

# TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

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## INSIDE:

### *From the Officers*

OBS-SIS.....	7
TS-SIS.....	3

### *Articles*

Rare Book School.....	1
-----------------------	---

### *Reports*

Series Task Group.....	29
------------------------	----

### *Columns*

Acquisitions.....	10
Classification.....	13
Preservation.....	15
Private Law Libraries.....	16
OCLC/RLIN.....	17
Serial Issues.....	18
Serials.....	20
Subject Headings.....	22
TechScans.....	24

### *News & Announcements:*

Alphabet Soup Reception.....	9
Acquisitions Events.....	11
Program Announcement.....	12
TS-SIS Educational Grants.....	14
New Roundtable.....	19
New Catalogers Roundtable.....	21
Serials Committee.....	21
Subject cataloging.....	23
2008 AALL Programs.....	34
Talk About Hot!.....	34
Rare Book Cataloging.....	35

### *Annual Meeting Extras:*

TS-SIS Events.....	30
OBS-SIS Events.....	32

### *From the Editor*

TSSL Column News.....	9
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## Collection Development

### Rare Book School — What's That?

*Margaret K. Maes*

*University of St. Thomas-Minneapolis*

*Richard Vaughan*

*Indiana University-Bloomington*

## Introduction

Several times a year librarians, archivists, and collectors from around the country and the world gather in Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains to attend the Rare Book School held at the University of Virginia. Now in its 25<sup>th</sup> year, Rare Book School (RBS) is widely known among "book people" of all types, but perhaps not as well known to law librarians generally. The authors of this article hope to rectify that by reporting on their experiences at the 2006 school, where they were enrolled in the course "Collecting the History of Anglo-American Law."

The school, established at Columbia University in 1983 (with a move to Charlottesville, Virginia in 1992), is largely the brainchild of Professor Terry Belanger. In fact, Belanger was awarded a McArthur Foundation "Genius" award in 2005 for his RBS work. RBS is an independent non-profit educational institute offering more than 30 week-long classes on the history of books, printing, binding, libraries and archives, and related subjects. The majority of courses are held in Charlottesville, but the school has expanded and now offers classes in New York City, Baltimore, and Washington, DC. While we attended a Charlottesville class specifically geared toward legal materials, librarians should be aware that a wide variety of courses are offered. Here is a brief list illustrating the range of topics covered:

- Introduction to the History of Bookbinding
- The History of the Book in America
- Introduction to Descriptive Bibliography
- Introduction to the History and Preservation of Maps
- Introduction to the History of Illustration
- History of European and American Papermaking
- Introduction to Special Collections Librarianship
- Introduction to Illuminated Manuscripts
- Introduction to the History of Typography
- Rare Book Cataloging

Each class is taught by a team of knowledgeable and highly regarded scholars or

*Continued on page 35*

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#### ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC)

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## **What Has the TS-SIS Chair Done?**

In my last column I summarized the activities of the other officers and members of the TS-SIS Board. But what about the chair? As I have commented to the Board, sometimes I felt like a traffic cop—making sure that the work of various committees was flowing smoothly, and I directed questions and issues to the right persons to resolve. This has been a busy year. As TS-SIS chair, I was also the chair of the Education Committee, comprising most of the members of the Board. For several months, all of us were heavily involved in program planning for the 2007 AALL Annual Meeting. Our reward is a record number of TS-SIS programs and meetings in New Orleans—more details follow. Throughout the year the Board and I continued to address annual meeting issues—scheduling, budgeting, and publicity.

After a little bit of a breather, Jean Pajerek, Chair of the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee, and I established several working groups within that Standing Committee. Following the 2006 AALL Annual Meeting and the reaction of TS-SIS members to the LC series decision last June, the Series Task Group, chaired by Robert Rendall of Columbia, was constituted. The Task Force recommended that within the law cataloging community we continue to provide controlled access to series titles in cataloging records. The TS-SIS Board approved the Task Group's recommendation; their complete position paper on series treatment is published within this issue of *TSLL*, and are also available on our TS-SIS website. We were also instrumental in lobbying for a TS-SIS member, Richard Amelung, to serve as the AALL representative on the LC Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control.

Last fall we also created two new permanent advisory working groups to address the growing number of descriptive and subject cataloging issues. The Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group, chaired by Ann Sitkin of Harvard Law Library, has reviewed several drafts of RDA and provided invaluable assistance to our AALL CC: DA liaison, Kathy Winzer. The Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group, also chaired by a very busy Robert Rendall (until he stepped down to take a new serial cataloging position in the general Columbia library), examined law genre headings and most recently reviewed an LC proposed draft for changes to the KF1 form table.

Jean and I also created a Task Group on Standards for Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records, chaired by Terri Saye, University of North Carolina. The Task Group was charged to develop guidelines for vendors to assist them in following PCC's MARC Record Guide, and to assist vendors who wish to produce cataloging metadata by encouraging them to use authority control, and to provide sample bibliographic records for evaluation.

Due to the limited number of managed discussion lists that AALL is willing to maintain, I established a working group within the Board, in April. Their assignment was to identify TS-SIS needs for multiple discussion lists for our individual working groups and committees, and to recommend a method to archive that data for future groups. Alan Keely is chairing it, and Jean Pajerek, Janice Anderson and Carol Nicholson serve as members.

## **TS-SIS 2007 Programs**

We are offering the most technical services programs and meetings ever during this 2007 New Orleans meeting. If you haven't yet registered, do so now—you may never again see such a great selection of acquisitions, cataloging and technical services related programs! Thanks again to all the members of the Education Committee and the coordinators for their tremendous work in putting this together.

One of the best places to view all of the AALL and SIS programs and meetings is the SIS matrix, available on the AALL website at: <http://www.aallnet.org/events/sis-matrix.pdf>. You will see a single table of all New Orleans programs, committee meetings, and receptions: TS-SIS sponsored programs and meetings are highlighted in orange on the left column, and all AMPC official AALL programs are on the far right column.

A complete listing of TS-SIS meetings, programs, and workshops is also available on our TS-SIS website at: <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/annualmeeting/2007/>. Check it out!

## **TS-SIS Workshops – space is still available!**

Future Is Digital: Metadata Standards and Applications (Workshop W-1)  
*Friday, July 13 — Noon-5:00 p.m.; Saturday, July 14 — 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.*

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Developed by Diane Hillmann for the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS) and the Library of Congress, this workshop is a unit of their series, *Cataloging for the 21st Century*. This presentation will focus on specific metadata standards and applications, and include content storage and retrieval models, data creation and management models, relationship models, quality considerations, and metrics and monitoring.

Delivering the Goods: Effective and Efficient Acquisitions Processes (Workshop W-2)

*Saturday, July 14 — 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.*

An up-to-date review of the acquisitions process. Topics will include: different methods for ordering materials from a variety of publishers and vendors, fiscal management and budgeting, licensing of electronic resources, globalization and acquisition of foreign legal materials, and downsizing and deselecting/weeding of the print collections.

### **TS-SIS Programs**

Collection Analysis Made Easy: OCLC's WorldCat Collection Analysis Service (Program A2) Cosponsored with OBS-SIS

*Sunday, July 15, 2007 — 1:30 a.m.-2:45 p.m.*

This program gives an overview of OCLC's WorldCat Collection Analysis subscription service, which enables libraries to analyze the age and subject content of their collections, and to compare their collections with one or more peer institutions' collections in chosen subject areas. A group of libraries can also use this service for cooperative evaluation of its collections to identify unique and overlapping resources. The panel will share their experiences in implementing and using this service.

Bringing the Library to the User: the Practice (Program A4) Cosponsored with OBS-SIS.

*Sunday, July 15, 2007 — 1:30 a.m.-2:45 p.m.*

Traditional library online catalogs are being marginalized in an increasingly complex information landscape. Better methods are needed for mining the wealth of information in library systems and presenting it clearly and concisely. Several libraries are not only thinking about such next-generation library systems, but are actually developing them, using commercial as well as open-source solutions. Three speakers will share their cutting-edge solutions to evolving the online catalog into a more effective resource discovery tool.

Bringing the Library to the User: the Theory (Program B3) Cosponsored with OBS-SIS

*Sunday, July 15, 2007 — 3:00-4:00 p.m.*

Today's library systems are at a crossroads—are they on the brink of transformational change or destined to be replaced by Google? OCLC is leading the way, by experimenting with innovative approaches to extending the reach of library catalogs and increasing the visibility of library collections on the open Web. James Michalko, Vice President of RLG Programs Development for OCLC, will share with the audience his vision of the future of information search and discovery, incorporating key “Web 2.0” strategies.

Next Katrina: Are you ready? (TS-SIS Program)

*Sunday, July 15, 2007 — 4:15-5:15 p.m.*

Hurricane Katrina wreaked havoc throughout New Orleans and the Gulf Coast in August 2005. Area librarians will discuss their experiences before, during, and after the catastrophe. Speakers will provide real-life recommendations for how to improve our own disaster preparedness. Vivid, dramatic photographs of damage will complement the presentations.

Blogging and Beyond: New Communication Streams for Technical Services Librarians (TS-SIS Program)

*Sunday, July 15, 2007 — 4:15-5:15 p.m.*

To keep technical services law librarians apprised of the latest communication techniques, technologies such as blogs, RSS feeds and other communication streams beyond websites and e-mail will be explored. Librarians will learn how to apply these technologies to monitor publisher and vendor developments, follow journal publication schedules, network with colleagues, and manage discussion list email overload, and other related topics.

Hot Topic Program (TS-SIS): Does Cataloging Have a Future? An Update from the Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control (TS-SIS Program)

*Monday, July 16, 2007 — 10:30-11:30 a.m.*

Advances in search-engine technology, the popularity of the Internet and the influx of electronic information resources have greatly changed the way libraries deliver information. To address these changes, LC convened a Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control (LCWGFBC), which is holding public meetings around the country and is expected to complete its review by November 2007. Richard Amelung, AALL's representative, will discuss its ongoing activities.

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There will be time for questions and answers.

What to Count, What to Report: the Revised ABA Annual Questionnaire (Program F7)

*Monday, July 16, 2007 — 2:00-3:15 p.m.*

The ABA's Annual Questionnaire has undergone a series of revisions during the past 10 years, including significant changes designed to enhance the ability of academic law libraries to report data that will better represent library collections and information resources. A panel will discuss the latest revisions and review the changes.

Indigenous Government and Law in the Americas. Library of Congress Online Classification: A Gateway to Web Resources? (TS-SIS Program)

*Tuesday, July 17, 2007 — 9:00-10:30 a.m.*

A growing need to provide access to legal records of indigenous governments in the Americas has challenged libraries. How to broaden and enhance access to these materials will be discussed by librarians expert in cataloging, collection building and digital projects. LC's new online Classification schedule for the Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas (KIA-KIX) was explored for the various ways in which this tool can be used in capturing and presenting digital copy of these hard-to-come-by sources and other web resources, institutional or tribal.

Future of Cataloging (Program H5)

*Tuesday, July 17, 2007 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.*

Michael Gorman, internationally renowned author of the *Anglo American Cataloguing Code*, 2nd ed., and many other publications on library education and cataloging, will offer his insightful views on the future of bibliographic control in a 21st century American context. The audience will have an opportunity for debate during an open question-and-answer period.

Resource Description and Access (Cataloging Roundtable and TS-SIS Program)

*Tuesday, July 17, 2007 — 12:00-1:30 p.m.*

As the publication of the new cataloging code RDA approaches, law catalogers face challenges learning and applying it. Kathy Winzer, AALL's representative to CC:DA, will provide an update on the latest progress, followed by a panel discussion led by the Cataloging & Classification Committee's Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group. Michael Gorman will also be present for questions and follow-up to his earlier presentation.

Tips and Tricks for Successful Vendor Negotiations (Acquisitions Roundtable and TS-SIS Program)

*Tuesday, July 17, 2007 — 12:00-1:30 p.m.*

Getting the material that the law library needs involves knowing what to ask for and how to ask for it. To what extent does referencing the AALL *Fair Practices Guidelines* facilitate discussions with vendors? What can vendors do to help a library transition part of its collection to other formats? This half-hour program will explore ways to foster better communication with vendors.

Casting a Wider Net: the Challenges and Rewards of Making Your Online Catalog a Useful Tool Beyond The Law Library (TS-SIS Program)

*Tuesday, July 17, 2007 — 2:45-3:15 p.m.*

The Suffolk University Law School's Moakley Law Library expanded their OPAC beyond the law library setting by incorporating the holdings of the University's Career Development Office resources into its OPAC—the mechanics of how this was done will be demonstrated.

### **Education Committee**

Two years ago the Board made a change in the TS-SIS *Handbook*. No longer was the TS-SIS Education Committee chair to be outside the Board, but instead, as the incoming vice chair, assumed office in July, he/she was to assume responsibility for program planning for the next year's annual meeting. Unfortunately the timing of the annual meeting program preparations, and the tight deadlines in August and September actually resulted in the newly installed TS-SIS chair (not the vice chair as had been envisioned) simultaneously serving as the Education Committee chair. With more open scheduling and increased opportunities for SIS sponsored programming and meetings, the time needed to manage the Section's business and to complete the program planning for the following year created too great a demand on the TS-SIS chair.

Consequently, after trying this new model for two years, the Board has now decided to return to the pattern we had previously used. While Alan Keely, the incoming TS-SIS chair, will continue to serve as the Education Committee chair for our 2008 Portland programs, beginning next year Linda Tesar, our incoming vice chair/chair-elect, will serve as a liaison from the

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Education Committee to the Board, but will not have to function as the Education Committee chair. Karen Douglas, Alan Keely and I will have been the only TS-SIS Chairs who had to shoulder both jobs. Linda should be very happy to know that this heavy undertaking will be carried by someone outside the Board when she is chair!

### **Preservation Committee**

First, I want to heartily thank Patricia K. Turpening, who retired last year from the University of Cincinnati Law Library, for her many years of leadership in preservation. She is stepping down after serving as chair of the Preservation Committee for a total of thirteen years between 1983 and 2007! I also want to thank Pat for her assistance in redrafting the TS-SIS bylaws to enlarge the scope of the Preservation Committee to include digital materials. These proposed bylaw amendments will be distributed electronically prior to our Annual Meeting, when we will vote on those changes. Janice Anderson, outgoing member-at-large, has been appointed as the new chair of the Preservation Standing Committee.

### **Grants and Awards**

Ellen McGrath, chair of the Awards Committee, has announced the recipients of this year's TS-SIS awards to attend the AALL 2007 annual meeting. Congratulations to Karen Wahl, Tina Miller, and Ed Hart, and particularly to Sean Chen, our first Marla Schwartz grant recipient! More information on the Marla Schwartz grant is at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/schwartz/>. To award this new grant, the Committee, and especially Ellen, as chair, had the additional responsibility of writing new procedures and refining the existing language in the application documentation and the *Handbook*. Thank you to Ellen for her many contributions to this effort.

