

TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

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TS-SIS Educational Grants for the 2008 AALL Conference in Portland, Oregon

Jennifer Tsai is the recipient of the second TS-SIS Marla Schwartz Grant to support her attendance at CONELL (Conference of Newer Law Librarians). Jennifer is Head of Technical Services at the Golden Gate University Law Library. Jennifer is also the recipient of a TS-SIS grant to attend the conference.

Hollie White is the recipient of a TS-SIS grant to attend the conference. Hollie is a PhD candidate in Information Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Chris Pickford is the recipient of a TS-SIS Grant to attend the conference. Chris is the Catalog Librarian at the San Diego County Public Law Library.

Congratulations to all the recipients of TS-SIS grants!

Kevin Butterfield
Chair, TS Awards Committee
Head of Technical Services
The Wolf Law Library
College of William & Mary

Members:
Janet Camillo
Donna Lombardo
Eric Parker

See <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/> for more information about the TS-SIS educational grants.

Alphabet Soup Reception

Please join the four SIS's (TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS) at their Joint Reception sponsored by Innovative Interfaces, Inc. from 7:00-8:30 p.m. Saturday, July 12 at the Convention Center in lovely Portland, Oregon.

*A Publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the
Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries*

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George Prager, New York University (2005-2007)

ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA)

Kathy Winzer, Stanford University (2006-2007)

ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC)

Yael Mandelstam, Fordham University (2005-2008)

OBS/TS Joint Research Grant Committee

Chair, Ruth Funabiki, Univ of Idaho; Richard Amelung (ex officio);
OBS-SIS Reps: JoAnn Hounshell (2007-2008); Chris Long (2007-2009)
TS-SIS Reps: Kathy Faust (thru 2008); Patricia Satzer (2007-2009)

AALL Representative to NISO (National Information Standards Organization)

Mary Alice Baish, Georgetown University

T echnical Services Special Interest Section

To some, this year may have appeared to be a quiet, uneventful one for TS-SIS, but in reality a lot has been going on. I'd like to mention just a few things. The rest will be discussed in the various annual reports of the committees and task forces that should be available by the time you see this on the TS-SIS website. I encourage you to read them. If what a particular committee is doing interests you, then I urge you to become involved. TS-SIS is always looking for interested people. Committee chairs are always looking for interested people. Now for some highlights from this year...

First, the Education Committee for the 2008 meeting in Portland heard the collective voice of the membership and worked very hard to reduce the number of meeting conflicts that were experienced during the New Orleans meeting. There was also more cooperation with the other SISs during the scheduling process to reduce potential conflicts for the various audiences. In addition to the programs, three workshops are also being offered, and I'm proud to say that as I write this, two of the three workshops are fully registered, with the third one almost full. That's really great news. TS-SIS has always been known for having great workshops. I hope that you will plan to attend as many programs and committee meetings and roundtables as you can. For a complete list of TS-SIS sponsored and cosponsored programs please see the listings elsewhere in this issue or visit the TS-SIS website.

Second, the TS-SIS Executive Board formed a task force last fall to look for ways to provide continuing education opportunities outside of the annual meeting. This task force was chaired by JoAnn Hounshell. JoAnn, TS-SIS vice chair/chair-elect Linda Tesar, and the other members of the task force developed an AALL/BNA Continuing Professional Education Grant proposal for a webcast on the topic: "Redesigning Technical Services: Working in a Hybrid Environment." The proposal was approved by AALL in April. The webcast will take place in August 2008, so watch your email for more details. I am excited about this as it gives those TS-SIS members who are unable to attend the annual meeting an avenue for continuing education.

Third, one of my goals as chair was to get more of the younger/newer members of the SIS involved in the activities of the SIS so they might learn the ropes and be able to move into positions of leadership. The New Law Catalogers Group appears to have taken root and is growing. Several of our newer members served on the Education Committee, the Membership Committee, and on various other committees. As an old-timer, it is wonderful to see the enthusiasm and dedication of these younger colleagues. If you know any newer members of TS-SIS, invite them to participate in some aspect of TS-SIS. You will be glad you did.

