and then reviewed on a regular basis.

For most of us, our performance evaluations provide input into the annual salary allocation process. Even if an institution only has "pennies" to work with for a given year, review results are used to determine relative wage increases. If salaries are negotiated and awarded through a bargaining unit, performance measures and reviews are used to ensure equitable job classification. In "Compensation Management in the Academic Library,"[4] Teri Switzer reviews current compensation trends and discusses financial and non-financial benefit options.

Our cost for the Simmons-Welburn/McNeil book: $37.80, paperbound, ordered through Blackwell's, but broadly available (ISBN: 0313320764)

Performance Management and Appraisal: A How-to-do-it Manual for Librarians. Evans, G. Edward. New York: Neal-Schuman, 2004.

An entry in the "how-to-do-it manual for librarians" series, this work is a no-nonsense and pretty basic introduction to the topic. The author is currently the Director of Libraries at Loyola Marymount University (Los Angeles), but also has a background in library education. There are fairly extensive bibliographic references at the end of each chapter. The volume includes an index.

The first section outlines background information related to performance appraisal, providing introductory suggestions for how to approach performance assessment, both ongoing and through the annual review process. There is a brief summary regarding "legal considerations" related to performance appraisal.[5]

The second section describes some specific types of performance appraisal, including outcome-oriented, rating scales, ranking methods, and a team approach. Of particular interest is a discussion of the *360° Process* that includes coworkers, both above and below the person being evaluated in the review process. Most frequently used for performance review of managers, the authors recommend extending this process to all levels of the organization arguing that *360°* reviews "provide a more complete picture of an individual's performance"[6] than traditional supervisor/subordinate oriented reviews.

What I found most useful in this work are the 40 sample evaluation forms that are included in the third section of the volume. All of the forms are also included on an accompanying CD, which allows you to adapt them for local use, or borrow bits and pieces to incorporate into your own forms.

Our cost for the Evans book: $63.50, paperbound, ordered through Blackwell's, but broadly available (ISBN: 1555704980)

Transitioning from Librarian to Middle Manager. Mosley, Pixey Ann. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2004.

Complete with a perky iconic middle manager on the cover, this book works from the premise that good library managers are not born, but rather grow out of a process that should recognize and encourage "potential in entry-level and mid-career librarians and giving them opportunity to grow and develop skills…"[7] Ms. Mosley, herself a middle manager (Director of Access Services, Texas A&M Libraries), offers a lot of practical advice written in a straightforward style. The entire book encourages the middle manager to build a developmental relationship with employees. There are many topical case studies and chapters conclude with "case study observations" and discussion exercises. While useful in a classroom setting, I found these summaries to be helpful as I thought about practical application of the content within my work setting. Bibliographical references end each chapter, and there is an annotated bibliography at the end of the book. The book is also indexed.

There is a chapter titled "Evaluating Employee Performance" in which Ms. Mosley discusses evaluating the library culture, outlines potential evaluation tools, reviews evaluation documentation, including privacy issues, and sets forth a mechanism for self-evaluation.[8]

In another chapter titled "Dealing with Performance Problems" she proposes a common-sense critical thinking approach that starts with an identification of the problem, an assessment of the local culture and applicable parameters, the identification of an optimum solution, and the development of a path that will take the employee and the manager toward that solution. I enjoyed her warning that some problems may be unsolvable, which is found in the chapter's subsection titled "Preparing for Failure,"[9] as well as her tips you can use when in a disciplinary setting.[10]

My only complaint about these two chapters is that they fall relatively late in the work. I believe that setting the foundation for performance evaluation needs to be a very early responsibility for new managers. I would also have welcomed a detailed discussion of performance criteria/measurement devices.

Our cost for the Mosley book: $35.90, paperbound, ordered through Blackwell's, but broadly available (ISBN: 0313320764)

Conflict Management for Libraries: Strategies for a positive, productive workplace. Montgomery, Jack G. and Eleanor I. Cook. Chicago: American Library Association, 2005.

This is a great book, and I can't recommend it highly enough. Both authors come from the "techie" branch of the library tree. As many of you know, Jack used to be a member of our distinguished sector of the profession, and we frequently benefited from his expert advice in acquisitions matters. He now plies his trade with the general libraries at Western Kentucky University as the Collection Services Coordinator. Eleanor Cook is known to many of you through her work with NASIG and other serials related activities, including the journals *Against the Grain* and *Serials Librarian.*

Both authors have brought us a rich resource that offers library managers four basic tools to assist them with managing workplace conflict: planning tools to assist you with anticipating and preparing for handling conflict, practical strategies (methodologies) to apply, examples of conflict scenarios from real life, and advice on maintaining that all important perspective in relation to conflict situations. The book is divided into three parts. There is a useful bibliography, and the book is indexed.

The first section describes types of library conflict, and provides us with a common language to describe conflict situations. Included are wonderful reference points, especially in the sections on "Bringing Personal Baggage to Work"[11] and "Neanderthals, Dragons, Dinosaurs and Vampires: Role Playing Doesn't Always Work."[12]

Part three, "Managing Conflict Before It Manages You," offers "some constructive tools for dealing with conflict" and posits a "concept of leadership…essential for rising to our greatest abilities."[13] Their recommendations, soundly based on a theoretical foundation, are presented in a direct and practical style. I intend to make this section mandatory reading for managers in my Division.

The middle section of the book presents real life library conflict-related case studies and I found the information exceptionally useful as a manager preparing for annual performance evaluations.[14] Even if you aren't confronting complicated performance problems, there is a lot of information to be gleaned from these scenarios.