### **Our TS-SIS VIP**

I am very pleased to announce that for the second time in three years that the TS-SIS Board has selected a new technical services law librarian to be our SIS VIP! Two years ago, Karen Douglas, then incoming TS-SIS Chair, had the brilliant idea of making a new librarian our VIP. Following Karen Douglas's model, the Board selected one of the grant recipients for the honor this year—Karen Wahl of Fordham University Law Library. AALL will pay her registration fees, and our TS-SIS grant will help cover her other expenses. Karen will have many opportunities to meet with technical services librarians throughout the conference and will write about her experience for *TSLL*. When you see her (sporting a very prominent VIP ribbon!), please stop and take a moment to welcome her to our Section.

### **Saying Good bye to Reggie**

Many of us were sorry to see Reggie Wallen, Assistant Director for Technical Services at Robert Crown Law Library, Stanford Law School, leave law librarianship after 35 years. In April she began a new position as Interim Head of Access Services in the Stanford university library. Over the years Reggie has made many TS-SIS contributions, serving as: the AALL representative to CC: DA, the secretary/treasurer and member-at-large on two different TS-SIS boards, on the faculty of two AALL cataloging institutes, and as a frequent speaker at AALL programs. Reggie was also a coeditor of *Technical Services Law Librarian*, and most recently she has been an active participant in the newly formed Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group, which is assisting Kathy Winzer, the CC: DA liaison, with our RDA comments. In 2001 Reggie received the prestigious Renee D. Chapman Award for her contributions to technical services law librarianship. Reggie, congratulations on this new challenge, and thank you so much for all you have done for us—we will miss you!

### **Election Results and the New 2007/08 Board**

Congratulations to the winners of the 2007 election! I also want to offer a big thank you to everyone who agreed to run for office this spring. Linda Tesar, Vanderbilt Law Library, is our incoming vice chair/chair-elect, and Carmen Brigandi, California Western School of Law Library, will replace outgoing member-at-large-Janice Snyder Anderson. Janice will not be leaving the Board, however, as she will become the chair of the Preservation Standing Committee, replacing outgoing chair Patricia K. Turpening. Carol Avery Nicholson, who has completed her second year as the chair of the Serials Standing Committee has graciously acquiesced to Alan Keely's plea and will carry on in her second two-year term. Ajaye Bloomstone and Jean Pajerek will serve their second years as chairs of the Acquisitions and the Cataloging and Classification standing committees respectively. Sima Mirkin remains as our secretary/treasurer, as does Marie Whited, as our senior member-at-large. Alan Keely will begin his term as TS-SIS chair at the end of the annual meeting in New Orleans; Karen Douglas will go off the Board as the immediate past chair, a role I will then assume. We are fortunate to have such a wealth of experience on the board, as well as a great crew of new members.

### **Thank you**

As a long time member of TS-SIS, I had an inkling of the work that the chair performed, but what I didn't fully realize was the effort that *so* many other TS-SIS members contribute to our Section. In particular, I want to acknowledge the vital role that

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Alan Keely has played. He has been an extremely helpful and supportive vice chair; the Board could not have accomplished our annual program planning and other tasks without his assistance. I have also recognized other individual members in past columns, but now is the time to thank *all* of you for your contributions. It has been a great privilege and honor to be your chair; truly one of the best professional experiences I have ever enjoyed. I hope to see you all in New Orleans!

*Rhonda K. Lawrence*  
*Head of Cataloging*  
*Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library UCLA School of Law*

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## Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

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### *From the Chair*

Where, oh where, has the year gone? How is it possible that my year as chair of OBS draws to a close? There are so many people that I would like to thank. I could list all of their names, but there really is not room to include everyone in this column. For now, let me just say that the board members, the committee chairs, the committee members, and the various representatives have all been a joy to work with. OBS is made up of a great group of dedicated people who know how to have some fun while they are getting things done. Thank you to each and every one.

#### **New Officers**

Kathy Faust, our secretary, handled our first electronic election without a hitch. We are glad to announce the winners: Michael Maben (Indiana University Bloomington) is our new vice chair/chair-elect; Mary Strouse (Catholic University) is our new secretary, and Susan Karpuk (Yale University) is our new member-at-large. They are already participating in the OBS Board discussion list, adding their thoughts into the mix. We are so grateful to them, and to the others who agreed to be on the slate.

#### **OBS in New Orleans**

We will continue a number of traditions at this year's Annual Meeting: the "Alphabet Soup" joint SIS reception on Saturday night (sponsored again by Innovative Interfaces, Inc.); our table in the exhibit hall where you can trade in your leisure reading and get a copy of the brand-new OBS brochure; and our business meeting on Monday afternoon. OBS is pleased to be sponsoring or cosponsoring four formal programs during the New Orleans meeting. In this column, I would like to focus your attention on the informal programs and roundtables that we will offer. All of these sessions are open to everyone with an interest. Feel free to bring along colleagues who are not OBS members—maybe they will discover that they should join!

#### **New—Heads of Systems Roundtable**

Richard Jost (University of Washington) not only came up with the idea for a Heads of Systems Roundtable, but he agreed to coordinate its first meeting. It meets in New Orleans early Tuesday morning at 7:45 a.m. Unfortunately, OBS's finances cannot handle breakfast for everyone, so please bring your coffee and yogurt with you. Who is it designed for? Richard describes the session this way:

*To many, the management of library systems is not viewed as a separate job position with challenges that can cut across traditional departmental lines and staff job descriptions. Often, library system duties are added to an existing position as needed without the benefit of additional training to handle these complex responsibilities. However, as electronic resources proliferate and the costs of library automation increase, the importance of experienced system managers is critical for the 21<sup>st</sup> century library. Based on the popular Heads of Technical Services Roundtable every year at AALL, The Heads of Systems Roundtable is geared to all AALL members who have a large component of library systems duties in their job descriptions. Join your colleagues for discussions on the ways to better integrate this position within the library organizational structure and to manage this important resource to improve services for patrons and staff.*

#### **OCLC/RLIN Program and Roundtable**

No doubt, the most stressful thing happening for some librarians this year is the merger of RLIN with OCLC. Those of us who have relied on RLIN for years are faced with having to deal with a totally new, unknown system. Those of us who are longtime OCLC users know that there are changes to come, but do not know just what they will entail. Join us to find out

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what will remain the same and what will be different at the OCLC/RLIN Update program and roundtable on Monday at 10:30 a.m. Coordinated by OCLC/RLIN cochairs Ming Lu (Los Angeles County Law Library) and Pam Deemer (Emory University), the program will feature Glenn Patton from OCLC as speaker. We learned a great deal from him last year and appreciated his calm presence. Stick around in the same room for the OCLC/RLIN Roundtable that immediately follows the Update. Glenn will be there too, ready to answer all of the questions that you have.

### **Vendor Showcase on Federated Searching**

Last year's Vendor Showcase on electronic resource management was a success. So we have a new topic for this year: Federated Searching. You do not have to be a systems librarian to be interested in the options available since most of us would like to offer our patrons an effective way to search all of our resources with just one search. There will be four presentations on Sunday afternoon: MetaLib from ExLibris at 4:15 p.m., Research Pro from Innovative Interfaces at 4:45 p.m., 360Search from Serials Solutions at 5:30 p.m., and LibraryFind, an open source solution created by Oregon State University Libraries at 6:00 p.m. Please join us for the four presentations on Sunday afternoon and for the Local Systems Roundtable on Federated Searching on Monday afternoon. The roundtable will include an informal discussion by librarians who have some experience with federated searching. All of this is coordinated by Mary Jane Kelsey (Yale University), who is chair of our Local Systems Committee.

### **User Group Roundtables**

Because AALL is willing to schedule a number of rooms for each SIS, OBS was able to offer the systems users groups a roundtable slot during AALL. Three user groups will take advantage of this—each has a roundtable scheduled for 9:00 a.m. Tuesday morning. To find out more about each session, please contact the coordinators: Mila Rush (University of Minnesota) for ALEPH, Katrina Piechnik (Jenkins Law Library) for Innovative, and Elaine Bradshaw (University of Oklahoma) for SIRSI. If there are other groups that would like to meet next year, let me know and I will pass it along.

### **Volunteering**

In the last issue of TSLL, Rhonda Lawrence, TS chair, devoted much of her column to talking about the importance of volunteering. If you did not read it, I wish you would. Without volunteers, there would be no OBS. Each of you has talents that you can offer to the group. While it is true that many of the same names appear over and over as committee members and chair, it is not true that we want it to be that way. OBS is very interested in as wide a variety of volunteers as possible: all ages, from all sizes of libraries, all parts of the country, all parts of the library. Those of us who have been volunteers over the years would not trade the experience for anything. While it is great to get the experience and to have things to add to your resume, the best thing about volunteering is getting to know people and making friends from all over the country. You can join in the fun!

Andrea Rabbia (Syracuse University), our vice chair, is busy putting together the committees for next year. If you failed to fill out that part of this year's survey, contact Andrea and let her know that you are interested. If she contacts you asking that you chair a committee, please say yes. It takes lots of volunteers to make things happen.

### **OBS Plans for Portland 2008**

One way you can volunteer is by offering ideas to our Education Committee. You can suggest a topic, offer to speak, or tell them about a great speaker you have heard elsewhere. The committee members are already hard at work on programming for next year's annual meeting. If you have ideas or suggestions, please contact individual members or seek them out during the meeting in New Orleans. They are Kevin Butterfield (College of William and Mary), Janet Ann Hedin (Michigan State University), Richard Jost, Ellen McGrath (SUNY Buffalo), Sharon Nelson (Northern Illinois University), Andrea Rabbia, Chair, Caitlin Robinson (University of Iowa), and Sally Wambold (University of Richmond). You are welcome to join them at their meeting on Tuesday at 2:30. The more people who are involved in this process, the better our program offerings will become.

*Susan D. Goldner  
University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Bowen School of Law  
UALR/Pulaski County Law Library*

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The following columns are vacant, and I'm working on getting them filled. This process takes time: time to find suitable candidates; time to try to convince them that we all need their valuable expertise; and time to also convince them that they do, indeed, have time somewhere in their professional life to author a regular column.

*Acquisitions:* Kevin Butterfield has volunteered to migrate back to doing the Internet Column beginning with the December 2007 issue. This leaves the Acquisitions Column columnistless.

*Classification:* Marie Whited has volunteered to temporarily fill in for Beth Holmes. Marie wants this to be as temporary as possible and has given me a plan to make this happen.

*Description and Entry:* George Prager simply has too many other things on his plate to continue as this columnist.

*Research and Publications:* Chris Long says he's been columnist "long enough," and so we need a new energetic colleague to take the reins of this column. Though not one of the more popular columns, according to the TS and OBS surveys, it nonetheless fills an important role for those among us who desire to do research and publication in our field of expertise.

*MARC Remarks:* George Prager suggested that a column each issue may be a bit much, and said he would contribute to the column as pertinent MARC and MARBI information surfaces in his various committee work and readings. Therefore, the column will not be regular.

*Private Law Libraries:* Donna Rosinski-Kauz would like to have a co-columnist to help infuse the column with new ideas and to be able to share the responsibilities of having to think about producing a column every three months. Trust me, it's incredible how quickly the next issue's deadlines pop up in your email.

*All the columns:* Please, dear reader, if you have any ideas or comments for any of the columnists, contact them via the TSLL website. Sometimes, they feel as if they are writing in a vacuum, and want to hear from you.

Brian Striman  
University of Nebraska Schmid Law Library



**Announcing the Annual  
"Alphabet Soup Reception" in New Orleans**

Nothing goes better with good librarians than a great reception. Innovative Interfaces, Inc. presents the annual Alphabet Soup Reception. Stop in for a hot, steaming bowl of *TS* and *OBS*. Add an order of *RIPS* at no extra charge and wash it all down with a refreshing cup of *CS-SIS*. Nicknamed the "Alphabet Soup Reception" because of the many letters from the four AALL SISs that sponsor the event, this one-time-only offer is scheduled for Saturday, July 14, from 7:00-8:30 p.m. at the Hilton New Orleans Riverside.

How much do you think this offer is worth? Don't answer yet because there's more. Spend a relaxing evening *cataloging* old friends, *referencing* new ones and just *acquiring* conversation with others. There will be good food and a great selection of beverages, including a cash bar.

NOW how much would you pay? It's a \$20 value but we won't ask for that. Not \$10, or even \$5. Yes— Due to our generous partners at Innovative Interfaces, Inc., this offer is **FREE, FREE, FREE** to librarians.

Hurry, this is a limited time offer. See you there! (Offer void where prohibited.)

## Thinking About the Licensing Process

*Kevin Butterfield  
The Wolf Law Library,  
College of William & Mary*

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They can be short and sweet, or they can rival Tolstoy in length. In either case, reviewing, tweaking and negotiating licenses have become a regular part of our acquisitions routine. I have attended a number of workshops lately dealing with licensing issues. I have compiled a list of things to think about that I derived from those presentations and culled from books, articles, and random conversations. Here are a few ideas.

It is important to get organized prior to receiving the license. This can be done on an ad hoc basis each time a license is received, but it is more efficient to map out your goals well ahead of receiving documents from the vendor. Any in-house issues relating to licenses, their content and signatures should be well defined prior to having the document in hand. Does your institution require specific language in the license? Does it require that the license be governed by the laws of your state or country as opposed to those of the vendor's state or country of origin? Are there caps on any interest charges, fees, etc. that the vendor would charge? Does your institution allow for automatic renewal or must a new license be signed each term? Are there additional contractor addenda that the vendor must sign?

These and any number of other details can be worked through in a meeting with your institution's procurement officer or counsel who deals regularly with vendors. Once you have all of this data, consider constructing a model license. Lay out the language your institution requires in such contracts regarding cancellation, duration of contract, etc. Add to that preferred methods of access, authentication methods used, and eligible users. Then consider other issues that your organization feels strongly about. Some topics to consider are:

### **Coverage**

Are differences between print and online versions of products spelled out clearly? If works appear in multiple editions, do the online versions represent all editions available in print, including all current updates and supplements? Are older editions archived? Consider including in your license an itemized schedule of titles including coverage and format. Also think about what Richard Boss, writing for PLA, describes as "coverage creep." He suggests that if it is not possible to limit the product being licensed to what was initially negotiated, there should be a cap on the price increases that may be associated with broadened coverage. At minimum, there should be a formula that limits the price increase to the same percentage as that which the expanded coverage represents.

### **Statistics**

It is important to determine whether you are getting value for your money. This can be determined by using a cost per use ratio (purchase price divided by the number of users). The difficulty, however, may lie in getting usable statistical reports from your vendor. Investigate how and where your vendor collects usage statistics and include in your license agreement the manner in which these are to be delivered to you.