Fourth, Rhonda Lawrence, past chair, created a task force to study and make recommendations to the Executive Board concerning electronic communications. In February of this year, the task force, chaired by our Vice Chair/Chair-Elect Linda Tesar, submitted its report along with fifteen recommendations. At its May meeting the Executive Board approved these recommendations with some revisions, and during the upcoming year will work to implement them.

These are only the highlights. I didn't even mention the work of the standing committees. Again, I urge you to review the annual reports of the various committees and task forces. As you can see, if you are looking for a way to become involved, there certainly are lots of opportunities.

On the conference front, congratulations are in order for the winners of educational grants and the Marla Schwartz grant to attend the 2008 AALL Annual Meeting. Jennifer Tsai, Golden Gate University Law Library, is a recipient of a Marla Schwartz grant as well as an education grant. Hollie White, currently a Ph. D. student in Library Science at UNC Chapel Hill; and Chris Pickford, San Diego County Public Law Library, are recipients of TS-SIS education grants.

I also want to especially congratulate Joe Thomas, Head of Technical Services, Kresge Library, University of Notre Dame Law School, the recipient of the prestigious Renee Chapman Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship for 2008. Among his accomplishments, Joe has delivered eight program presentations at AALL annual meetings since 1991, as well as at other venues. He has had eight publications in addition to serving as editor of *TSLL* and of *TSLL*'s "Miss Manager" column. Joe has served on the AALL Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee, chaired the AALL Price Index Advisory Committee and the Technical Services SIS, and served on various other SIS and chapter

groups. I think Joe is an outstanding choice for the award. I hope you will join us for the presentation of the award at the annual TS-SIS business meeting in Portland.

In July, three members of the Executive Board are stepping down. Sima Mirkin has done an outstanding job as secretary/treasurer, keeping both the minutes and the books in apple pie order. Member-at-large Marie Whited has also provided invaluable service, taking the lead in planning the Joint Reception, which will be held on Saturday night, July 12, just before the opening reception in Portland. Rhonda Lawrence, immediate past chair, also steps down after three years of exemplary service. Rhonda has been a wonderful mentor and friend these past years; I shall miss her wise council next year. Please join me in extending our sincerest thanks to these three exceptional people for their dedicated service to TS-SIS.

On the other side, we welcome to the TS-SIS Executive Board our new Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, Chris Long. Some of you may recall that Chris was the secretary/treasurer a few years back. Wendy Moore is our new secretary/treasurer. This is Wendy's first elected office in TS-SIS and she is excited to be serving. Betty Roeske is the new member-at-large. Betty was our listserv manager for many years before stepping down two years ago. We welcome her to the board as well.

I want to remind everyone of three very special events to be held at the Portland meeting. First, plan to attend the TS-SIS business meeting, which will be held Sunday, July 13, 5:30-6:30pm. In addition to the presentation of the Renee Chapman Award, much other TS-SIS business will be conducted. Second, I urge everyone who can to attend the TS-SIS Education Committee meeting, which will be held **Monday, July 14, noon-1:15pm, in order to plan** programming for the 2009 Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. **Bring your ideas and enthusiasm.** Third, plan to attend the TS-SIS Hot Topic Session, to be held on Tuesday, July 15, 10:45-11:45am. The topic is: "Technical Services and the Three R's: Reinventing, Restructuring, and Renewing." In the ever-changing world of technical services, this program is very timely.

