TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

Marla J. Schwartz Grant

The Marla J. Schwartz grant was established in 2006 to honor Marla's memory and achievements by funding a grant that will enable other law librarians to attend conferences. These grants will be given to applicants who either are in library graduate school, or are new to law librarianship. The TS-SIS Awards Committee that chooses recipients will give preference to those who plan careers in technical services work.

Marla was Head of Acquisitions and Technical Systems, and a tenured member of the Law Library Faculty, at the Pence Law Library at American University, when she died from ovarian cancer. Before working at American University, Marla was Serials Librarian at George Mason University Library and Assistant Head of Serials at the Gelman Library at George Washington University. She also worked as a technical services librarian at The Urban Institute and the U.S. G.P.O.

Marla was active in professional library organizations at the local and national levels and a regular attendee of library conferences. She was a Board member-at-large of the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS) of AALL and she served on the boards of the Law Library Society of Washington, DC, and the District of Columbia Library Association. She was chair of the Serials Section of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, a division of ALA, and she served as the AALL representative to SISAC, the Serials Industry Systems Advisory Committee.

Marla was an intrepid conference attendee. She frequently made the summer circuit of the annual meetings of AALL, ALA and NASIG. She would then wind up the summer by traveling with her husband, Howard Morrison, to Ogunquit, Maine to relax. The picture of her here was taken on one of those trips.

Tributes to Marla were published in the December 2005 issue of *Serials Review*. In addition, a memorial for Marla can be found in the winter 2006 issue of *Law Library Journal*.

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Technical Services Special Interest Section

It is now the week of Thanksgiving. It is hard to believe that it has been three months since my first TSLL column. My term as chair is nearly half over. My, how time flies when you're having fun.

As you are aware by now, AALL's AMPC approved three of our workshop proposals as well as two of our program proposals for the Annual Meeting in Portland. The TS-SIS Education Committee approved three additional programs. It also worked very hard to keep scheduling conflicts to a minimum, which necessitated some other changes as well, but more on this later.

Approved is a two-day workshop for new law catalogers titled, "Immerse Yourself: Swim, Don't Sink--Introduction to Law Cataloging." Another is a one-day workshop devoted to archival materials and Encoded Archival Description titled "Yikes! What's in this Box? Managing Archive Collections." Also approved is a half-day workshop for library administrators on 21st century technical services tools and solutions to a wide array of library issues which we called "Amazing Technical Services: the Director's Cut." Everyone, please invite your director to come to this one.

The one AMPC program "Future of Subject Access in the 21st Century" will feature Dr. Barbara Tillett, Chief of the LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office, who will describe the transformations to subject access that LC has implemented, and those that it is contemplating in the near future. Dr. Lois Chan will explore theoretical and practical alternatives to LCSH, and will describe the effects those alternative systems have on the user's ability to locate library resources.

The other program "Thinking Outside the Box: How Developing Electronic Serial Standards Can Add Fiber to Your Library's Diet" will present updates on serial and electronic resource standards developments affecting library materials management. The topics include Standardized Usage Statistics Harvesting Initiative (SUSHI), Project COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources), Project TRANSFER, the Digital Library Federation's Electronic Resource Management Initiative (ERMI), and, ONIX for serials transactions (Serials Release Notification, Serials Online Holdings, and Serials Products and Subscriptions).

The three additional programs are "The Chesapeake Project: One Model for Digital Preservation" which will feature representatives from each project library who will report on progress to date and give individual perspectives, and "Energize Personnel in the Library: Managing Difficult and Change-resistant Staff Members" which will have speakers address from personal experience how library science programs can better prepare students for real-world management positions after graduation. The other program is titled "The Role of Print Archival Repositories in the Electronic Age" which will explore crucial questions such as: Must the print repositories be intended for non-retrieval, or would deposit into a retrievable but demonstrably extremely low-use open storage area serve the same purpose? What is the current status and planned expansion of the LIPA collaboration with the Law Library Microform Consortium (LLMC)? Guidelines for institutional participation will also be discussed.

There will also be a host of standing committee meetings and roundtables. A preliminary list of all programs, meetings, roundtables, etc. can be found elsewhere in this issue and on the TS-SIS website.

In planning all of these meetings, the Education Committee took into account the many scheduling conflicts that were reported during the 2007 New Orleans meeting and tried to eliminate as many conflicts as possible. To this end, there will be a couple of changes from past meetings. First, the Heads of Technical Services Roundtable, and the Management Issues Roundtable have been merged to form the Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable. Many of you participated in a survey a few months back about this proposal and the results were overwhelmingly in favor of the change. Second, the Preservation Standing Committee, and the Acquisitions Standing Committee have combined their meetings with their respective roundtables so that they will take place during the same time slot. The chairs of these committees felt that this would significantly benefit attendees. Third, some of the smaller committee meetings have been moved to Saturday afternoon. Finally, even the TS-SIS business meeting was not immune from change. Its length has been reduced from and hour and a half to one hour. It is my hope that all of these changes together will make for a much less harried conference experience for everyone.

I would also like to encourage everyone to stay through the end of the annual meeting on Tuesday. Often, many attendees

arrange their flights to leave on Tuesday evening to save a night in the hotel. Keep in mind you might just be missing that one program that could change the way you do business. Please, if you can, plan to stay through the end of the conference. I promise you, you won't regret it.

Finally, the time is fast approaching when planning will be gearing up for the 2009 Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. I hope you will get involved in the activities of TS-SIS. If someone calls and asks you to volunteer, I hope you will say yes. There are some wonderful opportunities to network with colleagues. I also encourage you to visit the TS-SIS website for useful information. And, oh yes, please enjoy this issue of the Technical Services Law Librarian!

Alan Keely
Wake Forest University Professional Center Library

TS-SIS Events in Portland

Next summer is a long way off, but here is the full slate of TS-SIS programs and meetings to be held in Portland. As you plan your schedule for the meeting, please consider staying for all of Tuesday's programs. Our colleagues who are presenting on Tuesday afternoon deserve an audience as well. The TS-SIS Education Committee also heard your concerns regarding the over-scheduling that occurred at the New Orleans meeting. To be sure, some valuable lessons were learned at that meeting. It is hoped that we have struck the proper balance between programs and meetings.

In 2008 three excellent workshops are being offered:

Immerse Yourself: Swim, Don't Sink--Introduction to Law Cataloging (Friday July 11, 2008-Saturday July 12, 2008)
This workshop will be aimed at catalogers new to the field of law, and those interested in a review of current law cataloging practices. Basic topics in law cataloging, including the various types of legal materials, the bibliographic description of legal materials and choice of headings and uniform titles, Library of Congress Subject Headings and LC classification K are introduced. Continuing resources in both paper and electronic form, including integrating resources, are covered.

Yikes! What's in this Box? Managing Archive Collections (Saturday July 12, 2008)
This one-day workshop has two discrete parts. The morning session will focus on arranging and describing collections of papers, including: development of processing guidelines; elements of effective arrangement and description; how to create finding aids; and software options for managing collections electronically. The afternoon session will be devoted to instruction on Encoded Archival Description (EAD) – the accepted standard for encoding the descriptive information found in archival finding aids, which enables navigation and searching in an online environment. It will offer basic instruction in marking up finding aids with EAD tags, providing participants with a hands-on tagging exercise.

Amazing Technical Services: the Director's Cut (Saturday July 12, 2008) (1/2 Day)
This workshop will update library administrators on 21st century technical services tools and solutions to a wide array of library issues including assessment, acquisitions, and information access functions. Information will be provided and delivered in a variety of models in a fast-moving, interactive format. The workshop also will permit time and a space for library administrators to focus on these new and enhanced solutions through dialog, demonstrations, and discussion, with time to reflect on their place and impact for individual libraries' missions and needs.

The rest of the 2008 annual meeting schedule is as follows:

Saturday, July 12, 2008

4:30- 5:30 PM	TS-SIS Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Development
5:30- 7:00 PM	TS-SIS Executive Board Meeting 2007/2008
7:00- 8:30 PM	TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception

Sunday, July 13, 2008

12:00 -1:15 PM	TS-SIS Web Site Advisory Roundtable
12:00 -1:15 PM	TS-SIS Heads of Cataloging in Large Libraries Roundtable
12:00 -1:15 PM	TS-SIS New Catalogers Roundtable
3:00 – 4:00 PM	**TS-SIS Program: The Role of Print Repositories in an Electronic Age**

The Legal Information Preservation Alliance: (http://www.aallnet.org/committee/lipa/) was established to address the

potential disaster that would follow from discontinued availability of online resources, for whatever reason. Since the 2005 San Antonio meeting, the Print Archival Network concept has been evolving as the result of deeper consideration by stakeholders and input from the community in general. This program will explore crucial issues such as: Must the print repositories be intended for non-retrieval, or would deposit into a retrievable but demonstrably extremely low-use open storage area serve the same purpose? What is the current status and planned expansion of the LIPA collaboration with the Law Library Microform Consortium (LLMC)? Guidelines for institutional participation will also be discussed.

4:15 -5:15 PM   **TS-SIS Program: The Chesapeake Project: One Model for Digital Preservation**
The Chesapeake Project is a two-year pilot program that is a collaborative venture of the Georgetown Law Library, the Maryland State Law Library and the Virginia State Law Library. Established at the beginning of 2007 with OCLC's Digital Archive, its goal is to preserve and ensure permanent access to legal information currently available on the Web. The intention is to establish the beginnings of a regional digital archive collection of legal materials as well as a sound set of standards, policies, and best practices that have the potential to serve as a model for the future realization of a nationwide digital preservation program. Representatives from each library will report on progress to date and give individual perspectives.

5:30 – 6:30 PM   TS-SIS Business Meeting and Awards

Monday, July 14, 2008

7:00 – 8:30 AM   TS-SIS TSLL Board Meeting

7:00 – 8:30 AM   TS-SIS Cataloging & Classification Standing Committee Meeting

7:00 – 8:30 AM   TS-SIS Acquisitions Standing Committee Meeting and TS-SIS Acquisitions Roundtable

8:45 – 9:30 AM   **E-5: Exploring Relevancy Ranking Systems in Search Engines on the Web and in our OPACs: What They Are--How They Work** (Cosponsored by CS-SIS/OBS-SIS/TS-SIS)

10:45 - 11:45 AM   TS-SIS Preservation Standing Committee Meeting and TS-SIS Preservation and Binding Roundtable

10:45 - 11:45 AM   TS-SIS Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable

12:00 – 1:15 PM   TS-SIS Education Committee for 2009 Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

12:00 – 1:15 PM   TS-SIS Descriptive Cataloging Advisory Policy Working Group

4:00 – 5:15 PM   **G-3: The Future of Subject Access in the 21st Century** (Sponsored by TS-SIS)
When released in early 2006, Karen Calhoun's report *The Changing Nature of the Catalog* generated a firestorm of controversy with its comments about the large and growing number of students and scholars who routinely bypass library catalogs in favor of other discovery tools. Among other recommendations, the report urged in part that the Library of Congress (LC) dismantle its long-used Subject Headings (LCSH), the largest and most comprehensive controlled vocabulary in the world. While LC has subsequently stated its intention to retain these popular subject headings, it will be announcing new applications for LCSH and classification throughout the coming year. Dr. Barbara Tillett, Chief of the LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office, will describe the transformations to subject access that LC has implemented, and those that it is contemplating in the near future. Dr. Lois Chan will explore theoretical and practical alternatives to LCSH, and describe the effects those alternative systems have on the user's ability to locate library resources.

4:00 – 5:15 PM   **OBS-SIS PROGRAM: Demystifying Batch-Load Analysis: What You Need to Know About Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records** (Cosponsored by OBS-SIS/TS-SIS)

5:30 – 6:30 PM   TS-SIS Cataloging & Classification Roundtable

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

7:30 – 8:45 AM   TS-SIS Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group

7:30 – 8:45 AM   TS-SIS Serials Standing Committee Meeting

7:30 – 8:45 AM   TS-SIS Membership Committee Meeting

9:00 – 10:30 AM   **H-2: Thinking Outside the Box: How Developing Electronic Serial Standards Can Add Fiber to Your Library's Diet** (Sponsored by TS-SIS)
With the increasing use of link resolvers and electronic resources management software, interoperability among standards has been under discussion among librarians, publishers, and vendors. This forum will present updates on serial and electronic resource standards developments affecting library materials management. The topics include Standardized Usage Statistics Harvesting Initiative (SUSHI); Project COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic

Resources); Project TRANSFER, the Digital Library Federation's Electronic Resource Management Initiative (ERMI); and ONIX for serials transactions (Serials Release Notification, Serials Online Holdings, and Serials Products and Subscriptions).