In order to solicit input on conflict situations encountered in library settings, the authors crafted a survey tool that was distributed through 15 library discussion lists during the summer of 2000. The survey is included in the book.[15] "Stories from the Trenches: the Survey and Scenarios" presents common issues that were gleaned from the survey responses and framed into seventeen fictional scenarios. In a style similar to that used in the *Library Journal* column "How Do You Manage?" each scenario is presented like a story, complete with a descriptive setting and vivid characters. There are two expert responders, who provide an analysis of each conflict situation. Both experts are from outside the library world, which provides the reader with an exciting, fresh approach to each problem. The authors took care to choose an external reviewer, Pat Wagner, a management consultant, and an internal voice, Glenda Hubbard, who is a human relations counselor. Their comments are balanced and insightful. The authors also analyze each problem and add their comments, so the infra-library approach is covered as well. These scenarios provide a rich planning resource for crafting responses to many of the problems that may need to be dealt with in ongoing and annual performance evaluation.

Our cost for the Montgomery/Cook book: $42.00, paperbound, ordered through ALA (ISBN: 0313320764)

I hope these book reviews will provide you with some fresh insight on performance evaluation and review. I sincerely believe that this is one of the most important things that we do as managers. It is easy to approach the task as an annual ordeal, and heaven knows, I've "been there." I find that reading other librarians' thoughts on performance evaluation serves to renew my commitment to the process, and I hope the same for each of you. If all else fails, just remember that the All Star Game is nearly here… and it's in Detroit (I was a Tiger's fan before I adopted the Cubs). It doesn't get any better than that!

Endnotes

[1] Simmons-Welburn & McNeil, pp.47-55
[2] Simmons-Welburn & McNeil, p.47
[3] Simmons-Welburn & McNeil, pp.57-68
[4] Simmons-Welburn & McNeil, pp.83-96
[5] Evans. pp.51-55
[6] Evans. p.157
[7] Mosley, p.xii
[8] Mosley, pp.150-165
[9] Mosley, pp.171-172
[10] Mosley, p.173-175
[11] Montgomery & Cook, pp.7-12
[12] Montgomery & Cook, pp.15-18
[13] Montgomery & Cook, p. 139
[14] Montgomery & Cook, p.43
[15] Montgomery & Cook, p.187

PRESERVATION

Is Preservation the Preserve of Old Timers?

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While musing about the challenges of preservation, I wondered if it was something senior librarians alone were concerned about. So, imagine how encouraged I was when I came upon the abstract of a master's thesis written about law library preservation and written as recently as 2004; Julie L. Kimbrough's thesis titled *21st Century Preservation Challenges For Law Libraries,* issued April 2004 at the School of Information and Library Science at UNC Chapel Hill. Julie appears to be a member of AALL and a Legal Reference Librarian at the Law Library of Congress. This is encouraging indeed.

Also encouraging are the goals of a preservation course at a library school in the twenty-first century, which are:

- To understand the major causes of deterioration of library and archival materials, both paper based and other formats;
- To build a conceptual framework for considering the range of issues involved in the management of preservation programs;
- To recognize and appreciate preservation as one of the central management functions in libraries and archives, and to explore the relationship between preservation and other library functions;
- To be able to identify and organize the elements of a comprehensive preservation plan; and,
- To become familiar with information sources on preservation available through publications and organizations and including technical standards, program development tools, scientific and administrative research reports, and advocacy literature.[1]

My search for the "Fountain of Youth" of preservation next led me to Boston College. The first website I encountered was beyond youthful. There were multiple photographs of very foxy young ladies. Just when I was beginning to believe I had been hoodwinked, I accidentally clicked on the exit box and made the website disappear. When I tried to recall it, I found a staid Boston College website with similar verbiage but no racy pictures. There was no picture of a library worker named Amy who claimed to live in Florida but to vote in Massachusetts. Instead, the website appeared to be authentic. It told the visitor that Boston College took preservation seriously. Then it listed the facilities that the college enjoyed: "a well-equipped Conservation Lab, a Bindery, an End-Processing Unit, and a Preservation Management Office. Rare books and special collections are preserved by the John J. Burns Library Preservation Department. "[2]

CoOL also is very good ammunition for proving that preservation is not just for geezers. CoOL is Conservation Online, a project of the Preservation Department of Stanford University Libraries. It is actually a library of information for archives, museums, and libraries. The Conservation Email Directory contains over 7,000 names of experts from A-Z. This email directory is also searchable by country. The website also has information on suppliers and on conservators. Other related sites are listed, and there is a directory of directories.[3] All in all, this is a valuable site for both Gamers and Boomers.

This column is not an exhaustive study and it will have skeptics among its readers. There are, however, indications that preservation is not the exclusive turf of senior librarians. That is simply logical. The Gamers surely find fascinating aspects of history and the past. Preserving the past is a natural outgrowth of interest in it. So, one and all, whatever your age, consider attending the Preservation Committee meeting at 7 am, July 18, 2005 at the AALL Annual Meeting in San Antonio. Share your ideas to help keep the venerable and valuable titles in our libraries.

Endnotes

[1] http://www.slis.indiana.edu/syllabi/summerII_2001/L514_burgess.html
[2] http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/ulib/port/protof/coll-oneillpres.html
[3] http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/misc/people/

The Art and Science of Collection Development at a PLL

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I am not a collection development librarian by trade or a student of the theory of collection development. Nonetheless, I have seen and participated in collection development decision-making at the basic level of acquisition and withdrawal at a couple of different types of libraries. It has been my observation that the decision to acquire is largely an ad hoc enterprise, in which someone notices that the library could use something new on such-and-such a topic, perhaps in response to a comment from a user. Discarding is primarily accomplished via the regularly scheduled Weeding Project: a systematic affair implemented with all the enthusiasm of enduring a root canal. Hence the "art and science" dichotomy at the broadest level of library collection development, and especially in a private law library.

At Bryan Cave, the vast majority of our acquisitions are driven by attorney requests. By "vast majority" I mean probably 90% or more. I see this as the "art" side of the equation. This method of developing the collection is based on relationships between the library and key library users in the firm. Items are purchased based on the needs of these key users and how they perceive the needs of their colleagues. When a title acquired in this manner comes due for renewal, the requesting attorney is contacted and asked if the resource should be maintained. If the library has acquired a resource or identified a freely available website that includes similar information, the collection development librarian points this out to aid the attorney in a recommendation.