Finally, as my term as chair of TS-SIS concludes, although I consider it a real privilege to have been chair, I must thank the many people who made my term such an enjoyable one. I have learned a great deal about the inner workings of AALL and of TS-SIS, and I hope that I have continued the tradition of building on the successes of my predecessors. If you will permit me a moment of reflection-- When I was first elected, I wondered what I had gotten myself into. When I looked at the list of past chairs, it read like a who's who of law librarianship—individuals who had set the bar so high. Would I be able to reach it? Looking back, I realize that one can never be fully prepared to be an SIS chair, but as with any leadership position, one has to rely on the good people one is leading so that the organization can move forward. I have been extremely fortunate to have worked with an Executive Board comprised of exceptional individuals, people I consider the best-of-the-best. I particularly want to single out the incoming chair, Linda Tesar. Linda has worked tirelessly this year on behalf of TS-SIS and has done an outstanding job. Personally, I couldn't have done this job without her. I know she will be a great chair!

So for now, enjoy this issue of *TSLL*, and safe travels to Portland!

Alan Keely
Professional Center Library
Wake Forest University

From the Chair

Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

"Oh, my dear little librarian. You pile up enough tomorrows, and you'll find you are left with nothing but a lot of empty yesterdays. I don't know about you, but I'd like to make today worth remembering."

I close out my last *From the OBS Chair* column, which to me, are poignant and priceless words that I pondered when I stepped forth as OBS chair in my first column. As I stated in that first column, "My desire is to make my time as your OBS chair worth remembering – both for you and for me." I believe I have done that; I know I will remember this chapter of my professional life fondly. Of course, I can only speak for myself— and— I had an enjoyable time serving in this capacity. I hope you shared in some of this enjoyment as well, knowing that together we accomplished some memorable goals.

OBS Election Results

The OBS board is delighted to announce that the election ballots have been tallied and we congratulate and welcome our newest officers to the board: Vice Chair/Chair-Elect Patricia Sayre-McCoy, from the University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library, and Member-at-Large, Elaine Bradshaw, from the University of Oklahoma Law Library. Patricia and Elaine will be joining Michael Maben, soon to be chair, Mary Strouse, continuing secretary/treasurer, and Susan Karpuk, continuing as member-at-large. I believe OBS is in good hands and I am confident that the work of our SIS, one of the best in AALL, will excel under their sound leadership. On behalf of the board, I would like to thank the Nominations Committee, Richard Jost, chair, Calmer D. Chattoo, and Marilyn Nicely for recruiting our slate of candidates. I would also like to thank the candidates for being willing to serve OBS and to thank our membership for voting! Thank you.

More Thanks

I am compelled to officially thank the full OBS board for all of their ideas, comments, suggestions, questions, and, most valued, their willingness to serve: Susan Goldner, past-chair and Special Committee on Bylaws and Governance chair; Michael Maben, vice chair/chair-elect and 2009 Education Committee chair; Mary Strouse, secretary/treasurer; Corinne Jacox, outgoing member-at-large; and Susan Karpuk, continuing member-at-large. A big THANK YOU to the standing committee chairs: Elaine Bradshaw, Local Systems Committee; Richard M. Jost, Nominating Committee; Ruth Funabiki, OBS/TS Joint Research Grant Committee; Ming Lu and Keiko Okuhara, OCLC/RLIN Committee; Pat Callahan, Special Committee on Record Sharing; and Kevin Butterfield, Web Advisory Committee. I also want to thank our OBS Representatives: outgoing OBS/TS Joint Research Grant Committee representative JoAnn Hounshell, OBS/TS Joint Research Grant Committee representative Chris Long, *TSL* representative Ellen McGrath, outgoing TSL representative Janet McKinney, and outgoing MARBI representative George Prager. Last, but not least, I want to thank those OBS members who agreed to review and comment on NISO standards: Kevin Butterfield (ISO/PDTR 26102), Emily Carr (ISO/DTR 28118), George Prager (ISO/DIS 8459), and Mila Rush (ISO NWI & ISO/FDIS 9707). Lest I forget anyone, which is always the risk of publicly thanking someone, let me thank each and every OBS member that served on a committee, took the time to complete the OBS survey, voted in the OBS election, or plans to attend any of the fine meetings or programs scheduled for Portland. Each of you has made my time as OBS Chair memorable, productive and enjoyable. Thank you!