10:45 – 11:45 AM   TS-SIS Hot Topic

12:00 – 1:30 PM   TS-SIS Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable

12:00 – 1:30 PM   TS-SIS Task Force on Standards for Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records

2:45 – 4:00 PM   **TS-SIS Program: Energize Personnel in the Library: Managing Difficult and Change-Resistant Staff Members**

This program is designed to address difficult staff members and library teams that are resistant to change. Topics discussed will include: how to recognize a problem with staff and/or co-workers and the various ways to resolve the problem; the effects that personnel problems (both positive and negative) can have on library workflow and services; motivation techniques for staff and colleagues; how to attract and retain good library personnel; and the "how, when and why" of employee dismissal. The speakers will address from personal experience how library science programs can better prepare students for real-world management positions after graduation.

2:45 – 3:15 PM   **J-2: Explore the Effective Use of Cataloger's Desktop** (Cosponsored by OBS-SIS/TS-SIS)

3:30 – 4:00 PM   **K-2: Explore the Effective Use of Classification We**b (Cosponsored by OBS-SIS/TS-SIS)

4:15 – 5:15 PM   TS-SIS Executive Board Meeting 2008/2009

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From the Chair

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Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

It's beginning to look a lot like Christmas in upstate New York, yet my mind is set on Portland, Oregon in July 2008. The Annual Meeting is getting closer and closer each day and the anticipation is greater than what I felt as a child on Christmas Eve. In my last column, I told you about the eleven quality program proposals OBS submitted to the AALL Annual Meeting Program Committee. Now, I have the privilege of updating you on the status of those proposals, as well as informing and updating you on other OBS activities.

I am pleased to announce that the AMPC accepted five of our programs: (1) "Encore, Enterprise, Primo & WorldCat Local: Explore the Evolving Discovery Tools for Your Catalog;" (2) "Explore the Effective Use of Cataloger's Desktop;" (3) "Explore the Effective Use of Classification Web;" (4) "Exploring Relevancy Ranking Systems in Search Engines on the Web and in our OPACs: What They Are--How They Work;" and (5) "The Good, The Bad, The Ugly: Rethinking Bibliographic Services in the 21st Century." AMPC also accepted the SCCLL-SIS program proposal that we cosponsored, "Using WorldCat.org's Social Software to Promote the Law Library." Overall, I am very pleased with AMPC's decisions, and I appreciate the work done by our AMPC liaison, Karen Douglas, in advocating for these programs.

For those programs that the AMPC did not accept, the OBS-SIS board worked with the program proposers to investigate whether any of their programs could be sponsored by OBS. As a result, OBS-SIS will independently sponsor three additional programs at the 2008 Annual Meeting. These include one program with TS-SIS cosponsorship, "Demystifying Batch-Load Analysis: What You Need to Know About Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records," which TS-SIS has agreed to help us financially self-sponsor. The other program titled "All Good, No Bad, No Ugly: Options for Bibliographic Control in the 21st Century," which is a follow-up roundtable to the AMPC-sponsored program, "The Good, The Bad, The Ugly: Rethinking Bibliographic Services in the 21st Century." Third program is titled "You Want Me To Do What? Bridging the Gulf and Building Understanding between Technical Services and Public Services Managers." All in all, OBS-SIS will have a role in offering a total of nine quality programs for both OBS-SIS members and the wider AALL Annual Meeting audience.

In addition to the nine programs, OBS-SIS will follow up the success of the local systems law users roundtables at the 2007 Annual Meeting, an idea started by Past-Chair Susan Goldner. For the 2008 Annual Meeting, OBS-SIS has expanded the offerings for the local systems law users roundtables. In addition to adding a roundtable for the Voyager Law Users, which

will replace their regular Saturday user group meeting, OBS-SIS has teamed up with PLL-SIS to identify local systems used by PLL members. As a result of that collaboration, the 2008 Annual Meeting will offer seven new local systems law users roundtables aimed at PLL-SIS members.

All eleven local systems law users roundtables are tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, July 15th at 12:00-1:30. However, be sure to check the final program for confirmed date, time and location. The local systems law users roundtables will be listed as:

OBS-SIS Aleph Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS Cuadra & CassidyCat Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS EOSi Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS InMagic Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS Innovative Interfaces Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS SIMA Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS SIRSI/Dynix Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS Softlink Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS Sydney Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS TLC Law Users Roundtable
OBS-SIS Voyager Law Users Roundtable

We attempted to schedule all eleven local systems law users roundtables in the time slot to minimize conflicts. Although the lunch hour is not ideal, I have already approached several of the vendors about sponsoring a refreshment break for their users, and I have encouraged those facilitators who are already on board to ask their vendors to consider such sponsorship. Since these additional roundtable meetings have been approved by AALL, Joni Cassidy and I have been soliciting volunteers to facilitate them. To date, we still need facilitators for the InMagic, SIMA, SydneyPLUS, and TLC roundtables. If you are interested in facilitating any of these roundtables, please contact Joni Cassidy at joni@cassidycat.com. If your local system is represented by one of these meetings, you should expect to hear from your meeting's facilitator, as we get closer to the Annual Meeting. If your online bibliographic local system is not represented in this list, please contact me or Vice Chair, Michael Maben, so we can consider it for the 2009 Annual Meeting.

As you can imagine, with so many additional meetings and self-sponsored educational programs planned for the 2008 Annual Meeting, managing conflicts was quite a task. Rest assured that I closely coordinated our section's meeting planning with Alan Keely, TS-SIS chair, to keep the conflicts to a minimum. We think we did a pretty decent job, and we hope you think so as well.
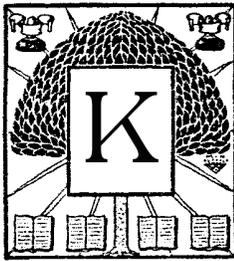
What else has the OBS-SIS board been working on? Some pretty interesting stuff! For example, the OBS-SIS Special Committee on Bylaws and Governance is currently working on revising our leadership documents to eliminate outdated language (such as the RLIN committee), as well as to improve consistency among the various documents that help the officers lead the section. The board has also been looking into the possibility of an AALL OCLC representative. Last month, OBS-SIS sent OBS member, Phyllis Post, to the October 2007 OCLC Member's Council Meeting to investigate a formal AALL representative to OCLC. Her report is due to be completed soon, and sent to the OBS board, AALL President, Ann Fessenden, and to the AALL Executive Director, Kate Hagan. Keep your eyes open for news on that, and for an announcement inviting you to participate in the OBS-SIS membership survey. Participation in the survey is critical to the success of the section and the board uses the survey to identify volunteers for committee chairs and committee appointments. Please be sure to complete the survey, indicating your interest in OBS-SIS committees. The Nominations Committee is also hard at work. If you have any recommendations of OBS members to run for either Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, or Member-at-Large, please submit names to Richard Jost at rmjost@u.washington.edu for consideration.

Speaking of volunteering, although the work of the SIS is well underway, there are a few outstanding opportunities that still need some volunteers:

1. The 2009 Education Committee, which starts in January 2008 to work on programming for the 2009 Annual Meeting could use help. If you are interested, please email Michael Maben at mmaben@indiana.edu
2. The OBS-SIS Special Committee to look at the AALL/BNA Continuing Education Grants Program also needs volunteers. If you are interested, please email to me.

Why not consider volunteering? We could use your help to make OBS-SIS one of the best sections in AALL.

Andrea Rabbia
Syracuse University College of Law

Marie Whited
Law Library of Congress

From LC's *ClassWeb* we can view the following entries:

KJC
Regional comparative and uniform law (Europe)

Class here treaties between, and comparative works on the law of, two or more countries or intergovernmental organizations in Europe, including works on legislative cooperation, regardless of whether such countries are members of the European Community or European Union, or not.

For the supranational law of the European Community or European Union, i.e. secondary legislation and other legal measures binding upon all member states, see KJE901-9796.

KJE
The European Communities. Community.

Class here supranational European Community or Union law, i.e. secondary legislation and other legal measures binding upon all member states of the European Community or Union.

For comparative works on the law of two or more countries in Europe, including works on legislative cooperation, regardless of whether or not such countries are members of the European Union or European Community see KJC2-9999.

The above sections appear to be very straightforward. If the work deals with Union law, class it in KJE. If the work deals with two or more European countries, Europe in general, or comparative law of countries that just happen to be members of the European Union, class in KJC. For works that class in KJE, you will use the subject heading geographic subdivision: European Union countries. For works that class in KJC, you will use the subject heading geographic subdivision: Europe. Think in terms of where you are classing the work. If it classes in KJC, it is not European Union law. You are not classing by title. If the title is something like "Environment Law of the Members of the EU" and the work has chapters on England, France, Germany, etc. and nothing about the Union, class in KJC with --Europe as the geographical subdivision for subject headings. I did check with a couple of policy specialists in CPSO and, like me, they would also reserve the geographic subdivision—European Union countries for KJE.

If you have a work comparing a legal topic in France with a legal topic regulated by the European Union, you would class in KJC because the scope note includes comparative law between two or more countries or intergovernmental organizations. Also in this case you would use the geographical subdivisions –France and European Union countries.

When KJE was first published, we put works dealing with the European Community in KJE when they dealt with topics being "regulated by," "studied for," or seemed in any way to be about the Community. The scope notes for the two schedules were eventually changed so that works dealing with the comparative law of Union and Community countries classed in KJC and only works dealing with actual Community and Union law classed in KJE. However, if one is looking at older records and newer records, one could get confused.

Read the scope notes carefully; they are very clear. So if the notes are so clear, what is the problem? Is it the books that are not so clear cut? Are we not reading the scope notes carefully?

I asked two catalogers here to look at a group of nineteen books classed in KJC that used $zEuropean Union countries or had "European Union" countries in their titles. I also had them check some KJE books that might be better classed in KJC. The catalogers agreed on twelve titles and disagreed on seven.

The following titles were classed in KJC but should be in KJE. They are about Union law.

EU private international law
Application of EC law in arbitration proceedings
National courts' mandate in the European Constitution

Law and governance in postnational Europe
Legal responses to trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in the European Union

The following titles were classed in KJE but should be in KJC. They are comparative or European law in general. Someday there may be an EU contract law but right now there is none so the books class in KJC.

Commercial trusts in European private law
Boundaries of strict liability in European tort law
Competition laws of Europe
Product liability in comparative perspective
Access to information in the European Union
Harmonisation du droit des contrats en Europe
Harmonization of European contract law
Social security law in the fifteen member states of the European Union

Blackstone's UK & EC competition documents should be reclassed from KJC to KD. Our legal specialists felt that the title was aimed towards the UK even though there were slightly more pages on EU law.

It seems that the books dealing with both individual countries and EU law are the ones that cause the problems. I had a couple of our legal specialists look at some of the books. Using the scope notes as a guide, they easily agreed on whether a work was KJE or KJC. There was only one title that sparked discussion between the two specialists. It dealt with competition law, an area where there has been much Union legislative work. However, the specialists did decide that the book was mainly comparative.

The Law Library of Congress' legal specialists agreed with the KJC and KJE scope notes. The scope notes were written by Dr. Goldberg of LC's Cataloging Policy and Support Office with the help of the Law Team. The introduction to the European schedule describes both KJC and KJE. Please read it.

The assignment of class numbers rests with catalogers. We ask that all catalogers carefully examine each work in determining if it is about Union law or comparative European law. Our copy catalogers use your records and thus your class numbers.

Websites such as http://europa.eu/scadplus/scad_en.htm list areas on which the European Union legislates. Looking up a topic on the website might help in your analysis of the work. Anytime you have to decide whether to class in KJC or KJE ask yourself the following:

Does this book talk about EU directives?
Is the EU mentioned frequently throughout the text?
Does the work have a chapter for each EU country?
Is there only one chapter that mentions the EU?
Does the work say that someday there might be EU legislation on the topic but there is none now?

There is no magic answer to the question of where to class. Only careful analysis of the contents of the work will answer the question. EU law is important in this country and we should put a little extra effort into assigning the best class number.

<div style="border:1px solid;">THE INTERNET</div>

Rekindling the e-book

Kevin Butterfield
College of William & Mary

Every journey begins with one step. Amazon has just taken a substantial *leap* forward with regard to e-books. On November 29, 2007, Amazon released the first version of a new e-book reader, the Kindle, to a large amount of fanfare.