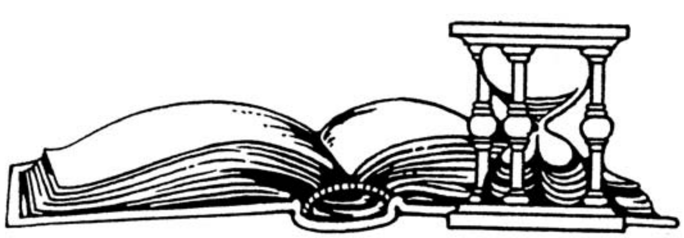
Law library vendors also contribute to the art of collection development. Every reader of this column is aware that vendors supply many, many "free" items along with one's subscription to a major updating loose-leaf title or serial. From CCH's "law, explanation and analysis" pamphlets on various acts to IFLR's "guides," vendors are essentially developing our collections for us to some extent. At Bryan Cave, our director evaluates these "freebies" to determine whether or not they are worth the processing effort and shelf real estate. Many libraries include these sorts of items because they do not represent additional acquisitions costs, whether or not they are valuable enhancements to the collection.

On the more scientific side of the equation (beyond the dreaded Weeding Projects), the Bryan Cave library tracks expenditures by subject/requestor practice area. With this data, we are able to run reports periodically to see which areas have been developed with new acquisitions or maintained by renewals. As this article is being written, a project is currently underway to refine this information collection process and separate the identifying elements of "subject" and "requestor practice area" into two distinct variables.

Over time, the firm's organization by practice area has evolved and no longer corresponds to the subject designations we have been using to identify expenditures. Also, since each office has been supplying subject/practice area designations for their own acquisitions and expenditures, categorization has not been consistent across the offices. Our new plan aims to track expenditures using practice area terminology that corresponds directly to the firm's organizational structure, and also to track expenditures separately by topic. The topic of an item will be determined by the LC classification supplied during cataloging, which is done centrally for all the materials acquired firm-wide. Broad topic terms (solely for the purpose of describing expenditures, not for use in the catalog record) will be created and correlated to LC classification ranges.

Thus with this new approach, two different sorts of reports will be possible: one report summarizing expenditures according to the practice area of the requestor, and one report summarizing expenditures by the general subject matter of the item. Intersections of these two reports, along with reports by type of expenditures (new acquisitions, renewals, monograph maintenance, etc.), will provide more detailed and more objective information about expenditures to better inform collection development purchase decisions.

Of course the entire collection development process is much more complex and detailed than has been described here, involving comparing vendors and formats, understanding pricing structures, etc. But these sub-processes basically determine the most effective and efficient way to implement the broader decisions about what to purchase, what to maintain, and what to discard. At this primary level, collection development in every library requires a mixture of techniques inspired by both left and right-brained thinkers. In the private law library, clear and logical guidelines are always balanced by a savvy knowledge of the "politics" of the firm.



Helping Someone on Their Research Odyssey: The Role of the Mentor

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I still remember getting that first term paper back from "Prof" Peterson. It had so much red on it that I thought she had slit her wrists. In a university where the normal class size is 100-200, one becomes accustomed to not getting much feedback on assignments. But Prof Peterson always gave feedback. Lots of it. And so in my final semester of my senior year, I found a mentor. Or rather, my mentor found me.

You probably had a Prof Peterson of your own at some point in your life. Someone who took a little extra time to encourage you to be better than you had been; to be as good as you could be. Do you want to be that kind of person for someone else? If so, have I got an opportunity for you!—Mentoring.

What is mentoring?
Mentor was the name of the friend of Odysseus and the tutor of Odysseus' son Telemachus. His name has become synonymous with a faithful and trusted adviser. Mentoring is nothing more, and nothing less, than investing something of you in another person's life. It is building a trusting relationship with another person, slowly, in small steps, realizing that trust is fragile and much easier to destroy than develop.

Are you ready to be a research mentor?
Being a mentor does not require any superhuman skills, but it will involve some change in your life, if only in small ways. If nothing else, it will mean that you must learn to be aware of your mentee's needs. It may mean that you will need to learn to pause, listen more, and talk less. Mentors must also value their mentoring work so much that they will not be disappointed if they get no accolades or returned favors.

How can a mentor help?
<u>By empowering</u>: Mentors have to rid themselves of any tendencies towards a "my way or the highway" approach. It is crucial that the mentee be allowed to "do it my way" in order to maintain a sense of ownership of their project. A research mentor-mentee relationship is a freeing relationship in which the mentor learns what the other person's scholarly goals and their unique strengths are and helps the mentee reach those goals and utilize those strengths.

<u>By encouraging</u>: Many writers experience a self-esteem crisis at some point during a research project. A research mentor can help change a gloomy attitude to a successful one by helping them re-focus on their goal of completing a publication and seeing it in print.

<u>By listening</u>: Respectful, active listening is the most important thing a mentor can do. This type of listening involves providing an ear without trying to solve the other person's problem and avoiding the temptation to give advice. Respectful listening allows the other person to express their thoughts and feelings without having to hear your subjective opinions or suggestions in return. This allows the mentee to articulate a problem, sort things out, and possibly develop a solution, while at the same time experiencing emotional release and relief; and finally,

<u>By providing appropriate information and constructive criticism</u>: While the mentee should always maintain ownership over a research project, a mentor can provide useful information. We must distinguish between information and opinions and advice, however. Information is neutral and factual; opinions are subjective. Information can be "stored away" for future use by the mentee; advice is often valued more by the giver than the receiver. Being a research mentor, though, differs somewhat from being a personal or career mentor. Personal or career mentors are often advised to not offer any criticism, fearing the sting we naturally feel when criticized, which will create defensiveness and undercut constructive action. Writers, though, know deep down that the kind of constructive criticism that provides perspective, promotes clarity, and strengthens an argument is essential to improving their work results. The key word, though, is *constructive*; criticism should not come across as judgmental and should be given with the mentee's best interests in mind.