### **Archives**

Do you get to keep what you are paying for, or are you only purchasing access? Is an archive of the data something that is important to you? If not, so be it. However, if you are replacing hard copies of journals or treatises with online access and discarding your print, maintaining that archive becomes very important. Consider how you would like such an archive delivered to you, and if you would have the technical means within your organization to store and access the information in the future.

### **Final Thoughts**

Negotiating licenses is made more difficult today because database vendors have more experience working with online products. Vendors were rather frantic in the late 90's when it came to licenses and pricing models. Now, they know their costs and their market. It is vitally important that we know our costs and our market as well. Given the number of libraries already under contract, and the lack of overall competition in the legal information industry, few new accounts are attractive enough to make many concessions. The more we, as librarians and consumers, understand the nature of the legal information marketplace, the better consumers we become. We can then create opportunities to play a stronger role in determining the future of the legal information marketplace.

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This does require that we change our goals a bit. We need to stop thinking of the signed license as the final destination. It is now one step in an ongoing process. Danny Ertel, writing for the *Harvard Business Review*, puts it this way: A signed contract represents a commitment to work together to create value. When that's the case, the manner on which the parties "get to yes" matters a great deal. It behooves vendor and librarian alike to consider licensing negotiations as waystops along a much longer road. The value created as we travel along this road is directly proportional to the ease with which vendor and library are able to work together.

## Resources

Boss, Richard W.

*TechNotes: Negotiating Contracts with Database Vendors*

<http://www.pla.org/ala/pla/plapubs/technotes/negotiatingdatabases.cfm>

Ertel, Danny

*Getting Past Yes: Negotiating as if Implementation Mattered*

[http://harvardbusinessonline.hbsp.harvard.edu/hbsp/hbr/articles/article.jsp?articleID=R0411C&ml\\_action=get-article&print=true](http://harvardbusinessonline.hbsp.harvard.edu/hbsp/hbr/articles/article.jsp?articleID=R0411C&ml_action=get-article&print=true)

Phillips, Kara

*Deal or No Deal—Licensing and Acquiring Digital Resources: License Negotiations Reprise*

<http://www.llrx.com/columns/deal3.htm>

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AALL and CRIV (Committee on Relations with Information Vendors) have been putting together several webinar-based continuing education opportunities. I have appended the announcement for CRIV's Licensing 101 webinar immediately below, in italics. I hope that many of you will sign up for the program this June and encourage the Committee and AALL to continue to provide these opportunities in the future. [As of June 4<sup>th</sup> this is not yet available on the CRIV website please keep checking at <http://www.aallnet.org/committee/criv> — editor]

*We invite you to attend the webinar "Licensing 101 for Law Libraries" hosted by /CRIV (the Committee on Relations with Information Vendors) of the American Association of Law Libraries. See below for details.*

*Event Date and Time:*

*Eastern: 6/22/2007 12:00:00 PM*

*Central: 6/22/2007 11:00:00 AM*

*Mountain: 6/22/2007 10:00:00 AM*

*Pacific: 6/22/2007 09:00:00 AM*

*Today's law librarian is often involved in licensing negotiations with information providers in order to acquire access to electronic information for their users. This can be a daunting responsibility for librarians without any experience or training in this area. Licensing 101 for Law Librarians will introduce participants to the process of licensing and the components of a license agreement. Participants will also discover a collection of tools and resources available to aid in the process, including the AALL Licensing Principles for Electronic Resources and the Guide to Fair Business Practices.*

*This is a program for library staff who work with licensing negotiations. CRIV hopes to offer an advanced webinar on licensing in 2007-2008.*

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## **New Orleans Annual Meeting Spotlight on Acquisitions Committee and Acquisitions Roundtable Events**

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Prepare to attend the Acquisitions Committee and the Acquisitions Roundtable meetings to be held this summer during AALL in New Orleans! Please see the information below regarding our meetings, as some times and formats have changed from previous conferences.

### **Acquisitions Committee**

The Acquisitions Committee meeting is scheduled for Monday, 16 July, from 7:30 until 8:30 am. As in the past, we will discuss items of concern to those involved with acquisitions processes in their libraries, as well as reviewing the status of

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projects of the committee. A tentative summary agenda includes:

- Review of the legal vendors database, and a possible cooperative effort with *ACQWEB/ACQNET* to add to and maintain the information in it.
- Review of the collection development policies database, and a possible cooperative effort with ALL-SIS to merge our two efforts into one.
- Discuss possible programs for AALL 2008 in Portland (deadline for submission to the TS-SIS Education Committee is 3 August 2007.)
- Discuss the results from the Acquisitions Workshop presented on Saturday, 14 July 2007. I have arranged for a continental breakfast to be served in our meeting room (check your final AALL program for the location) and would like to ask that you be thinking of items to be included in the agenda, which will be electronically distributed prior to the Annual Meeting.

### **Acquisitions Roundtable**

This summer, due to the shortened Annual Meeting, our Roundtable will be held on Tuesday, 17 July, from 12 noon until 1:30 pm. We will be doing things a bit differently this year – from 12 noon until 12:30 pm, we will have a short program presented by Anne Robbins (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Emerita Cuesta (University of Miami) titled “Tips and Tricks for Successful Vendor Negotiation,” after which we will open the floor for discussion on acquisition-related topics as is the tradition of our group. Since our meeting is scheduled during lunchtime, feel free to bring your lunch with you to the presentation and Roundtable discussion immediately following the presentation. If you know someone who may be interested in the presentation but would not normally be attending the Roundtable, by all means pass this information on to him or her.

### **2008 AALL Programs**

This is the time to start thinking about acquisitions-related programs for 2008—bring your ideas to the Acquisitions Committee meeting on Monday morning during the conference! The theme of next year’s conference is “Energize, explore, evolve.”

I look forward to seeing all of you in New Orleans this July.

*Ajaye Bloomstone*  
*Acquisitions Standing Committee Chair*  
*LSU Law Center Library*

## **Program Announcement**

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“Indigenous Government and Law in the Americas. Library of Congress Online Classification: A Gateway to Web Resources?”

Tuesday, July 17, 2007, 9:00-10:30 a.m.

Jolande E. Goldberg, Program Coordinator and Speaker, Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist/Law Classification, Library of Congress

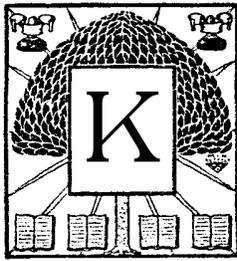
Monica Martens, Moderator

A growing need to provide access to legal records of indigenous governments in the Americas has been a challenge for libraries. How to broaden and enhance access to these materials will be discussed by librarians having expertise in cataloging, collection building and digital projects. LC’s new online classification schedule for the Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas (KIA-KIX) was explored for the various ways in which this tool can be used in capturing and presenting digital copy of these hard-to-come-by sources and other web resources, institutional or tribal.

Richard Amelung, Speaker

David Selden, Speaker

Cheryl Cook, Speaker



# CLASSIFICATION

*Marie Whited\**  
*Law Library of Congress*

I have been thinking about the form division tables for United States, United Kingdom and Canadian law classification schedules for years. I have always wished they could be simpler to use. However, I have such faith in the writers of the schedules that I was loath to change what they had done. They knew what they were doing.

The form tables were designed to permit the subarrangement of topics by uniform method of special categories and to assure that the same type of materials appears in the same relative sequence throughout the collection. The form tables were designed for specific types of collections and were based on what was in the collection of the Law Library of Congress at the time the schedules were written. They followed the arrangement of the general law materials listed at the beginning of the schedules. The tables really did mirror the reading rooms of American law libraries of the 1960's and were based on legal research principles. They attempted to arrange materials in a manner that was helpful to law library users. The form tables separated primary legal materials (text of laws and regulations and court decisions) from secondary legal materials. Texts of laws and texts of court decisions with their finding aids were given numbers near the beginning of the tables.

United States had the most form tables of the three common law schedules. The United States form divisions range from a twenty number table to a table for cutter numbers. The twenty-number form table is to be used for topics with large collections of materials, such as taxation, criminal law, etc. The ten-number form table is for large collections but not as large as a collection like taxation. Table *KF3* is used for subjects that are mainly common law topics and have large amounts of monographic materials. Table *KF4* is for those subjects that are considered to be governed by statutes or by regulations. There is a two-number table for those subjects that deserve two numbers. Most subjects use the one-number table, *KF6*. There is a table for cutter numbers and a table for subjects with mostly collections of monographs which are arranged by categories of materials in decreasing scholarly importance. There are also a couple of tables just for state law. United Kingdom and Canada have fewer form divisions than the United States although the arrangement of the form tables is very similar.

United States classification schedule has been in use since 1967; United Kingdom since around 1972; Canada since around 1975. These are old schedules as far as law classification goes. Why should we change the form divisions now? We have always said that they are hard to use. Why haven't we become experts in them by now? Law catalogers come and go. Many of us learn by doing and by example. Law libraries do not always have the luxury of passing on knowledge from one cataloger to another. How many newer law catalogers know that there is actually a book about using *KF*. How many new law catalogers are required to take courses in legal research?

For the past ten years I have been involved in classification projects that utilize Library of Congress classification numbers, i.e. copy classification, assigned by other libraries and in classification projects using lawyers and catalogers not familiar with the K schedules. We do not always assign the right form division number. We are having a bad day. We forget. We do not know the difference between a law and a regulation. There are often forms that are open to interpretation and we use catalogers' judgment. We do not realize how to construct a form number. We use the date device from the foreign law schedules in the common law schedules which do not use the device. We put collections of texts of laws in the general periodical number and not in the number for serials under collections of laws. Are most of the problems the results of poor or no training, or are the forms actually too complicated?

In the late 1990's, the civil law form division tables were simplified. Maybe it is time to simplify the common law tables. After all, the form table is the third element of a class number and not as important as the country designation and the appropriate subject number. The Law Library of Congress decided to get involved since we were concerned about the integrity of our oldest classified K collections. We wanted to find a way to simplify the forms without losing the separation between primary and secondary materials. The separation of primary and secondary material is particularly important to us in the Law Library of Congress because of our mission as the library of the makers of the laws. We did not want to change the meaning of a particular form. We did not want to simplify if the reference staff was satisfied with the current arrangement and wanted to keep it.

I printed out *KF3775*, environmental law, expanded to its full table and gave the printout to 3 reference librarians to study. I met with each separately after they had had time to study the printout. The reference librarians know something about

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classification and its value. I compiled their suggestions into a modified and simpler expanded KF3775 and emailed it to two law catalogers and a law library director. There was almost complete agreement on what was not necessary in the KF3775 form table. It really could be shortened and made easier without harming the separation of primary and secondary materials.

I developed a simpler *KFI* form table for consideration by the law library community of catalogers. In developing the new form table for twenty numbers, I tried to keep a number of points in mind. It would be good to show that a form previously existed and had been cancelled or referred to another form. That had been done in the early 1980's with the form number range for official reports. Successive cutter numbers should be done away with if possible. Seldom used forms should be referred to other categories of materials. "Under each" tables should be collapsed when possible. Insert a new form number rather than change the meaning of an old one if there is room. It was important to keep a separate number for each law. At the Law Library of Congress, we can receive three or four tax laws in one year that all class in KF6276.5-.599. Thus I wanted to eliminate the successive decimal while still finding a way to have a distinct class number for each of the four laws. The number of general works form numbers could be reduced somewhat.

The draft of the revised *KFI* was sent to the Cataloging and Classification Committee chair for study and comments. Their comments will be included in the proposal that is sent to the Cataloging and Support Office of the Library of Congress. The Law Team of the Social Sciences Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress will be given a chance to comment. CPSO and its editorial policy group are the bodies that will change the proposal into its proper format and either accept, reject or modify the proposal. After *KFI* is settled, I will do the rest of the common law schedule form tables following the pattern of *KFI*, but will only submit them to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office.

We all recognize that form of material is important to our classed collections-- but do we need so many of them?

[\*Marie Whited has volunteered to be interim columnist pending selection of a "permanent" columnist—editor.]

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### **Announcing TS-SIS Educational Grants for 2007 AALL Conference in New Orleans**

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Sean Chen is the recipient of the first TS-SIS Marla Schwartz Grant to support his attendance at "The Future Is Digital: Metadata Standards and Applications" workshop. Sean is Cataloging Assistant at the Duke Law School Library and also a student in the MLS program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Edward Hart is the recipient of a TS-SIS grant to attend the workshop "Delivering the Goods: Effective and Efficient Acquisitions Processes." Ed is Acquisitions and Serials Librarian at the University of Florida.

Tina Miller is the recipient of a TS-SIS grant to attend the conference. Tina is Technical Services Librarian at the John F. Kennedy University Law Library.

Karen Wahl is the recipient of a TS-SIS grant to attend the conference. Karen is Catalog Librarian at the Fordham University Law Library.

Congratulations to all the recipients of TS-SIS grants!

Information about the TS-SIS educational grants is available at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/>.

*Ellen McGrath*  
*Chair, TS Awards Committee*  
*Members: Kevin Butterfield*  
*Larry Dershem*  
*Leanne Hillery*  
*Marvin Lewis*



# PRESERVATION

*Sally Wambold*  
*University of Richmond Law Library*

## Preservation Briefs

Welcome to Jan Anderson, the new chair of the TS-SIS Preservation Committee. Jan is the Associate Law Librarian for Collection Services at Georgetown University Law Library. She is the webmaster of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) and has been very active in AALL, both in committees and in the SISs, including being a member of the Permanent Public Access to Legal Information Special Committee. Pat Turpening is succeeded by a very capable person, and supporters of preservation efforts have good reason to be encouraged.

So, please consider taking part in the preservation activities in New Orleans at the AALL Annual Meeting:

Preservation and Binding Roundtable	July 15, 2007	3:00-4:00 p.m.
Preservation Standing Committee Meeting	July 15, 2007	noon-1:15

A TS program to those of you interested in preservation and especially topical is

The Next Katrina—Are You Ready?	July 15, 2007	4:15-5:15 p.m.
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The Preservation Committee hopes to see you in New Orleans!!!

## Preservation Products Catalogs Redux

Would you like to preserve photos, CDs, clippings and more as the Library of Congress, the Getty Museum, the Smithsonian, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art do? Then, check out the Light Impressions catalog or the website [LightImpressionsDirect.com](http://LightImpressionsDirect.com). Light Impressions is located in Brea, CA. The Winter II 2007 catalog features products like the following:

- Archival Gold CD-R and DVD-R
- the new Inkjet Archival Gold CD-R and DVD-R with a printable surface
- hygrometers (digital and analog)
- sampler kits of Westminster Museum-quality 100% rag board
- UV shields for fluorescent tubes (which protect paper and also contain broken glass and escaping phosphor gas if a fluorescent tube shatters)
- Preservation quality scrapbook with acid-free paper lining and pages, with a capacity for 50 pages, and available in a kit which contains deacidification spray, a glue mounting stick, a flat storage box, and instructions (Caveat emptor: these are not inexpensive choices for preserving clippings.)
- Rockport leather albums and cloth-hinged pages—also high quality options for clippings
- And, as they always say, much, much more!