It is the size of a paperback novel. It holds over 200 books. It has a QWERTY keyboard (the most common modern-day keyboard layout) and the screen uses E Ink for a clear and readable display that mimics the printed page. It connects to the Kindle Store, or Amazon.com, not through WiFi or a PC, but using the same technology as cellular phones over a network called Whispernet. Newspaper subscriptions can be delivered wirelessly each morning. Kindle lets you download and read the beginnings of books for free. The Kindle Store currently carries over 88,000 books plus newspapers, magazines and

blogs. Books can be purchased using the same methods used to buy a print book on Amazon.com.

If it all sounds familiar, think back to the early days of the iPod and iTunes. The initial iPods were stylish but a bit clunky and no one thought they would take a hold on consumers as they did. But the combination of a portable, easy to use devise, and a dedicated retail outlet slowly caught on ushering in a digital music revolution. The Kindle/Amazon combination could do the same for e-books.

The early reviews are mixed. Commentators speak ill of ITS industrial design, comparing it with the more stylish Sony Reader, but all appreciate the fact that Amazon is trying to be innovative. There have been a few other efforts at getting e-books off the ground, notably the Rocket eBook in the early 2000's. None really took off. There was a lack of content and the devices were not consumer friendly. In addition, the generation of consumers making purchases at that time was not ready to read novels online in mass quantities. However, as a new generation, raised on iPods and digital music and video, has come to the fore, there is a greater acceptance for the format now. The market is waiting for a device that fits its needs. That market is made up of our future students and attorneys. It is in our best interests to follow it closely and determine the ways we can adapt our methods and models to embrace them when they arrive at our doors.

More interesting than the device itself, are the discussions of where it could lead in the future. In the *Newsweek* cover story discussing the Kindle's introduction, Jeff Bezos, CEO of Amazon.com, describes books as "the last bastion of analog." He notes that video and music are already firmly in the digital market but "long form reading really hasn't." When viewing the Kindles debut from a larger perspective, it is apparent we are speaking less of a single device, than the introduction of a service. Wirelessly connected, the Kindle makes the spontaneous purchase and retrieval of text easy. Bezos states that, "The vision is that you should be able to get any book – not just any book in print, but any book that's ever been in print – on this device in less than a minute." Evan Schnittman, the Oxford University Press Vice President of Business Development and Rights, expresses the model as: Device + Network = Adoption.

Instant retrieval of an authenticated text is an admirable goal. The model however bears further thought. How does the notion of an "always on book" change the way we think about a treatise? We spent much time and money updating treatises and loose-leafs in our libraries. Many of us still do. As we shifted away from print to rely on online services for these texts, we moved the burden off technical services to keep the texts current through filing, etc. to the digital provider, and paid a bit more for the service. Now, a student could buy the text and load it on their reader—but instead of simply a one-off purchase, it becomes a subscription to the book. In the same Newsweek article quoting Bezos, Stephen Levy postulates "With connected books, the tether between the author and the book is still active after purchase. Errata can be corrected instantly. Updates, no problem with an always-on book, it's conceivable that an author could not only rework the narrative for future buyers, but he or she could reach inside people's libraries and make the change." It makes Jasper Fforde appear prescient (http://jasperfforde.com).

As we couple the creation of consumer friendly reading devices with easily accessible retail outlets for the purchasing of texts, we have only one piece left: The creation of a digital back file of texts. Think now of where the Google Book Project, the Open Content Alliance, and other large scale, and smaller scale, digitization projects might converge with the new Kindle/Amazon model and the future begins to look very interesting, or scary, depending upon your perspective.

What are the implications for law libraries? I wish we had a clear path plotted through this. There are always possibilities. David Weinberger, author of *Everything is Miscellaneous*, poses the following question. If your town (law school, firm, court, etc.) didn't have a library and you were put in charge, what would you do? More to the point, in the near future when online, networked books are easily readable what would you do?

If you could redesign your firm's, schools or court's library from the ground up what would you do? Steven Levy describes the Kindle as a "milestone in a time of transition." When I read about the Kindle I am reminded of the words of Henry Miller, "Whatever there be of progress in life comes not through adaptation but through daring." As we adapt to this new transition and begin to watch the last bastion of analog move towards its new future, the time to be daring, to conceive new models of access and organization, is upon us.

Update from the 2007 AALL Annual Meeting

Ming Lu
Los Angeles Law Library

[This report was inadvertently omitted from the 2007 September conference issue.]—Editor.

The merger of OCLC and RLIN, the two largest bibliographic utilities, was announced in May of 2006. After a year's worth of processing, the RLG union catalog has finally been integrated into WorldCat.

The OCLC/RLG update and roundtable sessions were held on July 21, 2007, at the AALL Annual Meeting in New Orleans. As co-chair of the OBS-SIS OCLC/RLG Committee, I organized and coordinated these sessions. There were around 36 people from both ex-RLIN and OCLC user groups in attendance. Glenn Patton, director of OCLC's WorldCat Quality Management Division, gave a presentation that covered not only the OCLC/RLIN merger, but also new OCLC products and services.

Mr. Patton began with an explanation of RLG's transition schedule and its current processing. He then introduced those new features in version 2.0 of OCLC Connexion that have been designed to support RLG institution records. He gave a demo on how to search and display institution records both in WorldCat and FirstSearch. Finally, he briefly introduced a number of other new OCLC products and services, including WorldCat resource sharing, WorldCat collection analysis, WorlCat.org, and WorldCat local.

The session was followed by a question-and-answer roundtable discussion. Most of the questions focused on the OCLC/RLG migration, especially on institution records.

Time Crunch in the Southeast— Updating MARC Holdings (Local Holdings Maintenance)

Sally Wambold
University of Richmond Law Library

Updating everyone about local holdings in the MARC format in Southeastern law libraries is way overdue. Teresa Parker-Bellamy and I did a survey of Virginia libraries over a year ago. Somehow this column kept getting postponed. When I had the opportunity to do a trial survey on Zoomerang, I leapt at the chance to fulfill a long-unfulfilled promise to *TSLL*. Updating local holdings is actually a form of preservation. It preserves information for library users and for library insurance purposes; it also saves (preserves) time for interlibrary loan librarians. The trouble is, of course, that it requires time up front to input the data. Librarians know this. The public either doesn't know or recognize this reality.

My ultimate conclusion from doing this survey and a sequel SurveyMonkey survey didn't require a survey at all. It was the "no brainer" conclusion that none of us have enough time for preservation activities. I received nine responses to my Zoomerang survey from 64 email invitees, a response rate of 14%. For the SurveyMonkey survey, I received seven responses from approximately 21 invitees, roughly a response rate of 33%. At least one invitee sent me a separate email indicating that her library did not do local holdings; as this librarian works in a large, very well-run library, my conclusion about lack of time was further confirmed. Librarians are just too busy to do all that needs to be done. Preservation gets short changed because of this lack of time. To give further, but unnecessary, evidence for my argument, I will note that there were fewer than ten questions on each survey—short enough to complete.

As an aside, I will express a preference for SurveyMonkey over Zoomerang. First, Zoomerang would only allow me to view my results for ten days. Secondly, Zoomerang was unable to send a survey to a discussion list, probably a good thing, but inconvenient. Although Zoomerang gave me a website URL, that was little help, as I do not have markup skills or website privileges. The cost of upgrading to the professional level Zoomerang was prohibitive for me personally and not something I could justify to my library. SurveyMonkey's URL could be emailed to my invitees, and my results are still viewable after a month.

What else did the survey tell me? All of the Zoomerang responders indicated that they updated their local holdings on OCLC Connexion Browser. Fewer than 60% of the SurveyMonkey responders updated their local holdings on the Connexion Browser. Every response to the question regarding the value of local holdings maintenance stated that it was valuable for interlibrary loan.

Since I am also pressed for time, I will confess that I only asked about the method of updating on the Zoomerang survey and not on SurveyMonkey. All nine libraries responded that they updated holdings title by title. One library indicated that they did batch loading for lost materials and retrospective projects. Another library indicated that they were working towards batch loading as a goal.

The work of updating has been done by different people. These are the compiled results from both surveys:

- Cataloger   8 responses
- Technical Services Librarian   2 responses
- Student   1 responses
- Acquisitions/Serials Librarian   1 response
- Student and also updating by OCLC   1 response
- Various full-time staff   1 response

The duration of updating local MARC holdings varied widely among the responding libraries:

- 2-3 years
- Always as far as I know
- One time our library did this, but I have been here 17 years and no one has updated holdings
- Since OCLC pulled the plug on Passport
- Not sure - they were already doing it this way before I came in 2005
- Since we joined OCLC
- The holdings were thoroughly updated in the mid-1990s, and then were not touched again until 2004 - since then, we have been trying to catch up
- Since 2003
- Since 1989
- One year for detailed holdings for serials
- Always have done it
- We began with SEFLIN Union List via OCLC back in 1987-1989 or so
- Long-standing practice

Four questions which basically elicited no response from those who filled out the survey were the following:

- Do you have any plans to begin updating local holdings in the future?
- What advice or tips would you offer regarding updating local holdings?
- What are your reasons for not updating local holdings?
- What would your library require to begin updating local holdings?

One library sent me a personal message rather than fill out a survey. This library indicated that it need more manpower if it was going to do local holdings maintenance.

Responses came from the following states in the southeast, basically states that are part of the Southeast Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries (SEAALL):

1. Alabama   2 responses
2. District of Columbia   1 response
3. Florida   2 responses
4. Georgia   2 responses
5. Kentucky   2 responses
6. Louisiana   1 response
7. Mississippi   1 response
8. North Carolina   2 response
9. Tennessee   2 responses

Some responses were anonymous. I did not receive responses from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or West Virginia. So, this survey does not fully cover the SEAALL states. Please note that Virginia was covered in the earlier survey. Also, the

method of this survey differs in that only law library technical services librarians were contacted. Teresa Parker-Bellamy has undergone two surgeries in the last six months and I streamlined the process to seek closure on this project. Teresa helped me immeasurably by providing email addresses for technical services librarians and I thank her enormously for her help' she is a highly-valued colleague.

Thanks go, of course, to everyone who took the time to respond. I know first-hand how busy we all are!!! Stay well-preserved, everyone!

Announcing New Preservation Yahoo Group

Every one of you is invited to view and/or join the Preservation Updates web site set up by the Preservation Committee last year. This is a Yahoo group site, which is quick and easy to join. If you join the group, you will automatically receive each addition to the list.

We are adding announcements of workshops, conferences, and new publications in the arena of preservation. You don't have to search for them. We send them to you!

A link to the Preservation Updates website is now at the TS web site at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/Committees/preservation/.

At most, you'll get 2 or 3 emails each week to keep you up-to-date on preservation opportunities. If you'd prefer not to join the group, you can view the messages at any time through this link.

Pat Turpening
Booklover Consulting LLC

SERIAL ISSUES

Richard Paone
The Dickinson School of Law
The Pennsylvania State University

Serials cataloging was on top of the agenda for the ALCTS Serials Section at the 2007 ALA Annual Conference held in Washington, D.C., June 21-27. Its Continuing Resources Cataloging Committee liaisons Les Hawkins, Regina Reynolds, and Kevin Randall gave reports on CONSER, LC/ISSN, and CC:DA respectively. The reports were followed by a panel discussion featuring three cataloging experts: Diane Boehr, National Library of Medicine; Helen Heinrich, California State University, Northridge; and David Bade, University of Chicago. Each panelist spoke briefly and addressed three questions posed by the committee.

Serials cataloging practice within libraries has traditionally focused on title level access. What are some ways that the bibliographic information used for serial titles can be more effectively merged with the article-level information in A&I databases to facilitate access to article level description (and links to full text), print holdings information for the library, and title level description in a more unified way? Should this kind of unified access be the result of display system changes, or do libraries need to change their cataloging-metadata practices to accommodate the needs of other communities to make this happen? What are the implications of such changes?

Libraries have long engaged in cooperative cataloging for title-level serials access. In the last few decades, libraries have increasingly used vendors to enhance or extend information about serials in library catalogs. Examples include using Serials Solutions MARC records to track online journal holdings or using open URL resolvers to provide information about print holdings as well as links to electronic content where appropriate. In many cases, using vendor or publisher supplied data represents a departure from the library's traditional practice for cataloging continuing resources. Examples include accepting separate records for e-resources from vendors when conventional practice is to use a single-record approach when cataloging in-house, or the potential use of ONIX data to create local holdings records for online journals. Should continuing resources cataloging standards change to accommodate greater use of non-library created data? What can libraries do to increase our flexibility and allow us to use vendor data more effectively?