Sound like something you might want to do?
This year's Research Roundtable in San Antonio will held on Tuesday, July 19, from 11:45 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. (place to be announced). One of the things we will discuss is the creation of a research mentor/coach program modeled after ACRL's College Libraries Section "Your Research Coach" program. I certainly cannot take credit for this idea—the ever-vigilant Ellen McGrath brought this to my attention. This would be an excellent way for more senior TS-SIS and OBS-SIS members to reach out to newer colleagues. But as with any mentoring program, there are always more mentees than mentors, so we really need folks who have published or given conference presentations to be resource people to our younger colleagues.

I cannot recall the topic of that first paper I wrote for Prof Peterson. I certainly can't recall all the changes she suggested. But I do know she invested a great deal of time in me, both that semester and later in graduate school. And I will always remember that she cared. Thanks, Prof Peterson!

P.S.
Check out the "A Library Writer's Blog" at http://librarywriting.blogspot.com/. It looks like a great way to find out about publishing and presentation opportunities related to library & information science.

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:

The journal of small and emerging business law
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1997)-v. 8, no. 2 (summer 2004)
(OCoLC 37264008)
Merged with:
International legal perspectives
-v. 14, issue 2 (fall 2004)
(OCoLC 17892185)
To form:
Lewis & Clark law review
Vol. 9, no. 1 (spring 2005)-
(OCoLC 60350905)

Margins (Baltimore, Md.)
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 2001)-v. 4, no. 1 (spring 2004)
(OCoLC) 48993495
Changed to:
University of Maryland law journal of race, religion, gender and class
Vol. 4, no. 2 (fall 2004)-
(OCoLC) 57671999

Minnesota intellectual property review
Vol. 1, no. 1 (2000)-v. 5, no. 2 (2004)
(OCoLC) 45203219
Changed to:
Minnesota journal of law, science & technology
Vol. 6, no. 1 (Dec. 2004)-
(OCoLC) 56551103

New York Law School journal of human rights
Vol. 5, pt. 1 (fall 1987)-v. 19, pt. 3 (summer 2003)
(OCoLC) 17937400
And:
New York Law School journal of international and comparative law (1983)
Vol. 4, no. 1 (1982)-v. 22, no. 3 (2003)
(OCoLC) 10603145
Absorbed by:
New York Law School law review
(OCoLC) 2737481

San Diego Daily Transcript attorney directory
37th ed. (1994)-47th ed. (2004)
(OCoLC) 29857670
Changed to:
San Diego County attorney directory (2005)
48th ed. (2005)-
(OCoLC) 58652060

Professional ethics (Gainesville, Fla.)
Vol. 1, no. 1 & 2 (spring/summer 1992)-v. 11, no. 4 (winter 2003)
(OCoLC) 26103927
Absorbed by:
Business & professional ethics journal
with v. 23, no. 1 & 2 (spring/summer 2004)
(OCoLC) 7520096

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:

Consumer news & reviews (Online)
Ceased with: Dec. 2004
(OCoLC) 45411549

Journal of legal studies (Colorado Springs, Colo.)
Ceased with: v. 12 (2002/2003)
(OCoLC) 22154936

Preventive law reporter
Ceased with: v. 22, no. 4 (summer 2004)
(OCoLC) 8783707

The public interest
Ceased with: no. 159 (spring 2005)
(OCoLC 1642714)

Washington letter
(OCoLC) 1661464
Ceased in print with: v. 40, no. 8 (Aug. 1, 2004)
Subsequent issues available only online:
Washington letter online
Vol. 40, no. 9 (Sept. 2004)-
(OCoLC) 56996399

And the latest members of the "bibliographic undead" —

International journal of cultural property
(OCoLC) 25724320
Suspended publication with vol. 11, no. 2 (2002)
Resumed publication with vol. 12, no. 1 (2005)

European Union and American Indians: or, How changes to the Name Authority File Affect Some of our Subject Headings

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[This is not an official policy statement from the Library of Congress]

In the last few months, CPSO (Cataloging Policy and Support Office, the branch of LC that makes rules) has made some interesting changes to descriptive policies that affect subject headings. The **European Union** was changed from a 150 in the subject file to a 110 in the name authority file (NAF), and a decision was made to treat the corporate manifestations of American Indian tribes, in some cases, as jurisdictions (changing the name authority from a 110 to a 151). The tribe as an ethnic group remains a 150 in the subject file.

Remember that name authorities and subject authorities are in separate authority files, and that name authorities are governed by AACR2, whereas subject authorities are governed by the rules governing LCSH. A 150 in the subject authority file authorizes a 650 in a bibliographic record, and a 151 in either authority file authorizes a 651 heading in bibliographic records as well as a $z in a 650 field. A 110 (corporate body capable of authorship) in the name authority file authorizes a 610 in bib records as well as a 110/710, but a 151 in the authority file acts as both a 110 in the name authority file as well as a 151 in the subject authority file, and authorizes 110/710/610 headings, as well as 651 and $z in 650s.

European Union - from topic to corporate, but not a jurisdiction, yet--

The European Union is in a nether world from a cataloging perspective. While it has courts, legislative organs, boundaries, currency, laws and regulations, not to mention its infamous bureaucracy – it isn't quite a country, though it might evolve into one in the future. The various constituent organizations (such as the European Economic Community) still exist in theory and keep publishing. CPSO has, until earlier this year, insisted the EU is neither a corporate body (110 in NAF) nor a jurisdiction (151 in NAF). It was only a 150 in the SAF, meaning it couldn't be used as a $z in 650 records.