A return to the archival quality materials catalog from University Products in Holyoke, MA (mentioned in an earlier column) turns up a few more finds for preservation work (<http://www.universityproducts.com> and email [info@universityproducts.com](mailto:info@universityproducts.com))

- Humidity control product called Damp Protect which detects moisture before it causes any damage
- A water alarm which works like a smoke detector
- All-weather pens which write on wet paper and upside down in extreme temperatures!
- Waterproof notebooks
- A wide variety of vacuums, including a micro-tool adapter kit for use with most standard vacuums
- PaperSaver, a new deacidification spray with no fluorocarbons and available in sizes from 5 oz. to 1 gallon
- Bookkeeper Deacidification Spray, a more expensive product than PaperSaver
- pH testing pens
- And, of course, there's more!

(Please note there is no reward for mention of these products; the vendors don't know this column exists!)

Until next column, stay well preserved!

Taking a brief rest in this column from topics related to private law libraries, allow me to touch upon a topic which involves librarians who teach or who may need to give presentations, as so many of us do in addition to our other “normal” work responsibilities.

I recently taught a class session on conservation and preservation of materials and information for a graduate level cataloging class. Some issues struck me as being quite different from the last time I had taught a similar session. I left wondering if behavioral norms have changed drastically or if I had just encountered some people in the class who did not find the topics to be interesting. Or, the horror! Did I not present the information in an interesting and curiosity-inducing manner?

The first issue that I noticed was that people did not turn off their phones for class. Is it now acceptable for people to interrupt such an event with their personal calls? I am happy to write that none of the people answered their phones during class, but they had not thought to turn them off, or to set them to vibrate. I was very surprised by the implied level of informality that existed for the class if people thought it was acceptable for their phones to “ring.” I would, and do, turn off my phone for events such as classes, and I expect others to do so as well.

The second issue that I noticed was that my technical skills were no match for these students, and some of them lost interest immediately when I started wrestling with my PowerPoint presentation. I had spent a considerable amount of time developing the presentation, and had built in links to interesting websites that illustrated many of the issues and concerns that one must consider when learning about conservation and preservation of materials and information. Unfortunately my links did not work on the school’s computer, and I had to go back and forth between the PowerPoint presentation and an Internet browser window. I sensed that I lost some of the class’s attention (and probably their respect) when I could not use my tools efficiently. Such an experience was relatively new to me, as I usually can handle my tools, be they electronic or power! (Though my husband runs to help me when he sees me pick up a drill, as I have never mastered the art of punching holes into drywall. Electric gardening tools?—I’m your person!) I found the reaction to my electronic clumsiness to go beyond where I felt it should have gone. A couple of students began to chat at that point, and I was never able to inspire the level of dialogue I was expecting from the class. In previous sessions that I have taught on this topic, the interest and discussion were quite lively.

#### **Lessons I Have Learned**

I will now ask at the beginning of training sessions that people either turn off, or set their phones to vibrate. I suspect that our phones have become such a part of us that we tend not to think about turning them off. However, I believe strongly that there are times when they should be silenced, and I will not hesitate to ask. I also learned that if I appear to not have control of my teaching tools, some people will assume that I don’t know what I am talking about and they will tune out. I have the responsibility to make sure that what I am using to convey information works and is helpful, but I also have the responsibility to capture the students’ attention and help them to see that the mode of presenting the information is not the information itself, and to make sure that the class can discuss relevant issues with or without tools, especially electronic ones. The next time I teach such a class, I will dig some dusty tomes out of my personal collection and borrow some archival materials from a working library so that I can encourage the students to have a hands-on experience, instead of solely a virtual experience. Of course I will also take along my PowerPoint presentation, and hopefully will be able to command it to work properly!

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## A Further Look at ISBNs: The Future is Now

Sally Wambold  
University of Richmond Law School  
Library

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In *TSL*, vol. 32, no. 2/3 (December 2006/March 2007), pp. 28-30, the ISBN was discussed. If you would like to read the content of this previous article, it's at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tsll/32-0203/32-0203.pdf>. Since the topic was far from being exhausted, here are a few more pieces of information about the ISBN.

For those of you who know about the xISBN (web service), accept my apologies for duplication here and please skip to the next paragraph. This xISBN (web service) is a Beta product of OCLC WorldCat. It uses FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) and enables WorldCat Affiliates to input an ISBN and retrieve associated ISBNs. A core record will be called up and all manifestations of the work represented by the core record will be displayed (other formats and editions, for example). The first ISBN in the display will be the one with the most holdings attached in WorldCat; this could be extremely valuable for interlibrary loan. If this service sounds intriguing and useful, read further at the worldcat.org website: <http://www.worldcat.org/affiliate/webservice/xisbn/app.jsp>.

A link is available there for you to create a WorldCat Affiliate account if you do not already have one. Note that the service is free if the library makes no more than 500 requests per day.

Attendees at the Connexion User Group at ALA Midwinter, January 2007, may want to skip this paragraph. The Connexion User Group discussed the ISBN-13 and presented essentially what most catalogers had been hearing for some time. In other words, the ISBN-13 became operational on OCLC in November 2006. Records already in WorldCat were processed so that they now contain both 10- and 13-digit ISBNs. As of March 16, 2007, twelve million records had been processed to generate 13-digit ISBNs and eliminate the 024 field (with first indicator 3) where ISBNs had been temporarily stored. Now both the ISBN-13 and its corresponding ISBN-10 are stored in 020 fields in WorldCat records. A cataloger can enter either a 10- or 13-digit ISBN in a new record, and OCLC will automatically generate the other one.

What has been the buzz on the OCLC-CAT listserv? It has been a popular topic, no question about it! One of the hot topics involved exporting records. Apparently, records have to be replaced, updated, produced, or validated before the ISBN changes will be exported from the Connexion Client. Exporting alone from the Client will not transmit the ISBN changes. One cataloger reported that she routinely validated the records before exporting; this procedure worked well and efficiently for her library. An Official OCLC message to the listserv announced that ISBNs can all be searched using the ISBN index (bn:) effective January 14, 2007. Duplicate ISBNs were noticed in records and OCLC committed to eliminating this problem; a message from OCLC's Ellen Caplan on January 24, 2007 affirmed that the duplicate ISBN problem had been resolved. A variation of this problem is the appearance of multiple ISBNs in a bibliographic record that do not match the ISBNs on the book being cataloged. As of this writing, a search of the OCLC-CAT listserv archives did not bring up an official explanation for this phenomenon.

Here is a suggestion to get some first-hand information about ISBNs and Connexion as well. Are you attending the American Library Conference in Washington DC in June? If yes, please consider attending the Connexion User Group meeting on Sunday, June 24, 2007, 10:30 am-noon. Chris Grabenstatter and David Whitehair will provide an update on Connexion and other OCLC cataloging services. There will be plenty of time for discussion, so ready your questions and workflow tips to share with your colleagues. To register for this session and other OCLC-sponsored events, please see <http://www.oclc.org/info/ala>.

It might be time to lighten up as I finish this article. So, for a good Friday afternoon foray into ISBN-13 trivia, check out *ISBN-13 for Dummies*, a 21-page free and readable download available on the web at <http://www.bisg.org/isbn-13/for.dummies.html>. Although it is not brand new, some of the trivia will be quite interesting to newbies and old timers and maybe even those librarians in between these two groups.

May your experiences with ISBN-13 improve if they need to— and stay good, if they are now!



## SERIAL ISSUES

*Richard Paone*  
*The Dickinson School of Law, The Pennsylvania State University*

There is some interesting news from the North American Serials Interest Group's March 2007 issue of *NASIG Newsletter*. Reporting from NASIG's 26<sup>th</sup> annual Charleston (S.C.) Conference held in November 2006, Nancy Beals reports on the TRANSFER initiative. TRANSFER is a project that is creating standards to address the challenges of the movement of journals between publishers. Nancy Buckley ([nancy.buckley@oxon.blackwellpublishing.com](mailto:nancy.buckley@oxon.blackwellpublishing.com)) is the chair. TRANSFER, which was initiated earlier this year, is in the early stages of the project and there is a great deal of work still to be done. The aims, scopes and guidelines for transferring and receiving between publishers are available at the website. They have created a working group and an advisory board which includes many people from the industry such as librarians, publishers and agents. The movement of titles between publishers has created a lack of clarity, mainly in the area of print to electronic. Currently, it is not clear who is responsible for customer satisfaction. TRANSFER is creating a code of conduct or good practice guidelines so that movement causes minimal disruption. Communication, which is the largest issue, needs to be addressed so that this process can be easier. There are also legacy/archive, licensing and pricing issues.

Many problems and frustrations lie in the changing of publisher arrangements for society journals. Societies move to commercial publishers generally because of revenues, editorial policy and pricing, economies of scale, usage data, web presence, and for other reasons. They want to promote their societies, include more content, and take advantage of the commercial publisher's abilities with PR and innovation.

There are implications for publishers, intermediaries, and libraries when a journal moves to a different publisher. Publishers have to merge data with existing systems and be able to interpret it. There are platform, format and content changes, and issues with links and backfile ownership. For intermediaries, every title that moves to another publisher can create 10-15 subscription transactions in their systems. So far, there have been over 5000 title changes this year. It is easy to see how this can become a difficult situation. Timing is an important issue for librarians, who need to know well in advance for budgeting purposes. They need to retain appropriate access, to be able to collect usage data (preferable COUNTER compliant), and to experience no access problems. Transfers need to be timely and there needs to be an easily accessible source of data on transfers. TRANSFER is looking into the idea of a central repository to store journal transfer information. TRANSFER is currently in collaboration with the STM Association and the Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers, and is a project of the United Kingdom.

E-journals were a hot topic for the Acquisitions Committee of the Serials Section of ALCTS at the 2007 ALA Midwinter Meeting, January 19-24, in Seattle. The meeting of the Acquisitions Committee focused on three primary areas. First and foremost was an extended discussion of the proposed program for 2007 Annual, "Making E-Resource Infrastructure Work: Effective Metadata Exchange & Exposure." Program Chair Gary Ives informed committee members of progress in lining up speakers. This promises to be an exciting and challenging program, and much of the discussion focused on the sequence of presentation. It was agreed that the presenters should have ample opportunity to communicate with one another and coordinate their efforts owing to the technical nature of the issues addressed. Several presenters are onboard, and several others were discussed. Gary indicated all plans are moving forward apace.

The second topic discussed was the Serials Acquisitions Glossary. It was recognized upon release of the third edition in November 2005 that the Glossary was woefully out-of-date. The hope was that the acquisitions community would submit new entries, and thereby provide the wheels for updating the Glossary. At present no new entries have been submitted. The Committee agreed to mount a last effort to revive the Glossary. It will broadcast an appeal to an array of discussion lists in order to solicit support and input. It will also consult with the Serials Section Executive Committee in order to determine the future of the Glossary.

A new issue that arose was the possibility of the Serials Section Executive Committee sponsoring a preconference devoted to the acquisitions side of e-journals. The Education Committee is in the process of making a similar proposal. Education Committee chair Virginia Taffurelli thought it would behoove them to work together. A number of members volunteered to work with the Education Committee to form a planning committee for a 2008 preconference. In light of the possibility of co-sponsoring a preconference, the Committee decided to hold off discussions of a 2008 program proposal. The latter will be addressed as it becomes clearer how the 2007 program and 2008 preconference shake out.

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The Continuing Resources Cataloging Committee was also quite busy at ALA Midwinter 2007. The Saturday morning meeting of the CRCC consisted of two major items: 1) planning for the ALA Annual Conference CRCC Update Forum, and 2) discussion of the role of ALCTS in the future of bibliographic control. The recent controversy surrounding the implementation of the CONSER Standard Record and about the development of *RDA* has exposed a divide in the serials cataloging community between those who see a need to radically streamline and simplify processes and those who wish to retain current practice. The CRCC Update Forum scheduled for the ALA Annual Conference has a tentative title of “Continuing Resources Cataloging: Where in the World Are We Going?” and will be a panel discussion with three presenters, one representing traditional views of continuing resources cataloging, one representing recent initiatives to streamline and simplify continuing resources cataloging, and one from a non-library metadata community who can provide insight about how other metadata communities might handle continuing resources.

The group discussed the document “ALCTS and the Future of Bibliographic Control.” The group recommended that representation from the serials community (perhaps from NASIG, if not from the ALA serials community) might be a valuable addition to the Library of Congress Task Force on the Future of Bibliographic Control. The group also favorably viewed the recommendation in the report that ALCTS actively lobby LC for data to support their assertion that discontinuing series authority work would result in cost savings, and an accounting of how those savings have been reallocated. The final suggestion from the group was to have ALCTS formulate plans of action based on the report’s recommendations, and communicate frequently with members as actions are undertaken.

The Update Forum was attended by approximately 125 people. Reports from CONSER, ISSN/NSDP, and CC:DA activities were given by Les Hawkins and Kevin Randall, respectively, but the bulk of the forum was devoted to training on the CONSER standard record. Tina Shrader of the National Agricultural Library provided a general introduction and overview, and Steven Shadle of the University of Washington introduced the draft SCCTP training module developed for the CONSER Standard Record. Discussion after the presentations included questions about the handling of vernacular data and non-Gregorian dates under the CONSER Standard Record Guidelines.

This educational session is associated with the ALCTS Strategic Plan Objective 2.1 “Sponsor programs and open forums to encourage collaboration and discussion of practices and problems.”

Finally, in the April 6, 2007 issue of the CONSER Standard Record, the Policy Committee of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) has endorsed the recommendations of the final reports submitted by the Access Level Record for Serials Working Group, and the Working Group on Authentication Codes and Encoding Levels for Serials and Integrating Resources. Implementation of the CONSER standard record will begin as soon as feasible after the CONSER Operations Meetings May 3-4, 2007. This will provide CONSER members time to consider any input from the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC), adjust documentation if necessary, and do local training.

The goal is to provide in an effective and timely manner a record that consistently ensures identification of and access to a serial title. To that end, the Working Group defined the set of required elements needed in every CONSER standard record. All other elements are optional, but not precluded, and can be added as needed based on cataloger’s judgment.

The new CONSER documentation supports the CONSER standard record. The new and revised LCRIs support the policy decisions allowing different practices from those in AACR2 rules.

The final version of the CONSER documentation and the LCRIs will be available at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/conser.html> until they can be incorporated into Cataloger’s Desktop. The CONSER documentation will also be available through the CONSER home page at <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/>.