The CONSER Standard Record represents an attempt to streamline cataloging processes for serials, reduce redundancy in the work of catalogers, and create less cluttered, easier-to-read public display records. What do you see as the long-term impact of the CONSER Standard Record? How do you see serials cataloging standards evolving over the next five or more years, and what role do you think the CONSER Standard Record will play in that evolution?

A lively discussion amongst the panelists and the audience ensued after the presentations. There were no easy answers to the questions, and each of the panelists as well as audience members presented differing viewpoints. The conversation provided a good forum for exploring possible future directions for continuing resources cataloging. 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."

A number of issues arose in the course of the Serials Section's Acquisitions Committee meeting. Gary Ives reported on the progress of the upcoming afternoon program, "Making the E-Resource Infrastructure Work: Effective Metadata Exchange and Exposure." Ives indicated that everything was well in hand, and his sole request was for a few committee members to collect the evaluation forms.

Everything is on track to cosponsor a preconference with the SS Education Committee devoted to "Electronic Journals 101." Anna Crech, Janet Hulm and Jill Mason have contacted Virginia Taffurelli, Chair, Education Committee. All the documentation for the preconference is in place, and preparations will be well underway by Midwinter 2008 in Philadelphia.

The Serials Acquisitions Glossary was discussed. Everyone agreed that posting the glossary as a PDF document on the web was not effective. Not a single entry had been proposed to supplement the *Glossary*. At ALCTS' suggestion, the glossary was migrated to a wiki platform. Finishing touches were recently added and it was posted to the ALCTS website. There's also a link to the *Glossary* on the main ALA wiki page. Despite the progress, it was agreed that it would take substantial input from both the committee and interested parties to revive the glossary. Various measures were discussed, including broadcasting the wiki on discussion lists, conducting a survey, corralling library school students, etc. to provide some momentum for the wiki version of the glossary. One thing that is clear is that it is very easy to submit materials to the glossary on the wiki platform. June Schmidt volunteered to serve as wiki editor.

The final discussion item was whether to suggest a program for the 2008 Annual Conference in Anaheim. There had been some initial reluctance from the committee to take on extra responsibilities in addition to the cosponsorship of the preconference. However, the parties involved indicated the latter would not pose much of a burden, and the committee should feel free to submit a program proposal. Several ideas were discussed, and Anna Crech proposed the one that gained the most favor. Her suggestion was to focus on practical day-to-day problem-solving skills and techniques in dealing with electronic journals and continuing resources in general. She proposed a tentative title: "Jumping the Fence: Merging Print and Electronic Serial Workflows." She agreed to serve as program chair for Anaheim.

The Monday meeting was a brief. Gary Ives reported on the evaluations from Saturday afternoon's program. Although the evaluations were somewhat low in number, they were notable for their high marks and were almost universally congratulatory. However, attendance was impressive—standing-room-only with well over 300 present—and the high buzz factor following the presentations clearly indicated the program's success. All those present were optimistic that the Anaheim program would build on the success of the DC program.

NASIG (North American Serials Interest Group) held its 22nd Annual Conference at Louisville, Ky., May 31-June 3, 2007. A two-day pre-conference workshop was conducted by Diane Hillmann of Cornell University and Rhonda Marker of Rutgers University on metadata standards and applications. There were approximately forty students in the session. The class was developed by Diane for the Library of Congress and the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services in early 2007. Many participants said that their desire to attend the class was due to an impending project to develop a digital repository. As expected, most attendees were catalogers in some capacity.

The class covered a variety of metadata topics, including metadata relationship models, interoperability, application profiles, and more. Diane and Rhonda explained early in the session that working with metadata standards and applications requires metadata specialists to take a broad view of metadata, and consider how their metadata must function. For instance, one function of metadata is to manage documents. Therefore, the metadata specialist should look at items that require management in aggregate to make the best choices for the collection of items as a whole. The presenters stressed how important it is to frequently look at websites and digital libraries and mentally deconstruct them, asking how each site applies metadata in bulk to collections to meet its functional goals. To illustrate this point, the class completed an exercise examining several digital library sites, including Birdsource, which is a database-driven site.

No metadata information session would be complete without mentioning metadata relationship models and specific metadata standards. In this context, Diane provided the class with an update on the status of RDA and the class discussed relationships in UNIMARC, Dublin Core, and FRBR. The presenters noted that most metadata standards do not explicitly reference content standards, but simply provide guidance on content management. Some of the specific standards discussed included MARC21, Dublin Core, MODS, IEEE-LOM, and ONIX for Books.

The next lesson was on metadata interoperability and distribution. As expected, OAI-PMH, OpenURL, and cross-walks were the focus of this section. Both presenters alerted attendees to the importance of documenting their institutions' specific practices and interpretations of any one standard to enable appropriate sharing of metadata. The presenters also raised the issue of documentation in the lesson on application profiles, including the many benefits of documenting the terms in an application profile.

The preconference also covered vocabularies and data quality. While it is important to document and register vocabularies, Diane and Rhonda also emphasized the degree to which the choice of a vocabulary should be situation-specific, especially because there are so many different vocabularies. Similarly, the presenters noted that data quality should be evaluated at the community level, as different communities may have different levels of data quality that may be acceptable for their purposes.

In summary, the course was an excellent whirlwind ride into the world of metadata standards.

CONSER has recently posted a Draft Update for Module 31 of the *CONSER Cataloging Manual*. Module 31 covers cataloging remote access electronic serials. This very useful document may be found at http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/pdf/Module31.pdf.

The July 2007 issue of *Library Resources & Technical Services* (v. 51, no. 3) features an interesting article by Julian Everett Allgood called "Serials and Multiple Versions, or the Inexorable Trend toward Work-Level Displays." Allgood looks at revisions to cataloging rules, implementation of FRBR principles, and the MARC21 authority format in the context of solving the multiple-version problem. He predicts that manifestation-level cataloging will continue to be the standard, and thus sees FRBRization and an expanded use of authority records (for work and expression identifiers) as the best option to achieve better displays for multiple formats of a title in online library catalogs.

Finally, here are some helpful hints for determining major versus minor title changes in the new *CONSER Standard Record Documentation* (found at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/conserdoc.pdf.). Pages 13-14 in Appendix A have these bits of advice:

Major vs. Minor Changes

I. Rules of thumb for problematic situations

Resource-type words: If the word can be used with an indefinite article, consider it a resource-type word. (Using this guideline, newspaper is a resource-type word; news is not a resource-type word.) Frequency words are not considered resource-type words (though commonly used that way in English). In case of doubt, consider a word to be a resource-type word.

Minor Word Variations: In case of doubt, consider a different representation to be the same word, but use caution and perhaps a dictionary in the case of different grammatical forms, because forms like "man" and "male" are different words with different meanings.

Geographic term or government body: When the serial is issued by or associated with a government body, consider a geographic term to be a representation of the corporate body's name (e.g., *California Facts and Figures* issued by an agency of California state government).

Change of meaning or subject matter: Limit the application of this rule to changes that would be reflected in subject headings, and cases where the publisher indicates that the title change reflects a change in scope.

Remember also to consult AACR2 21.2C and related LCRIs when determining if a title change is major or minor.

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:

Arrests in the San Diego region (2000)
2000-2002
(OCoLC) 48496415
Changed to:
Arrests ... : law enforcement response to crime in the San Diego region
2004-
(OCoLC) 62296213

Australian journal of legal history
Vol. 1, no. 1 (1995)-v. 9, no. 2 (2005)
(OCoLC) 32973860
Changed to:
Legal history (Sydney, N.S.W.)
Vol. 10, nos. 1/2 (2006)-
(OCoLC) 123421519

Boalt journal of criminal law [electronic resource]
Vol. 8 (Dec. 2004)-v. 10 (Dec. 2005)
(OCoLC) 61710254
Changed to:
Berkeley journal of criminal law
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 2006)-
(OCoLC) 76823961

Buffalo criminal law review
Vol. 1, no. 1-v. 9, no. 2 (2006)
(OCoLC) 36641025
Changed to:
New criminal law review
Vol. 10, no. 1 (winter 2007)-
(OCoLC) 71314977

Golden Gate University law review
(OCoLC) 2147023
Continued in part by:
Golden Gate University environmental law journal
Vol. 1, no. 1 (summer 2007)-
(OCoLC) 174119697

Journal of East European law
Vol. 6, no. 1 (1999)-v. 11, nos. 2-3 (2004)
(OcoLC)44495971
Changed to:
Columbia journal of East European law
Vol. 1, no. 1 (2007)-
(OcoLC)122940036

The King's College law journal
Vol. 1 (1990-91)-v. 17 (2006)
(OCoLC) 23813854
Changed to:
King's law journal
Vol. 18, issue 1 (2007)-
(OCoLC) 99034206

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:

The college administrator and the courts
Ceased in print in 2007
(OCoLC) 4952645
Digests subsequently issued weekly in electronic format as: *The Pavela report*
(OCoLC)174134791

Equitable distribution journal
Ceased with:
v. 24, no. 4 (Apr. 2007)
(OCoLC) 10538530

Fidelity & surety digest
Ceased with:
v. 41, no. 3 (spring 2007)
Subsequently available only to section members via electronic access
(OCoLC) 53999453

Government union review and public policy digest
Ceased with:
v. 21, no. 3, copyright 2004
(OCoLC) 52461633

LSC's equal justice magazine
Ceased with:
v. 4, no. 2 (winter 2005)
(OCoLC) 50277158

Monthly catalog of United States government publications
Ceased in print with:
no. 1345 (Dec. 2004)
(OCoLC) 2264351
Subsequently available online as a searchable database called: *Catalog of U.S. government publications*
(OCoLC) 45008224

San Francisco law review
Ceased with:
v.11/12 (2002/2003)
(OCoLC) 32775825

United States. Federal Trade Commission
Federal Trade Commission decisions
Ceased in print with:
v. 128 (July 1, 1999-Dec. 31, 1999)
(OCoLC) 1768407
Subsequently available online only:
Federal Trade Commission decisions (Online)
(OCoLC) 53844317

The Second Amendment and Gun Control

Aaron Wolfe Kuperman

From *Subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence suitable to their conditions and as allowed by law* to the pending Supreme Court case *District of Columbia v. Heller*, the right to bear arms is a major issue.

The statutory language is from the English Bill of Rights, an act of the English Parliament (1 Will. & Mar. sess. 2 c. 2) with the title: *An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown* of December 16, 1689. We use the descriptive author-title heading, **Great Britain. Bill of Rights,** which is based on its popular name. Before getting too thrilled on seeing a user-friendly name-authority record, please note that Great Britain did not exist in 1689. England and Scotland were still independent countries with unconnected legal and political systems, and who didn't always get along very well with each other, though they did share a king who lived in London and rarely visited Scotland (particularly when fleeing hostile uprisings in England). The "Bill of Rights" only applied to England. Remember that in the period of the American Revolution, we invoked the "rights of Englishmen" rather than the "rights of Britons." Any heading using "Great Britain" for 1689 is a blatant anachronism that anyone working with legal materials should immediately recognize as an absurdity (even if CPSO does require using Great Britain as a 651 for history and politics regardless of date). Scotland enacted a different law asserting various rights and settling the succession to the crown, and relied on a different legal theory to justify a change in king, since unlike England they couldn't argue that King James VII (James II to England, as well as its American colonies) was **Scotland--Kings and rulers—Abdication** since he had never been there to begin with.

The history behind the clause is that the insurgents (they would have been traitors but they prospered so none dare call it treason) were aggrieved that King James II had been activity undermining the traditional **England—Militia** (a 651 heading with a subfield x - never a corporate body**)** in the belief they intended to overthrow and perhaps behead him as they done to his father (James being quite sensitive in such matters). The initial draft addressed the disarming of the militia and required returning their confiscated weapons, but was toned down in the final version. (Being usurpers and all, one suspects the new government wasn't too thrilled with a semi-independent armed militia.)

A century later the United States wrote its bill of rights, and the language, with significant modifications, made it into **United States. Constitution. 2nd Amendment**. To a much greater extent than in England, the **United States—History—Revolution, 1775-1783** was the work of the militia, and having a central government was still a debatable proposition in the late 18th century. The most obvious change was that the American version extended the right to **Catholics–Legal status, laws, etc.—United States** and **Jews—Legal status, laws, etc.—United States**, which was consistent with **United States. Constitution. Article VI***'s* (no NAR since no one ever wrote a book on just this article) prohibition of "test acts" (religious "tests" as a prerequisite for holding public office or exercising civil rights). LCSH has no subject heading for "test acts", and the logical BT would be **Freedom of religion.** It appears that the amendment's relevance to **Discrimination—Law and legislation** in the **United States—Armed Forces** (also a 651, not a 610, and the capitalization of the "F" in LCSH is questionable), hasn't come up in public discourse, yet.