While CPSO has finally realized that the EU is a corporate body, they still insist it isn't a jurisdiction, even though it has well-defined geographic boundaries. Hopefully they will see the light in the near future. While we can now use the free-floating subdivisions applicable to corporate bodies, we can't use the ones applicable to jurisdictions, and more importantly we can't use it as a $z. It isn't clear if we can use "European Union" as the main entry for its legislation (and European laws frequently are used as 610/630 headings, but are done inconsistently since the heading is often under the title of the legislation, or one of the legislative bodies of the EU).

Until CPSO recognizes the EU as a jurisdiction, we are stuck with using **European Union countries** for both the laws of member countries (similar to **United States--States**) as well as the EU as a whole, even though they class separately since EU law classes in KJE whereas comparative law of the member states classes in KJC. Using subject headings, we have no way to distinguish between works about EU law and works about the comparative law of the member countries.

Assuming the EU continues to survive, I predict that in the foreseeable future CPSO will recognize it as a jurisdiction and solve the problems. This is important since virtually all law libraries receive much EU law.

Indian tribes: still corporate but now a jurisdiction, sometimes--

A more interesting change, though it affects fewer libraries, is the decision of CPSO to allow treating tribal governments as jurisdictions. Presumably this will affect only tribal corporate bodies that serve as the government of distinct geographic areas. The suggested authority for determining which heading to use is a list issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the agency in the Interior Department charged with "helping" Indians, and appears largely limited to tribal corporate bodies that are still able to act like governments, such as the Navajo Nation and the Cherokee Nation (which act and publish like governments).

Presumably tribal corporate bodies that do not have any land will still be treated as non-jurisdictional corporate bodies. This includes voluntary associations such as the Lumbee and Piscataway Indians (both in the Washington area), of whom the government does not recognize as tribes. Their publishing patterns do not resemble governments, and they perform no governmental functions, so having them only as corporate bodies isn't a problem.

The CPSO memo on its website, doesn't address tribes that are extinct (i.e., made extinct by the efforts of some predecessor agencies of the BIA, then part of the War Department). Presumably, now that we have decided that a tribal government that functions as a government with control over a definable piece of real estate, is a jurisdiction, it will apply to *any* past tribal entities.

The Iroquois are an interesting issue because they were probably the most powerful Indian group. Today, the governing body of the Iroquois Confederacy exists, but does not exercise government functions (though the member tribes do), and it is not on the BIA list. Currently they are established in the NAF as a

110 under the name "**Six Nations.**" Rules governing jurisdictions are a bit different than those governing regular corporate bodies, and one could argue that if reference sources are consulted, their name might change to "Iroquois League" or "Iroquois Confederacy," rather than "Six Nations" which appears on legal documents (particularly the one in which they were forced to sign away most of upstate New York). If they are established under the conventional form of name, the heading might change, to the benefit of users, as if that matters.

All American Indian groups can be represented by ethnic group headings in the subject file, established based on reference sources. Thus there is a heading for **Iroquois Indians** or **Cherokee Indians** which can be a 650 subject heading. There are also field 150 headings in the subject file for tribal legal systems, such as **Cherokee law**. Under what conditions would we use a heading for **Law--Cherokee Nation** or **Cherokee Indians--Legal status, laws, etc.** or, **Cherokee law**?

Another problem is that subject headings always use the current name, whereas corporate headings, including a 610, reflect the name in effect during the period discussed by the work. The current **Cherokee Nation** corporate heading is for a corporate body established by those Cherokee who were "removed" to Oklahoma. However, prior to the "trail of tears," the **Cherokee Nation** was centered in the southeast. If one writes a book on **Cherokee law** in the 18th century, how do we deal with these migrations? Would we have **Marriage law--Cherokee Nation--History--18th century** or perhaps double the heading **Marriage law—Southern States** with **Cherokee Indians--Legal status, laws, etc.—Southern States**? Should we consider using **Indians of North America--Marriage customs and rites—Southern States**? Probably not, since we can use a "normal" law heading for the idea of Cherokee marriage law. Perhaps a distinct NAF 151 should exist for the Cherokee Nation prior to removal, which raises a philosophy question. CPSO should address these issues in the Subject Cataloging Manual. Although in all fairness, most of the cataloging practices pertaining to American Indians are badly in need of reconsideration.

TechScans

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Cataloging

FRBR in 21st Century Catalogues
http://www.oclc.org/research/events/frbr-workshop/
OCLC hosted a workshop for the IFLA FRBR Review Group. "FRBR in 21st Century Catalogues: An Invitational Workshop" was held on May 2-4, 2005 on the OCLC campus. (Catalogablog)

Web Cataloging Assistant
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/beat/webcatvideo.html
LC's Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT) announces production of a webcast to describe a new cataloging tool, the "Web Cataloging Assistant," in use for the creation of full MARC 21 records for monographs published within selected series available on the Web. (AUTOCAT)

The Cataloger's Learning Workshop
"Newsline: Announcements on New and Updated Library Products", *Computers in Libraries* (March 2005): 36. The Library of Congress has launched a cataloging and metadata training resource portal, The Cataloger's Learning Workshop, located at http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop. This resource includes bibliographic information training in the context of formal library and information science degree programs, as well as continuing education for library practitioners. Cataloger's Learning Workshop is a cooperative project of the Library of Congress, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, and the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, a division of the American Library Association. As noted above, it is a portal with links to workshops, e-discussion lists, resource gateways, readings, distance learning, training publications and training providers.