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## **New Roundtable Announcement**

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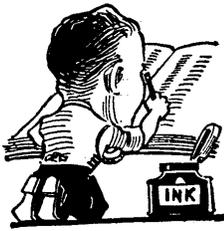
TS-SIS New Catalogers Roundtable

Saturday, July 14, 2007, 5:30-6:30 p.m.

Speaker: Melody Lembke, Director of Collection Management Services, Los Angeles County Law Library

Facilitator: Monica Kauppi, Diamond Law Library, Columbia Law School

Are you new to the ranks of valiant law catalogers? Please come join us for a talk by coauthor of the book *Cataloging Legal Literature*, Melody Lembke, to be followed by questions and discussion among a group of your peers. The New Catalogers Roundtable offers a forum to explore the intricacies of cataloging legal materials with others who are new to the field, with similar questions, concerns and ideas. Hope to see you there!



## SERIALS

Christina Tarr  
University of California, Berkeley

Margaret McDonald  
University of San Diego

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:

*Bulletin of legal developments*  
No. 1 (Jan. 21, 1966)-2006, issue no. 17 (13 Sept. 2006)  
(OCoLC) 1537759

**Changed to:**

*Bulletin of international legal developments*  
2006, issue no. 18 (29 Sept. 2006)-  
(OCoLC) 75492650

*California. Legislature. Assembly. Committee on Governmental Organization.*

*Summary of legislation*  
1999/2000-2001/2002  
(OCoLC) 45312571

**Changed to:**

*California. Legislature. Assembly. Committee on Governmental Organization. Legislative summary*  
2003/2004-  
(OCoLC) 58567824

*Delaware.*

*Delaware laws affecting business entities*  
Apr. 1999 ed.-spring 2005 ed.  
(OCoLC) 41499492

**Changed to:**

*Delaware. Delaware laws governing business entities*  
Fall 2005 ed.-  
(OCoLC) 62269737

*Great Britain. Board of Inland Revenue.*

*Report of the commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue*  
-146<sup>th</sup> (2004)  
(OCoLC) 1645882

**Merged with:**

*Great Britain. H.M. Customs and Excise. Report of the commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs and Excise for the year ended ...*  
(OCoLC) 36244220

**To form:**

*Great Britain. HM Revenue & Customs. Annual report ... and autumn performance report ...*  
2004/05-  
(OCoLC) 63179334

*International law forum (Hague, Netherlands)*

Vol. 1, no. 1 (Feb. 1999)-v. 7, no. 4 (Dec. 2005)  
(OCoLC) 41305629

**Merged with:**

*Non-state actors and international law*  
Vol. 1, no. 1 (2001)-v. 5, no. 3 (2005)  
(OCoLC) 49223566

**To form:**

*International community law review*  
Vol. 8, no. 1 (2006)-  
(OCoLC) 79873592

*Journal of clinical forensic medicine*  
Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1994)-v. 13, no.

6-8 (Aug.-Nov. 2006)  
(OCoLC) 32526433

**Changed to:**

*Journal of forensic and legal medicine (Print)*  
Vol. 14, no. 1 (Jan. 2007)-  
(OCoLC) 82368910

*Journal of the National Association of Administrative Law Judges*

Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1981)-v. 26, no. 1 (spring 2006)  
(OCoLC) 8261108

**Changed to:**

*Journal of the National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary*  
Vol. 26, no. 2 (fall 2006)-  
(OCoLC) 100247234

*Judicial/legislative watch report*

No. 1 (Aug. 14, 1981)-v. 28, no. 1 (Jan. 2007)  
(OCoLC) 7792610

**Changed to:**

*Watch report*  
Vol. 28, no. 2 (Feb. 2007)-  
(OCoLC) 85813821

*World arbitration & mediation report*

Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 1990)-v. 17, no. 12 (Dec. 2006)  
(OCoLC) 22212424

**Changed to:**

*World arbitration & mediation review*  
Vol. 1, issue 1 (2007)-  
(OCoLC) 73679446

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:

*European Patent Office.*

*Entscheidungen der Beschwerdekammern des Europäischen Patentamts = Decisions of the boards of appeal of the European Patent Office = Décisions des chambres de recours de l'Office européen des brevets*

**Ceased with:** Bd. 49 (2005)  
(OCoLC) 10538670

*Federal facilities environmental journal*

**Ceased with:** v. 17, no. 1 (spring 2006)  
(OCoLC) 20943851

*Federal reserve bulletin*

**Print version ceased with:** v. 91, no. 4 (autumn 2005)

(OCoLC) 1606526

Subsequently issued online only, see *Federal Reserve bulletin (Online)*

(OCoLC) 38966877

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/bulletin/default.htm>

*Federal rules of evidence case law commentary*

**Ceased with:** 2003/2004

(OCoLC) 31620366

*International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation.*

*Annual report*

**Ceased with:** 2003-2004

(OCoLC) 5462930

*Journal of Chinese and comparative law = Zhong guo fa yu bi jiao fa yan jiu*

**Ceased with:** v. 6, no. 2 (2003)

(OCoLC) 34882550

*Journal of international commercial law*

**Ceased with:** v. 2, no. 3 (2004)

(OCoLC) 50528280

*Journal of legal advocacy & practice*

**Ceased with:** v. 4 (2002)

(OCoLC) 42705442

*Labeo : rassegna di diritto romano*

**Ceased with:** anno 50, 1/3 (2004)

(OCoLC) 4173021

*Quinio : international journal on the history and conservation of the book*

**Ceased with:** no. 3 (2001)

(OCoLC) 43932989

*Vedomosti Federal'nogo Sobraniia Rossiskoi Federatsii*

**Ceased with:** 2003, no. 36

(OCoLC) 32096714

## Look out! The New Catalogers Roundtable is making moves!

We're thrilled to announce we now have an active discussion list and an official AALL Web presence.

To access us on the Web, go to the TS-SIS homepage and link under Latest Updates, **or** through the Cataloging & Classification site under Standing Committees, **or** directly at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/committees/cataloging/newcatalogers/>.

There you will find our current list of members, meeting information for AALL in New Orleans, a link to sign up to the discussion list, and information about CONELL.

Many thanks to Martin Wisneski, TS-SIS Web Administrator, who has helped established a presence for NCRT on the TS-SIS site!

*Monica Kauppi, Facilitator  
New Catalogers Roundtable*

## TS-SIS Serials Committee

TS-SIS Serials Committee meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 17<sup>th</sup> from 7:30 a.m. – 8:45 a.m. at the AALL Annual Meeting in New Orleans. Highlights of the agenda include the following:

### Announcements

- Annual Meeting Program F7: "What to Count, What to Report: the Revised ABA Annual Questionnaire"

### Reports

- Exchange of Duplicates Program
- Project Counter Subcommittee

### Old business

- ABA Questionnaire

### New Business

- 2008 Annual Meeting program proposals
- Open

Please plan to attend!

*Carol Avery Nicholson  
Chair, Serials Committee*

## South Asian Law

*Aaron Wolfe Kuperman*

What is so interesting about South Asia in general, or India in particular? Until recently, most Americans tended to think of India as one of those places about which mothers used to tell their children, “Finish your plate; people are starving in India.” (Now they are eating our lunch.) While few South Asians speak English as their “mother language,” almost all lawyers in the region use English professionally, and legal publishing is in English, especially in India, meaning that India has the largest Anglophonic legal system in the world. While India is officially “secular,” it is the only country in the world with a Hindu majority, and it also has the largest Muslim population of any non-Muslim country. Pakistan is almost as inclined to use English as India, and has the second largest Muslim population in the world. (Indonesia is first.) Both nations interact with traditional (customary, Hindu and/or Islamic) law quite unlike any others. Both Pakistan and India are federations, but with a different flavor of federalism than other English-speaking countries. Even if India and Pakistan weren’t of vital economic and political significance, they would be fascinating places for scholars of comparative law.

South Asian legalese appears to be based on the English used during the period of British rule, which may seem a bit archaic to us. (In fact, it may have seemed a bit archaic at the time). In addition, many legal terms and concepts from Hindu and Islamic law entered the local “legalese.” It is also important to remember that South Asian English is a living and evolving language, not merely a lingua franca (and some predict that by the end of the century it will be the largest dialect of English).

An initial problem is how to distinguish “Indians of North America” from the “real” Indians. If a work covers the expatriates from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, etc., as a group, we can use the heading **South Asians**. However, a heading is needed limited to NRI’s (non-resident Indians, meaning citizens of the Republic of India living elsewhere, of which there are many, and whose legal status generates substantial legal literature). LC’s solution is to use the heading **East Indians** (which sounds like it should refer to persons from the right-hand side of India or perhaps some mythical country called “East India”). There is probably no solution to the problem (other than going back in time and giving Columbus a lesson in geography, or convincing the American people to stop referring to the indigenous inhabitants of their country as “Indians”).

Dealing with South Asian legalese can be challenging. This is a region with “Criminal tribes” (UF heading to **Denotified tribes**, and “entry taxes” and “octroi” (and yes, LCSH has a heading for **Octroi**), of the Panchayati Raj (LCSH: **Panchayat**), of “Colonization law” (no, it has nothing to do with overseas possessions) and Cantonments, and even **Ready-reckoners**. When dealing with a term that is totally alien to the cataloger, or appears out of context, a good strategy is to enter the term in the OPAC as a keyword, and then limit the search to the countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh will do). If that doesn’t work, check that it isn’t an archaic British term that is used in South Asia but long ago discarded in Britain and America. Of the examples above, several are in LCSH as headings or UF references. For example, “entry taxes” are basically interstate tariffs. (The US abolished them over 200 years ago). While early nineteenth century **Ready-reckoners** were a type of computational cheat book, a check of recent cataloging suggests that current Indian usage indicates a “handbook” or “ready reference,” which means we law catalogers see it as just a “normal book” (a non-law cataloger would use \$v **Handbooks, manuals, etc.**). Bringing up the South Asian records that used these terms in law books gives the cataloger a good idea how to proceed.

Legal terminology and publishing patterns tend to be very conservative. (Note I said terminology; the concepts may be very innovative.) Major Imperial statutes such as the Indian Code of Civil Procedure of 1908 are still good law in both countries. Since the LC interpretation of AACR2 regards the modern Republic of India as a continuation of British India, the 610 for the Indian version of the law is “India. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,” and the 610 for the Pakistani version of the identical law is “Pakistan. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,” even though Pakistan didn’t exist in any form in 1908, and India today is radically different than it was a century ago. In these cases, subject cataloging must follow the rules in the name authorities (even if it means using a statute that includes a date in its name, and the date is generations prior to the country coming into existence).

One shouldn’t forget that the Indian and Pakistani legal systems are much more than off-shore clones of other people’s legal systems. Pakistan’s adoption of aspects of Islamic law into a common law framework has no precedent, but is interesting to legal scholars of other common law countries with large Muslim populations. India’s legislation in areas of affirmative action (for certain tribes and castes) is probably more extensive than any other country’s affirmative action programs aimed at benefiting previously oppressed minorities. Sometimes the concepts are quite alien to Americans, such as Pakistan

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Hudood laws (incorporating Islamic criminal law into an otherwise British Imperial criminal system), or India's confronting dowry killings (in LCC but not LCSH, use doubled headings for **Dowry—Criminal provisions**, and perhaps **Wife abuse**, or **Uxoricide** or **Homicide**), targeted abortion of female fetuses (not in LCSH but it should be as this is an issue in many countries), or coercive population control, cf: *The law of the two child norm in panchayat legislation, LCCH: 2007343322*. If a unique use of a term defies LCSH, and seems to lack reference sources to support setting up a new heading, a 653 (free text subject term) is probably called for.

India is officially a "secular" country, albeit one with an overwhelming Hindu majority and a significant Muslim minority. (More Muslims live in India than in any Arab country, or Iran.) Pakistan is officially Muslim with relatively insignificant religious minorities. Both include a wide variety of ethnic groups. Both were historically Hindu prior to the middle ages, when the region was conquered by Muslims, and later by the British. The role of traditional customary and religious law is a "hot" issue in both countries.

If a book is discussing Hindu law, the qualifier (**Hindu law**) is used rather than "India." As a first heading, this will usually indicate a work on the law that existed prior to the British, and probably prior to the Muslim conquests of India. If a book is on the overall system of Hindu law restricted to India, it gets that as a first heading (and classed in KNS), whereas a book on the overall system of Islamic law, not limited to Pakistan, gets a first heading for **Islamic law** (and classes in KBP) – but a general work on Islamic law as implemented in Pakistan classes in KPL, and gets headings for **Islamic law—Pakistan**, and others depending on the scope and subject of the work.

If a book is on how religious (i.e. Hindu or Islamic) law is adapted and used, or even advocacy of how it should be used, the first heading should probably be the "secular heading." If the book is on the law only applicable to members of one religious group (we consider this a gross violation of the principle of equal protection; they may consider it a basic human right to be subjected only to one's own ethnic, religious or tribal law), that needs to be brought out.

Assume a book on the law of marriage in India. First heading is **Marriage law—India**. If the law is about the traditional (i.e. pre-1947, probably pre-British) Hindu law, the heading should be **Marriage (Hindu law)**. If the book is on how the Hindu law influenced or influences or should influence the modern secular law, the heading should be **Marriage law—India—Hindu influences** (which isn't established; the books tend to be more comparative, resulting in a variant of **Hindu law** as the not-first heading). If the book is limited to the law applicable to Hindus, one needs the subject heading **Hindus—Legal status, laws, etc.—India**. One should note that in India it is common for the government to adopt laws applicable only to Hindus, or only to Muslims, that are not based on that group's traditional laws. In that situation, the "secular heading," **Marriage law—India** is the first heading, and the second heading should be the class of persons heading **Hindus—Legal status, laws, etc.—India**, but one should not have a "religious" heading such as **Marriage (Hindu law)** unless the book is discussing the customary religious law. Please note that this does not affect classification for a book on Indian law. (A Pakistani book on Islamic law gets a subdivision for Pakistan only if the book is country-specific in its treatment of Islamic law, which results in it classing as Pakistani law. Pure Islamic law is classed in KBP with Islamic law).

## Are you interested in subject cataloging?

Then you must attend the TS-SIS Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy (CSCP) Advisory Working Group Meeting in New Orleans. It takes place on Monday, July 16, 2007, 5:15 PM-6:15 PM.

Specific topics to be discussed at the July 16<sup>th</sup> meeting are:

- Proposal to modify the KF1 form table
- Update of genre terms for law materials

The mission of this Working Group includes advising and making both informal and official recommendations as required to the TS-SIS Executive Board regarding AALL positions on Library of Congress classification schedules and subject cataloging policies and standards, including development and revision of classification schedules, and subject cataloging policies and practices. For more information, see the TS website at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/committees/cataloging/classification/>.

Please join us!

