In Memoriam

Adele Hallam passed away on April 5th, 2008.

Ms. Hallam was a Senior Descriptive Cataloging Specialist at the Library of Congress’ Cataloging and Support Office. She earned her B.A. and M.L.S. degrees from Indiana University. She began her work in LC’s Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy in 1972, retiring in 1993 after many years of service to LC and to United States and Canadian law catalogers. She was a wonderful, intelligent, hard-working colleague with a marvelous sense of humor.

Adele wrote many, if not all, of the LC rule interpretations for legal materials. In 1989, she provided us all with sensible guidance concerning the cataloging conundrums associated with the problematic loose-leaf publication format. She helped to resolve the confusion and complexities of cataloging session laws, qualified “Laws, etc.,” and provided us with a sensible treatment of treaties, plus so much more.

Marie Whited, in her recent posting to the TS-SIS discussion list, wrote of her: “Every day that I look at RDA, I think if only Adele was here to help us. I have tried not to talk to her about cataloging since she retired, but her words of wisdom have been sorely missed.”

Look for more personal memories of Adele in the next TSLL issue. Adele worked with many of our colleagues, such as Marie Whited, Phyllis Marion, Melody Busse Lembke, Ann Sitkin, and Reggie Wallen.

— Brian Striman
2007-2008 Officers, Committee Chairs, and Representatives

OBS-SIS
Chair:
Andrea Rabbia
Syracuse University
Vice Chair/Chair-Elect:
Michael Maben
Indiana Univ At Bloomington
Secretary/Treasurer:
Mary Strouse (2007-2009)
Catholic University of America
Members-at-Large:
Corinne Jacox (2006-2008)
Creighton University
Susan Karpuk (2007-2009)
Yale University
Education Committee:
Andrea Rabbia
Syracuse University
Local Systems Committee:
Elaine Bradshaw
University of Oklahoma
Nominating Committee:
Richard Jost
University of Washington
OCLC/RLIN Committee:
Keiko Okuhara (co-chair)
University of Hawaii
Ming Lu (co-chair)
Los Angeles County
Special Committee on Record Sharing:
Pat Callahan
University of Pennsylvania
Web Advisory Committee:
Kevin Butterfield
College of William and Mary

TS-SIS
Chair:
Alan Keely
Wake Forest University
Vice Chair/Chair-Elect:
Linda Tesar
Vanderbilt University
Secretary/Treasurer:
Sima Mirkin (2007-2008)
American University
Members-at-Large:
Marie Whit (2006-2008)
Law Library of Congress
Carmen Brigandi (2007-2009)
Calif. Western School of Law
Acquisitions Committee:
Ajaye Bloomstone
Louisiana State University
Awards Committee:
Kevin Butterfield
William and Mary
Bylaws Committee:
Rhonda Lawrence
UCLA
Cataloging & Classification:
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University
Education Committee:
Alan Keely
Wake Forest University
Membership Committee:
Jeffrey Bowen (2006-2007)
Florida International University
Nominating Committee:
Gary Vander Meer
Northern Illinois University
Preservation Committee:
Janice Anderson (2007-2009)
Georgetown University
Serials Committee:
Carrie Avery Nicholson
Univ of North Carolina Chapel Hill
Wow! What a busy year it’s been. It hardly seems that half of my tenure as OBS chair is over. As I mentioned in my first From the Chair column, I had personally wanted to “make today worth remembering” and I believe I have. My hope is that it has also been memorable for you. Although I would say I relate more with Marian the librarian in the 1962 film The Music Man, I have also come to recognize the similarity that any SIS chair has with bandleader Harold Hill. Specifically I have felt like the band leader who stands up front and waves her baton wildly as the band members do all the work! On the serious side of our collaboration, let me share with you what we have been doing together.

As I mentioned in my email to the OBS e-list on January 17, Ann Fessenden appointed Phyllis Post, Head of Technical Services at Capital University Law Library (Columbus, Ohio) to represent AALL at the OCLC Members Council meetings. At the suggestion of Susan Goldner, the OBS board asked AALL to allow OBS to send a member to an OCLC Members Council meeting in October 2007 for the purpose of investigating if formal representation was desirable for AALL, and in particular for OBS. To keep travel expenses to a minimum, we looked for a local OBS member willing to attend and report back to the board and AALL. Phyllis Post was delighted to attend the meeting and report on her experience. Her report and conclusions, particularly her suggestion that we have someone attend OCLC Members Council meetings regularly, especially over the next two years when important issues such as OCLC governance and the globalization of WorldCat take center stage, were well received by both the OBS board and by AALL headquarters. Since the OCLC Members Council meets three times each year, Ann Fessenden determined that creating a temporary representation, which does not require AALL Board approval, would be the most expedient and practical action to ensure Phyllis could attend the Members Council meeting in February. The OBS board is very pleased with this decision and we look forward to the commitment that AALL has to investigate future and sustained AALL representation on the OCLC Members Council. I want to extend my thanks to Phyllis for committing to serve our members in this capacity, to Ann Fessenden for creating this representation so promptly, and to Susan Goldner for her excellent suggestion!

In other OCLC-related news, I am pleased to announce that there is a new OCLC WorldCat Collection set that gives recognition to both AALL and OBS. It is the American Association of Law Libraries OBS-SIS Legal Websites electronic set. As you can infer, this record set includes the MARC records that are highlighted and distributed by the University of Colorado Law Library on the OBS-SIS discussion list as the “OBS Website of the Month. “ If you do not already subscribe to any WorldCat Collection sets, you may not know that for pennies per MARC record, you can have your holdings set on OCLC and receive files of MARC records to bulk load into your ILS. It’s a great time-and-energy-saver, as you can receive distributed MARC records on any frequency you desire. I owe a special thank you to Karen Selden for coordinating this with OCLC and for continuing to update this set. Thank you Karen!!

In the wake of Bob Oakley’s unexpected passing, Mary Alice Baish approached OBS and TS regarding AALL’s membership in NISO. NISO is the National Information Standards Organization and AALL has been a voting member of NISO for years. Previously, Bob had been evaluating and voting on standards with little involvement from us. With Mary Alice’s new responsibilities, she asked us to consider being more involved. After much discussion, she asked us to look at each standard under consideration and recommend any SIS members who could review, comment, and, where appropriate, recommend a vote to Mary Alice. She sent us the first NISO standards in early January. Looking at the extent of the content, it became obvious that all of the SISes should have an opportunity to comment. The opportunity to provide feedback on NISO standards either in development, in draft form, or at ballot is fantastic. As a result, Mary Alice has been sending the standards to all of the SIS chairs to solicit volunteers. When I receive the standards, I send them to the OBS Executive Board first to see if a potential reviewer can be identified immediately. In those cases, the process moves quickly. This allows reviewers plenty of time to submit their comments to Mary Alice. When a reviewer is not identified immediately, I send the standards announcement to the OBS e-list to solicit volunteer reviewers directly. I want to thank each of you who have responded to my pleas and agreed to review a NISO standard. Particularly, I want to thank Kevin Butterfield, George Prager, and Mila Rush for their valuable and enthusiastic service. There are still some NISO standards that do not yet have reviewers. If you would like to participate, please contact me as soon as possible, and I will send you the current list of available NISO standards with their deadlines. I am very thankful that OBS members are willing to serve! Again, it makes chairing one of the best special interest sections in AALL a real pleasure.
Speaking of volunteer opportunities, OBS has some other needs that you may be interested in:

1. Have you ever considered running for the office of vice chair/chair-elect or member-at-large? If not, how about it? Or perhaps you know an OBS member who is willing to run for either office. In either case, please submit names to Richard Jost [rmjost@u.washington.edu] up until mid-March, for consideration.

2. The 2009 Education Committee, which has already started working on programming for the 2009 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, could always use more ideas and hands. If you are interested in this opportunity, please email Michael Maben [mailto:mmaben@indiana.edu].

3. If you are interested in exploring how OBS can take advantage of AALL/BNA Continuing Education Grants, please contact me about an OBS-SIS Special Committee.

4. If you are interested in volunteering in the Portland, Oregon local community while at the annual meeting, please let Catherine Lemann [mailto:clemann@courts.state.ak.us], SIS Council chair, know. Catherine is coordinating all of the SIS efforts to help us organize suitable service projects this summer. She is particularly looking for a head count as well as preferred project.

With all of these opportunities, why not consider volunteering? Your help is essential in maintaining OBS as one of the best sections in AALL. If you have any questions about the volunteer activities mentioned above, please feel free to contact me.

As busy as OBS has been this past quarter, there are a few more things on the horizon. By the time this issue goes to press, the annual OBS-SIS membership survey will be closed, and Vice Chair Michael Maben will compile the results. Thank you to all of you who took the time out of your busy schedules to complete the OBS membership survey. Your participation is critical to the success of the section because the board uses the survey results to assess and meet your needs.

The OBS-SIS Special Committee on Bylaws and Governance has also been busy. So far they have progressed through revising and creating new drafts for significant parts of the OBS Procedures Manual and the OBS calendar. I am excited for their work to continue and I am looking forward to having revised bylaws to vote on at the Annual Meeting. If you recall, the last bylaws revision occurred on July 18, 2005. Although the bylaws were revised less than three years ago, much has changed in the universe in which OBS exists, most notably the RLG merger with OCLC, resulting in the integration of RLIN into WorldCat. Such changes necessitate like changes in our governing documents. So please stay tuned!

If you have any suggestions or comments, please send me an email. I would love to hear from you. Thanks!

Andrea Rabbia
Syracuse University College of Law

---

**Announcement**

*As was posted on the TS-SIS discussion list March 26, 2008*

*Classification Web* now contains the revised form tables: KF1-6, 8-9; KD1-3; and KE 4-5.

The new paper edition of KF has been published with the new form tables. Later this spring, the new paper editions of KD and KE will be published with the new form tables.

Please remember that *Classification Web* is the authoritative and up-to-date version of the classification schedules. [http://classificationweb.net](http://classificationweb.net)

Paul Weiss, a Subject Cataloging Policy Specialist in the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, put the changes into the classification editorial system and caught most of my oversights.

Thanks to Paul, the Cataloging and Classification Committee, the B.A.C.K from NYC, the Law Library of Congress reference staff, and a few others, we have some new form tables.

Marie Whited
Catalog Liaison

*Law Library of Congress Collection Services Division*
Ahem! May I have your attention, please. Thank you.

Spring is here. Here in North Carolina, the flowers are blooming, the leaves on the trees are coming out, and, thankfully, it’s getting warmer. It also is a time when things are beginning to perk up in anticipation of the AALL Annual Meeting in July. From now until then, the TS-SIS membership can expect to receive several emails announcing the various activities that have been planned for the Portland meeting. Information about programs and meetings has also been posted on the TS-SIS website.

The month of March, along with the perennial “March Madness,” brings the annual membership volunteer survey. Linda Tesar, vice chair/chair-elect, is handling the survey this year. Last year 33% of you responded to the survey. It would be terrific if we could better that percentage this year. When the email announcing the survey arrives in your mailbox, please take a few minutes to complete the survey. You don’t have to sign up to run for office, although that would be great, but it is important that we hear from you, even if it is no more than turning in the form with accurate information. We want to hear from everyone.

In April, we have our annual election of officers for 2008/2009. We have a fabulous slate of candidates this year. Julie Stauffer of the University of Chicago, and Chris Long of Indiana University School of Law—Indianapolis, are running for the office of vice chair/chair-elect. Wendy E. Moore of the University of Georgia and Edward Hart of the University of Florida are running for secretary/treasurer. Betty Roeske of Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP in Chicago, and Richard O. Paone of the Dickinson School of Law Library of the Pennsylvania State University are running for the member-at-large position. Online voting is quick and easy. When you get the email announcing that the elections have begun, please don’t put it off—Vote! Bios and statements from the candidates appear elsewhere in this issue.