Descriptive Metadata Guidelines for RLG Cultural Materials
http://www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page_ID=214
This set of guidelines is designed to help contributors to the RLG Cultural Materials database, but a broad audience can also benefit from its clear overview of the daunting concepts and acronyms in the field of descriptive metadata. (D-Lib Magazine)

Integrating Resources: A Cataloging Manual
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/irman.pdf
This manual has been revised to take into account changes to AACR2 outlined in the 2004 Amendments, and incorporates improvements suggested by catalogers and trainers. (Catalogablog)

Authority Control in AACR3
http://www.nla.gov.au/lis/stndrds/grps/acoc/kiorgaard2005.doc
Check out the paper "Authority Control in AACR3" by Deirdre Kiorgaard and Ann Huthwaite. (Catalogablog)

PCC Comments on Draft of AACR3
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/archive/aacr3-pt1pcc.pdf
The Program for Cooperative Cataloging has commented on the draft of AACR3. The critique covers everything from

the authority of the JSC to begin this change to typographical errors. (Catalogablog)

Dublin Core Tenth Anniversary
http://dublincore.org/news/
March 2005 marked the tenth anniversary of the Dublin Core, after the OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop that took place in Dublin, Ohio, March 1-3, 1995. (ResourceShelf)

Dublin Core
Jeffrey Beall has authored "Dublin Core: An Obituary" in *Library Hi Tech News* 8 (2004):40-41.

Global Law Firm Taxonomy
Jason Marty, "Developing a Global Law Firm Taxonomy, Inside-Out" *Modern Practice* (May 2005), at http://practice.findlaw.com/tooltalk-0505.html.
"Baker & McKenzie, one of the world's largest law firms, is in the process of developing and deploying a global taxonomy to support our global practice groups. This taxonomy consists of the following core classifications: practice group, sub-practice group, topic, jurisdiction, office, language, and document type." (ResourceShelf)

NISO Z39.19-200x Guidelines
http://www.resourceshelf.com/2005/04/guidelines-for-construction-format-and.html
NISO Z39.19-200x Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies has been released and is undergoing balloting until late May 2005. It is "an essential and useful reference for anyone engaged in building and maint[aining] taxonomies and thesauri." (ResourceShelf)

Preservation

NARA Guidance on Managing Web Records
http://www.archives.gov/records_management/policy_and_guidance/managing_web_records_index.html
This guidance is from the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. "Web site operations are an integral part of an agency's program. Managing web records properly is essential to effective web site operations, especially the mitigation of the risks an agency faces by using the web to carry out agency business. This guidance will assist agency officials in this regard, including agency program staff, webmasters, IT staff, and other agency officials who have a role in web site management and administration." (D-Lib Magazine)

Digital Video Storage
Jeff Ubois, "New Approaches to Television Archiving" *First Monday* 10(3) (March 2005), at http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10_3/ubois/index.html.
"Worldwide, more than 30 million hours of unique television programming are broadcast every year, yet only a tiny fraction of it is preserved for future reference. Recent reductions in the cost of storage of digital video could allow preservation of this portion of our culture for a small fraction of the worldwide library budget, and improvements in the distribution of online video could enable much greater collaboration between archival institutions." (ResourceShelf).

Preserving Digital Content
Michèle Valerie Cloonan and Shelby Sanett, "The Preservation of Digital Content" 5(2) *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* (April 2005): 213-237, at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v005/5.2cloonan.html.
"The authors are conducting a three-part study to evaluate current trends in the preservation of digital content, with an emphasis on electronic records. The study emanated from the authors' work on the Preservation Task Force of the International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems (InterPARES) project. This article incorporates the findings of both the survey and individual key-informant interviews that we conducted from August 2001 through February 2003, as round 2 of the study. Round 2 builds on the 2000-2001 round 1 survey that sought to identify and describe strategies for preserving electronic records. In this second round the authors found that progress has been made in some areas while it still lags in others. The full study consists of three phases: round 1 identified and surveyed 13 institutions, projects, and programs in North America, Australia, and Europe. Round 2 surveyed 8 of the 13 institutions again to follow up on their progress. Additionally, we interviewed 18 key informants, including archivists and librarians. In round 3 the authors will each conduct one case study drawn from the survey participants in rounds 1 and 2. By the end of the 3 rounds, the authors will have studied a continuum of activities (over a 6-year period) that constitutes a range of digital preservation strategies. The study will have charted the change in technological developments over this period--developments that have occurred in our survey institutions to meet the requirements of their mandates to preserve digital content for as long as needed."

Preservation of Electronic Scholarly Publishing
Sadie L. Honey, "Preservation of Electronic Scholarly Publishing: An Analysis of Three Approaches" 5 (1) *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* (January 2005): 59-75, at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v005/5.1honey.html.
"Scholars publish in journals to preserve their work and to make sure that it is available for current and future researchers. More and more of this publishing is done in electronic format. Libraries, the institutions that have traditionally overseen the preservation of print publications, are now struggling with the preservation of digital scholarly works. Issues of technical and licensing constraints and economic concerns must be addressed. This paper analyzes three approaches to the preservation and archiving of electronic scholarly publishing. A set of basic criteria is applied to dark archives, moving wall, and caching approaches."

Local Systems

The Integrated Library System That Isn't
http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/000585.html
"One can read the phrase *Integrated Library System* (ILS) in two ways: as a system for the *integrated library*,

or as an *integrated system* for the library. Although the latter is what was probably meant by the term, neither is an accurate description of what the ILS has become." (Lorcan Dempsey's Weblog)

Systems in the Network World
http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/000622.html
"The last year has really made it clear that library systems sit in a broader network environment. The emerging integration challenge is integration with the systems environment of the user." (Lorcan Dempsey's Weblog)

Information Technology

Blogdex
http://blogdex.net/about.asp
"Blogdex is a research project of the MIT Media Laboratory, tracking the diffusion of information through the weblog community. The goal of Blogdex is to explore what it is about information, people, and their relationships that allows for this contagious media." (Library Hi Tech News)

Revenge of the Blog People
http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA502009
"Bloggers are showing ALA President-elect Michael Gorman that revenge is apparently a dish best served digital. Bloggers, librarians included, are responding in great numbers—and in rather prickly fashion—to Gorman's recent *Library Journal* Backtalk piece 'Revenge of the Blog People.'" (Library Journal Academic Newswire)