OBS Program and Meeting Schedule

Thanks to open communication with TS-SIS Chair, Alan Keely, we were able to minimize conflicts between OBS and TS programs and meetings in Portland. Of course having zero conflicts is nearly impossible, so again there are a few time slots that will require a choice between two interesting meetings or programs. Overall, I think the schedule is reasonably conflict-free and I hope to see you at many of these excellent meetings and programs:

Saturday, July 12

5:15-6:15

- OBS-SIS & TS-SIS Joint Research Grant Committee Meeting

7:00-8:30

- TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception (sponsored by Innovative Interfaces)

Sunday, July 13

12:00-1:15

- You want me to do what? Bridging the gulf and building understanding between technical services and public services managers. [This is an OBS-SIS self-sponsored program. Full information about this and our other self-sponsored programs can be found on the OBS website at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/meetings/2008/index.htm>

1:30-2:45

- A5: Encore, Enterprise, Primo and WorldCat Local: Explore the Evolving Discovery Tools for Your Catalog

3:00-4:00

- OBS-SIS Local Systems Committee Meeting

4:15-5:15

- Demystifying Batch-Load Analysis: What You Need to Know About Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records [This is an OBS-SIS self-sponsored program, co-sponsored and co-funded by TS-SIS]

Monday, July 14

7:00-8:30

- OBS-SIS Heads of Systems Roundtable

8:45-9:30

- D2: The Good, The Bad, the Ugly: Rethinking Bibliographic Services in the 21st Century

9:45-10:30

- E5: Exploring Relevancy Ranking Systems in Search Engines on the Web and in our OPACs: What They Are-- How They Work [co-sponsored by CS-SIS and TS-SIS]
- All Good, No Bad, No Ugly. Options for Bibliographic Control in the 21st Century [a follow-up to program D2: The Good, The Bad, The Ugly: Rethinking Bibliographic Services in the 21st Century.]

12:00-1:15

- OBS-SIS Local Systems Vendor Showcase
- OBS-SIS Special Committee on Record Sharing

5:30-6:30

- OBS-SIS Business Meeting

Tuesday, July 15

7:00-8:45

- OBS-SIS Education Committee
- OBS-SIS & TS-SIS Research Roundtable

9:30-10:30

- OBS-SIS OCLC/RLIN Update

10:45-11:45

- OBS-SIS OCLC/RLIN Roundtable

12:00-1:30

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

2:45-3:15

- J2: Explore the Effective Use of Cataloger's Desktop [co-sponsored by TS-SIS].
- J3: Using WorldCat.org's Social Software to Promote the Law Library [OBS-SIS is co-sponsoring this SCCLL program]

3:30-4:00

- K3: Explore the Effective Use of Classification Web [co-sponsored by TS-SIS]

OBS-SIS Proposed Bylaws Vote

We will vote on the amended bylaws at the annual OBS-SIS business meeting on Monday, July 14, 2008, 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM in Portland.

As I announced on the OBS-SIS discussion list, the OBS-SIS Special Committee on Bylaws and Governance recently completed a thorough revision of our current OBS bylaws. The proposed OBS-SIS bylaws revision is made to conform the OBS-SIS bylaws to the AALL Bylaws Committee's *Special Interest Section MODEL BYLAWS*, May 2006 revision. One reason for doing that is to consolidate and standardize OBS governance documents. Nearly every section of the OBS-SIS bylaws needed some revision to meet that goal. Additionally, the revisions were necessary because the RLIN committee had been established in the old (and still current) bylaws. To resolve that and potential future situations, the new bylaws do not enumerate section committees. The revised bylaws set out the procedure for establishing committees, without dictating what those committees are. Such detailed governance information will now be available in the OBS Procedures manual. This is consistent with the model bylaws, thereby allowing OBS to meet membership committee needs without requiring a bylaws amendment.