Another development is that the TS-SIS Membership Committee has been working on revising the TS-SIS brochure. Craig Lelansky and his committee have been diligently working to update the brochure and get it ready in time for the Portland meeting. This will also be the first year that the Membership Committee has been in charge of the TS-SIS table in the Exhibit Hall. When Craig comes looking for volunteers to man the table, please volunteer. You will be glad you did. It’s actually fun to meet all the people that stop by.

On another front, with the passing of Bob Oakley, the AALL Executive Board has designated Mary Alice Baish as the new AALL representative to the National Information Standards Organization (NISO). In an effort to carry out her duties, Mary Alice has asked several of the SIS chairs, include the TS-SIS chair, for names of individuals qualified to comment on various proposals. A number of proposals have come up for a vote in recent months and several of you volunteered to review the proposals and submit comments to Mary Alice for which I am grateful. Some of these proposals are quite technical in nature, but it is important that we share our expertise whenever possible.

With the 2008 Annual Meeting in Portland only a few months away, planning for the 2009 meeting in Washington, D.C. is already underway. Leonette Williams is chairing the TS-SIS Education Committee for the 2009 meeting. It’s never too early to begin thinking about programs for Washington, D.C.

By now you have also received the 2008 Preliminary Program for the Portland meeting. As you are aware from the last issue, there is an excellent slate of workshops and programs planned. On behalf of the TS-SIS Executive Board, I hope that you will plan to attend as many of the TS-SIS sponsored programs as you can as well as those cosponsored with other SISs. It promises to be an exciting meeting. Information about the programs has been posted on the TS-SIS website.

Finally, a big thank you to Brian Striman and to all those working on TSLL, who work very hard to make TSLL the tremendous publication that it is. Each issue just gets better and better.

Happy reading!

Alan Keeley

Wake Forest University Professional Center Library
Candidates for Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect

Chris Long

Long Statement:

As hard as it is for me to believe, I am approaching my fifteenth year as a law librarian. I cannot imagine how I would have coped in the early years without the guidance and support of my colleagues in TS-SIS. TS-SIS has also provided me with numerous opportunities for professional growth, especially in the offices I have been privileged to hold. The position of Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect is yet another opportunity to learn new things and work with some of the finest librarians I have had the pleasure of knowing. I would be honored to serve the members of TS-SIS if elected.

Long Bio:

CURRENT POSITION:
Catalog Librarian (Associate Rank)
Ruth Lilly Law Library
Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis

OTHER POSITIONS HELD:
• Cataloger, Noblesville-Southeastern Public Library, Noblesville, IN
• Reference/Data Base Services Librarian, Cumberland Trail Library System, Flora, IL

EDUCATION:
• B.A. (History), Indiana University, 1984.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES:
• Joint Research Grant Committee, Online Bibliographical Services-Special Interest Section Representative, 2007/2008-Present
• Secretary/Treasurer, Technical Services-Special Interest Section, 2004/2005-2005/2006
• Research and Publications Columnist, Technical Services Law Librarian, 2002-2006
• Chair, Technical Services-Special Interest Section Awards Committee, 2003/2004
• Chair, Cataloging and Classification Committee, 1999/2000-2000/2001

PUBLICATIONS:
• Cosanici, Dragomir and Chris Evin Long. “Recent Citation Practice of the Indiana Supreme Court and the Indiana Court of Appeals,” Legal Reference Services Quarterly 24:1/2 (2005): 103-119.
Julie Stauffer

Stauffer Statement:
I am honored and humbled to be nominated as a candidate to the TS-SIS board. I look forward to serving the community that has been a valuable professional resource to me. I hope to perpetuate this tradition so that membership can continue to grow and benefit from the work of the section.

Stauffer Bio:
Julie Stauffer is the Head of Acquisitions and Serials at the University of Chicago D’Angelo Law Library. She has held this position since 1996. Prior to that she spent two and half years as the Assistant to the Director of the University of Chicago Library, and four years as a serial cataloger at the D’Angelo Law Library.

Within AALL, Ms. Stauffer is a member of the ALL, OBS, and TS Special Interest Sections. She is currently the Layout & Design editor of the Technical Services Law Librarian, and has served on the AALL OBS-SIS & TS-SIS Joint Research Grant Committee. She was a speaker for the “30 Sites in 30 Minutes” program at the 2003 AALL Annual Meeting and was a coordinator of “New Horizons in Collection Development: Approval Plans” at the 1998 AALL Annual Meeting. She is also a member of the local chapter, CALL, and served on the CALL Union List Committee, 1991-1994.

Ms. Stauffer completed a BA degree at Davidson College, a MA degree the University of Chicago Divinity School, and a MA degree the University of Chicago Graduate Library School.

Candidates for Secretary/Treasurer

Edward T. Hart

Hart Statement:
The need of technical service librarians for a forum such as this special interest section grows more important everyday. On nearly every front we confront changes as the roles of libraries evolve, and we strive to respond providing the best possible service to our users. This evolution occurs while most of us find ourselves ever more limited by the lack of available resources. The TS-SIS allows us to share our thoughts on these issues and many others, building a true community. It takes a great deal of effort to make such a dynamic section run smoothly and this requires dedicated leadership.

I welcome the opportunity to serve our community as Secretary/Treasurer and to support the effective management of the section.

Hart Bio:
Edward currently serves as the Acquisitions and Serials Librarian for the Lawton Chiles Legal Information Center at the University of Florida. He oversees the collection development while supervising the purchasing and processing of resources for accession to the collection. Starting this semester, he is an adjunct professor of law teaching advanced legal research to second and third law students. Prior to taking this position in July 2005, he served for five years as the Acquisitions and Collection Management Librarian for the New England School of Law Library.

Edward earned his MSLIS from Simmons College, his JD from New England School of Law, and BA and MA in history from Valdosta State University.

He has been a member of AALL since 2000 and member of ALL, GD, and TS Special Interest Sections. Currently, he is member of the AALL Membership Retention Committee. In 2004, he served on the local hospitality committee for the annual meeting in Boston. Was an active member in LLNE from 2000-2005, serving as its Government Relations Chair, 2003-05. He is now a member of SEAALL and serves as chair of the chapter’s Membership Committee. He also was the academic library member of the Massachusetts Committee for Relations with Information Vendors for 2002-2005, serving as chair 2004-05.
Wendy E. Moore

Moore Statement:
When I first began working in law libraries 9 years ago, TS-SIS helped me learn and navigate the peculiarities of legal materials and gave me support in knowing that there are other technical services librarians dealing with the same challenges. I am honored to be nominated as Secretary/Treasurer for TS-SIS and if elected would work hard to provide TS-SIS with the continuity, consistency, and attention to detail necessary to carry out the duties outlined in the TS-SIS Handbook. Serving as a member of the TS-SIS Executive Board, I would work to strengthen TS-SIS service to its membership and to provide a voice for technical services issues to the wider AALL membership.

Moore Bio:
CURRENT POSITION:
Acquisitions Librarian
University of Georgia Law Library
January 1999-present

PREVIOUS POSITIONS:
Serials Librarian
Furman University
November 1993-December 1998

EDUCATION:
• M.S. in L.S., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1993
• B.A., Gustavus Adolphus College, 1991

RECENT PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:
• Memberships
  • AALL (section memberships TS-SIS & ALL-SIS), 1999-present
  • SEAALL, 1999-present
  • NASIG, 1994-present
  • Georgia Library Association (GLA), 1999-present
• Recent Presentations
  • Continuing Legal Education Seminar, “Internet Legal Research” (Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia)
    Presented, February 29, 2008, Atlanta, GA
    Topic, “And the Winner Is…Nominees for Best Supporting Website”
  • Presentation, “Answering Legal Reference Questions” GaCOMO/GLA Annual Conference
    Presented, October 18, 2007, Jekyll Island, GA
  • Continuing Legal Education Seminar, “Internet Legal Research” (Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia)
    Presented, March 7, 2007, Atlanta, GA
    Topic, “‘L’ is for Lawyer : An Alphabet of Handy Web Pages”
  • Continuing Legal Education Seminar, “Internet Legal Research” (Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia)
    Presented, March 2, 2006, Atlanta, GA
    Topic, “‘L’ is for Lawyer : An Alphabet of Handy Web Pages”
Candidates for Member-At-Large

Richard O. Paone

Paone Statement:

I want to run for office because I believe I can contribute more to TS-SIS than articles and columns.

The challenges to TS-SIS are the same as those facing all of us as individuals. The Section must remain relevant to all law librarians who work in the technical services area, whether as catalogers, serials librarians, acquisitions or database management. We must struggle with new cataloging rules, such as RDA, that are ever closer to implementation. Metadata and FRBR can be of great benefit to patron use of our catalogs, once we gain an understanding of them. New integrated library systems offer improvement, but implementation can be difficult and lengthy. Finally, encouragement of member participation is vital. Our member library professionals have so much to offer, and yet may be reluctant to contribute. Fresh input is vital, if TS-SIS is to remain important to our profession, indeed, vital in furtherance of our profession and to educate us as technical services professionals.

Paone Bio:

I have been a member of AALL since 1986, when I began library school.

I have belong to TS-SIS and OBS-SIS since Jan. 1994.

I have attended every AALL annual conference since 1993 (CONELL) except 2004 and 2006.

I am a contributing editor to Technical Services Law Librarian (“Serials issues” column, 2005-present)

I have written two articles for TSLL, one on cataloging 3 dimensional items (“Oh no - a Board Game: Some Tips for Cataloging This Unlikely Acquisition.” Technical Services Law Librarian. Vol. 24, no. 3 (1999)) and one on cataloging ICAO publications (“Trials and Tribulations of Cataloging ICAO Materials” Technical Services Law Librarian. Vol. 30, no. 3 (2005)).

I am a member of the TS-SIS Cataloging and Classification Committee.

Betty Roeske

Roeske Statement:

Networking via the Technical Services SIS has been a valuable resource throughout my professional life. I feel very fortunate to have access to so much expertise. As print resources cease to exist and the information is only available electronically, the role of the Technical Services personnel is changing. It is important that we maintain standards and guidelines just as we have for the print resources over the years. This quality control is an important function of the TS SIS. The TS SIS Board maintains the charges that guides the committees in this valuable work.

Roeske Bio:

EDUCATION:

• M.L.S., Indiana University, Bloomington, IN., 1983

WORK EXPERIENCE:

• 1995-, Technical Services Librarian, Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP, Chicago, IL.
• 1988-1995, Technical Services Librarian, Schiff Hardin & Waite, Chicago, IL.
• 1983-1988, Assistant Law Librarian for Serials, Computers, Acquisitions, and Interlibrary Loans with the rank of Assistant Professor, Ohio Northern University Law Library, Ada, Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

• American Association of Law Libraries, 1983-
  • Technical Services Discussion Forum Owner, TS-SIS, 1997-2007
  • Technical Services Special Interest Section, 1983-
  • Member at Large, Technical Services Special Interest Section Board, 1996-1998
  • Technical Services Awards Committee, 2000-2001
  • Chair, Nominations Committee, 2001-2002
  • Committee on Exchange of Duplicates, AALL, 1987-2003
  • Chairperson, Exchange of Duplicates Committee, AALL, 1993-1995
  • Relations with Information Vendors Committee, 1998-2000
  • Annual Meeting Planning Committee for Seattle, 2002-2003
  • Awards Committee, 2003-2005
  • Chairperson, Price Index for Legal Publications, 2007-2009
  • Private Law Librarians Special Interest Section, 1988-
  • Chairperson, Private Law Librarians Technical Services Roundtable, 1995-2003
  • Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section, 1996-
    • OCLC Committee 2000-
    • Participated in OBS skit, I Never Met a Metadata That I Did Not Like, 2006
  • Computing Services Special Interest Section, 1996-
  • Chicago Association of Law Libraries, 1988-
    • Chairperson, Union List of Serials, 1990-1991
    • Exchange of Duplicate, 1988-1998
    • Chairperson, Exchange of Duplicates Committee, 1993-1998
    • Committee on Relations with Information Vendors, 1999-2002
    • Chairperson, Committee on Relations with Information Vendors, 2000-2002
    • Vice President/President Elect, 2002-2003
    • President, 2003-2004
    • Past President, 2004-2005
    • Council of Chapter Presidents, 2003-2005
    • Internet Committee, 2005-2007
    • Meetings Committee, 2006-
    • Co-Chair, Meetings Committee, 2007-2009
  • Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries, 1983-
    • Secretary, OHIONET Interlibrary Loan Advisory Council, 1986-1988
    • Union List of Serials, 1983-1988
    • Chairperson, Union List of Serials, 1988
    • Placement Committee, 1984-1986
    • Ad Hoc Committee for State of Ohio Union List (SOUL), 1986-1988
  • Indiana Library Association, 1975-

PUBLICATIONS:

• ’Instructions for downloading PRISM records to DataTrek’, CALL Bulletin, no.135, June 1991, p.25.
From Monograph to Serial: The Recataloging of Two Bureau of National Affairs Series

Frederick Chan
Cataloger and Government Document Librarian
Young Law Library, University of Arkansas

The Young Law Library, University of Arkansas School of Law at Fayetteville, Arkansas, has successfully converted individual titles in the Tax Management Portfolios, and Corporate Practice Series published by the Bureau of National Affairs from monograph records to serial records.