Yahoo!
http://www.resourceshelf.com/2005/03/happy-birthday-yahoo.html
Happy 10th Birthday to Yahoo! (ResourceShelf)

Library Technology NOW Software Reviews
http://168.53.200.11/default.asp?action=article&id=35
Library Technology NOW provides reviews of software. (Catalogablog)

Keeping Found Things Found
http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/businesstechnology/2002180420_information15.html
More about the Keeping Found Things Found project at the University of Washington, from the *Seattle Times*. (ResourceShelf)

Delivery of Library Services
http://www5.oclc.org/downloads/design/abstracts/02212005/memberscouncil.htm
OCLC Members Council discusses impact of technology on delivery of library services. (OCLC Abstracts)

Educating the Net Generation
http://www.educause.edu/LibraryDetailPage/666?ID=PUB7101
EDUCAUSE has announced the free availability of a new e-book, *Educating the Net Generation*. (NISO Newsline)

Libraries' Scholar's Portal Project
Mary Feeney and Jill Newby, "Model for Presenting Resources in Scholar's Portal" 5 (2) *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* (April 2005): 195-211, at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v005/5.2feeney.html.
"Presenting electronic resources to users through a federated search engine introduces unique opportunities and challenges to libraries. This article reports on the decision-making tools and processes used for selecting collections of electronic resources by a project team at the University of Arizona (UA) Libraries for the Association of Research Libraries' Scholar's Portal Project. A brief overview of the Scholar's Portal Project is provided, and the approach used at the UA Libraries to implement the federated search engine is detailed. This article also reports on the results of usability testing, interviews, and a user satisfaction survey used to determine the functionality of Scholar's Portal and the search results."

Visual Image User Study
Henry Pisciotta, Michael Dooris, James Frost, and Michael Halm, "Penn State's Visual Image User Study" 5 (1) *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* (January 2005): 33-58, at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v005/5.1pisciotta.html.
"The Visual Image User Study (VIUS), an extensive needs assessment project at Penn State University, describes academic users of pictures and their perceptions. These findings outline the potential market for digital images and list the likely determinants of whether or not a system will be used. They also explain some key user requirements for teaching, independent learning, and collection management. The importance of picture collections maintained by individuals is underscored, as is the desire of users to easily mix pictures from their collections with those from databases and other sources. Two prototypical services were tested: an image database service and a more experimental peer-to-peer system named LionShare."

Management

Library as Place: Rethinking Roles, Rethinking Space
http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub129/pub129.pdf
This publication is published by the Council on Library and Information Resources. (Library Link of the Day)

Serials

Electronic Journal Collections
Xiaoyin Zhang and Michaelyn Haslam, "Movement Toward a Predominantly Electronic Journal Collection" *Library Hi Tech* 23(1) (January 2005): 82-89.
The University of Nevada, Las Vegas libraries have moved to a predominantly electronic journal collection from what was a predominantly print journal collection. This impacted workflow on many levels, from daily activities to long-term planning. The article describes the implementation of that transition, from building an "essential journals" list, to reallocating the library acquisitions budget, to redefining technical services workflows and tasks. The article provides excellent coverage of the many ramifications of this change.

E-Journal Management
Sandhya Srivastava and Paolina Taglienti , "E-journal Management: An Online Survey Evaluation" *Serials Review* 31(1) (2005): 28-38.
The authors created a survey for small to medium sized libraries to

understand the current tools being used for e-journal management. In most cases the library's ILS was not able to accommodate e-journal management, and another product, from either a vendor or an in-house creation, was being used. The current pace of ERM development is such that Innovative Interfaces Inc.'s Electronic Resources Management module was still in beta testing while this survey was being completed, and other ILS vendors are currently developing their own products. The results of this well-designed survey reflect the many varied approaches individual libraries are using, and emphasize the need for data standards that will enable ILS vendors to incorporate e-journal management into their products.

ACRL Scholarly Communications Toolkit
http://www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlpubs/crlnews/backissues2005/march05/scholarlycommtoolkit.htm
The ACRL Scholarly Communications Toolkit is now available. It "is designed to support advocacy efforts that work toward changing the scholarly communication system and to provide information on scholarly communication issues for librarians, faculty, academic administrators, and other campus stakeholders." (ResourceShelf)

Revision of the ISSN Standard
Regina Reynolds, "Revision of the ISSN Standard Moves Forward" *CONSERline: Newsletter of the CONSER Program* no. 26 (Spring 2005), at http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/consln26.html#ISSN.
The ISO Working Group revising the ISSN standard (ISO 3297) marked a significant milestone at its 4th meeting, held February 3-4 in Amsterdam. At that meeting, the Working Group reached consensus on the basic content of the new standard, especially on how to solve the puzzle of achieving identification at multiple levels of granularity via the ISSN. The stated scope of the standard will be "continuing resources," that is, all serials and ongoing integrating resources. Major decisions were reached on the scope of the standard, title-level and product-level identification, establishment of an ISSN users' group, and the development of new services at the ISSN International Centre.

Publication Patterns
Hien Nguyen, "Publication Patterns Meetings at ALA" *CONSERline: Newsletter of the CONSER Program* no. 26 (Spring 2005), at http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/consln26.html#pub.
Carlen Ruschoff (chair) and Les Hawkins (CONSER coordinator) convened the CONSER Task Force on Publication Patterns and Holdings meeting at ALA Midwinter in Boston, where the group was updated on a variety of activities. Cathy Kellum (OCLC) reported on the implementation of the MARC 21 Holdings Format (MFHD) by OCLC scheduled for fall 2005. It is estimated that 80% of the local data records (LDRs) can be converted to the MFHD by machine. Because of compatibility problems, the remaining LDRs will need to be converted with human intervention.

continued from page 1

slots allocated for "rejected" programs and each SIS could schedule up to four programs. Having the SISs choose these programs from ones submitted would help guarantee a certain rigor in the proposals. AMPC could always have the option of declaring a program non-acceptable. In addition, AMPC could give some additional weight to programs co-proposed by more than one SIS. This would encourage SISs to submit programs that would appeal to a wider audience. Extra time on Monday for mounting unaccepted proposals for San Antonio is an excellent example of this approach.