Ellen McGrath  
Chair, CSCP Advisory Working Group



Contributing Authors: Marlene Bubrick, Yumin Jiang, Ellen McGrath, Andrea Rabbia

## Acquisitions/Collection Development

### Licensing Terms

Philips, Kara. "Crafting Licensing Provisions." *Against the Grain* 18, no. 6 (Dec. 2006/Jan. 2007): 58-61.

In September 2006, the author conducted a survey on discussion lists to determine which licensing terms are easy to negotiate and which are difficult. The article gives a summary of library responses she received. A current and practical bibliography of both print and web resources on licensing is also included.

### 2007 Journal Price Increases

Van Orsdel, Lee C., and Kathleen Born. "Serial Wars." *Library Journal* (Apr. 15, 2007).

<http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6431958.html>

*Library Journal* has published its annual review of serials prices. The bottom line: "In 2007, academic libraries saw overall journal price increases just under eight percent for the second year in a row. U.S. titles rose nine percent on average; non-U.S., 7.3 percent." STM journals continued to be quite expensive, with average 2007 prices for the top three disciplines being: \$3,429 for Chemistry, \$2,865 for Physics, and \$2,071 for Engineering. The country with the highest average price per title (\$3,362) was the Netherlands. There is considerable discussion of open access issues in this article, and Peter Suber has commented: "This is an excellent picture of where OA stands today. If you have colleagues who want to know what's been happening and only have time for one article, give them this URL.

—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 18, no. 4 (Apr. 2007)

## Cataloging

### Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control

<http://marklindner.info/blog/2007/05/13/lc-working-group-structures-and-standards-part-6-public-testimony-and-wrap-up/>

A blog report on the May 9, 2007, public meeting of the Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control. (AUTOCAT)

### LC Subject Headings and Classification Weekly Lists

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsorsslsh.html>

Beginning with the Weekly List 1 for 2007, the Library of Congress Subject Headings Weekly Lists and the Library of

Congress Classification Weekly Lists are available as free RSS feeds. (TS-SIS e-list)

### RLG Union Catalog integration into OCLC WorldCat

[http://www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page\\_ID=21014](http://www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page_ID=21014)

Phase I of the RLG Union Catalog integration into OCLC WorldCat is complete. (OCLC Abstracts)

### OCLC's Governance Structure

<http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/200660.htm>

The OCLC Board of Trustees has appointed a special Governance Study Committee to conduct a study of OCLC's governance structure. (Hectic Pace)

### WorldCat Identities

<http://orlabs.oclc.org/Identities/>

"Thom Hickey and others at OCLC have been working on an interesting project related to name authorities and library catalogs." (AUTOCAT)

### Cataloging Futures Blog

<http://www.catalogingfutures.com/>

The focus of the Cataloging Futures blog is the future of cataloging and metadata in libraries. Topics to be covered include RDA, MARC21, ILS/OPACs, etc. (Catalogblog)

### Functional Requirements for Authority Data

"Functional Requirements for Authority Data Available for Worldwide Review." *ALCTS Newsletter Online* 18, no. 2 (Apr. 2007).

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/alctspubs/alctsnewsletter/vol18no2/18n2news/newsavail/avail.htm>

"The IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records has announced the second draft of Functional Requirements for Authority Data (<http://www.ifla.org/VII/d4/wg-franar.htm>). Previously titled 'Functional Requirements for Authority Records,' this new draft is now available for worldwide review." The deadline for comments is July 15, 2007.

The Working Group has three charges: (1) to define functional requirements of authority records; (2) to study the feasibility of an International Standard Authority Data Number (ISADN), and (3) to serve as the official IFLA liaison to and work with other interested groups concerning authority files.

### RDA

Coyle, Karen, and Diane Hillman. "Resource Description and Access (RDA): Cataloging Rules for the 20<sup>th</sup> Century."

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*D-Lib Magazine* 13, no. 1/2 (Jan./Feb. 2007).

<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january07/coyle/01coyle.html>

This prosaically titled essay is not the dispassionate exposition of the effort to remake the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR) that you might expect. Rather, it is an exposé of a process that appears, according to the authors, to be too concerned with an easy transition for libraries. Far better, they argue, to forge a new path that is more revolutionary (and probably more painful initially) and likely to be more effective in an Internet age. “Members of our profession,” they assert, “who have embraced the present information technologies and are looking forward to what the future will bring are particularly dismayed at the creation of another set of cataloging rules based on technologies that are now decades past.” If the future of bibliographic description — or even the future of libraries — is important to you, consider this piece to be your wake-up call.

—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 18, no. 1 (Jan. 2007)

Bloss, Marjorie E. “Resource Description and Access: A Project Manager’s Perspective.” *ALCTS Newsletter Online* 18, no. 2 (Apr. 2007).

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/alctspubs/alctsnewsletter/vol18no2/18n2feat/rda182.htm>

“Resource Description and Access (RDA) will supersede Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) in the first quarter of 2009. While RDA is being created for the digital environment, those developing RDA cannot lose sight of the fact that we live and catalog in a hybrid world. Consequently, RDA will include instructions for descriptive cataloging and access for digital materials as well as for our analog materials that are still being published. . . . Much of the information that has been disseminated about RDA has focused on its content, the instructions catalogers will need to follow when creating records for resources and the conceptual models that serve as its foundation.”

“Providing communication about RDA to those interested in tracking its progress is essential. . . . In addition to comments about RDA content, the comments we have heard primarily concern the online product, its cost and functionality, the desire for an RDA print product in addition to RDA Online, and RDA orientation and training.”

### **MARC Record Guide for Monograph Aggregator Vendors**

“PCC MARC Record Guide for Monograph Aggregators.” *ALCTS Newsletter Online* 18, no. 2 (Apr. 2007).

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/alctspubs/alctsnewsletter/vol18no2/18n2news/newsavail/avail.htm>

The final version of the “MARC Record Guide for Monograph Aggregator Vendors” is now available (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sca/FinalVendorGuide.pdf>). The guide was prepared for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) as a result of the agreement made on July 28, 2004, “that a task group should be established to develop a reference

guide to data elements for machine created monographic records.”

The primary audience for this guide is the community of publishers and vendors who make aggregations of monographs available to libraries, and the purpose is to provide information for vendors to produce high quality MARC record sets.

### **Cataloging eBooks**

Martin, Kristin E. “Cataloging eBooks: an Overview of Issues and Challenges.” *Against the Grain* 19, no. 1 (Feb. 2007): 45-47.

The author discusses issues that libraries need to address when cataloging their eBook collections. Topics include: source of the records, titles available from multiple collections, long-term maintenance of the records set, holdings in OCLC, etc.

### **Government Documents**

#### **Information on Government Websites**

Chau, Michael, Xiao Fang, and Olivia R. Liu Sheng. “What Are People Searching on Government Web Sites?” *Communications of the ACM* 50, no. 4 (Apr. 2007): 87-92.

Quantification from search log analysis meets some big questions of political philosophy: we don’t get final answers here but are introduced to an avenue of exploration, and that’s a start. The authors analyzed a log of over a million search queries at the Utah.gov website. Their first conclusion gets the “at last we have the numbers to support the obvious” prize: the top categories of what people search for are different at a government website than at an all-purpose search site such as Alta Vista. (Of course, queries for sex on Utah’s site might reveal evidence of an interesting fetish subculture for state government porn, but I’d rather not imagine what that could look like.) We hit the big questions when the focus turns to search terms of potential interest to terrorists, and the issues around open government come into play. Is someone searching for “water system” interested in poisoning it, or looking for good news about irrigation? “Small pox” —spreading it or avoiding it? The authors can’t even get close to a solution to the problem of which information might be too sensitive to remain freely available, not that we’d expect them to pass judgment on issues more appropriate for the state Supreme Court. Their effort is commendable in that it makes a good case that ignorance certainly isn’t bliss and data gathering and analysis may eventually inform some very difficult debates.

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### **Information Technology**

#### **Library of Congress Blog**

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

The Library of Congress launched a blog in celebration of its 207<sup>th</sup> birthday. (Library Journal Academic Newswire)

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### LITA's Standards Watch

[http://wikis.ala.org/lita/index.php/Standards\\_Watch](http://wikis.ala.org/lita/index.php/Standards_Watch)

Standards Watch: Keeping an Eye on Standards of Interest to LITA Members. (LITA-L)

### Scholarpedia

<http://www.scholarpedia.org/>

Scholarpedia is a free, peer-reviewed encyclopedia written by scholars from all around the world. (Wired Campus)

### ACRL Summit on Technology and Change

Tennant, Roy. "Academic Library Futures." *Library Journal* (Dec. 15, 2006).

<http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6396388.html>

Report on the ACRL Summit on Technology and Change. (ACRLog)

### Virtual Reference

Cummings, Joel, Lara Cummings, and Linda Frederiksen. "User Preferences in Reference Services: Virtual Reference and Academic Libraries." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 1 (Jan. 2007).

[http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/v007/7.1cummings.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.1cummings.html)

"This study examines the use of chat in an academic library's user population and where virtual reference services might fit within the spectrum of public services offered by academic libraries. Using questionnaires, this research demonstrates that many within the academic community are open to the idea of chat-based reference or using chat for some loosely defined "research purposes," but this openness does not necessarily result in high levels of use. The primary purpose of this study was to determine whether the lack of virtual reference use could, in part, be explained by students' preference for competing methods and technologies for obtaining reference assistance. This study demonstrates a pattern that suggests chat-based reference does not compete well with other methods of providing reference service."

### Web 2.0 and WorldCat.org

Boyd, Morag. "Web 2.0 and the Opening of WorldCat.org." *TechKNOW* 12, no. 4 (Dec. 2006).

[http://www.library.kent.edu/files/TechKNOW\\_December\\_2006.pdf](http://www.library.kent.edu/files/TechKNOW_December_2006.pdf)

In the summer of 2006, OCLC launched WorldCat.org, an extension of the Open WorldCat program, which shares a small portion of the WorldCat database with Internet search engines. "WorldCat.org represents a major shift in OCLC's focus and reveals evolving attitudes about access to libraries and their resources." Web 2.0 technology enables the WorldCat.org search box to be downloaded to any library's website, making it more convenient for the user to find content of interest from one search on his desktop. Once an item of interest is found, this same technology enables that user to enter a zip code or other geographic information and receive a list of holdings in local libraries. These and many other new capabilities indicate that OCLC is serious about moving its products and services into an increasingly user-driven environment.

### Criteria for Selecting Metadata Schemes

Beall, Jeffrey. "Discrete Criteria for Selecting and Comparing Metadata Schemes." *Against the Grain* 19, no. 1 (Feb. 2007): 28-32.

Lists and describes 12 points of comparison among different metadata schemes. The 12 points are as follows: granularity and formats of description; level of connection to content standards; availability of searching systems; level of community or domain specificity; interoperability; proven success, reputation, popularity; amount of training required; viability of the organization behind the scheme; ability of the scheme to handle a particular metadata function; adaptability of the scheme to local needs; scalability; and surrogacy. A sample grid for comparing schemes is provided.

### Key Concepts in Various Metadata Standards

Elings, Mary W., and Günter Waibel. "Metadata for All: Descriptive Standards and Metadata Sharing across Libraries, Archives, and Museums." *First Monday* 12, no. 3 (Mar. 2007).

[http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue12\\_3/elings/](http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue12_3/elings/)

This informative article begins by describing a conceptual model that precisely identifies and describes the key components of any metadata standard: data fields and structure, data content and values, data format, and data exchange. Using these concepts, the authors then construct a grid for appropriate metadata standards from the museum, library, and archival communities in each of these areas. By classifying standards from these communities using their conceptual model, they hope to make the soup of acronyms more understandable. The grid also serves to demonstrate how related these different communities are in their needs for the same types of metadata standards. The piece also provides a brief history of metadata standards in each community and takes a look at recent trends. The authors end with an assertion that the three areas would be more productively depicted as "cultural materials, bibliographic, and archival" to indicate that museums, for example, may find use for bibliographic metadata standards and vice versa.

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### Social Media

Christensen, Karen. "Social Media Simplified." *Against the Grain* 18, no. 6 (Dec. 2006/Jan. 2007): 32-34.

Examines the experiences and activities that social media (e.g., MySpace, blogs, mashups) enables while comparing them with traditional tools (e.g., folklore, letters, literature). The author also shares her view on the conflict between old and new.

### Metasearch

Rochkind, Jonathan. "(Meta)search Like Google." *Library Journal* (Feb. 17, 2007).

<http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6413442.html>

The author contrasts the current flawed state of metasearch (searching more than one database through a single interface)

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with what could be achieved were libraries to adopt local indexing methods such as those used by Google. Instead of the user waiting for the interface to cross-search each source database at the time of request and merge the results, often resulting in a less than satisfactory ‘dumbed down’ set which may not be adequately relevancy-ranked, deduplicated, or custom-sorted, the user could receive a more efficient, value-added set thanks to the prior harvesting of metadata (and sometimes content elements) arranged in a local index which is what was actually searched when the query was made. Rochkind explains the technology clearly with minimal jargon and lists the challenges that libraries face, such as asking for licensing agreements with vendors which allow for metadata and content harvesting for the purpose of index-building. Disclaimer: *Current Cites* editor Roy Tennant was consulted and is quoted in the article.

—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 18, no. 2 (Feb. 2007)

### **Digitization Policy**

Johnson, Richard K. “In Google’s Broad Wake: Taking Responsibility for Shaping the Global Digital Library.” *ARL: A Bimonthly Report* no. 250 (Feb. 2007).

<http://www.arl.org/resources/pubs/br/br250.shtml>

Johnson begins by reviewing projects to massively digitize research library collections by Google, the Open Content Alliance, and others. The bulk of this special issue, however, is comprised of a recounting of various mass digitization policy recommendations from ALA, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Francophone National Libraries, the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, OCLC’s Programs and Research Division, and others. Johnson then summarizes the common themes and provides a “negotiation checklist” for libraries to review when negotiating a contract for digitization. While this may be too late for a number of institutions, contracts announced very recently seem to indicate that there are still libraries that can benefit from this review of principles and policies.

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### **Local Systems**

#### **SOPAC**

<http://www.blyberg.net/2007/01/21/aadlorg-goes-social/>

John Blyberg at Ann Arbor District Library has created the “SOPAC” (Social OPAC). “It’s basically a set of social networking tools integrated into the AADL catalog. It gives users the ability to rate, review, comment-on, and tag items.” (AUTOCAT)

#### **WorldCat Local**

<http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/200659.htm>

OCLC’s WorldCat Local “service will provide libraries the ability to search the entire WorldCat database and present results beginning with items most accessible to the patron.” (OCLC Abstracts)

### **Google Summer of Code Cataloging Application**

<http://code.google.com/soc/liblime/appinfo.html?csaid=1310DE1984DBDC7>

Google Summer of Code includes a project to develop a cataloging application. (Catalogablog)

### **Remaking the Library Catalog**

Markey, Karen. “The Online Library Catalog: Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained?” *D-Lib Magazine* 13, no. 1/2 (Jan./Feb. 2007).