Over time, **United States—Militia** (a 651, with militia as a $x) evolved, and after generations of relying on citizens who would come out with their personal weapons to defend the nation, the United States eventually evolved the "National Guard" (a corporate body in the subfield "b" under the appropriate jurisdiction). Books on its legal status typically have the corporate heading doubled with **Military law—[place]** , which has a UF leading from "[place]—Armed forces—Law and legislation". There is a modern heading for **Militia movements—Law and legislation**, but these refer to modern semi-underground anti-government paramilitary social movements that claim legal descent from the putative "common law" militias of the type that made the aforementioned King James nervous.

In the second half of the 20th century, **Gun control** became a major issue, and the term "gun control" came into common use to refer to legal regulation of firearms. Remember that historically a "gun" was something much larger, and at one point (according to the OED), a "handgun" was a gun that was small enough to be carried by a single individual. By the mid-20th century, "guns" and "firearms" had become synonyms in popular parlance. The legal subject heading **Firearms—Law and legislation** was already well established and is the primary subject heading for works on the legal regulation of firearms. (There are some specialized narrower terms such as **Products liability—Firearms**.) The subject heading **Gun control** is inherently criminological rather than legal (classes in HV as a first heading, never in K) since there is UF from Gun

control—Law and legislation leading to **Firearms—Law and legislation**.

While headings for specific classes of firearms can be proposed, such as **Assault weapons—Law and legislation**, —Law and legislation is NOT free-floating after types of weapons, and very few such headings have been proposed. Even **Pistols** (UF from handguns) does not take —Law and legislation. While doubling **Firearms—Law and legislation** with the specific type of firearm is tolerable, we probably should be using —Law and legislation after specific types of firearms (proposals needed for each). In all fairness there are very few books in K on specific types, e.g. handguns, since almost any law saying what is prohibited also is stating what is permitted, and that will logically result in preference for the broader term.

The subject heading **Arms transfer—Law and legislation** pertains to governments selling, trading or giving weapons to each other. It probably classes in K with the munitions industry. **Illegal arms transfers** can apply to a country retransferring weapons they had previous acquired in violation of the contract with the original supplier, as well as to "gun running" which borders on the line between public and private law, and can apply to criminals, terrorists and traitors (who if successful are known as patriotic freedom fighters).

To summarize, in the United States, the "right to bear arms" as expressed in **United States. Constitution. 2nd Amendment** is widely believed to be connected to **Firearms—Law and legislation,** which has a UF from "right to bear arms" and "right to keep arms." Not everyone agrees, and this is the issue in the pending Supreme Court case, likely to be decided in early 2008. If a book is on "gun control" (and legal enough to class in K), then **Firearms—Law and legislation** should be the first heading. If the book focuses on the constitutional issues invoked by the **United States. Constitution. 2nd Amendment**, the 610 should come first, which also changes the classification to the number for the amendment. If the book is discussing non-legal or policy issues pertaining to criminology or law enforcement, the first heading is **Gun control** and it classes in HV. If a book is on the law regulating the "militia," it probably gets **Military law** as a first heading.

TECHSCANS

Corinne Jacox, column editor

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

Acquisitions/Collection Development

Virtual Museum of Cataloging and Acquisitions Artifacts
http://www.heidihoerman.com/museumca/index.html
Heidi Lee Hoerman announced the Virtual Museum of Cataloging and Acquisitions Artifacts on the AUTOCAT e-list.

Collection Building in a New Environment
Genco, Barbara. "20 Maxims for Collection Building." *Library Journal* (Sept. 15 2007).
http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6476396.html
Barbara Genco summarizes her curriculum for a library school course on collection development principles, theory, and practice in twenty talking points for *LJ*. Genco embraces emerging and standard technologies as a way to assist librarians in a changing environment. Highlighted issues on her list include security and self-check, user-generated tagging in addition to MARC, content vs. containers, off-site storage and digitization, downloadable digital materials, and the possibility of "one big library." Genco has her eye on the big picture of libraries and collections, and invites us to join her in evaluating what we're doing in our libraries to prepare for the future that's here today.
—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 18, no. 9 (Sept. 2007)

Weeding
Gushrowski, Barbara A. "Moving from Good Effort to Best Practice – Refining a Weeding Process in a Dental School Library." *Against the Grain* 19, no. 3 (June 2007): 26-32.
Describes in detail the 18-month weeding project that the Indiana University School of Dentistry Library undertook in fall 2005. The emphasis is on good planning and continual refining of the original plan, so that a weeding project can become a process that actually works in a library.

The Open System View of Libraries
Mack, Daniel C. "Library Liaisons and the Organization: An Open System View of Collection Development in the Academic Library." *Against the Grain* 19, no. 3 (June 2007): 32-38.
Employing the Open System concept, the author examines the university and the academic library as open systems which are dynamic and holistic. He also reviews the two major collection development tools: the faculty interest survey and the collection development policy. He points out that by determining inputs and outputs between organizations and their environments, librarians can better focus on important collection development issues.

Collection Assessment

Tucker, Cory. "Collection Development: Current Options and Future Concerns." *Against the Grain* 19, no. 3 (June 2007): 44-50.

A good resource for librarians considering a collection assessment project. Through literature review and experience at the University of Nevada Las Vegas, the author identifies common procedures and methods, and areas for future consideration. A short bibliography is included.

Cataloging

RDA Update

http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/0710out.html

Outcomes of the October 2007 meeting of the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA have been mounted on the JSC Web site. (AUTOCAT)

LC Law Team Reclassification Projects

LC Cataloging Newsline 15, no. 4 (Nov. 2007).

The Law Team, Social Sciences Cataloging Division, has embarked on several projects to reclassify materials in the Law Library of Congress. The first such project is a major effort to reclassify approximately 800,000 "pre class K" titles. Arranged in the Law Library stacks simply by name of country, these titles often have duplicate shelf location numbers and are therefore difficult to retrieve. The Law Library requested that the Law Team focus first on materials from Latin American countries of strategic interest to the United States Congress. In fiscal year 2007 (year ending Sept. 30, 2007), the Law Team reclassified all the Cuban and Venezuelan treatises and more than eight truckloads of Mexican titles. These materials are vacuumed and searched by Law Library staff before being forwarded to the Law Team.

In a second project, the Law Team undertook to reclassify more than twenty shelves of Dutch books from the "Nederlandse staatswetten" series. In addition, a sizeable backlog of Swedish ministerial publications issued before the year 2000 was eliminated as a result of an agreement with the Law Library that allowed those items to be classed with the issuing ministry rather than by topic.

Much of the Law Team's energy was devoted to reclassifying pre-1970 congressional hearings. Thousands of hearings were processed by the Law Team during the first year. Under its agreement with the Law Library, Google has now digitized about 72,000 of these hearings. An estimated 25,000 remain to be reclassified and digitized. Once a presentation format for the digitized data is selected and implemented, linking will be possible between the bibliographic record and the digitized data. In collaboration with the Cataloging Policy and Support Office and the Law Team, cataloging automation specialist David Williamson provided customized software for downloading OCLC records for pre-1970 congressional hearings that lack bibliographic records in the LC integrated library management system. This program, Z-ProcessorHearings,

has proven to be very useful, since it eliminates manual input of much repetitive data. There is a separate database containing records of the digitized hearings, and each record contains a barcode that will permit future linking to the corresponding bibliographic record. The linking enterprise will make the hearings readily accessible to the Library's users, while allowing Law Team members to determine whether a particular hearing has been digitized.

Cataloger's Learning Workshop

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

"Cataloger's Learning Workshop is a clearinghouse portal for cataloging and metadata training resources for information workers. ... [It] is a cooperative project of the Library of Congress, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, and the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, a division of the American Library Association."

Google Using LC Subject Headings

http://www.catalogingfutures.com/catalogingfutures/2007/10/google-using-lc.html

"One can't help see the irony here ... it appears that Google is using LC subject headings to enhance the search capabilities of Google Book Search." (Cataloging Futures blog)

Virtual International Authority File

http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/001460.html

"Name authority files are often national in scope and will be created under different policy regimes. This is the rationale for VIAF (the Virtual International Authority File)." (Lorcan Dempsey's weblog)

Subject Authority Validation Records

http://catalogablog.blogspot.com/2007_10_07_archive.html#1992779656103239277#1992779656103239277

"The [Library of Congress] Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) has begun creating and distributing subject authority records called 'validation records' that represent valid 6XX headings plus subdivision strings (topical, chronological, geographic, and form), including strings with free-floating subdivisions for which subject authority records were previously not made." (Catalogablog)

Provider Neutral Records for Electronic Integrating Resources

http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/ProvNeutforE-IRs-Sept-21-2007.pdf

The final recommendations from the Task Force on Provider Neutral Records for Electronic Integrating Resources are available. (AUTOCAT)

New Edition: Differences Between, Changes Within

http://www.ala.org/ala/alctscontent/alctspubsbucket/webpublications/cataloging/newrecord/differences.htm

A revised edition (2007) of *Differences Between, Changes Within: Guidelines on When to Create a New Record* has just been published by ALA/ALCTS. It is

available as a free, 38-page PDF at the above URL. It is no longer available in print. (OCLC-CAT e-list)

Step 2 in Merging RLG Union Catalog with OCLC WorldCat Complete
http://www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page_ID=21014
"Phase 2 of the RLG Union Catalog integration into [OCLC's] WorldCat is complete. Phase 2 involved loading Institution Records into WorldCat from the RLG Union Catalog for institutions that requested that the OCLC RLG Service Center extract their records for them. Some 30 million Institution Records were created. Other activity included creating new Master Records, postings and Institution Records linked to the new Master record for titles not yet represented."

Information Technology

New Issue of D-Lib Magazine
D-Lib Magazine 13, no. 11/12 (Nov./Dec. 2007).
http://www.dlib.org/
The November/December 2007 issue of D-Lib Magazine is now available. Articles include: Manakin: A New Face for DSpacel; Good Terms - Improving Commercial-Noncommercial Partnerships for Mass Digitization: A Report Prepared by Intelligent Television for RLG Programs, OCLC Programs and Research; SERU (Shared Electronic Resource Understanding): Opening Up New Possibilities for Electronic Resource Transactions; Census of Institutional Repositories in the U.S.: A Comparison Across Institutions at Different Stages of IR Development; The Design and Implementation of an Ingest Function to a Digital Archive; Utah Digital Repository Initiative: Building a Support System for Institutional Repositories; Creating Online Historical Scrapbooks with a User-Friendly Interface: A Case Study.

OCLC Members Council Proceedings
http://www.oclc.org/memberscouncil/meetings/2008/
Proceedings from the October 2007 OCLC Members Council meeting are available.

New OCLC Report
http://www.oclc.org/reports/sharing/
"The latest OCLC report to the membership, *Sharing, Privacy and Trust in Our Networked World*, is now available." (Lorcan Dempsey's weblog)

A WorldCat Community
Storey, Tom. "A WorldCat Community." *NextSpace* no. 7 (Sept. 2007): 16-17.
http://www.oclc.org/nextspace/007/download/nextspace_007.pdf
OCLC is adding social functionality to WorldCat.org in order to build a social network of the world's library users. By incorporating the Web 2.0 phenomena of social networking and user-generated content, WorldCat can become a much more meaningful resource. New interactive tools such as personal profiles, creating and sharing lists, ratings, reviews,

and citation management are now available in WorldCat, and social tagging and RSS feeds and notifications will be added in the future.

According to Jasmin de Gaia of WorldCat.org, "Enriching WorldCat with user-contributed content enriches library catalogs. The ability for online users to contribute content will make them more dedicated stakeholders to the library and their library experience more meaningful," For all of us struggling to keep our online catalogs relevant and attractive to users, this enhancement to OCLC's WorldCat is welcome.

Really Modern Library Project
http://acrlblog.org/2007/10/09/iflibrary/
"There's an interesting project afoot in a collaboration between the Institute for the Future of the Book and the Digital Library Federation on the purpose and nature of mass digitization efforts." (ACRLog)

Open Library Opens
http://demo.openlibrary.org/
Open Library is "a wiki platform for combining information about books from various sources to create a single, open source, publicly-built and publicly-modified catalog of books past and present." (ACRLog)

In Google We Trust
http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol12/issue3/pan.html
"An eye tracking experiment revealed that college student users have substantial trust in Google's ability to rank results by their true relevance to the query. When the participants selected a link to follow from Google's result pages, their decisions were strongly biased towards links higher in position even if the abstracts themselves were less relevant. While the participants reacted to artificially reduced retrieval quality by greater scrutiny, they failed to achieve the same success rate. This demonstrated trust in Google has implications for the search engine's tremendous potential influence on culture, society, and user traffic on the Web."