The project covered the time span from August 2004 to June 2007. There were about 70 titles in the Corporate Practice Series, and 242 titles in the Tax Management Portfolios. Most of them were recataloged as serials when the library received the latest edition. New titles were cataloged as serials. The project lasted for more than two years, as the work was done solely by the cataloger in an effort to simplify the processing of these two series. This article explains the decision to convert the collection into serials, and discusses some of the cataloging rules related to the changes. Finally, the author explains the changes made in the bibliographic and item records for individual titles.

Each title in these two series is published in loose-leaf format, and is updated periodically until it is replaced by a new edition. When a new edition arrives, the old edition is to be superseded and discarded. When the present Cataloger and Government Documents Librarian started in August 2003, each title in these two series was analyzed and cataloged separately as a monograph, but classified under one call number. The items in the Tax Management Portfolios were classified under KF6289.A1 T35, and titles in the Corporate Practice Series were classified under KF1414.A1 C67. The library staff cataloged these series according to the cataloging practice for analytics of Mullins Library. Each of the two series had a master bibliographic record. An item record for each individual title was attached to the master bibliographic record, and linked to the bibliographic record for each individual title. The bibliographic record for each title in these series contained two call numbers, for example, Tax management portfolios had KF6289.A1 T35, and KF6289.A1 T35 no. The first call number combined with the volume number and edition in the ‘volume field’ of the item record, for example, no.593-2nd, to form the spine label. The Law Library attached the order record, and the check-in record for the updates to the master bibliographic record for the series.

Many law libraries, including Young Law Library, cataloged individual titles as monograph. Later, these titles were cataloged as loose-leaf, a unique format, after the Library of Congress adopted new cataloging rules for loose-leaf materials. Before the cataloging rules for the loose-leaf format were formally introduced, there was a transition period, when some libraries added a 006 field (Additional Material Characteristics) to the bibliographic record to denote the loose-leaf characteristic of the title.

Prior to recataloging the series, Young Law Library cataloged each new title or new edition as a monograph or loose-leaf. When a new title arrived, the staff verified if it was a new title or a new edition. Then the cataloger searched OCLC, and if a record was found, the cataloger performed copy cataloging, and exported the bibliographic record into Innovative Millennium. The staff also checked authorities for authors, and subjects against the OCLC authority files. If no authorities were found, the staff had to establish them. If it was a new edition, the staff had to delete the bibliographic record in Innovative Millennium, and the holdings in OCLC for the old edition. Before deleting the bibliographic record, the staff had to disconnect the link between the item and the bibliographic record, and then delete the item record from the master bibliographic record for the series. The old edition was stamped ‘DISCARD’, and thrown away.

The rationale behind recataloging the series is to make processing new editions easier. The cataloger has not kept statistics on the number of new titles or new editions received by the library. The average number of titles in both series received by the library is about three to six per month. Cataloging new editions, whether as loose-leaf or monograph, requires the same amount of work in copy cataloging. However, if the title is recataloged as a serial, the work becomes simplified. The cataloger checks the new edition to see if the author or the title has changed. If there are changes in author or title, the cataloger provides notes to reflect the changes. If nothing has changed, the new edition does not even warrant a new item record. The barcode of the old edition will be replaced with a new bar code. The cataloger changes the edition in the volume field of the item record to indicate the new edition. Less time is needed to catalog a new edition.

Before embarking on the project, the cataloger reviewed the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR) Second Edition Revision 2002. According to the glossary, a serial is “a continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion.” Although old editions of individual titles were subsequently superseded and discarded, each title in the series was published in a succession of discrete parts with no predetermined conclusion.
conclusion. The author also reviewed the Library of Congress Rules Interpretation (LCRI) to ascertain that the cataloging complied with the national standard. LCRI provides clarification on whether to catalog a resource issued in loose-leaf format as a serial, integrated resource, or monograph.

Situation requiring further consideration … 2) Resources issued in loose-leaf format … Note that a bibliographic resource issued in loose-leaf is not automatically to be cataloged as an updating loose-leaf. a) Catalog as a serial: i) Resource otherwise meeting definition of serial whose issues remain discrete even though they are to be stored in a binder… ii) Resource whose binders are issued successively even though the contents filed into each binder may be updated in integrating fashion until the next binder is issued.1

The LCRI also provides guidelines on making a decision to recatalog from monograph to serials.

Change in cataloging decision: Monograph/Serial … 1) the resource should have a designation (e.g., date, numeric edition statement) that could be used as numbering; 2) the frequency of the editions is one to two years (give greater consideration to continuing to catalog as monographs if the editions are published three or more years apart).2

The Young Law Library recataloged individual titles issued in loose-leaf format as serials, which are published continually and irregularly, conforming to the national standard.

When recataloging a new edition as a serial, the first edition, if available, is used for bibliographic description. If the first edition is not available, the new edition received by the library or the latest edition available will be used for description. In the fixed fields, the code for “type of date/publication status (008/06)” will become ‘c’. The “beginning date of publication or chronological designation (Date 1, 008/07-10)” is the publication date of the first edition. If the date is unknown, it will become “19uu”, or “199u”. The “ending date of publication (Date 2, 008/11-14)” will become “9999”. The code for “frequency (008/18, 006/01)” and “regularity (008/19, 006/02)” will become “u”, i.e. unknown.

In the variable fields, the title becomes the main entry, and the author(s) become the added entry. If the item is the first edition, a 362 field with first indicator as 1, and text “Began in” will be added. A note indicating the author responsible for the title will be inserted. If it is not the first edition, a 500 field with the edition, the date, and the author(s) will be added, for example, “Description based on: 3rd ed. (date) by …” To account for changes in authors or titles in subsequent editions, variant titles and notes are added to the serial record. Each individual record includes the note (field 500) “Kept up to date by revision pages and revised volumes.” A key title field (222) with the label “Journal Title” is provided following the cataloging practice of Mullins Library to have a key title in all periodical titles. Below is a serial record based on the first edition of a title for which the Library has received the second edition.

By converting the titles in these two series from monographs to serials, the Library saves time in processing them. More time can be saved if the item record for the title does not link to the master bibliographic record for the series. The item record can be attached to the bibliographic record for the individual title. Then only one call number is needed in the record. After it is converted into a serial, one can also add a fixed field (006) to each title to denote its loose-leaf characteristics.

1 Cataloging service bulletin, no. 113 (Fall 2006), pp.19-20.
2 Ibid., p.23
Many law libraries receive laws and codes from civil law countries on all sorts of subjects. As catalogers, we have to determine if the law is an act or a code in order to apply the appropriate classification form table. Here are at the Law Library of Congress codes are considered more important than acts.

Civil law countries generally have five major codes: civil, civil procedure, commercial, criminal, and criminal procedure. Switzerland does not have a commercial code. These major codes are comprehensive and systematic statements of the law on a subject and are written by code commissions. An excellent source of information on the codes for most countries is Foreign Law Guide, http://www.foreignlawguide.com.

In France, the five major codes are called the Napoleonic codes. During the twentieth century, code commissions collected legislative and administrative texts in specific areas and created codes. Fifty codes were created between 1955 and 1989. These codes are called the “modern codes” and resulted from administrative necessity. This information is from a paper by Nicole Atwill titled France: How to Conduct Research in French Law, presented at “Meet the Legal Specialists: Expert Advice on Research and Acquisition of Foreign Law,” American Association of Law Libraries 1999 Convention Workshop.

For European, Asian, and African countries we have generally used the code numbers for just the major codes and not for any of the other subject codes. If these other codes are really codes, then we should use the codes numbers for them as well. This issue should be clarified.

Some civil law countries have what are called publishers’ codes. This is when a publisher takes the laws on a subject and arranges them in an orderly fashion for use by the legal profession. These are classed as collections of laws.

The Latin America countries have more than the five major codes and they enact codes on topics such as mining, labor, taxation, and so on. We have tended to class Latin American codes as codes rather than as individual laws on the instructions of Dr. Fischer who wrote the Latin American schedules. The Chilean mining code was drafted by a code commission and was first passed in the nineteenth century. Latin American countries were working on codification of various subjects in the nineteenth century. The code numbers are the proper form for these codes.

In the K form tables, the code numbers exist in K9a, K9b and K9c. All of the form tables designed for use with countries have a number for “Particular acts.” Both “Individual codes” and “Particular acts” are arranged by the <date> device with the following instructions:

“Arrange chronologically by appending date of original enactment or revision of the code to this number and deleting any trailing zeros.”

“Arrange chronologically by appending date of original enactment or revision to this number and deleting any trailing zeros.”

We really should say “original enactment or total revision” since we should not be using a different year for every little amendment or revision. The Japanese penal code of 1907 has been amended 23 times and it is still considered the 1907 code. The Japanese civil procedure code was enacted in 1890 and then completely redone in 1996. Thus we have two numbers for these codes: KNX1704.3189 and KNX1704.31996. Don’t forget that these <date> devices are creating decimal numbers which do not end with zeros. With codes, most of the works being classed will have the date of enactment in the book. Please check Foreign Law Guide for further help with dates. An internet search will also help in determining dates and histories of the codes. The only time it might be difficult to choose a date of original enactment is in the early years of development of a code. You might need to pick a date (cataloger’s judgment) or use the date of the first truly enacted code. Some countries might have a couple of unsuccessful attempts before they actually adopt a code.

You can usually find the date of enactment for a code, but you cannot always find date of enactment for a “particular act”. We have had to class texts of laws that do not give any date except the date of publication. We don’t have time to do research to find the date. Foreign Law Guide is an excellent source for dates and you can check the Internet. Use your judgment and pick a date.

Thanks to Dr. Goldberg of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office of LC’s Library Services for sharing her thoughts on civil law codes with me for this article.
Building a Research Collection for Today and Tomorrow

At the recent Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting, I had the opportunity to participate in a panel discussion on collection development at the “Workshop for New Directors,” sponsored by the Section on Law Libraries. While most of the panelists and audience members alike talked about coping with rising prices, decreasing budgets, licensing and maintaining electronic resources, and the volatile nature of the legal information industry, I was struck by the different approach and tone of the remarks made by Scott Pagel of George Washington University. Following the conference I asked Scott if I could interview him for this column, and he graciously agreed.

Scott B. Pagel is the Associate Dean for Information Services, Director of the Law Library, and Professor of Law at the George Washington University Law School. He has been the Director at GW since 1993.

**MM:** Briefly describe your collection development philosophy at GW.

**SP:** The staff of the Jacob Burns Law Library, following the guidelines set out in our Collection Development Policy, strive to acquire materials that are needed by its current and future faculty and students. We also attempt to achieve the goal set by all great research libraries – while we know that we can never have every book that any researcher would ever need, we have tried to develop a collection that anticipates researcher needs, particularly for fields that the law school has set as its current areas of excellence, as well as for fields into which it might expand.