<http://dlib.org/dlib/january07/markey/01markey.html>

Markey throws down the gauntlet and challenges libraries to remake library catalogs partly in the model of Google (embrace “post-Boolean” probabilistic searching), partly in the model of classic library strategies (embrace subject cataloging), and partly something entirely new (expand with qualification metadata). She precedes her proposed solution to library catalog woes with a brief litany of failure and an examination of why people use Google. Even if you don’t agree with all of her points, there is plenty to ponder and discuss and (hopefully) lead to experimentation and implementation. My only criticism is that our gaze needs to encompass more than library catalogs at this point or else we’re toast before we begin.

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### **Management**

#### **Institutional Repositories**

Walters, Tyler O. “Reinventing the Library--How Repositories Are Causing Librarians to Rethink Their Professional Roles.” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 2 (Apr. 2007).

[http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/v007/7.2walters.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.2walters.html)

“The rise of digital repositories is helping libraries reinvent themselves. The benefits to libraries and universities creating institutional repositories (IRs) are great as libraries restructure, pursue collaborations, and re-position themselves to become major digital publishers and broadcasters in the scholarly world. They will no longer be passive receivers of information but active disseminators of intellectual output for entire universities. This article explores the IR’s role in overall library transformation and examines the organizational changes and internal partnerships necessary to strengthen IR programs. Specifically, the creation of digital library initiatives units as well as changes to other library units are discussed.”

#### **Current Legislative Issues**

Baish, Mary Alice. “Librarians as Change Agents: How You Can Help Influence Public Policy in the 110th Congress.” *Searcher* 15, no. 3 (Mar. 2007).

<http://www.infotoday.com/searcher/mar07/Baish.shtml>

Although it’s easy to lose sight of it in the press of day-to-day concerns, this is a very important juncture for US legislation related to the sweeping changes that digital technology has wrought in the copyright and media/publishing arenas. This

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article introduces you to the new leadership in the House and the Senate, and it overviews selected legislative issues that are on the table in the 110th Congress. Those issues include circumvention, fair use, net neutrality, open access to government sponsored research, and orphan works (among others).

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### **Technology Competencies**

Houghton-Jan, Sarah. “Technology Competencies and Training for Libraries.” *Library Technology Report* 43, no. 2 (Mar./Apr. 2007).

<https://publications.techsource.ala.org/bookstore/displayItem.pl?itemID=2595>

Experienced technologist and trainer Houghton-Jan (of the “Librarian in Black” blog) has produced a thorough guide to developing and implementing a competencies-based library technology training program. Beginning by addressing the question whether you should even develop such a program, Houghton-Jan follows with chapters titled “Build a Foundation for the List of Competencies,” “Staff Participation and Buy-In,” “Writing the Competency Descriptions,” “Formatting the Competencies List,” “Implementing the Competencies,” “Assessing Staff on Competencies,” “Planning for Technology Training,” “Creating Technology Training and Materials,” “Conducting Technology Training,” and “Reassessment and Revision.” A bibliography and lists of helpful websites are included. This is an excellent resource for any library seeking to develop a technically competent staff. Which, come to think of it, should be all libraries.

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### **Preservation**

#### **PLANETS**

<http://www.planets-project.eu/>

The PLANETS (Preservation and Long-term Access through NETworked Solutions) project brings together European National Libraries and Archives, leading research institutions, and technology companies to address the challenge of preserving access to digital cultural and scientific knowledge. (NISO Newsline)

#### **Library of Congress Receives \$2 Million Grant**

<http://www.loc.gov/today/pr/2007/07-020.html>

“The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has awarded the Library of Congress a \$2 million grant for a program to digitize thousands of public-domain works, with a major focus on at-risk ‘brittle books’ and U.S. history volumes.” (Wired Campus)

#### **Rights Information in PREMIS**

Coyle, Karen. “Rights in the PREMIS Data Model: A Report for the Library of Congress.” (Dec. 2006).

<http://www.loc.gov/standards/premis/Rights-in-the-PREMIS-Data-Model.pdf>

“The Library of Congress’ Network Development and MARC Standards Office is pleased to announce the availability of a study written by Karen Coyle on how rights information needed for digital preservation activities is handled in the PREMIS data dictionary.” (MARC e-list)

#### **Environmental Guidelines for Preserving Collections**

Morris, Patricia S. “Interpreting Published Environmental Guidelines for Preservation in Libraries.” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 1 (Jan. 2007).

[http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/v007/7.1morris.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.1morris.html)

“NISO’s 1995 guidelines for preserving paper records set narrow parameters for changes in temperature and relative humidity for existing library buildings. Although these guidelines are feasible in new structures designed to maintain stable environmental conditions, they are impractical for older facilities such as the University of Colorado’s Norlin Library, a 65 year-old building in a semi-arid climate. Because Norlin’s HVAC system uses evaporative cooling, its relative humidity is impossible to stabilize. Yet its collections are well preserved. Damage has occurred only to one collection—and only during a period when humidity, though higher than normal, was relatively stable. Norlin’s experience reinforces the need to interpret the NISO’s guideline for relative humidity, taking into account the different types materials within the collections as well as the building’s HVAC system.”

#### **Serials**

##### **SERU**

<http://www.niso.org/committees/SERU/index.html>

NISO’s Shared E-Resource Understanding (SERU) Working Group posted its first public draft best practices document on its website. It “presents a shared set of understandings to which publishers and libraries can point when negotiating the sale of electronic content.” (ACRLLog)

##### **ERAMS**

<http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/001250.html>

ERAMS (Electronic Resource Access and Management Services) “is about managing published e-resources with a particular focus on the supporting knowledgebase ... ERAMS seems to include metasearch, knowledgebase, ERM, resolution, A-Z lists, and related reporting and management tools.” (Lorcan Dempsey’s weblog)

##### **CONSER Standard Record**

Delsey, Tom. “Analysis of the proposed CONSER standard record vis à vis RDA.” (Jan. 8, 2007).

<http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/docs/5editor1.pdf>

A comparison of the proposed CONSER standard record and RDA. (Catalogablog)

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# Report of the Series Task Group

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Submitted Sept. 15, 2006

Revised Jan. 5, 2007

The Series Task Group was formed as an ad hoc working group of the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee of TS-SIS after the 2006 Annual Meeting of AALL in St. Louis. The task group was initially charged with drafting two sets of best practice recommendations in response to the Library of Congress's decision to cease providing controlled access to series titles as of June 1, 2006: one for libraries that choose to follow LC's decision on series access, and one for those that prefer to continue with series title authority control. The task group was subsequently asked to endorse one of these two sets of practices as the preferred option for law libraries.

The task group includes members who plan to adopt LC's policy in their own libraries and members who do not, although those who have decided to continue providing controlled access to series titles form a large majority of the group. Supporters of LC's decision maintain that series titles are not important enough as access points to merit the effort involved in authority control, and that in an online environment keyword searching provides an acceptable alternative for access to them. Members who wish to continue with controlled access consider series titles critical as access points at least for some groups of users and for some types of material. One member who is personally skeptical about the value of series headings as access points feels nonetheless that law libraries should continue to perform series authority control as long as it forms part of the national standard for collaborative cataloging set by PCC.

The task group has decided almost unanimously to endorse continued controlled access to series titles in cataloging records.

For libraries that continue to provide controlled access, the task group has agreed on the following recommendations:

1. For original cataloging where a national authority record exists, enter and trace the series title in its authorized form both in your local record and in your record for OCLC.
2. For copy cataloging where a national authority record exists, upgrade the OCLC record, if necessary, to include the authorized form of the series heading.
3. Consider joining NACO and creating national authority records for series titles not yet in the national file.
4. If you do not join NACO, enter and trace series statements based on the title in hand and in a way as consistent as possible with NACO guidelines.

For those libraries that choose no longer to provide controlled access to series titles, the task group has agreed on the following recommendations:

1. For original cataloging of new titles, follow LC's practice and transcribe series statements as found on the piece in 490 0\_ fields.
2. Do not make any changes to traced series statements found in existing records in your catalog.
3. Do not make any changes to traced series statements found in cataloging copy from other libraries.
4. Index 490 0\_ fields as titles, and try to ensure that your OPAC includes an option for a targeted search of series title keywords only.

All task group members, regardless of their plans in their own libraries, contributed to the development of both sets of guidelines. The group considered but did not adopt any recommendations involving distinctions between different categories of series. Most of the recommendations listed under each option were unanimous. One member would have preferred to recommend that libraries providing controlled access to series trace them only in their local catalogs and not in records contributed to OCLC, and that libraries following LC's decision change traced series statements to untraced ones in copy cataloging and older records.

## Series Task Group

Robert Rendall (chair)  
Arthur W. Diamond Law Library  
Columbia Law School

Jane Bentley  
Pardee Legal Research Center  
University of San Diego

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Robert Bratton  
Jacob Burns Law Library  
George Washington University Law School

Tanya Cao  
Harry and Diane Rinker Law Library  
Chapman University School of Law

Pam Deemer  
Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library  
Emory University School of Law

Kathy Faust  
Paul L. Boley Law Library  
Lewis & Clark Law School

Timothy Gatti  
University of Michigan Law Library

Rosemary Hahn  
Washington University Law Library

Edward T. Hart  
Chiles Legal Information Center  
Levin College of Law, University of Florida

Wendell Johnting  
Ruth Lilly Law Library  
Indiana University School of Law—Indianapolis

Susan Karpuk  
Lillian Goldman Law Library  
Yale Law School

Karen Nobbs  
University of Iowa Law Library

Keiko Okuhara  
William S. Richardson School of Law Library  
University of Hawai'i at Manoa

George Prager  
New York University Law School Library

Loren Stamper  
Pardee Legal Research Center  
University of San Diego

Michelle Sullivan  
Lillian Goldman Law Library  
Yale Law School

Sally Wambold  
William Taylor Muse Law Library  
University of Richmond

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## TS-SIS Events at the 2007 AALL Annual Meeting

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*Please consult the AALL final program for locations, full descriptions, and any changes to the following schedule.*

### Alphabetical listing:

Acquisitions Standing Committee Meeting	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 7:30-8:30 a.m.
Blogging and Beyond: New Communication Streams for Technical Services Librarians (TS-SIS Program)	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 4:15-5:15 p.m.
Bringing the Library to the User: the Practice (Program A4)	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 1:30 a.m.-2:45 p.m.
Bringing the Library to the User: the Theory	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 3:00-4:00 p.m.
Business Meeting and Awards (TS-SIS)	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 5:30-6:45 p.m.
Casting A Wider Net: The Challenges And Rewards Of Making Your Online Catalog A Useful Tool Beyond The Law Library (TS-SIS Program)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 2:45-3:15 p.m.
Cataloging & Classification Standing Committee Meeting	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 8:45-10:15 a.m.
Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 5:15-6:15 p.m.
Collection Analysis Made Easy: OCLC's WorldCat Collection Analysis Service (Program A2)	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 1:30 a.m.-2:45 p.m.
Delivering the Goods: Effective and Efficient Acquisitions Processes (Workshop W-2)	Saturday, July 14 - 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 11:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Education Committee Meeting	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 11:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Executive Board Meeting, 2006/2007 (outgoing)	Saturday, July 14, 2007 - 5:30-7:00 p.m.
Executive Board Meeting, 2007/2008 (incoming)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 3:30-5:15 p.m.

Future Is Digital: Metadata Standards and Applications (Workshop W-1)	Friday, July 13 - Noon-5:00 p.m., Saturday, July 14 - 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Future of Cataloging (Program H5)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 10:45-11:45 a.m.
Heads of Cataloging in Large Libraries Roundtable	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 12:00-1:15 p.m.
Heads of Technical Services Roundtable	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 12:00-1:15 p.m.
Hot Topic Program (TS-SIS): Does Cataloging Have a Future? An Update from the Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 10:30-11:30 a.m.
Joint Research Grant Committee Meeting (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 7:30-8:30 a.m.
LC's Classification Web: an Electronic Gateway to Indigenous Government and Law in the Americas (TS-SIS Program)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 9:00-10:30 a.m.
Management Issues Roundtable	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 5:15-6:15 p.m.
Membership Committee Meeting	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 7:30-8:30 a.m.
New Catalogers Roundtable	Saturday, July 14, 2007 - 5:30-6:30 p.m.
Next Katrina: Are you ready? (TS-SIS Program)	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 4:15-5:15 p.m.
Preservation and Binding Committee Roundtable	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 3:00-4:00 p.m.
Preservation Standing Committee Meeting	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 12:00-1:15 p.m.
Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable	Saturday, July 14, 2007 - 5:30-6:30 p.m.
Research Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 12:00-1:00 p.m.
Resource Description and Access (Cataloging Roundtable and TS-SIS Program)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 12:00-1:30 p.m.
Serials Standing Committee Meeting	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 7:30-8:45 a.m.
Task Force on Standards for Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records Meeting	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 7:30-8:45 a.m.
Tips and Tricks for Successful Vendor Negotiations (Acquisitions Roundtable and TS-SIS Program)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 12:00-1:30 p.m.
TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception	Saturday, July 14, 2007 - 7:00-8:30 p.m.
TSSL Board Meeting	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 7:30-8:45 a.m.
Website Advisory Roundtable	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 12:00-1:15 p.m.
What to Count, What to Report: the Revised ABA Annual Questionnaire (Program F7)	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 2:00-3:15 p.m.