Changes at Google Scholar
Quint, Barbara. "Changes at Google Scholar: A Conversation With Anurag Acharya." *Information Today, Inc. NewsBreaks* (Aug. 27, 2007).
http://newsbreaks.infotoday.com/nbReader.asp?ArticleId=37309
"Did you know that Google Scholar has launched its own digitization project, separate from the high-profile Google Book Search mass digitization?"

Google Books Article in First Monday
Duguid, Paul. "Inheritance and Loss? A Brief Survey of Google Books." *First Monday* 12, no. 8 (Aug. 6, 2007).
http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue12_8/duguid/index.html
Paul Duguid assesses the quality of the Google Books Project.

Using Wikipedia to Extend Digital Collections
Lally, Ann M., and Carolyn E. Dunford. "Using Wikipedia to Extend Digital Collections." *D-Lib Magazine* 13, no. 5/6 (May/June 2007).
http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may07/lally/05lally.html
"In May 2006, the University of Washington Libraries Digital Initiatives Unit began a project to integrate the UW Libraries Digital Collections into the information workflow of our students by inserting links into the online encyclopedia Wikipedia*."*

Scan This Book!
Albanese, Andrew R. "Scan This Book!" *Library Journal* (Aug. 15, 2007).
http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6466634.html
In the race to digitize the public domain, is the future of the library at stake? An interview with the OpenContent Alliance's Brewster Kahle.

Dark Side of Digitization
Walshe, Emily. "The Dark Side of Digitization." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 4 (Oct. 2007):491-494.
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.4walshe.html
This is an interesting commentary where the author relates students' use and understanding of digitized materials to her children's romance with the Star Wars saga. The author relates a phenomenon she observed in her living room and how that phenomenon parallels her experience in the academic library: the children seek me out, disk in hand, and request to view a particular scene—predictably, excerpt 39 of a 50-chapter adventure. Somehow in their fertile little minds, chapter 39 has come to represent the entire film. What the children continue to ask for is the climax scene—a climax devoid of context. There is no prelude, no development, and no denouement; for them, the snippet is the story. Such is the undergraduate encounter with digital library resources.

Privacy
De Rosa, Cathy, Joanne Cantrell, Andy Havens, Janet Hawk, and Lillie Jenkins. *Sharing, Privacy and Trust in our Networked World: A Report to the OCLC Membership*. Dublin, OH: OCLC, 2007.
http://www.oclc.org/reports/sharing/default.htm
This report is based on a major survey of the attitudes and perceptions regarding sharing, privacy, and trust in the network of people in Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Like its major predecessors *Environmental Scan: Pattern Recognition* (2003) and *Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources* (2005), it is a weighty document printed in full-color on glossy paper to do justice to all of the tables, piecharts, pictures, and diagrams. However, it is also freely available as a downloadable PDF file, either by individual section or in its entirety. It is chock-full of interesting findings, and well worth spending a lot of time with it, which is almost required given its scope. One tidbit of note, although not all that surprising, is that respondents want to have their privacy protected by default, but also want to have the option to give up that privacy when they wish -- for example, to gain the benefits of social networking. Note: I am employed by OCLC, although I did not have anything to do with this report.
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Local Systems

VuFind: A Next-Gen Catalog from Villanova
Breeding, Marshall, and Tom Peters. "VuFind: A Next-Gen Catalog from Villanova." *Smart Libraries* 27, no. 9 (Sept. 2007): 1.
https://publications.techsource.ala.org/products/archive.pl?article=2606
"A team at the Falvey Memorial Library at Villanova University is developing a next-generation library search interface called VuFind. Currently in the beta stage of development ... the library plans a production release of the software by November 2007." More information on VuFind is available at http://www.vufind.org/**.**

UC Libraries Collaborate with OCLC on Next Gen Melvyl Catalog
http://www.cdlib.org/news/uc_oclc_press_release_20070621.pdf
"The University of California Libraries are working in collaboration with OCLC to pilot a next generation Melvyl Catalog supported by OCLC's WorldCat Local system." (OCLC Abstracts)

Podcasts from Future of the Integrated Library System Symposium
"Second Chance on Symposium: Future of the Integrated Library System." *The Charleston Advisor: Critical Reviews of Web Products for Information Professionals* 9, no. 2 (Oct. 2007).
http://charlestonco.com/index.php?do=Press+Room&pg=pr_details&pr_id=1421
The recent Lincoln Trail Libraries System Symposium on the Future of the Integrated Library System was a very successful event, breaking expected attendance numbers. Carl Grant, President of CARE Affiliates, gave a presentation on the ILS marketplace from a vendor perspective. Another presentation focused on Open Source Software. There were also presentations by Karen Schneider, author of *Free Range Librarian*; Rob McGee, President of RMG Consultants; Chip Nilges of OCLC; and several others. Those who were unable to attend now have a second chance to hear the presentations. Lincoln Trail Libraries System has recorded the symposium and placed the session podcasts on a website for access by all: http://lincolntrail.typepad.com/ilssymposium/ [Thanks to an astute reader, here is the RSS link for the podcasts: http://lincolntrail.typepad.com/ilssymposium/atom.xml]

ILS Migration

Cervone, Frank. "ILS Migration in the 21st Century: Some New Things to Think About This Time Around." *Computers in Libraries* 27, no. 7 (Jul./Aug. 2007): 6-8, 60-62.

Cervone pens a timely and useful article on making the tough transition from one integrated library system to another. Given the current upheaval (some forced, some voluntary) in the ILS market, his advice is timely indeed, and those who are not immediately facing such a migration would nonetheless be wise to pin it to their bulletin boards for future use. To rephrase an old quote, there are only two kinds of librarians —those who have weathered a system migration and those who will. In addition to listing the basic steps of a migration, Cervone includes a summary list of typical tasks and some links to open source web application testing tools. Highly recommended for anyone with an ILS and a future.

–Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 18, no. 8 (August 2007)

Management

Information Technologies Assist Decision Makers

Lakos, Amos. "Evidence-Based Library Management: The Leadership Challenge." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 4 (Oct. 2007): 431-450.

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.4lakos.html

This paper is an extension of the author's earlier work on developing management information services and creating a culture of assessment in libraries. The author focuses on the use of data in decision-making in libraries, specifically on the role of leadership in making evidence-based decision a reality, and reviews new opportunities for data analysis, assessment delivery, and decision-making in libraries. Developments in the information technology (IT) area, especially the increased dominance of very large networked infrastructures and associated services, large-scale digitization projects, collaborative frameworks, and economic and market trends, may have a positive impact on library options for data use and analysis by library management. The discussion is informed by a wide range of new products and services, which are becoming available in the marketplace and are designed to assist decision makers, and by interviews conducted by the author with over twenty library directors, mostly from the Association of Research Libraries.

Future of the OCLC Cooperative

Neal, James G. "Global Collaboration and the Future of the OCLC Cooperative." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 3 (July 2007): 263-271.

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.3neal.html

This is an interesting opinion piece, originally presented at the OCLC Members Council Meeting in Quebec City on February 6, 2007. The author briefly describes a series of 24 things that he wants from OCLC: first, the things he wants OCLC to watch and observe with more intensity; second, the things he wants OCLC to sense and feel with more passion; and then third, the things he wants OCLC to commit to and to do with more investment.

Better Communications Management

Feather, Celeste. "Electronic Resources Communications Management: A Strategy for Success." *Library Resources & Technical Services* 51, no. 3 (July 2007): 204-211, 228.

In her article "Electronic Resources Communications Management," Celeste Feather discusses how e-resources staff can better handle their lines of communication. She writes, "As libraries face the question of how to provide more services with fewer resources, administrators often expect e-resources acquisitions units to manage more resources with fewer staff than their peer print acquisitions units." We can easily apply this situation to other departments in our libraries — it seems that we're all trying to do more with less. If you find yourself in a communications black hole, Feather's article addresses the literature of the organization of communications, provides analysis of the types of communication the department is receiving, and makes recommendations on how communication can be improved. She admits that her findings are specific to her library's needs, but many of her suggestions can be applied at any library. It's no surprise that a movement to increase face-to-face communication helped to relieve what Feather calls "information fatigue."

—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 18 no. 8 (August 2007)

Strategy for Academic Libraries

Lewis, David W. "A Strategy for Academic Libraries in the First Quarter of the 21st Century." *College & Research Libraries* 68, no. 5 (Sept. 2007): 418-434.

At a library assessment conference a year ago, John Lombardi, then Chancellor of the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, explained that although he had depended on libraries and librarians in his professional career, he no longer knew what an academic library should be. Lewis took this message as a challenge to articulate a "strategy for academic libraries in the digital age or at least in its early stages." His strategy has five parts: 1) complete the migration from print to electronic collections; 2) retire legacy print collections; 3) redeploy library space as informal learning spaces; 4) move library tools and resources to where the users are (e.g. course management systems); and 5) shift the focus from purchasing collections to curating locally owned and produced unique and special collections. Whether you agree with his strategy or not, Lewis' article makes for an excellent catalyst to start these discussions with your staff.

—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 18, no. 9 (Sept. 2007)

Preservation

North American Storage Trust (NAST)

Gherman, Paul M. "The North Atlantic Storage Trust:

Maximizing Space, Preserving Collections." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 3 (July 2007): 273-275.
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.3gherman.html
There are well-over fifty library book storage facilities across the United States and Canada, holding millions of monographs and older serials that are rarely read but often stored under environmental and security conditions superior to those in our circulating collections. These storage facilities vary from planned "Harvard Model" facilities, built specifically to house collections in the most cost-effective manner, to repurposed buildings that range from old supermarkets to telephone substations. Some contain materials from several libraries and are managed consortially. Of these consortial storage collections, some "de-dupe" their collections for added efficiency, but many do not. If our storage collections are not weeded, then we could build a "trust relationship," whereby libraries with storage collections would promise to retain these in perpetuity and loan materials to others, thus allowing other libraries to make withdrawal decisions based on this agreement. Since 2001, this idea has evolved into the current effort to create the North American Storage Trust (NAST).

Serials

CONSER Standard Record (CSR)
Hawkins, Les. "CONSER Standard Record News." *CONSERline* no. 29 (Fall 2007).
http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/conserline/conserline-29.html#CSR
CONSER agreed to implement the CONSER Standard Record (CSR) on June 1, 2007 with the understanding that member institutions will need to consult with staff before setting an implementation date locally. CONSER agreed to monitor the implementation of the standard throughout the year and make changes or adjustments as needed. One full day of the May CONSER operations meeting was devoted to working through the documentation for the standard and identifying areas that needed to be clarified. The summary of the meeting is available from the CONSER Web site at http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/CONSER-opco-summary-2007.pdf.

Electronic Format for Kiyo Journals
Kamada, Hitoshi. "Kiyo Journals and Scholarly Communication in Japan." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 3 (July 2007): 375-383.
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.3kamada.html
Kiyo are journals published by Japanese academic institutions. As a scholarly communication medium, they have inherent problems such as limited accessibility and lack of quality control. Despite these problems, they have evolved to comprise the majority of academic journals published in the humanities and social sciences in Japan because they fit well within the culture of Japanese academia.

Recent developments in digitization and open access to kiyo will help mitigate their limited accessibility. The increased availability of kiyo articles in electronic format to a wider range of scholarly readers may encourage improvements in quality.

Using Citation Rankings to Determine Acquisition Dollars
Via, Barbara J. and Deborah J. Schmidle. "Investing Wisely: Citation Rankings as a Measure of Quality in Library and Information Science Journals." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 7, no. 3 (July 2007): 333-373.
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v007/7.3via.html
The library and information science field is currently confronted with difficult decisions about how best to allocate acquisition expenditures among increasingly expensive journals. This article measures the return-on-investment of serial expenditures through the use of citation analysis, which is a widely used approach to ascertaining journal quality. The frequency of citations to 116 library science journals in the bibliographies of eleven premier library journals over the period 2002–2005 is tabulated, and a price-per-citation figure (based on subscription prices) is also computed.