Interestingly, despite the fact that GW is the oldest law school in Washington, D.C., in many ways the situation at the Burns Law Library is similar to that found in newer law libraries. For many years the philosophy of the university was that the proximity of the Library of Congress limited the need for its libraries to acquire materials at a “research level” in more than a few areas, to build rare book collections, or to purchase much material in foreign languages. In recent years, however, the Law School administration has come to understand that its productive scholars require more immediate access to a research collection and it has provided generous support to achieve that goal. Consequently, we have been engaged in a major effort to fill in gaps by collecting retrospectively in addition to acquiring current literature. Indeed, for each of the past six years, the Burns Law Library has spent more on monographs than any other academic law library in the country (according to the ABA annual statistics for law libraries). We have been particularly successful in working with domestic and foreign dealers to develop an outstanding legal history collection with a strong emphasis placed on works on French law, Roman law, and law and religion.

**MM:** Why do you think it’s so important to continue building great research collections?

**SP:** While we provide our patrons with access to all of the databases found in most major law libraries, we know that there are vast quantities of materials that are not, and will not be, available online for decades. This is particularly true for institutions collecting foreign language treatises. We believe that, by building a research collection valued by scholars that includes materials found in only a handful of law libraries, we help the law school to attract and meet the needs of faculty and students of the highest caliber and fulfill the mission of the institution.

**MM:** Who participates in collection development at GW, and how is selection done for current materials?

**SP:** Each librarian (except those working in technical services departments) serves as a liaison to a number of faculty members and is expected to develop expertise in the areas of interest to those scholars. The Assistant Director for Administration has the primary role in developing the collection and routes to each subject specialist any announcements (Hein green slips, publisher catalogs, etc.) that might be of interest. They select the materials that they want purchased and route them back to the Assistant Director who works closely with the Head of Acquisitions to acquire the items. As Director, I usually am involved in decisions involving particularly expensive materials or online services. Budgets are set for major areas of collecting (international law, environmental law, intellectual property, government procurement law, etc.), and subject specialists are able to use these allocations in setting priorities in making their selections. We find that the heavy involvement of the subject specialists in selection enables us to acquire all appropriate materials, and we have not found it necessary to use any approval plans.

**MM:** Who does retrospective collection development, and what selection techniques are employed?
SP: Purchases of older materials are made primarily by myself and the Rare Books Librarian, though subject specialists also may become aware of gaps in their areas. While we do make efforts to systematically build the collection in some areas, much of our effort in developing the rare book collection is accomplished through happenstance based on whatever is being made available by used book dealers. We have established an excellent rapport with a group of foreign dealers that regularly sends us lists of materials coming up for auction in their countries or that they recently have acquired. The systematic selection is accomplished by using established bibliographies of “classic” works (such as the AALS Books Recommended) and by scanning current articles to see what materials are being cited. For example, I scan each issue of the Journal of Legal History and the Journal of Church and State to see if there are any materials cited in footnotes that we lack and should try to obtain.

MM: Do you budget separately for retrospective purchases and/or what percentage of your budget is spent on retrospective collection development?

SP: We have set a budget for “historic” materials (including rare books and treatises published more than ten years ago) as we have for other parts of the collection. This budget comprises endowment income, gift funds, and a portion of the annual allocation for acquisitions set by the law school. In recent years it has accounted for as much as 30% of the total acquisitions budget. We also established a “Friends” group a few years ago that has helped us identify alumni and others who are interested in helping us build certain collections and who donate funds for specific purchases.

MM: What acquisitions methods do you use for retrospective purchasing? Do you work with used book dealers, send out want lists, buy publication lots, or use other methods?

SP: Building a research collection retrospectively can be incredibly exciting, with aspects of a treasure hunt. When we know we want a particular book, we go to ABE or other online sources. We also notify dealers to be on the lookout for books if we cannot find them through online sources. However, the most exciting part of the “hunt” can be when an item is found through serendipity. I regularly check eBay to see if there are any historic items listed that we lack. I also scan foreign eBay sites (for France and Italy) to see what is offered there. And, of course, wonderful treasures can be found in used book stores. Whenever I visit New York I haunt the Strand Bookstore for a couple of days, and I visit Second Story Book in D.C. every few weeks. Not only do they both offer current scholarly treatises on sale at half-price, but also I almost always come across a couple of older titles that we lack. I am able to access our OPAC through my cell phone so that I can instantly check to see if we lack the item and can snatch it up before someone else gets it.

MM: Wow, I’m blown away by the idea of using a cell phone to access the OPAC! Thanks for that great tip and for the other ideas you’ve shared with our readers.

Open Library Rethinks the Library Box

Kevin Butterfield
College of William & Mary

It is the library world’s version of David and Goliath, at least according to the Chronicle of Higher Education, which reported in February that Aaron Schwartz, a 21-year-old entrepreneur, was attempting to compete with or complement OCLC by building a free online book catalog that anyone can update. While the odds may be in Goliath’s favor, it is worth our time to consider carefully the concept underlying David’s proposal. The principles of the project, called Open Library, are twofold. The demo version of the site lists them as follows.

First, the library must be on the Internet. No physical space could be as big or as universally accessible as a public website. The site would be like Wikipedia—a public resource that anyone in any country could access and others could rework into different formats.

Second, it must be grandly comprehensive. Even when the full text of a book wasn’t available, it would take catalog entries from every library and publisher and random Internet user who is willing to donate them. It would link to places where each book could be bought, borrowed, or downloaded. It would collect reviews and references and discussions and every other piece of data about the book it could get its hands on.

But most importantly, such a library must be fully open, a product of the people: letting them create and curate its catalog.
contribute to its content, participate in its governance, and have full, free access to its data.

The project’s specs assert that Open Library will support tags and user-defined collections, and enable many different types of users who love books to communicate, share knowledge and work effectively together. It will have an advanced book viewer that will handle OCR'd text with distributed proofreading as well as transclusion and bookmarks. Books will also be available as print-on-demand. Anyone can edit the catalog or review or rate or comment on a book. Out-of-copyright books can be uploaded or, through a donation to Open Library, users can fund the scanning of them.

Cataloging these books not only involves input from the general public but the creation of a new metadata scheme, Furturelib. Open Library’s creators note, “Like the MARC format, we’ll want our schema to contain all the important bibliographic information that librarians want to collect about books. However, we’ll also want to take advantage of all the things we’ve learned since MARC. We’ll also want to store some information that’s of less importance to librarians, but of more importance to publishers (like the ONIX format stores) and arbitrary users. And we’ll have to figure out how to present all this data in a way that makes sense to relatively untutored users.” The project’s Metadata Czar is Karen Coyle, a veteran of twenty years at the California Digital Library Project.

Time will tell whether the Open Library will succeed. The goals are lofty, but not unattainable. Whether Open Library can stand on its own or will be subsumed by a larger entity remains to be seen. It is venturing into territory well covered by library catalogs, OCLC and commercial vendors. What interests me about the project, as with many recent info tech startups, is not so much this singular implementation, but examining the underlying technology and considering how it could be adapted to fit other needs. A structured Wiki catalog is an intriguing proposition for consortia, large firms with distributed locations and libraries, court systems and other organizations looking for a low-cost way of creating a shared information network.

We have come to think of the catalog as inseparable from the ILS. It is convenient to have one system that does all (acquisitions, serials control, etc.) and it has been an elegant solution. But bundling the catalog has often held it back as it waited for other parts of the ILS to be enhanced. This has become especially detrimental to our customers’ information retrieval needs. Commercial, web and business software developments outpaced most ILS advances long ago. Many of us are now buying third party add-ons in an attempt to give our users the search capability and advanced features commonplace on the web. Features such as these are givens, for Internet and commercial databases searchers, not options or enhancements. Many libraries simply cannot afford these add-ons to their ILS and they struggle on with the systems they have.

Open Library sees a role for itself here. According to Schwartz, “One important role that Open Library can assume in regards to small libraries is that of education of new technologies. A library user (or even a librarian) may not be familiar with available tools or may not be aware that other materials are available.” Lorcan Dempsey, in his article “Libraries and the Long Tail,” noted a need for new services that operate at the network level, above the level of individual libraries. If Open Library can promote and develop a simple, highly extensible, easy-to-implement and network solution libraries can see as an alternative to the current catalog structures, it will have accomplished a great deal.

The Open Library may not succeed as a project. As stated before, it is entering a crowded field. Nevertheless, it does have a fresh perspective. It is an attempt to create an environment that is not monolithic, but rather can adapt to the needs of any individual or group that wants to use it. Just what we’ve always wanted: a catalog that allows us the ability to share and network our data with each other, but the flexibility to adapt the system to our own unique organizational needs. I wish them the best of luck.

For More:
Open Library
http://demo.openlibrary.org/about

Aaron Swartz on The Open Library (Berkman Center for Internet & Society Podcast)

http://www.dlib.org/dlib/april06/dempsey/04dempsey.html

http://chronicle.com/weekly/v54/i24/24a01101.htm
GUIDELINES FOR A “CHANGE YOU CAN BELIEVE IN”

Caitlin Robinson
University of Iowa

Reorganization...what reaction does that word provoke for you? Do you feel fear, excitement, loathing, or a sense of opportunity? I’m willing to bet even money, that your initial reaction to hearing about a pending reorganization effort has a lot to do with your previous experience. Most of us have experienced a badly or inadequately managed organizational change at some point in our careers, and it can color our taste for any future change. Kind of like how you feel about the dentist. If you had a great pediatric dentist, I bet you don’t dread going in for your check-up as much as I do, having had a first dentist who was a lot like Hannibal Lector.

At the University of Iowa Law Library, we are in our second year, following a complete Divisional reorganization, and I’d like to share some of the strategies we used to make our effort a success. I should say at the outset that this was an internal reorganization, not one that was imposed on us. I do think, however, that these strategies would prove helpful even if you were “reorganizing under duress.”

So, let me share some of the guiding principles we employed as we planned for, executed, and evaluated our organizational change—a “change we could believe in” (apologies to Barack).

“Honesty is the best policy.”
Be direct with your staff. Tell them exactly what is driving the change. In our case, we had an opportunity to convert a professional line into 2.5 very badly needed additional staff positions. In your organization, however, you may be facing budget cuts, or staff turnover. If you share the underlying cause for the change effort, your staff will begin the process with accurate knowledge and potentially less concern. If you have a vision (or a mandate) for what the future organization will look like, it is also important that your staff know this up front, so that they can begin to prepare themselves. In my case, I knew I wanted three equally staffed departments, and that divisional management would be shared by the departmental managers.

“There is no such thing as too much information.”
Communicate, evaluate, and document. Change is time-consuming; you should be spending a lot of time in meetings. Your staff should have as much information as you do, and they should be sharing their knowledge with you and with each other. We were eliminating three independent departments, blowing apart another, and redefining a third. We started by making sure the old personal task lists were complete, using them as the foundation for our task reassignment process. We crafted procedural change documents. We burned through a lot of trees, but we had a shared knowledge base to work with. We had one rule: question everything, and at all stages of the process. As a change agent, you also need to make sure that your supervisors are kept fully informed.

“Participation is mandatory.”
You may know of the 60-30-10 rule of change. Here is my variation: 40 percent of the group will confront change with fear; 40 percent will meet change with eagerness; and 20 percent will actively resist change. One of the more effective ways to resist change is to refuse to participate. We tried to make this impossible. Task lists were prepared by each individual staff member, not by their supervisors. Managers aggressively sought input, requiring it when necessary. Remember not to fear silence. If you pose a question to the group, wait for the answer. If you ask for input, give folks time to frame a reply. Encourage brainstorming by not refuting or rejecting a suggestion outright. We were quite direct in stating that participation was an opportunity, or to put it another way, “you don’t choose, you lose.”