### **Chronological Listing:**

#### *Friday, July 13, 2007*

Noon-5:00 p.m. Workshop W1 (F): The Future is Digital: Metadata Standards and Applications

#### *Saturday, July 14, 2007*

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Workshop W1 (S): The Future is Digital: Metadata Standards and Applications  
8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Workshop W2: Delivering the Goods: Effective and Efficient Acquisitions Processes  
5:30-7:00 p.m. Executive Board Meeting, 2006/2007  
5:30-6:30 p.m. New Catalogers Roundtable  
Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable  
7:00-8:30 p.m. TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception (Sponsored by Innovative Interfaces, Inc.)  
8:30-10:00 p.m. Opening Event

#### *Sunday, July 15, 2007*

9:00 a.m. Exhibit Hall Ribbon Cutting  
10:15-11:45 a.m. Opening General Session / Keynote Speaker  
12:00-1:15 p.m. Heads of Cataloging in Large Libraries Roundtable  
Heads of Technical Services Roundtable  
Preservation Standing Committee Meeting

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- 1:30 a.m.-2:45 p.m. Website Advisory Roundtable  
Program A2: Collection Analysis Made Easy: OCLC's WorldCat Collection Analysis Service (co-sponsored with OBS-SIS)
- 3:00-4:00 p.m. Program A4: Bringing the Library to the User: the Practice (co-sponsored with OBS-SIS)  
Preservation and Binding Committee Roundtable
- 4:15-5:15 p.m. Program B3: Bringing the Library to the User: the Theory (co-sponsored with OBS-SIS)  
TS-SIS Program: The Next Katrina: Are you ready?  
TS-SIS Program: Blogging and Beyond: New Communication Streams for Technical Services Librarians
- 5:30-6:45 p.m. Business Meeting and Awards

*Monday, July 16, 2007*

- 7:30-8:30 a.m. Acquisitions Standing Committee Meeting  
Joint Research Grant Committee Meeting (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)  
Membership Committee Meeting
- 8:45-10:15 a.m. Cataloging & Classification Standing Committee Meeting
- 10:30-11:30 a.m. Hot Topic Program: Does Cataloging Have a Future?
- 11:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Education Committee 2007/2008 Meeting  
Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting
- 2:00-3:15 p.m. Program F7: What to Count, What to Report: the Revised ABA Annual Questionnaire
- 5:15-6:15 p.m. Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting  
Management Issues Roundtable

*Tuesday, July 17, 2007*

- 7:30-8:45 a.m. Serials Standing Committee Meeting  
Task Force on Standards for Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records Meeting  
TSSL Board Meeting
- 9:00-10:30 a.m. TS-SIS Program: LC's Classification Web—an Electronic Gateway to Indigenous Government and Law in the Americas
- 10:45-11:45 a.m. Program H5: The Future of Cataloging
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Research Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)
- 12:00-1:30 p.m. TS-SIS Program and Cataloging Roundtable: Resource Description & Access  
TS-SIS Program and Acquisitions Roundtable: Tips and Tricks for Successful Vendor Negotiations
- 2:45-3:15 p.m. TS-SIS Program: Casting a Wider Net: The Challenges and Rewards of Making Your Online Catalog a Useful Tool Beyond the Law Library
- 3:30-5:15 p.m. Executive Board Meeting 2007/2008

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## OBS-SIS Events at the 2007 AALL Annual Meeting

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*Please consult the AALL final program for locations, full descriptions, and any changes to the following schedule.*

**Alphabetical listing:**

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| ALEPH Systems Roundtable   | Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 9:00-10:30 a.m. |
| Bringing the Library to the User: the Practice (Program A-4)                             | Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 1:30-2:45 p.m.   |
| Bringing the Library to the User: the Theory (Program B-3)                               | Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 3:00-4:00        |
| Business Meeting   | Monday, July 16, 2007 -                  |
| Collection Analysis Made Easy: OCLC's WorldCat Collection Analysis Service (Program A-2) | Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 1:30-2:45 p.m.   |
| Education Committee Meeting  | Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 2:45-3:15 p.m.  |
| Executive Board & Committee Chairs Meeting (Outgoing)                                    | Saturday, July 14, 2007 - 3:30-5:00 p.m. |
| Executive Board Meeting (Incoming)   | Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 4:15-5:15 p.m.  |
| Heads of Systems Roundtable  | Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 7:45-8:45 a.m.  |

Innovative Interfaces Systems Roundtable	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 9:00-10:30 a.m.
Joint Research Grant Committee Meeting (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 7:30-8:30 a.m.
Local Systems Roundtable on Federated Searching	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 2:00-3:15 p.m.
OCLC/RLIN Roundtable	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 11:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
OCLC/RLIN Update (OBS Program)	Monday, July 16, 2007 - 10:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m.
OCLC's WorldCat: Our Collections at the World's Fingertips (Program J-3)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 3:30-4:00 p.m.
Record Sharing Committee Meeting	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 7:45-8:45 a.m.
Research Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 12:00-1:00 p.m.
SIRSI Systems Roundtable	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 9:00-10:30 a.m.
TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception	Saturday, July 14, 2007 - 7:00-8:30 p.m.
TSSL Board Meeting	Tuesday, July 17, 2007 - 7:30-8:45 a.m.
Vendor Showcase on Federated Searching, Part I: MetaLib (ExLibris) and Research Pro (Innovative) (OBS Program)	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 4:15-5:15 p.m.
Vendor Showcase on Federated Searching, Part II: 360Search (Serials Solutions) and LibraryFind (Oregon State Univ. Libraries) (OBS Program)	Sunday, July 15, 2007 - 5:30-6:30 p.m.

### **Chronological Listing:**

#### *Saturday, July 14, 2007*

3:30-5:00 p.m.	Executive Board & Committee Chairs Meeting (Outgoing)
7:00-8:30 p.m.	TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception

#### *Sunday, July 15, 2007*

7:45-8:45 a.m.	Record Sharing Committee Meeting Sunday
1:30-2:45 p.m.	Collection Analysis Made Easy: OCLC's WorldCat Collection Analysis Service (Program A-2)
	Bringing the Library to the User: the Practice (Program A-4)
3:00-4:00 p.m.	Bringing the Library to the User: the Theory (Program B-3)
4:15-5:15 p.m.	Vendor Showcase on Federated Searching, Part I: MetaLib (ExLibris) and Research Pro (Innovative) (OBS Program)
5:30-6:30 p.m.	Vendor Showcase on Federated Searching, Part II: 360Search (Serials Solutions) and LibraryFind (Oregon State Univ. Libraries) (OBS Program)

#### *Monday, July 16, 2007*

7:30-8:30 a.m.	Joint Research Grant Committee Meeting (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)
10:30-11:30 a.m.	OCLC/RLIN Update (OBS Program )
11:45-1:00 p.m.	OCLC/RLIN Roundtable
2:00-3:15 p.m.	Local Systems Roundtable on Federated Searching
5:15-6:15 p.m.	Business Meeting

#### *Tuesday, July 17, 2007*

7:30-8:45 a.m.	TSSL Board Meeting
7:45-8:45 a.m.	Heads of Systems Roundtable
9:00-10:30 a.m.	ALEPH Systems Roundtable
	Innovative Interfaces Systems Roundtable
	SIRSI Systems Roundtable
12:00-1:00 p.m.	Research Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)
2:45-3:15 p.m.	Education Committee Meeting Tuesday
3:30-4:00 p.m.	OCLC's WorldCat: Our Collections at the World's Fingertips (Program J-3)
4:15-5:15 p.m.	Executive Board Meeting (Incoming)

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## Talk About Hot!

If you think New Orleans in July is hot, you're right—just check out the TS-SIS Hot Topic Program! Library e-lists and blogs have been buzzing about LC's Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control. Details are at <http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future>. The charge of the Working Group is to:

- Present findings on how bibliographic control and other descriptive practices can effectively support management of and access to library materials in the evolving information and technology environment,
- Recommend ways in which the library community can collectively move toward achieving this vision, and
- Advise the Library of Congress on its role and priorities.

Recognizing the important role of law librarians in carrying out this charge, TS-SIS is presenting a Hot Topic Program called "Does Cataloging Have a Future? An Update from the Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control." Richard Amelung, AALL's appointed representative to the Working Group, will discuss its ongoing activities and the findings of public meetings that it has held. The final decisions of the Working Group will eventually affect all libraries that follow Library of Congress cataloging practices. Richard's talk will be followed by a question and answer period.

Please join us on **Monday, July 16 at 10:30 a.m.** for this not-to-be missed program!

*Jean Pajerek*  
*Chair, Cataloging and Classification Committee*

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## Important 2008 AALL Programs Announcement

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The 2008 Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC) is up and running. For those of you "early birds" who want to get a head start on the program planning process for 2008, attached are links to the Program Planner's Handbook, <http://www.aallnet.org/events/ProgramPlannersHandbook.pdf>, and the Program Proposal Submission site, <http://proposals.aallnet.org/>. As with last year, this year, you can share proposals with others and save partially filled out proposals to polish up and complete later.

It's very important that you know that I am both the Technical Services SIS liaison, and the Online Bibliographic Services SIS liaison for the 2008 AMPC. So, if you have any questions about the program proposal and selection process, please feel free to contact me. My contact information is listed below.

Also, be sure to attend the Annual Meeting Program Committee Open Forum at AALL in New Orleans this summer on Tuesday, July 17 from 12:00-1:00 p.m. to get even more pointers about submitting a program proposal for next year. Remember that August 15, 2007 proposal submission deadline for the 2008 Annual Meeting will sneak up on you before you know it, so why not plan ahead?

If you are new or have never submitted a program proposal before, contact me, or visit with me in New Orleans, as there are several ways to get your program ideas submitted.

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*Karen Douglas*  
*AMPC 2008 Liaison to OBS-SIS and TS-SIS*

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## TS-SIS Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable

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TS-SIS is hosting a Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable on Saturday, July 14, 2007, from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. Check the AALL Annual Meeting final program for the room assignment.

The Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable serves as a forum for the discussion of issues associated with the cataloging of rare materials and special collections, including national cataloging standards and their application to legal materials. It also seeks to allow participants to share specific concerns of attendees relating to the cataloging of their institutions' rare and special collections.

Whether you are a longtime rare book cataloger or someone with no experience in the area but with a desire to learn something new, please join us for an hour of lively conversation.

For further information, or to suggest topics you would like to discuss at the roundtable, contact Sarah Yates: [yates006@umn.edu](mailto:yates006@umn.edu) or 612-625-1898.

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*Continued from page 1*

collectors in the field. Prospective students must submit an application form, including a personal statement, for each course they wish to take. Educational and professional requirements vary depending on the subject matter, and most courses are limited to 12 or fewer students.

### Content of Our Class

The course we took was entitled "Collecting the History of Anglo-American Law," taught by Morris L. Cohen and David Warrington. Morris Cohen has been Professor Emeritus of Law and Professional Lecturer in Law at Yale Law School since 1991. From 1981 to 1991, he served as Librarian of the Law School and Professor of Law. Professor Cohen's scholarly work has been largely in the field of legal research and historical bibliography. His published books include the multi-volume *Bibliography of Early American Law*, for which he received AALL's prestigious Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award in 1999. David Warrington has been Librarian for Special Collections at the Harvard Law School since 1986, before which he worked at the Lilly Library at Indiana University and in the antiquarian book trade.

The work and the schedule are rigorous, with advance required reading lists, formal classes from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday-Friday, and optional evening public lectures and "bookish events." Others who have taken this class in previous years have raved about it (see course evaluations online), and it appears to have applicability well beyond the narrow field of rare book librarianship. Our class of 12 included eight law librarians, three law practitioners (two English, one American) who were there as avid book collectors, and one antiquarian book dealer.

There are seven articles or chapters and one book on the advance **required** reading list, plus six additional articles that attendees are strongly encouraged to scan before arrival. The articles themselves cover a range of topics, from the history of English and American law publishing to the acquisition and maintenance of rare book and special collections in law libraries. The instructors expect class participants to be well versed in all of these readings as well as the terminology associated with rare books, and prospective students should plan to spend a minimum of 10-12 hours on this advance preparation.

The daily class sessions covered such topics as the role of legal materials in the development of Anglo-American law, English law books and manuscripts prior to and after 1700, the antiquarian market for Anglo-American legal materials, forming a strategy for a focused historical law collection, physical conservation of materials, and conducting research in legal history. Classes were a combination of lecture, media presentations, and group discussion. Additionally we took a field trip to the University of Virginia Law Library to visit their Special Collections department.

We also had two in-class assignments during the week that were designed to put our new knowledge to practical application. For the first assignment we were given a rare book from the RBS working collection, and we were instructed to write a full bibliographic description of the book as though it were going to appear in a rare book catalog. In addition to the description, we had to write a paragraph about why the book was important and assign a price to it. For the second assignment we formulated a plan for developing a focused collection on any aspect of legal history that interested us. We presented our work on both assignments to the rest of the class, and the discussions we had about each student's work were very informative.

### What We Got Out of It

**RV:** My interest in rare books precedes my employment in a law library. And while my work has been only tangentially

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associated with rare materials, I have had some responsibility for rare materials in each of my three library jobs. These factors, combined with a recent plan to move the Rare Book Room at the Indiana University School of Law Library to a new location, prompted me to investigate RBS when I saw a post on a discussion list promoting the legal collecting class.

I presumed that by gaining a better knowledge of the types of materials housed in a legal rare book room, I'd have a better understanding of how we could promote the collection to our patrons. I was not disappointed. The class fulfilled my expectations and more. The small class, the close relationship with the instructors, and the impressive coverage of the subject left me filled with ideas and wanting more.

**MM:** I have had some responsibility for rare materials at two major law libraries, and I was familiar with the rare book trade in the U.S. and with acquiring and caring for rare books. At St. Thomas I am responsible for building a collection for a relatively new law school library that currently does not plan to add rare books and manuscripts. My interest in attending the course was to expand my knowledge of Anglo-American legal history and bibliography, in order to support faculty research in areas of legal history and to assist our document delivery staff with requests for more obscure historical materials.

I found the advance readings particularly helpful, even though I had read some of the articles in the past. The readings, combined with a better understanding of rare book terminology, were excellent preparation for the course of study. During the week I enjoyed learning more about the relationship between legal materials and the development of the law in England and America. I refreshed my knowledge about the physical properties of books and expanded my understanding of the antiquarian book market. The instructors were able to impart a great deal of information while varying the pace and format of each day, and the in-class assignments were particularly helpful on a practical level.

### **More Information**

Information on the Rare Book School is available on their extensive website at <http://www.virginia.edu/oldbooks/>. The site includes course bulletins, course schedules, faculty profiles, applications and much more. The website even contains a link to a National Public Radio story about the school, originally broadcast in 2003.

Tuition costs for five-day courses in 2007 will be \$870.00, with some scholarship assistance available. Please note that RBS is a non-profit educational institute. Tuition costs cover an opening dinner, a daily light breakfast, and daily refreshments during class breaks. Depending on the time of year, RBS offers its students the opportunity to stay in dormitory housing on the University of Virginia campus (including in the famed "Lawn" rooms of Jefferson's original UVa buildings), or students can investigate the numerous hotels and B&Bs in the Charlottesville area. Again, consult the website. All housing costs are excluded from the tuition. Charlottesville is accessible via several major airlines, but be aware that the airport is some distance from the town and no regular shuttle is offered.

We highly recommend the Rare Book School for any law librarian interested in legal bibliography, legal history, acquisitions, cataloging, and preservation of legal materials. Although the Anglo-American law course is not being offered in 2007, look for it in future years or consider one of the other course offerings.

### ***TSLL* EDITORIAL POLICY**

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

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

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

### **Publication Schedule**

Issues are published quarterly in March, June, September, and December.

#### *Deadlines:*

V.33:no.1 (Sept. 2007).....21 Aug. 2007  
V.33:no.2 (Dec. 2007) .....21 Nov. 2007  
V.33:no.3 (Mar. 2008) .....21 Feb. 2008  
V.33:no.4 (Jun. 2008) ..... 21 May 2008