Second, specialized tracks should be an option that AALL explores. To initiate such a change in the annual meeting AMPC could choose one day of the annual meeting as SIS day and let each SIS put programs in each of the time slots (run the day from 8:00-5:30). Some SISs will have enough programs to fill the day; the smaller SISs will likely have a fewer number of programs. On this day there will be no "no conflict" times. Programs that were submitted by entities other than SISs could be selected for the other days of the conference when our professional commonalities are explored. If specialized tracks work, AALL could consider expanding their use to additional days; then, a general track could run concurrently with the specialized tracks. AALL should examine the ALA or SLA meeting structure regarding both program time and committee time.

As to committee, task force, etc. meetings, the initial meetings of most could be set early in the conference week with an option for a second meeting later in the week. For example, committee, task force, etc. meetings could be scheduled on Saturday or Sunday with unassigned follow up slots on Tuesday. On Tuesday AALL could set aside a certain number of small rooms for follow up meetings. The committee, task force, etc. could reserve a room via an informal checkout reservation system and post notices on the annual meeting bulletin boards. SIS business meetings, etc. can still be offered at the odd hours early and late in the day as they are now. (We may howl, but we need to compromise). Additionally, the SISs should closely examine the number of business and board, etc. meetings they schedule. Some may be able to be combined, lessening the demand on scheduling. **Recommendation:** The ad hoc committee would like to recommend that AMPC allow the scheduling of committee, task force, etc. meetings opposite educational programs.

Our goal is more programming and meetings and the key to more is to open up the annual meeting and curtail "no conflict" times. **Recommendation:** The ad hoc committee would like to recommend that "no conflict" be limited to the AALL business meetings only. The opening luncheon, exhibit times, plenaries, etc., should not be "no conflict" times. In addition, AALL should also consider having evening programs. The ALL SIS and West parties should not be sacred cows. In these times when it's hard to persuade administrators that a fairly expensive convention is worth supporting, evening programs would make the argument easier.

2. Who should be responsible for selecting Annual Meeting education programs and what policies should guide their choices?

For most attendees the annual meeting is the time to be informed of the latest trends and updated on changes in our profession. The SISs are the single, best source for understanding members' needs and expectations. The SISs should have a greater ability to make sure that programs they think are of value to their members get a slot without AMPC second guessing their decisions. Let the SISs be responsible for choosing what programs to select. AMPC should continue its traditional functions: liaise with the SISs for program selection and scheduling, eliminate possible conflicts, monitor program duplication, and suggest joint programs or changes to program proposals as necessary. **Recommendation:** The ad hoc committee would like to recommend that the relationship with the SISs be formalized to allow input from the SISs on AMPC membership and collaboration on annual meeting themes, goals and programs. It is up to the SISs to propose well-developed relevant programs. Much of the program planning needs to take place before the previous year's annual meeting. If the SISs are putting on awful programs, let the membership of each SIS deal with that issue or AMPC can declare a program non-acceptable.

AMPC should choose non-SIS programs submitted by individuals, AALL committees, chapters, caucuses, and other constituencies.

Lastly, perhaps the membership of AMPC should be reconsidered. AMPC could be composed of the SIS Education/Program committee chairs or representatives from entities that will be submitting programming. Having representation from all programming bodies might help to present a clearer view of programming needs.

3. Where should program proposals originate? Should programs be apportioned among an increasing number of competing SISs and entities? If so, how?

Programming should originate from all possible sources, but for the most part from the SISs. The number of programs for each SIS should not be legislated. In addition, there should be a mechanism for a group of individuals or an individual to make a proposal. Or, AMPC could require that groups or individuals align themselves with an SIS. All of the individually sponsored programs presented over the past three years could have been sponsored by an SIS with the same interest. **Recommendation:** The ad hoc committee would like to recommend that most annual meeting programming be generated from the SISs.

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?

If the SISs had a greater stake in determining the final product, the spectrum would be more fully covered. Pressure from SIS members on their SIS would make the programming more relevant and lead to programming for all experience levels. **Recommendation:** To ensure quality programming the ad hoc committee would like to recommend that each SIS be asked to create specific goals for the upcoming annual meeting. These goals would be in conformity with the annual meetings theme and would follow AALL's established guidelines. Each SIS would need to develop program proposals early, communicate with its members frequently, encourage individual members to present ideas, provide help in further developing these ideas into proposals, and finally, rigorously vet the proposals.

5. How do we balance the educational needs reflected in our professional commonalities with the educational needs reflected in our increased specialization?

If AALL can introduce an atmosphere of flexibility when it comes to annual meeting programming, there is the potential for balance among various needs. AMPC can help members see the big picture each year. AMPC and the SISs can work together to achieve a set of stated goals and ensure that there is appropriate balance between those offerings that are rooted in our commonalities and those that are rooted in our day-to-day need for specialization. Please also see our response in 1. above.

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 program that serves so many purposes?

More forums and roundtables where there are discussion leaders as opposed to presenters is a good approach. The "meet the expert" type of program could also be revisited. They worked very well for the Technical Services SIS in the past.

Programs that vary in length also work well. Their flexibility is more conducive to trying out new formats and ideas. For example, an SIS could decide it was important to have show-and-tell by one person for a half hour or perhaps offer a video-taped off-site expert followed by comments from a panel and questions for one hour and a half.

Additionally, AALL should look at our sister library organizations and learn from how their annual meetings are planned. Other professional organizations may offer insights into program planning. Furthermore, the whole membership should be surveyed and focus groups should be held at the annual meetings in San Antonio and St. Louis. AALL must be committed to truly serving the whole membership each year at the annual meeting.