“Build from the ground up.”
Although we held divisional meetings, most of the heavy lifting for the reorganization was done within the individual departments. As much as possible, we left division-wide issues for a later stage. There are a lot of advantages to this approach, particularly if staff members are being shuffled out of one department into another. We framed the new departments early, with tentative staff assignments. The process of evaluating whether the tentative structure would work allowed each department to build cohesiveness and a shared sense of responsibility. Working in a smaller group is more comfortable for most people. In our case, because many staff would be reporting to a new supervisor, it also allowed them time to adjust to new management and communication styles. You could build a team for cross-departmental reorganizational issues. In our case, the managers met weekly to hash these out.
“No one works in isolation.”

Although it is perfectly normal for individual staff members to want strong individual departmental affiliation, increasingly our organizations are hybrids with a lot of cross-fertilization. In order for us to be efficient and effective, we need to understand where our product comes from, and where it goes when it leaves our hands. In an automated setting, records are shared, and edited across departments. To put it simply, we have to know what our colleagues are doing, in order to plan what we should be doing. At Iowa, once task lists were developed, they were made available across the division. We asked everyone to look for duplication, or more effective task group alignments. Although we enjoy good relations across Public and Collection Services, we struggle to make sure that information flows across the divide.

“Let go. Empower.”

One of the goals of our reorganization was to move to a shared model for divisional management. A great goal, a worthy philosophy (in my humble opinion), but very tough to actually accomplish. Letting go of personal responsibility is tough. Accepting responsibility when it wasn’t yours before is tough. We’re here to tell you, though, that you can teach an old dog new tricks. When shared management works, the result is a stronger organization, and a team with fresh and exciting new challenges. We tried to trickle the concept of shared responsibility down through the departments as well, and have had some wonderful surprises. This is a nice segue to …

“‘No surprises’ is bad, ‘affirmative obligation to inform is good.’”

As we moved toward our shared management model, we struggled with the question of responsibility. That is, when can I make a decision without consultation or seeking permission? There are organizations that enforce a “no surprises rule” or, as was said in the 1978 American musical film, The Wiz, “don’t nobody bring me no bad news.” If shared management is to be successful, however, folks need to be empowered to take risks and implement change within their own department or work space. It is equally important in a shared management environment, to avoid a situation where change in one area adversely affects another. In short, communication must flow freely. In our division, at all levels, we now have an “affirmative obligation to inform” requirement. How is that different from a “no surprises” rule? The obligation to inform is not a request for permission, and the information may be exchanged after the action or change has occurred. Generally, if the activity is internal to the department or person, the information flows after the fact, even via email. If it applies more broadly, information is exchanged prior to the action or change and consensus guides the outcome. I want to write more about this in a future column, because we certainly did not find it as simple as it sounds.

“Evaluate and embrace ongoing change.”

Although it is perfectly natural to want to finish a change effort, and never look back, resist the impulse and plan for a period of evaluation after the dust settles. In our case, each department evaluated the new task assignments after a period of time and, where appropriate, made changes. Annual staff evaluations included and documented discussions about the reorganization, and laid plans for any necessary adjustments. You could take any path that works in your environment to evaluate the change effort, but don’t skip the step.

We also wanted to make sure that we had a framework in place for handling future change efforts. We developed a division-wide communication guideline that called for bi-weekly departmental meetings, alternating with meetings between supervisors and individual staff members. Action items are documented for staff and shared amongst the managers. The Managers Group meets at least monthly. A cross-department advisory group convenes to evaluate and recommend policy and procedure changes; Public Services has a chair at this table. We planned for division-wide meetings, but have been less successful in this regard—we’ll be focusing on the departmental level for a bit more time.

“Branding is important.”

Because we were making such large changes to the division’s structure, we wanted new departmental names and staff titles that accurately reflected our changed responsibilities. Unless you are making a very small change, I would urge you to consider doing this as well. It can really enhance staff buy-in, and it helps with external constituencies as well. We became the Collection Services Division, comprising the Collection Access Department (monographic cataloging, binding/end processing, SuDocs); the Continuing Collections Department (serials cataloging, serials and continuations receiving) and the Collection Development Department (selection, acquisitions, fiscal activity). Staff titles were adjusted to reflect the new department names.

“So,” you say, “now that you’re leaving the first year of your reorganization, how are you feeling?” I think we’re tired, engaged, tired, better informed, tired, and pretty darned proud of our successes. We believe we crafted a change we can believe in—but I still don’t like going to the dentist.
I would like to introduce myself. I am Keiko Okuhara, Bibliographic Services Librarian at the Richardson Law Library, University of Hawaii at Manoa. I am cochair of the OCLC/RLIN Committee, responsible for OCLC. I also would like to thank my predecessor, Pam Deemer, for her kind guidance in showing me the ropes. She has been extremely helpful in keeping me apprised of my responsibilities and the planning for the committee meetings in Portland. I am fortunate to have her as my mentor, and her assistance is indispensable to me.

I am also moderating the OCLC list. Please contact me should you have any trouble in using, joining, or unsubscribing from the OBS-OCLC list (obs-oclc@aallnet.org).

At the 2008 AALL meeting in Portland, the OBS-SIS OCLC/RLIN Committee update will be held on Tuesday, July 15, 9:30 a.m. -10:30 a.m., followed by the roundtable session, 10:45 a.m.-11:45 a.m. Glenn Patton, Director of OCLC WorldCat Quality Management Division, will give general OCLC updates and Phyllis Post, Head of Technical Services at Capital University Law Library (Columbus, Ohio), will report on the OCLC Council meetings in October 2007 and February 2008.

Some thoughts on the report of the Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control

The report of the Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control has become widely available to the library community. The WG convened five times in 2007. They discussed ways of creating bibliographic data to meet the needs of information consumers by enhancing access to library resources and effectively delivering information in the digital information era. Recommendations emphasize collaborative efforts with key private sector participants, such as Google and Microsoft, for the global exchange of bibliographic information. They emphasize expansion and promotion of access to information resources using decentralized dynamic bibliographic control in a World Wide Web environment.

However, the WG’s recommendations give only broad guidelines for future directions rather than proposing specific implementation or action plans. They also lack articulation of their proposals for partnering with various for-profits sectors as Mary Alice Baish, AALL Acting Washington Affairs Representative, related in her memo, which is available at http://aallnet.org/aallwash/lt12152007.pdf.

It’s interesting to ponder OCLC’s position in the future of bibliographic control, as well as how law bibliographic services librarians can take part in that effort, particularly in the provision of sharing responsibilities. The WG envisions seamless interaction of library and non-library information in an open database model. In addition, coherent bibliographic standards have to be developed to exchange data internationally. This data can be reused by publisher, bookseller, library, and aggregator chains. As Baish pointed out, a question of financial incentives in sharing commercially produced data with libraries has to be underscored and investigated. Data also must be compliant with new web-based discovery environments to streamline services from discovery to delivery.

OCLC is often called upon in the recommendations to increase the efficiency of bibliographic production for all libraries. There is a call for OCLC to transfer effort into higher-value activity.

OCLC may be in the best position to improve the following areas:

- Data sharing in the networked environment
- Exposing rare and unique materials
- Managing and enhancing authority data and headings
- Developing a test plan for FRBR

OCLC expressed their fervent interest in assisting and sharing responsibilities for more cost-effective bibliographic information creation by promoting use of publisher and vendor supplied records, as well as eliminating redundancies and distributing responsibility for bibliographic record production. Currently OCLC is testing its Search and Retrieval with URL (SRU) and looking into its Duplicate Detection and Resolution (DDR) program. OCLC is also partnering with the book industry standards organizations to produce quality upstream data.
OCLC intends to avoid redundant effort in order to free up local staff resources for making “hidden collections” more accessible. The law library can be a treasure trove of valuable hidden legal resources. Each library has to produce original bibliographic records for rare and unique materials to facilitate increased resource sharing internationally through WorldCat. WorldCat.org has grown to be a global information network by loading thousands of non-U.S. data files in many languages, and has become a gateway from the open Web to local library catalogs. One of the functions of OCLC’s Grid Services is to facilitate machine-to-machine interactions with bibliographic control data.

OCLC supports the recommendations to transform LCSH. It is participating in the development of internationally shared authority files for a more seamless search environment through its Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) project. Inter-institutional collaboration for sharing metadata and authority records for rare and unique materials is much needed to reduce record creation costs and improve efficiency. The law library community is at a critical juncture in contributing authority data unique to law-related materials.

OCLC has produced an algorithm for a FRBR model and implemented FRBR work-level searching. Since OCLC hosts a FRBRized database, it can play a leading role in developing the test plan for FRBR.

The guiding principles in the recommendations addressed new challenges in bibliographic control. Skill in original cataloging and managing authority control are in high demand due to a critical shortage of well-trained bibliographic services librarians. The need for continuing education programs to strengthen the library profession and effective library management will be essential in redefining bibliographic control in a web environment. In addition, collaboration and partnership outside of the library community are crucial for the exchange and reuse of metadata internationally. I concur with Mary Alice Baish—much deliberation has to be done to implement the recommendations. However, by being open to change, we will be able to build innovative bibliographic services.


Search and Retrieval with URL (SRU) at http://www.loc.gov/standards/sru/resources/tools.html

Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) at http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/viaf/

OCLC’s Grid Services at http://www.oclc.org/services/brochures/213093usf_worldcat_grid_services.pdf

Preservation Annotations

Sally Wambold
University of Richmond Law Library

All members of AALL are aware of a tremendous loss to the membership with the passing of Bob Oakley. Bob was a giant in our profession, and a wonderful person. What many of us may have overlooked or underemphasized was his intense dedication to preservation. Margaret K. Maes (Associate Director for Information Resources at the University of St. Thomas Schoenecker Law Library in Minneapolis) in her lovely eulogy in AALL Spectrum (December 2007) brought this facet of his career into focus. Bob mobilized his Georgetown colleagues and law librarians from many libraries with the organization of the conference entitled “Preserving Legal Information for the 21st Century: Toward a National Agenda,” held at Georgetown in 2003. The creation of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) was a result of this conference. LIPA has moved forward to organize and research and build a staff. Bob exhibited leadership in preservation, a quality that is priceless. He is deeply missed.

New from ALA TechSource: The Preservation of Digital Materials by Priscilla Caplan. The ad for this item just appeared in my email inbox from ALA. Priscilla Caplan was an assistant to Dr. Martin Dillon when I was at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1978-1979. Some of you may remember that Dr. Dillon went on to do research at OCLC. Priscilla was a star and any of us who were stymied by computer conundrums would seek her out to ask for help. She spoke at least
once at an AALL Annual Meeting and I am sure she worked at Harvard for several years or more. Currently she is Assistant Director for Digital Library Services at the Florida Center for Library Automation, where she oversees the Florida Digital Archive, a preservation repository for use by the eleven state universities in Florida. She cochaired, with Rebecca Guenther, the OCLC/RLG working group that produced the PREMIS Data Dictionary for Preservation Metadata, and she currently serves as a member of the PREMIS Editorial Committee. This latest publication seeks to introduce digital preservation thoroughly albeit briefly.

There is a relatively new standard for testing the life expectancy of recordable and rewritable optical disks, developed by a multinational team of the Optical Storage Technology Association and Ecma International. It was slated to be released as an ISO/IEC standard after December 2007. This standard should facilitate long-term storage of information. It may still be viewable at http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-379.htm.

The British Library has a marvelous preservation site, at www.bl.uk/conservation. On this site there is a video of conservators restoring such treasures as the Sutra of the Ten Kings (Chinese, tenth century). Courses in preservation for those who are really specialized and working around rare treasures are listed as well as a two-year course in conservation work. This is a dream site for most of us since the opportunities are in England; but if you want to dream about preservation, which is not a bad thing, I recommend visiting this beautiful site.

Getting back down to earth, or at least closer to the mundane, is an article about encapsulation by Lynn Ann Davis, Head of Preservation at the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library, Honolulu. Encapsulation has been a common preservation practice for some time. Ms. Davis points out the hazards in her fascinating article that can be found at http://www.archival.com/newsletters/apnewsvol14no3.pdf. I apologize for duplication to any of you who have already read it.