Registry of Digital Masters
Hawkins, Les. "DLF Registry of Digital Masters." *CONSERline* no. 29 (Fall 2007).
http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/conserline/conserline-29.html#RDM
CONSER representatives attending the May CONSER operations meeting discussed the Digital Library Federation's *Registry of Digital Masters Record Creation Guidelines* (RDM) recently revised as version 2, May 2007. The guidelines encourage creation of separate records for the digital version and also provide for use of a single record approach. Several mandatory fields: 007, 506, 533, 583, 856 are included for the single record approach in the guidelines. These elements go beyond the relatively few record elements recommended in CONSER's single record approach outlined in the *CONSER Cataloging Manual*, Module 31 Remote Access Electronic Serials (Online Serials), 31.2.3. CONSER concerns about the single record approach in the RDM guidelines focus on combining many more elements that relate to both the print and the electronic in a single record than they have in their past use of the single record approach. At this point CONSER member contributions to the RDM are relatively small and those that are currently contributing will be able to make use of the separate record approach. CONSER members agreed at its operations meeting in May not to contribute single record approach records to the RDM for a year. CONSER will monitor developments in how holdings records might be used in the RDM and how our institutional needs for contributing to the RDM evolve over the coming year.

Serials Inflation Rates

Smith, Patricia, and Donnice Cochenour. "Predicting Serials Inflation Rates in the Era of Electronic Resources." *Against the Grain* 19, no. 3 (June 2007): 72-74.

As libraries spend more of their budgets on electronic resources, they can no longer depend on outside serials price surveys for predicting cost. At Colorado State University, the authors separate out their serials expenses by subscription models, i.e., multiple-year contracts, aggregator databases, electronic journal collections, print-only subscriptions, etc. They use their library automation system to gather necessary local acquisitions data for many of their electronic resources.

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries to an individual or group in recognition of achievement in an area of technical services, for services to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature.

Factors considered in selecting the recipients of the Award include such things as the publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques or research, analysis or commentary; the development of software, hardware, or other mechanisms that significantly enhance access to collections; and the contribution of service to the Technical Services SIS as a whole. Achievements may be in the area of acquisitions, cataloging and classification, materials processing, preservation, automation, or technical services administration.

All members of AALL are invited to submit names for consideration by the TS-SIS Awards Committee. Nominations should include the nominee's full name and address. If the nominee is retired, submit the name, last place of work, and home address. Someone other than the nominee should sign the letter of nomination. The letter should accompany a list of projects, programs, or publications of the nominee and should describe the nominee's work with respect to qualification for the Award.

Deadline: February 1, 2008

For further information see the Chapman Award section of the TS-SIS Handbook at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/handbook/appendix06-chapmanaward.htm.

Questions? Contact TS-SIS Awards Committee chair:

Kevin Butterfield
College of William & Mary
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795
PH 757-221-3244 ; FX 757-221-3051
klbut2@wm.edu

Nominations should also be sent to the TS-SIS Awards Committee chair.

Also serving on TS-SIS Awards Committee:

Janet Camillo
Montgomery County Circuit Court Law Library

Donna Lombardo
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP

Eric Parker
Pritzker Legal Research Center
Northwestern University School of Law

Indigenous Government and Law in the Americas: Library of Congress Online Classification as Gateway to Web Resources

Reported by
Karen Selden
University of Colorado Law School

[This report was inadvertently omitted from the 2007 September conference issue.] — Editor

David Selden, Law Librarian at the National Indian Law Library (NILL) in Boulder, Colorado, opened the program by giving an overview of tribal sovereignty and how the United States government has recognized and limited it during different periods of United States history. This information helped audience members to better understand some of the issues related to cataloging and classifying Native American legal materials that were covered in the next section of the program.

Black's Law Dictionary defines "Sovereignty" as "the supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which any independent state is governed." Thus, tribal sovereignty refers to a tribe's right to self-governance. This means tribes have the power to govern and regulate matters relating to their members and their reservation. Examples of tribal powers include: regulating hunting, fishing, and commerce; establishing courts; enforcing laws; maintaining law and order; and determining tribal membership. Sovereignty for the more than 560 tribes and Alaska Native Villages that are currently recognized by the United Sates government is inherent -- the result of the tribes and villages acting as self-governing entities for thousands of years.

However, in more modern times, the United States has both recognized tribal sovereignty and limited the sovereign powers of tribes. The United States Constitution refers to the power to negotiate treaties with tribes, while federal courts and executive orders have also acknowledged tribal sovereignty. For example, President Clinton issued an executive order in 2000 referring to the government-to-government relation between the United States and tribes ("Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"). However, over the past two centuries, both Congress and federal courts have limited the sovereign powers of tribes through the passage of laws and through court opinions. For example, the Major Crimes Act of 1885 limits the types of crimes and cases tribes can resolve in their own courts, while the *Oliphant v. Suquamish* case limits tribal jurisdiction over non-Indians. Shifts in federal Indian policy have greatly affected tribal sovereignty during the past 200 years. These shifting policies fall into six distinct periods:

1. Removal (1820-1850): Forced removal of tribes from the eastern states to the west.
2. Reservations (1850-1887): Reservations were created by treaties, statutes, and executive orders.
3. Assimilation and Allotment (1887-1934): Congress passed the General Allotment Act (commonly known as the Dawes Act) in an effort to assimilate Indians into mainstream society. Indians were given plots of reservation land in an effort to turn them into farmers, and surplus reservation land was sold to non-Indians.
4. Indian Reorganization (1934-1953): The *Meriam Report*, published in 1928, declared the assimilation and allotment policy a failure. The *Indian Reorganization Act* (also known as the *Wheeler-Howard Act*) passed in 1934, re-established tribal governments under supervision of the federal government.
5. Termination and Relocation (1953-1968): Federal policy shifted once again and focused on termination and relocation. The United States government terminated its government-to-government as well as trust relationships with over 100 tribes. In an effort to assimilate Indians once again, many were relocated to various cities around the country.
6. Self-determination (1968 to the present): In 1970, President Nixon declared the termination policy a failure and reaffirmed the federal trust responsibility. Congress restored relations with many of the terminated tribes and passed laws that encouraged tribal self-determination. Tribal governments are thriving in this current period of self-determination. There are more than 560 federally recognized Indian Nations and Alaska Native Villages. Most have codes and constitutions, and NILL has more than 250 tribal codes and more than 420 tribal constitutions in its collection. There are nearly 300 tribal courts and dispute resolution forums, and tribes have entered into hundreds of intergovernmental agreements with other political entities, such as counties and states, on issues including education, taxation, child welfare, and gaming.

Next, Richard Amelung, Associate Director of the Saint Louis University Omer Poos Law Library, with his presentation titled "Cataloging Issues Related to Accessing Native American Legal Materials." He became an expert on this topic while cataloging over 500 tribal constitutions and charters, as well as revising the subject headings for approximately 3,000 titles in a Law Library Microform Consortium (LLMC) microfiche collection of tribal materials.

These cataloging issues were broken into four topics:

- The switch from treating tribes as corporate entities to geo-political entities;
- Coding tribes as geo-political entities vs. use of ethnological terms to describe tribal members;

- Tribal name changes over time; and
- The ethnology vs. law approaches to assigning subject headings for tribes and tribal members.

Tribes as Geo-political Entities: Originally, tribes were treated as corporate entities (110 tag in MARC authority records) when assigning subject headings. In the spring of 2005, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) of the Library of Congress determined tribes should be treated and tagged as geographic names (151 in MARC authority records) so tribal names can be used as jurisdictions when necessary. Thus tribes are no longer treated like General Motors, but rather like any state or country (Louisiana, France, or the United States, for example). At the same time, CPSO deemed the Bureau of Indian Affairs' list of federally recognized tribes as the source for the official name for each tribe. The list is published periodically in the *Federal Register*, and the most recent was released on March 22, 2007.

Geo-political Entities vs. Ethnological Terms: Tribes as geo-political entities (jurisdictions) are used as main or added entries in the X10, 650 subfield z, and 651 fields. The ethnological term for the people of a tribe is used as a topical subject in a 650 field. For example, the constitution and bylaws of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma has a 110 for Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, while a book about the Miami Indians contains a 650 for Miami Indians.

Tribal Name Changes Over Time: Tribal names can change in various ways over time, and each situation has a different ramification for bibliographic access and maintenance. The first instance is a geo-political name change. This occurs when the name of the tribe changes, but there is no change in the geographic location or size of the tribal lands. This was compared to The Holland/Netherlands name change. In this instance, all old instances of the tribal name in the 651 field or 650 subfield z must be changed to the new heading. The second instance, geographic realignment, occurs when a tribe's geographic boundaries change. This happened to some tribes during the removal period of United States history. A classic example is the Cherokee Nation. Prior to 1839, the tribe is given the heading *Cherokee Nation*, but after that date, when they were removed to lands to the west of their native land, they are given the headings *Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma* and *Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina*. Finally, a tribe's name can change after the federal government recognizes the tribe. For example, prior to the federal government's recognition of individual bands, tribes, and communities of Ojibwa Indians, the term *Chippewa Tribe* is used for this geo-political entity.

Ethnology vs. Law approaches to assigning subject headings: There are several issues to consider when assigning subject headings for tribes, tribal members, and tribal law. While the *Subject Cataloging Manual*'s category 1103 covers headings for the indigenous peoples of the Western Hemisphere, it does not cover the general headings *Indigenous peoples* or *Tribes*, the jurisdictional name headings used for tribes, or nationalities. Just as there are different forms of headings for geo-political entities vs. ethnological terms, there are differences in forming subject headings when they refer to ethnological topics versus legal topics. Thus, an ethnological heading would be*: Apache Indians $x Education $z Oklahoma*, while a legal heading would be: *Educational law and legislation $z Apache Tribe of Oklahoma*. Finally, customary law is treated differently than codified law. Thus, the customary law subject heading is *Navajo law*, while the codified law subject heading is *Law $z Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah*.

The slides for this portion of the presentation (available on the TS-SIS website, at the URL below) give clear examples the topics and specific issues that were discussed.

In the final portion of the program, Jolande Goldberg (Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist/ Law Classification Specialist at CPSO) discussed the development of the new Library of Congress KIA-KIX (Law of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas) Classification Schedules, while Cheryl Cook (Classification Web product manager at the Library of Congress) demonstrated a prototype of the new classification schedule in Classification Web. Currently there are only about 28 numbers available in the KF schedules to accommodate tribal law topics. The new KIA-KIX schedule is based on the G (Geography) classification schedules, with classification based upon the geographic regions where the tribes are found. For example, the range KIF-KIK is used for tribes in the United States. KIF is used for tribes found in the northeast, Atlantic, New England, southeast, and southern regions of the United States; KIG is used for tribes in the north central, the old northwest, and northwest territory; KIH is used for tribes in the Pacific northwest and old Oregon country; and KIK is used for tribes in the southwest and new southwest. Because it can be difficult to know exactly where the boundaries of each region begin and end, the KIA-KIX schedules in Classification Web contain hotlinked maps of all these regions in North America. Clicking on the region of interest will bring the Classification Web user to the proper spot in the KIA-KIX schedule. In addition, developers of the new schedule have embedded nearly 1,000 hotlinks to subject-specific websites into appropriate spots in the schedule. For example, if one wants to know more about the classic Indian law treatise *Indian affairs: laws and treaties*, compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler, or the National Indian Law Library, hotlinks are provided. These links can also serve as gateways to answering Indian law-related questions, for either cataloging or reference purposes. The KIA-KIX schedule is the first to use these hotlinked maps and urls, but the plan is to add these features, as appropriate, to

other schedules over time. The new KIA-KIX schedule will be released in 2008, and the html outline of the schedule will be available on Classification Web in October 2007.

PowerPoint slides for all of the presentations made during the program are available on the TS-SIS website, at http://www. aallnet.org/sis/tssis/annualmeeting/2007/handouts/.

2007 AALL SAC Report

Reports from: Midwinter Meeting, Seattle, January 2007, and Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., June 2007

*Reported by
A Yael Mandelstam
Fordham Law School Library*

[This report was inadvertently omitted from the 2007 September conference issue.] — Editor

In the past year, the Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) and its subcommittees focused mainly on the future of subject headings, the development of genre/form headings, and the application of faceted subject terminology.

The minutes and reports are available on the SAC website at http://www.ala.org/ala/alctscontent/catalogingsection/ catcommittees/subjectanalysis/subjectanalysis.htm.

Following is a summary of SAC activities and highlights from the LC reports.

Subcommittee on the Future of Subject Headings
The charge of the subcommittee is to "analyze the future of subject cataloging, with emphasis on Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) through the use of SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis, taking into consideration both internal forces within the library community and external environment."

After its first meeting at ALA Midwinter the subcommittee established a listserv to discuss strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats relating to LCSH. Over 750 people signed up for the listserv, and the discussions were extremely interesting and often quite heated. Check out the list archive at http://lists.ala.org/wws/arc/headings/.