Many of you probably have read Kathy Carlson’s equally compelling article, “Digital Attachments Are Here … or Are They?” Kathy is State Law Librarian in Wyoming and she has served on the AALL Executive Board. She describes a new and growing trend of videos being attached to court opinions and the challenge to preserve them. Thanks go to Kathy for a wake-up call to this crucial issue in preservation. You can view the article online at https://www.west.thomson.com/pdf/llnm/LLNMSepOct07.pdf.

This column began on a sad note and it will end on a sad note. Maybe it’s just the “winter of our discontent.” Whatever the reason, the last news byte is about the Reagan Presidential Library, which has misplaced, or lost, or had stolen 80,000 artifacts. Preservation is not just about decay, as the Nov. 9, 2007 Los Angeles Times article clearly indicates. Keepers of culture need to keep it safe and available as well as free from decay. “The Talk of the Reagan Library,” by Steve Chawkins and Catherine Saillant was accessible as of March 18 at http://articles.latimes.com/2007/metro/me-reagan9. The Lawyers’ Committee for Cultural Heritage Preservation cites the LA Times article at http://www.culturalheritagelaw.org/news-issues/news-issues-in-cultural-heritage/reagan-library-cant-fully-account-for-80-000-artifacts, along with other citing websites and blogs. As an aside, it is motivating to note that there is a Lawyers’ Committee for Cultural Heritage Preservation. That lightens the unhappy nature of this last preservation item and gives hope for possible future law library partnering with such an organization.

Stay well preserved!

---

Teach Others to Teach Ourselves

Do you have an insurmountable pile of work that does not scream “URGENT!”—and therefore does not get finished? Consider designing an internship project. Creating an internship project will cause you to dissect that dreaded work pile and decide what truly must be done to finish the job. It is reminiscent of emptying your entire closet and sorting through everything to decide what goes to the attic, what goes back in the closet, and what gets donated or tossed. Once you have isolated the “back in the closet” pile, you can take the time to put everything away in a thoughtful and organized manner.

If there is a university near your institution that has a library and information science program, you will have a veritable goldmine of intern recruits at your fingertips. The universities often require that the students perform an internship, and since people who are attracted to library and information science are generally very intelligent and detail-oriented, they tend
to perform very well after participating in a well-planned training program. Take advantage of the fact that many of these potential interns will be technologically savvy, and discuss the project with them, allowing them to offer suggestions on reaching the desired end result. They might offer insights that you have not considered, and they might be able to deliver a far more spectacular result that what was originally planned.

The internship that I was fortunate enough to have in graduate school was at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History Library in Pittsburgh. The librarian and her assistant librarian had created a database to index newspaper clippings of historical importance to Pittsburgh. It was a fascinating project, and I gained a bit of familiarity with indexing and using a computerized database. I went to library school a long time ago, when computer literacy was not yet a necessity, so the project helped me realize that I really loved using computers to provide access to information. I wish that I had been more technologically savvy and that I could have done more work for them, but I must say that the experience was eye-opening for me and helped finish the process of my turning into a technical services librarian. I worked in the interlibrary loan department at Hillman Library at the University of Pittsburgh at the same time, and had fallen madly in love with OCLC records and their use for performing interlibrary loans. In my internship, I was incredibly intrigued by learning to use a different type of database to capture data about data. Fascinating!

The beauty of developing your first internship project is that you will have brushed up on the process of dissecting the problem at hand, determined what you want to accomplish and decided how to approach the project. Once you have a basic framework for designing an internship, you can use the process again to continue tackling those pesky projects that you never have time to finish. An added bonus to the process is that you may find an absolute gem who can become a permanent member of your staff. If you do hire an intern to be a permanent employee, chances are great that you have already trained them to do quite a lot of work in your office, and your investment will certainly pay off!

SERIAL ISSUES

Richard Paone
The Dickinson School of Law
The Pennsylvania State University

The latest NASIG Newsletter (2008:03) reports on a session held at ALA Midwinter on January 13, 2008. The session was an informal dialog with the audience about the status of SERU (Shared Understanding for Electronic Resources), a best practice to which content providers and libraries can mutually agree and therefore forego the need for a license agreement in an electronic resource purchase. SERU instead calls up copyright law and contract law, both well established and understood in our community, to govern these transactions. The SERU website is the best source for information at http://www.niso.org/workrooms/seru.

The panel briefly described the development of SERU as the outcome of a desire by all involved parties to simplify electronic resource transactions, which are frequently time-consuming and expensive on all sides. Judy Luther, cochair of the NISO SERU Working Group, gave an update on the current status of SERU, which ended its trial period on December 20, 2007. At this point, the development is essentially complete. The current document is scheduled to go through formal approval this spring, after which formal implementation will begin.

The panel used polling questions to ascertain the composition and previous knowledge of SERU of the audience. Most of the audience already knew about SERU. Publishers, vendors, and librarians were all represented in the audience. Only a few of the audience members had relied on SERU rather than a license agreement for an actual purchase, but those who had related anecdotes about the speed and simplicity of these transactions compared to a licensing process. The majority of the audience was interested in using SERU for electronic resource transactions.

The general sense was that SERU guidelines have the potential to be widely adopted. Both the panel and the audience were interested in how implementation would be carried out and how it might affect them. The panel wanted to know if barriers to using SERU had come up during the trial period. The “draft” status was identified as the main barrier to using. The second barrier was lack of awareness. Discussion of awareness lead to the idea of preparing documentation targeted at specific audiences. The need to explain SERU in legal terms to libraries’ institutional counsels and purchasing officers was particularly identified.

Because everyone is so accustomed to license agreements, there was a sense of not knowing how to use SERU instead of
a license to complete a transaction. Judy Luther and Seldon Lamoureux, of UNC Chapel Hill and member of the Working Group, noted that promotion of SERU is in the planning phases, but they will be gathering testimonials and writing Q&A documents to address implementation. Tina Feick of Swets suggested that subscription agents would be able to clearly identify resources available under SERU guidelines to their customers. As the purchase order is the official instrument for purchase under SERU guidelines, there was also discussion about making minor modifications to or clarifications on the purchase order.

The panel took the opportunity to ask the audience if they had any promotional ideas. The concept of a logo with a handshake theme seemed popular as it highlights the return to a mutual understanding. The idea of a logo that could be included on publisher websites, in vendor and subscription agent databases, and on purchasing forms was seen as an effective way to identify SERU participants.

The liveliest discussion stemmed from an audience question about interlibrary loan (ILL) from electronic resources. As SERU relies on copyright law, the panel urged the community to look to that established mechanism to answer this question. The discussion also highlighted the current practice in many libraries of not fulfilling ILL requests from electronic resources, even though many license agreements do allow this practice. As many of the library people in the audience were from other areas of the library, there was discussion about the need to work with ILL to educate them about the changes in industry best practices, particularly if SERU becomes widely used.

In addition to featuring a timely topic, this event marked the first time the Serials Standards Update Forum has been held at the ALA Midwinter Meeting. Organized by the ALCTS Continuing Resources Section Serials Standards Committee, the forums have been regularly held at the Annual Conference. Due in part to the sponsorship of Swets, the committee decided to add a second forum at Midwinter. SERU proved to be a timely and interesting topic for the first Midwinter Serials Standards Update.

The Serials Librarian, the peer-reviewed journal published by Haworth Press, has announced a “Call for Papers” for a special supplement to be published in late 2008. The supplement topic will be “Bundling & Un-Bundling of E-Serials.” This supplement will examine the current state of e-journal bundling, and how libraries and vendors are strategizing and coping with rising costs, and the implications of “The Big Deal.” This will focus on how libraries initially purchased groups of titles in bundles for convenience and cost savings and how they then later were often forced to break those bundles down into smaller groups, or into individual title purchases, in order to deal with ever-rising costs and the desire to get more local control over what libraries collect. Submissions were to be approximately 20-30 double-spaced pages in length. A maximum of fifteen manuscripts was desired, and the submission deadline was the end of February 2008.

The 7th North Carolina Serials Conference, hosted by the North Carolina Central University’s School of Library and Information Sciences, was held April 10-11, 2008 at the William and Ida Friday Continuing Education Center in Chapel Hill, NC. The 2008 conference theme was “What’s in a Name? From ‘Serials’ to ‘Continuing Resources.’” Please contact Cheryl Reddish at creddish@nccu.edu for more information, or any other member of the Planning Committee.

Finally, The Southern California Technical Processes Group (SCTPG) held a two-day SCCTP Serial Holdings Workshop, February 28-29, 2008 at the University of California, Irvine. The workshop provided the basic principles of creating holdings records and publication patterns with the focus on serials. All materials were based on the MARC 21 Format for Holdings Data (MFHD) and ANSI/NISO Z39.71—1999. The course included background information on why holdings are important and a brief description of the development of the standards and instructions, and included exercises on creating formatted and free-text holdings and publication patterns. The second half-day was devoted to OCLC Local Holdings Records (OCLC Union List of Holdings). The course was designed for those who were new to the MARC Holdings Format, including those who have created holdings records using other mechanisms (e.g., OCLC’s local data record). It was designed primarily for those who will create holdings records, but was also useful for managers and system designers who wanted to know more about the format and its uses.
The following serial title changes were recently identified by the University of San Diego Legal Research Center serials and acquisitions staff and the University of California, Berkeley Law Library cataloging staff:

**Australian journal of legal history**
(OCoLC 32973860)
Changed to:
Legal history (Sydney, N.S.W.)
Vol. 10, nos. 1/2 (2006)-
(OCoLC 123421519)

Changed to:

**Legal history (Sydney, N.S.W.)**
Vol. 10, nos. 1/2 (2006)-
(OCoLC 123421519)

**Fordham Corporate Law Institute.**
Annual proceedings of the Fordham Corporate Law Institute
-32nd (2005)
(OCoLC 9736222)
Changed to:
Fordham Competition Law Institute.
Annual proceedings of the Fordham Competition Law Institute
33rd (2006)-
(OCoLC 123419377)

**Journal of health law**
Vol. 31, no. 3 (fall 1998)-v. 40, no. 2 (spring 2007)
(OCoLC 40650134)
Changed to:
Journal of health & life sciences law
Vol. 1, no. 1 (2007)-
(OCoLC 180878273)

**University of Pennsylvania journal of international economic law**
Vol. 17, no. 1 (spring 1996)-v. 28, no. 2 (summer 2007)
(OCoLC 34083915)
Changed to:
University of Pennsylvania journal of international law
Vol. 29, no. 1 (fall 2007)-
(OCoLC 186377441)

**University of Pennsylvania journal of labor and employment law**
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1998)-v. 9, no. 4 (summer 2007)
(OCoLC 38164375)
Changed to:
University of Pennsylvania journal of business and employment law
Vol. 10, no. 1 (fall 2007)-
(OCoLC 182574804)

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

**Australian journal of law and society**
Ceased with: v. 5 (2000/2001)
(OCoLC 906858)

**Ecostates : the journal of the Environmental Council of the States**
Print version ceased with: summer 2007
(OCoLC 38557714)
Subsequent issues available online only at [http://www.ecos.org/section/publications](http://www.ecos.org/section/publications)

**Long term view**
Ceased with: v. 6, no. 4 (spring 2006)
(OCoLC 25626464)

**New titles in bioethics**
Print version ceased with: v. 31, no. 4 (Oct./Dec. 2005)
(OCoLC 2087813)
Subsequent issues available online only at [http://bioethics.georgetown.edu/publications/newtitles/](http://bioethics.georgetown.edu/publications/newtitles/)
See: New titles in bioethics (Online)
(OCoLC 123911121)
Election law

Election law is the basic heading for legal aspects of elections. It is a UF from “Elections—Law and legislation,” and subdivides by jurisdiction. It always has its own number in any of the law schedules. If authors only wrote general books on the election law of a single jurisdiction rather than something more specific, we wouldn’t have a problem. As usual, the authors don’t always cooperate, and LCSH doesn’t exactly help us.