The subcommittee will submit its final report at ALA Midwinter 2008 and is planning a panel discussion at Annual 2008.

Subcommittee on Genre/Form Headings
At ALA Annual, the subcommittee sponsored the program "New Developments in Form/Genre Access: Where We Are, Where Are We Heading, and Where We Want to Be." The presenters were Robert Maxwell from Brigham Young University; Adam Schiff from the University of Washington, and Geraldine Ostrove, a music specialist from the Library of Congress. The speakers described how they have been handling genre/form headings at their respective institutions, the impact of using terms from different thesauri in the MARC 21 655 field, the challenges presented by the current mix of form and topic in LCSH authority records for topical terms (MARC 21 field 150), and the opportunities provided by the Library of Congress's anticipated release of genre/form authority records (MARC 21 field 155). The report is posted at http://www. ala.org/ala/alcts/alctsconted/alctsceevents/alctsannual/formgenreaccess.htm.

The subcommittee has completed its charge and was disbanded at ALA Annual. Since SAC members felt that there was still much work to be done in the area of genre/form headings, a new subcommittee was established. Various ideas for the charge of the new genre/form subcommittee were suggested at the last SAC meeting at ALA Annual but the final charge is yet to be determined.

Subcommittee on FAST (Faceted Application of Subject Terminology)
FAST—a subject vocabulary derived from the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)--is being developed by OCLC in cooperation with the Library of Congress. The subcommittee on FAST continued to refine the FAST manual and explore issues related to FAST implementation.

The FAST authority file, which can be accessed at http://fast.oclc.org contains terms for topics, forms, personal and corporate names, geographic names, events, periods, and uniform titles. All the facets were completed by the Fall of 2007, and the FAST team is now focusing on fine-tuning individual records and on developing reference records that control the way LCSH headings are converted to FAST headings.

If you would like to learn more about the project, check out the FAST website at http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/ fast/.

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Joint SAC/PCC Task Force on Library of Congress Classification Training
The task force had a one-day run-through at ALA Midwinter 2007 and a two-day pre-conference workshop at Annual 2007.

The task force's term was extended to ALA Midwinter 2008 to provide the group with additional time needed for final edits. The training material developed by the group was first be used by PCC in a train-the-trainer session held at the Library of Congress in late October 2007.

Highlights from reports submitted by Lynn El-Hoshy (Midwinter) and Paul Frank (Annual), Library of Congress Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO)

Subject Cataloging

Major Subject Headings Changes. The headings **Insanity** and **Insanity–Jurisprudence** were cancelled in favor of **Insanity (Law)** and **Insanity defense.** The existing heading **Insane**, which had only been used in combination with legal subdivisions, was cancelled in favor of using **Mentally Ill** in all situations. CPSO revised the headings for God to provide a distinction in access between general and comparative works (under the unqualified heading **God)** and works from a Christian perspective (under the heading **God (Christianity)**). These revisions provide a uniform treatment for the concept in all religions, since the headings for other religions were already established as **God (Islam)**, **God (Judaism)**, etc.

LC will Continue to Apply Precoordinated Subject Headings. At the request of the director of the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA), the Cataloging Policy and Support Office studied the pros and cons of precoordinated subject strings. On June 13, 2007, the ABA Directorate Management Team endorsed the CPSO recommendation that the Library of Congress continue to apply precoordinated subject headings. The Management Team also accepted a suite of recommendations aimed at making precoordinated LCSH easier to apply.

Authority Records For LCSH Strings. The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) announced that it will be increasing the number of subject authority records it distributes to subscribers to MARC Distribution Service–Subject Authorities. The additional authority records will reflect LCSH strings for topics and places followed by free-floating subdivisions. The decision to provide more subject string authority records for popular and frequently-assigned headings is intended to minimize the need for cataloging staff to devise precoordinated strings "from scratch" when assigning subject access points. This will also make systems more effective at automatically validating LCSH.

Genre/Form Headings. The Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service has begun to issue genre/form authority records (MARC 21 field 155). This effort represents the final phase of the planned expansion of LCSH to include records representing subdivisions (MARC 21 field 18X), and genre/form headings, originally announced and initiated in 1998. In working to define the guidelines for the creation and application of these headings, CPSO has drafted instruction sheet H 1913 for the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*. The draft is available at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/h1913dft.pdf. Note that this instruction sheet covers only the development and use of genre/form headings for moving images; however, the plan is to create similar instruction sheets for other areas where genre/form headings can be created and applied, such as music, radio, law, etc. Because this instruction sheet will serve as the model for these other subject areas, CPSO invites comments and suggestions for improvement, to be sent to Janis Young at jayo@loc.gov

RSS Feeds for LCSH and LCC Weekly Lists. The Library of Congress Subject Headings Weekly Lists and Library of Congress Classification Weekly Lists are now available as free RSS feeds. To subscribe, go to http://www.loc.gov/rss/ and select "Library of Congress Subject Headings Weekly Lists" and/or "Library of Congress Classification Weekly Lists."

LCSH Milestone. At the end of February 2007 there were 300,065 subject authority records in Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), making it by far the largest subject authority file in the world.

Library of Congress Subject Headings, 30th edition was just published and includes approved subject headings and changes through November 2006.

Classification

New Editions of Classification Schedules. Since the 2006 ALA Annual Meeting, new LCC editions include H (Social Sciences), M (Music and Books on Music), P-PZ Tables (Language and Literature), PL-PM (Languages of Eastern Asia, Oceania, Hyperborean, Indian and Artificial Languages), PN (Literature (General)), Q (Science), and T (Technology). There will also be new editions of N (Fine Arts) and E-F (History: America) before the end of 2007.

Classification Proposals. A new system for submitting classification proposals and producing the Library of Congress Classification Weekly Lists was implemented in November 2006. The new system is being used by LC catalogers and PCC

SACO participants who subscribe to *Classification Web.*

Much more information about the Library of Congress is posted at each ALA meeting. Check out full LC updates at http://www.loc.gov/ala.

2007 AALL Annual Meeting Report

Inherently Legal Subject Headings Project Progress Report

Reported by
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[This report was inadvertently omitted from the 2007 September issue.] — Editor

The Inherently Legal Subject Heading (ILSH) Task Force completed its analysis of the compiled legal headings and has been submitting proposals to the Library of Congress via SACO for adding [topic]–Law and legislation "see" references (MARC 21 field 450) to existing authority records. The headings that were already submitted to SACO have been marked with an asterisk (*) on the ILSH web site at http://www.lawlib.duq.edu/ILSH/index.htm.

As I reported last year, we formed an interesting partnership with the FAST team. FAST (Faceted Application of Subject Terminology)—developed by OCLC in cooperation with the Library of Congress—is a simplified subject vocabulary derived from LCSH. For more information on the FAST project, go to http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/fast/.

The FAST authority records have information that we at the ILSH project found extremely useful. Every FAST authority record includes the number of occurrences of each heading in the LC catalog and in WorldCat. Since FAST established authority records not only for topical headings established by the Library of Congress, but also for topical subject strings that appear in WorldCat, we found in FAST a great analysis tool for identifying misuses of "Law and legislation" (or, L&L) subdivision. When L&L has been consistently misapplied as a subdivision to a legal subject heading, we could safely conclude that the legal status of that heading was not clear to many catalogers.

In September 2006, Ed O'Neill, the FAST team leader, sent us an Excel file with 1405 FAST topical headings that included Law and legislation but did not have a corresponding LC authority record. Here are two typical entries from this file:

FAST ARN	**FAST 150 Heading**	**LC Usage**	**WorldCat Usage**	**Root LC Heading**
fst00793849	AIDS (Disease) $x Law and legislation	190	919	AIDS (Disease) 0(DLC)sh 85002541
fst00862656	Civil rights $x Law and legislation	8	296	Civil rights $0(DLC)sh 85026371

As you can see, both headings have not been established by LC, yet one of them is correct and the other is not. AIDS (Disease) falls under the pattern heading for diseases and therefore can be used with L&L, while Civil rights is a legal subject heading that should not be used with L&L. Other entries in the file included non-legal headings that were assigned L&L even though they have not been established by LC, nor did they fall under any of the pattern headings (e.g. Dwellings); and headings falling under classes of persons (e.g. Prisoners) and ethnic groups (e.g. Indians of North America) that were assigned Law and legislation instead of Legal status, laws, etc.

The data, therefore, needed careful analysis, but was nonetheless very helpful in determining the level of confusion regarding specific legal subject headings.

In the spirit of cooperation, we offered to help the FAST team clean up all the incorrect L&L headings in their authority file, and we already have several hundred headings marked for deletion. At the recent Subject Analysis Committee meeting at ALA Annual, Ed O'Neill urged other subject specialty groups to follow the model of the FAST/ILSH cooperation; other groups could take advantage of the easy-to-manipulate data from WorldCat, and FAST could benefit from the involvement of subject specialists who can help fine-tune the FAST authority file.

By now, the ILSH Task Force has submitted to LC all the relevant headings extracted from the FAST file, but the task force is continuing to submit L&L proposals to LC even for headings that are quite obviously legal. We believe that the addition of L&L cross references will facilitate not only more effective automatic validation of the heading, but also the easy extraction of a subset of legal headings from the LC database for future subject headings streamlining and simplification projects.

2007 AALL CC:DA Reports

Reports from: Midwinter Meeting, Seattle, January 2007, and Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., June 2007

Reported by
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[This report was inadvertently omitted from the 2007 September conference issue.] — Editor

Discussion at the meetings of CC:DA centered on the continued development of *RDA—Resource Description and Access* (RDA) and related documents. The new prospectus, issued June 17, 2007, reiterates the new approach taken by this document "designed to provide a flexible and extensible framework for the technical and content description of digital resources."

A meeting of RDA, Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI), and the IEEE Learning Objects Metadata (LOM) communities was held in London in May 2007. The participants agreed that RDA and DCMI should work together to build on the existing work of both communities for the benefit of all. The meeting recast the broader context into which RDA needs to fit: as a metadata schema, as an application profile, as a content standard.

Important to note is RDA's alignment with the conceptual models developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) embodied in Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD). Understanding FRBR is critical to understanding the structure and principles of RDA.

RDA provides guidelines and instructions for recording data that are independent of any particular structure or syntax for data storage or display, including ISBD and MARC. However, guidelines and instructions for possible presentation formats will be included in appendices. RDA is currently divided into parts A and B, with a possible part C for data about metadata. Part A contains guidelines and instructions for recording descriptive data. Part B contains guidelines and instructions for formulating access points and recording the data used in access point control.

With the exception of the Introduction and chapter 5 on Acquisition and Access, all of Part A has been released for comment. The Joint Steering Committee for the Development of RDA (JSC) addressed numerous issues raised by the constituencies, including AALL, in new drafts of chapters 3, 6 and 7. Of particular interest to law catalogers is the section on legal rules in chapter 6 (Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Resource). Legal rules are currently separate from the general rules, but the possibility of merging them is under consideration. Another possibility is to reorganize them around "roles." Chapter 7 contains the rules for related resources and conveys information directing users to related resources that may be relevant to their needs. The guidelines and instructions in this chapter focus on the use of identifiers, names, and descriptions to refer to resources that are related to the resource being described. Instructions on formulating the access points will be covered in Part B chapter 13 (access point control).

The schedule for completion of RDA is:

1. July-September 2007: Review of revised chapters 6-7
2. December 2007-March 2008: Review of part B
3. July-September 2008: Review of complete draft of RDA
4. 2009: Release of RDA

Law catalogers play an important role in the development of this cataloging tool as we continue to inform CC:DA and the JSC about legal resources and the elements necessary to describe them so that users can find, identify, and select them from the catalog. As the CC:DA liaison, I enter our comments and suggestions for improvement into the database designed for this purpose. I strongly encourage any interested law librarian to send comments and suggestions to me so that our official response to the various drafts of RDA can be as strong and useful as possible.

In addition to my work as AALL liaison, I also work on the RDA Examples Committee 2. This group is tasked with formulating examples for the RDA rules in chapters 6, 7, and Part B. Primarily I worked on the legal section of chapter 6 to identify examples. I received much assistance from the Technical Services SIS Committee on Descriptive Policy, chaired by Ann Sitkin, as I worked on updating, correcting, and adding examples to the legal rules.

If you would like to help fund grants in memory of Marla Schwartz you may contribute online via AALL's secure server at https://secure.aallnet.org/giving_online.asp. Or print out the pdf form, http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/schwartz/schwartz_donation.pdf, and mail it with your check.

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