Is it Law or is it Political Science?

Several of the more important narrower terms, Local elections and Contested elections, might appear to be non-legal headings (discussing the politics of local elections or of contested elections) but have a 450 for the heading with —Law and legislation, which makes them, for our purposes, “inherently legal.” This is a well established, albeit inconsistent and questionable, practice. If a book describes how local elections work in a given jurisdiction, discussing Dead—Suffrage (not a valid heading), what goes on in smoke-filled rooms, who pays off whom and how much, etc., it gets the same identical headings as “our” dull and proper books on the law of how those elections should be governed. If we see a heading for Local elections—Illinois it could mean a book on the politics of Illinois local elections, or the law governing them. If the book were limited to a single jurisdiction within that state, e.g. Chicago (meaning we don’t need to use Local elections), we would use Elections—Illinois—Chicago for the political works, and Election law—Illinois—Chicago for the legal works. While one could theoretically add —Political aspects to those headings that are rendered “inherently legal” by the legal 450s, this has never been our practice and CPSO would probably not be amused.

Most of the other narrower headings can also be both political and legal since no “legal form” has been established, such as Referendum, Suffrage and Primaries. Since no one added —Law and legislation as a 4xx to these headings, there might be a better chance to advocate establishing a “legal” version so that we could distinguish between legal and political works, or indicate by doubling, that a book covers both the legal and political aspects. Some related headings do have legal forms, e.g. Election forecasting—Law and legislation and Campaign funds—Law and legislation, and others are clearly defined as “inherently legal” through use of a legal qualifier, e.g. Apportionment (Election law) and Literacy tests (Election law). Also note that —Contested elections is a free-floating subdivision under legislative bodies, and that —Suffrage is a free-floating subdivision under classes of persons.

Obviously one can work around the above problems by adding the appropriate heading, Politics and government to a law book classed in “K” to indicate that there are political elements as well, or one could add an Election law heading to emphasize the legal aspects of what might be considered a largely political treatment of the topic. A better solution would be for LCSH to have distinct legal and political forms for all the headings pertaining to elections, since the “legal” and “political” approaches to the topic are distinct.

Indicating a Specific Office

The Election law heading allows no way to indicate what the election is for. However, this can usually be remedied with an appropriate non-law heading.

Elections of legislators are really elections for the legislative body. The subdivision —Elections is a free-floater under legislative bodies. Thus, a book on the election for United States Senator would get a heading for United States. Congress. Senate—Elections. (The first part of the heading is the 610 for the legislative body as established in the NAF.) If the book was on the laws governing how Maryland elects its United States Senators, one would double that heading with one for Election law—Maryland. Remember that in the United States, state law governs congressional elections, for the most part.

While the subdivision —Election is not a free-floater, it can be established under classes of persons headings, as has been done for many offices, including Presidents—Election and Governors—Election, which allows one to bring out the office and the place (e.g. Presidents—United States—Election), which can then be doubled with Election law to bring out that the book is on the law pertaining to election to that office. Based on the many offices established as classes of persons (150 headings in LCSH, meaning 650 headings in bibliographic records) with the subdivision, new ones probably won’t have a problem. If one gets a book on the election of dog catchers, it is likely that “Dog catchers—Election” will get approved.

Remember that a legislative body needs to be established in the NAF, and takes —Elections (in the plural form) as a
free-floater, but that non-legislative offices have to be established as classes of persons in LCSH, and the appropriate subdivision is —Election (in the singular) and, while commonly used (i.e., it is a good pattern for proposals), it is not a free-floating subdivision. It might be easier for catalogers if LCSH used a single free-floating subdivision for both legislative bodies and specific classes of elected officials.

How to Indicate a Specific Election

Some authors write books on the legal issues pertaining to a specific, and usually controversial, election. The subdivision —Elections, [date] is a free-floater under legislative bodies. Thus a book on the laws governing the recent election of the Pakistani parliament could get a first heading for Election law—Pakistan combined with Pakistan. National Assembly—Elections, 2008. Assuming the legislative body is already established in the NAF, no authority work is needed. While it is unlikely anyone would write a book on it, even the election to some mundane legislative body such as a school board or village council would get similar treatment.

For the office of president, one can use Presidents—United Station—Election—[date] since the authority record for Presidents—Election specifically allows the date as a subfield $y$ (rather than with a comma within the subfield $x$ as is done for legislative bodies). This is not a free-floating pattern, and is applicable only to Presidents, whether of the United States or elsewhere. The inconsistency in the form of the subdivision compared to legislative elections is probably an anachronism, but it is a well-established, and inconvenient, anachronism. There is no provision for adding date to specific elections for offices other than presidents and, while it would be an excellent idea, no one has done so in the past and it is hard to predict how CPSO would react to a proposal to allow it.

Example: Bush v. Gore in 2000

The United States presidential election in 2000 generated substantial legal literature. In part to justify the LCC class number (KF5074.2.B87), the first two headings should be the name headings for the two candidates who were the parties to the litigation (established in the NAF), with the free-floating subdivision for —Trials, litigation, etc. Then one adds Contested elections—United States. If the book is on the law of the matter as opposed to the political ramifications, it would be nice to say “Contested elections—Law and legislation,” but we can’t since there is a 450 from that form, and we probably can’t say “Contested elections—Political aspects,” since the topic as established is also political. One should probably add a heading for Contested elections—Florida since the politics and much of the law involved was Floridian (and let’s not get into the complication that the election was in theory for members of the state’s electoral college, rather than president of the country). A final heading should probably be Presidents—United States—Election—2000 which is a 650 heading.

Note that if the election in question was for a different non-legislative office, such as governor, mayor, sheriff, etc. we could not bring out the date. If it were for a legislative body such as a parliament or even a school board, the heading would be a 610, with the subdivision —Elections, [date] and/or —Contested elections following the name of the legislative body as established in the NAF.
If you’ve been looking for a good, introductory bibliography on institutional repositories, this is it. In 10 pages, Bailey provides sources that can answer questions related to what institutional repositories are, why institutions might want one, what self-archiving is, authors’ rights, software for implementing repositories, issues related to obtaining repository deposits, general information on how to find repositories, as well as suggestions for further reading. Highly recommended for the person just getting into repositories or for those occasions when you need to bring someone up to speed quickly.
—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 19, no. 1 (January 2008)

E-Only Tipping Point for Journals
Based on interviews with librarians at research libraries and representatives of various publishing industry sectors (excluding commercial publishers), a literature review, and their own extensive experience, the well-known authors of this report predict that the end is near for the print journal: “The role of the printed journal in the institutional marketplace faces a steep decline in the coming 5 to 10 years. Print journals will exist mainly to address specialized needs, users, or business opportunities. Financial imperatives will draw libraries first—and ultimately publishers also—toward a tipping point where it no longer makes sense to subscribe to or publish printed versions of most journals.”
—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 18, no. 12 (December 2007)

Advice on Licensing
The author gives some very practical pieces of advice on grappling with the complexities of licensing. Some are basic, like getting training, and educating end users. Some give more pointers, such as what publications and websites to keep up on for monitoring trends. She also suggests outsourcing (i.e., go with consortium or subscription agents), and refers to the new Share E-Resource Understanding (SERU) as an alternative to licenses. She ends the article by pointing out that librarians need to cultivate lasting relationships with publishers and vendors.

Tracking Electronic Resource Workflow
This article describes the electronic resource workflow and a technical solution developed at Cornell University for tracking the resources. The workflow starts from receiving the acquisitions request, to deployment of resources in library finding tools, to problem reporting and resource evaluation. To keep track, Cornell uses free open-source software called Mantis to help manage the workflow, and finds it effective in facilitating communications across library departments and tracking the resources.

Cataloging
In Search of a New Model
Read the Library Journal article “In Search of a New Model” in which Robert Wolven reflects on what’s next for cooperative cataloging. (Cataloging Futures blog)

Best Practices for Cataloging Streaming Media
http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/streamingmedia.html
“The Best Practices for Cataloging Streaming Media document is available on the OLAC website. Created by the CAPC Streaming Media Best Practices Task Force, it presents best practice guidelines and examples for cataloging both streaming video and audio, based on AACR2. It also presents definitions and examples of resources that can be considered as streaming media.” (Cataloging blog)

What They Don’t Teach in Library School
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/careercat.htm
What They Don’t Teach in Library School: Competencies, Education, and Employer Expectations for a Career in Cataloging—On June 22, 2007, librarians from across the United States and Canada gathered in Washington, D.C. during ALA Annual to discuss the future of cataloging at a preconference sponsored by the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services, Committee on Education, Training & Recruitment for Cataloging (ALCTS/CETRC), the Library of Congress and the Catholic University of America. The preconference was designed to assess the current state of recruitment and education in cataloging and its suitability for the current library environment. The sessions focused on the disconnect between what you learn in library school and the reality of working in cataloging. Panel members shared their professional viewpoints and personal experiences related to the changing technical skills, education requirements, cataloging and bibliographic access competencies and employers’ expectations for catalog librarians in the 21st century. (Cataloging Futures blog)

2007 ALA Annual MARBI Minutes
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/minutes/an-07.html
The minutes from the ALA Annual MARBI meeting in June 2007. (AUTOCAT e-list)
Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control
Comments on Draft Report
http://www.aallnet.org/aallwash/t12152007.pdf
http://staff.oclc.org/~levan/LC%20WG%20Report%20Comments%20OCLC%2020071214.pdf
OCLC’s response (written by Karen Calhoun) to the draft report. (TS-SIS e-list)

Working Group’s Final Report

cARTalog: A Memorial to the Card Catalog
http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/pr/cartalog/gallery.html
“The cARTalog grows from the empty drawers of the University of Iowa Libraries’ main card catalog, which was retired in 2004. A small community of library staff—motivated by both nostalgia and library subculture—has come together to give the card catalog cards themselves a rebirth, in order to celebrate the role of this honorific icon within the world of libraries as well as the UI Libraries’ sesquicentennial.” (Neat New Stuff)

RDA Developments
http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/jsc/rdadraftsec2349.html
“The Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC) is pleased to announce that a draft of RDA Sections 2-4 and 9 has been made available for comment.”
http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/jsc/rdadultress.html/prospectus
“Following the October 2007 JSC meeting, the Prospectus for RDA has been fully revised to reflect the new organization of RDA.” (AUTOCAT e-list)

OCLC to Conduct New Cataloging and Metadata Pilot
http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/200688.htm
“OCLC is conducting a pilot project to explore the viability and efficiency of capturing metadata from publishers and vendors upstream and enhancing that metadata in WorldCat, an approach that could provide added value to libraries and publishers by enhancing and delivering data that can work in multiple contexts and systems. The pilot will begin in January 2008.” (AUTOCAT e-list)

OCLC WorldCat Identities
http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/001485.html
http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/001487.html
OCLC’s WorldCat Identities has gone into production as part of Worldcat.org. (Lorcan Dempsey’s weblog)

User Expectation for Catalog Information
During the fall term of 2005, University of Michigan conducted a survey on using the library catalog directed toward users of rare materials. This article gives the background for the survey, reviews relevant literature, and summarizes the results. Recommendations include: add table of contents or summaries to enhance catalog records; utilize brief records to expose unprocessed materials; eliminate the addition of the references and indices notes; include links between print and electronic versions; maintain current level of subject analysis, and continue authority control practices.

FRBR
http://www.asis.org/Bulletin/Aug-07/
This special section of the Bulletin of the ASIST looks at a number of aspects of the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records, a framework for bibliographic data published by IFLA. Although the paper itself is relatively old (1998), only recently have we seen library catalogs that have begun to implement some of the principles laid out in that report. From a somewhat gentle introduction to FRBR concepts by Pat Riva, to research-based issues and findings by Shawne Miksa (of the MARC Content Designation Utilization (MCDU) Project) and others, there is likely something here for the FRBR novice as well as the expert.
—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 18, no. 11 (November 2007)

Information Technology
Presentations from ALA Midwinter
http://www.oclc.org/news/events/presentations/
The following presentations from ALA Midwinter in January 2008 are available on OCLC’s website:
• New Leadership for New Challenges (streaming video)
• OCLC Update Breakfast (streaming video)
• ALCTS Forum: Moving Library Services to the Network Level (3 sets of PowerPoint slides)
(OCLC Abstracts)

New Issue of D-Lib Magazine
http://www.dlib.org/
The January/February 2008 issue of D-Lib Magazine is now available. The articles include:

Ferreira, Miguel, Eloy Rodrigues, Ana Alice Baptista, and Ricardo Saraiva. “Carrots and Sticks: Some Ideas on How to Create a Successful Institutional Repository.”

Anderson, Ian G. “Necessary but Not Sufficient: Modelling Online Archive Development in the UK.”


(OACS-P e-list)

OCLC Publishes 40th Annual Report to the Membership


“Jay Jordan, OCLC President and Chief Executive Officer ... noted that the outstanding accomplishment for the cooperative was the launch of the WorldCat.org Web site, which makes collections of OCLC member libraries visible on the Internet to people everywhere. ... In addition, Jordan said that the cooperative’s long-term strategy is to provide local, group and global nodes that work together symbiotically to pursue the mission of furthering access to the world’s information and reducing the rate of rise of library costs.” (OCLC Abstracts)

New Blog by John Wilkin

http://scholarlypublishing.org/jpwilkin/

John Wilkin’s blog: John’s blog on libraries, library technology, and pizza—“I work as Associate University Librarian for Library Information Technology and Technical and Access Services at the University of Michigan Library. I hope to address a number of issues here that require a more sustained narrative than blogs typically involve, and I hope to explore the use of CommentPress to allow feedback and commentary on pieces of those narratives.” Among the few posts are: Metasearch vs. Google Scholar, and Next Generation Library Systems. (Lorcan Dempsey’s weblog)

New Online Journal on Library Technology

The Code4Lib Journal no. 1 (December 17, 2007).

http://journal.code4lib.org/

This is the inaugural issue of the Code4Lib Journal, and if the beginning is any indication it will definitely be worth following for anyone interested in the topics we try to cover in Current Cites. Largely written by the library coders who are building new kinds of systems and infrastructure for libraries, you can’t get any closer to the technology action without getting hit with shards of subroutines. The articles in this first issue include “Beyond OPAC 2.0: Library Catalog as Versatile Discovery Platform,” “Facet-Based Search and Navigation with LCSH: Problems and Opportunities,” “The Rutgers Workflow Management System: Migrating a Digital Object Management Utility to Open Source,” “Communicat: The Next Generation Catalog That Almost Was,” “Connecting the Real to the Representational: Historical Demographic Data in the Town of Pullman, 1880-1940.” Add an editorial introduction, a book review, and a column, and there is much here to edify and entertain not just the geekiest among us, but civilians too. May it live long and prosper.

—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 18, no. 12 (December 2007)

Survey of Library Blogosphere


http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6510669.html

Farkas, a long-time and well-respected library blogger, surveyed library bloggers (also called by some the “biblioblogosphere”) to get a better sense of who is blogging and why. Having performed a previous survey, she compares numbers to detect trends. To no one’s surprise, Farkas found many more bloggers than before, and women have begun to close the blogging gap with the male counterparts. The number of public librarians blogging has also increased in comparison to academic librarians. Many more statistics as well as insights gleaned from the data can be found in this article that tells us a lot about who we are as a blogging community.

—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 18, no. 12 (Dec. 2007)

Technology in Three Time Horizons


The Horizon Project brings together a group of knowledgeable individuals (36 for this year, including Cliff Lynch of CNI) to discuss, research, and decide on which technologies will become important in “learning-focused organizations” in three time horizons: 1) a year or less, 2) two to three years, and 3) four to five years. The process for coming up with this list of technologies seems thorough and thoughtful, and is highlighted both in prefatory comments as well as in a section of the report devoted to describing the methodology. There are two technologies identified in each time horizon: 1) One year or less: grassroots video and collaboration webs, 2) Two to three years: mobile broadband and data mashups, and 3) Four to five years: collective intelligence and social operating systems. Each technology is highlighted with an overview, its relevance for the educational enterprise, examples of the technology in use in learning environments, and further reading. Although weighing in at only 33 printed pages, one could spend days reading about and exploring these technologies. The report also discusses “megatrends” that have become evident after five years of producing these
Current Digital Information Landscape

Eric Lease Morgan wrote a lecture for the University of North Texas on the landscape of today’s library in a digital world. He puts into words something that I’ve recently addressed in a workshop for cataloging electronic resources: “ Libraries are still about the processes of collection, preservation, organization, dissemination, and sometimes evaluation of data and information. While the mediums, environments, and tools have dramatically changed, the problems and services the profession addresses remain the same.” In this lecture, Morgan brings together XML, indexing, social software, and open source catalogs and repositories. A great introduction to the issues that technical services departments are facing right now. I wish I could have attended this lecture and listened to the question and answer period!
—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 18, no. 12 (December 2007)

Folksonomies

This special section of four articles plus a substantive introduction by the guest editor focuses on user tagging and what has been called “folksonomies”—or user-created taxonomies. The articles are an interesting mix of simple explanations of why users tag, tag usage in Flickr, and others that seek to explain various tagging systems and how they may or may not be useful in retrieval.
—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 19, no. 1 (January 2008)

Local Systems
The ILS Minus the Catalog http://kcoyle.blogspot.com/2008/02/ils-minus-catalog.html
“The greatest amount of action happening today regarding library user services is the separation of the user interface from the integrated library system (ILS).” (Coyle’s InFormation blog)

Subject Navigation Presentation Slides http://digbig.com/4wgrg
John Mark Ockerbloom presented at the ALA Catalog Form and Function Group meeting on January 12, 2008. His topic: Mapping the Library Future: Subject Navigation for Today’s and Tomorrow’s Library Catalogs. (ResourceShelf)

Libraries Set to Use WorldCat Local Service http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/200691.htm
“Following results from several pilots, Cornell University Library, the State Library of Ohio and the University of Delaware Library have signed agreements to use WorldCat Local, a new service that combines the cooperative power of OCLC member libraries worldwide with the ability to customize WorldCat.org as a solution for local discovery and delivery services.” (OCLC Abstracts)

International Survey of Library Automation
This electronic-only publication provides a snapshot of the perceptions of library systems and library system vendors from a library point of view. By investigating various dimensions of customer satisfaction through questions to libraries about their current systems, their ILS (integrated library system) vendors, customer support services of vendors, and the likelihood that libraries would purchase another ILS from their current vendors, Breeding provides a perspective on library systems that isn’t often discussed. This piece, used in conjunction with Breeding’s annual “Automated Systems Marketplace” article in Library Journal, http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6429251.html, provides a comprehensive look at the state of the ILS marketplace today.
—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 19, no. 1 (January 2008)

An Open Source Faceted OPAC
The advent of the Solr search server has spawned a number of experiments in “next-generation” library catalog systems, not the least of which is the “Fac-Back-OPAC” described here. Designed as a backup catalog (setting aside for a moment why such a thing is needed), it actually provides functionality that most existing ILSs don’t, such as faceted browsing (the “Fac” part of the name). This article briefly describes the system’s features, the technology building blocks used, and what might be required by any other institution wishing to install and use this free open source system. Recommended for those who are technically inclined and want to try it out for themselves, or decision-makers who supervise such staff.
—Reprinted by permission from Current Cites 18, no. 11 (November 2007)

Management
Slightly more than one year after the Shared E-Resource Understanding (SERU) Working Group was formed, the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) has issued “SERU: A Shared Electronic Resource Understanding” as part of its Recommended Practice series (NISO-RP-7-2008). The SERU document codifies best practices and is freely available at http://www.niso.org/workrooms/seru. The SERU document’s publication followed a six-month trial use period, during which time librarians and publishers reported on their experiences using the draft document.

SERU offers publishers and librarians the opportunity to save both the time and the costs associated with a negotiated and signed license agreement by agreeing to operate within a framework of shared understanding and good faith. “SERU is a wonderful example of librarians and publishers working together to create a new option for electronic resource transactions that is convenient and legal,” said Working Group co-chair Karla Hahn, Director, Office of Scholarly Communications, Association of Research Libraries. “Small publishers, especially, will be able to use SERU to reduce licensing costs, making them more competitive and easier for librarians to work with.”

Cochair Judy Luther, President of Informed Strategies, added, “Based on a decade of licensing experience, SERU represents widely adopted practices already in place in North America, and is both library and publisher friendly.”

“The SERU Working Group developed a document that addresses the key issues in a manner that is nuanced and creative, and they did it in record time,” said Todd Carpenter, NISO’s Managing Director. “The feedback we received during the trial use period was uniformly positive.” The trial use period ran from June 20 through December 20, 2007.

In accordance with plans laid out by the SERU Working Group, which concluded its work with publication of the Recommended Practice, NISO will produce additional materials to help publishers and libraries adopt a SERU approach, maintain a registry of participants, and continue to promote, educate, and plan for regular review and evaluation of SERU.

Digital Commons

Internet access to research has been referred to as the new “Digital Commons.” Duranceau explores what implications biologist Levin’s eight principles for managing a biological commons have for the digital commons. The principles are: Reduce uncertainty; Expect surprise; Maintain heterogeneity; Sustain modularity; Preserve redundancy; Tighten feedback loops; Build trust, and Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. By following the eight principles, Duranceau argues that libraries can help shape the digital commons and support the evolution of the scholarly research and publishing system.

Serials
NISO and UKSG Partner to Tackle Inefficiencies in OpenURL Supply Chain
http://www.niso.org/workrooms/seru

The National Information Standards Organization (NISO) and UK Serials Group (UKSG) have launched the Knowledge Base And Related Tools (KBART) working group. The establishment of the group follows last year’s publication of the UKSG-sponsored research report, Link Resolvers and the Serials Supply Chain. The report identified inefficiencies in the supply and manipulation of journal article data that impact the efficacy and potential of OpenURL linking. The KBART working group’s mandate has been extended beyond the serials supply chain to consider best practices for supply of data pertaining to e-resources in general.

The group will comprise representatives from publishers, libraries, link resolver and ERM vendors, subscription agents and other parties involved in the creation of, provision of data to, and implementation of knowledge bases. These key components of the OpenURL supply chain play a critical role in the delivery of appropriate content to end-users in a networked environment.

Wiki for Department Procedures

Xan discusses the experience of adopting a wiki for acquisitions procedures in Stanford University Libraries, and staff’s opinions about the change. The acquisitions staff appreciates the ease of updating documents, increased investment made possible with a wiki, and the interactivity such as the ability to add comments and suggestions. More training is needed, though, on searching wikis. The software Stanford uses is called Consul, an enterprise wiki program from Atlassian.
Chapman Award Announcement

The TS-SIS Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the recipient of the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship for 2008 is Joseph Thomas.

Joseph is Head of Technical Services at the Kresge Library, University of Notre Dame Law School. His many contributions to the field of technical services law librarianship include:

- 8 program presentations delivered since 1991 at the AALL annual conference as well as at other venues
- 8 publications in addition to serving as editor of Technical Services Law Librarian and editor of the “Miss Manager” column for TSLL
- Service on the AALL Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee, Chair of the AALL Price Index Advisory Committee, Chair of the Technical Services SIS, and on various SIS, chapter groups

Congratulations Joe!

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented to an individual or group in recognition of extended and sustained distinguished service to technical services law librarianship and to AALL. Honorees may be recognized for achievement in a particular area of technical services (acquisitions, cataloging and classification, materials processing, preservation, automation, or technical services administration), for service to AALL, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature. These achievements may include 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 law library materials and collections; and the contribution of service to the Technical Services SIS as a whole.

http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/awards/chapman/

TS-SIS Awards Committee:
Kevin Butterfield, Chair
Janet Camillo
Donna Lombardo
Eric Parker