The proposed OBS-SIS bylaws revision is available for your review at the OBS-SIS website: <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/>. Click on either link under "2008 Proposed Bylaws Revision" to retrieve one or both versions: an annotated version

of the proposed bylaws (with the changes shown and annotated) and an unannotated version of the proposed bylaws (cleaned up for easier reading). We will vote on the amended bylaws at the annual OBS-SIS business meeting on Monday, July 14, 2008, 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM in Portland. At this time I would like to thank the OBS-SIS Special Committee on Bylaws and Governance for evaluating, assessing, discussing and proposing new bylaws, revising the OBS calendar of events, and continuing the work of revising the OBS procedures manual to consolidate and standardize all OBS governance documents. Thank you Susan Goldner ,chair; Ismael Gullon, Richard Jost, and Anne Myers!

OBS-SIS First SIS on the website *facebook*

I am proud to announce that OBS-SIS is the first AALL SIS to have a webpage on *facebook*. A *facebook* page is a page within *facebook* that allows a business to create a presence and engage with its customers and fans in *facebook*. It is useful in that such businesses, including libraries, can send updates to their fans (or members) regularly or just with special news. You will find the *OBS-SIS: Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of AALL* page a great place to connect to other OBS-SIS fans, to keep abreast of events, programs, and useful resources. One such resource being fed onto the OBS page is the *TSLL* TechScans blog.

I encourage you to check out and **become a fan** of *OBS-SIS: Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of AALL*. Simply visit – you don’t need a *facebook* account to visit – the following page and click on “Become a fan” at <http://www.facebook.com/pages/OBS-SIS-Online-Bibliographic-Services-Special-Interest-Section-of-AALL/27391768304>

In Closing

Thank you for taking the time to read my columns throughout my tenure as OBS chair and for contacting me with your ideas and suggestions. I look forward to seeing you in Portland!

Andrea Rabbia
Syracuse University College of Law

From the Editor

We will be looking for a new editor-in-chief for *TSLL*. I have decided to step down from this responsibility to pursue new professional contributions to technical services law librarianship. On a personal note, I promised myself that if I couldn’t manage to publish each issue in a timely manner, that I would resign. I tried several techniques over the past year or so, and couldn’t accomplish this. The delays for the issues have not been due to any of the columnists or *TSLL* staff. I also have not communicated with the *TSLL* Editorial Board as frequently as I planned.

Therefore, at our *TSLL* Editorial Board in Portland, one of our most important agenda items will be to discuss this, and to chart a course for an immediate replacement and to ensure a timely and smooth transition.

I plan on turning my focus and energies on creating a new website which will provide a single-site-resource for “all things technical services law librarian .” The concept will be to provide us with an online index to all the various sites and topics in our field. Currently we all have at least a dozen bookmarked sites in our browsers that we go to which are scattered throughout the web. This site will be your one-stop-shopping for your information resources you use often. I’ll put all our eggs in one basket, instead of having to go to easter egg hunting for what we need. I also want to pursue the online *blogtalkradio* program that Rich Leiter and I co-host at <http://www.blogtalkradio.com/thelawlibrarian>. I want to begin to work with shows which have experts in our field discuss what they are working on and to interview colleagues in our field to discuss trends, history, personal interviews, and a wide range of other technical services topics.

I will remain editor-in-chief until we find the perfect replacement to carry the torch. I have accomplished many things as your *TSLL* editor. It’s time for new editor to take *TSLL* to even better improvements.

—*Brian Striman*

TS-SIS Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee Portland Meetings at a Glance

Below is a summary of the meetings and programs scheduled for the annual meeting in Portland that may be of interest to catalogers. It is **not** a comprehensive list of TS-SIS-sponsored or non-sponsored programs.

Friday, July 11, 2008

Cataloging workshop day 1 – “Immerse Yourself: Swim, Don’t Sink—Introduction to Law Cataloging”

Saturday, July 12, 2008

Cataloging workshop day 2 – “Immerse Yourself: Swim, Don’t Sink—Introduction to Law Cataloging”

Sunday, July 13, 2008

12:00-1:15 p.m.

Heads of Cataloging in Large Libraries Roundtable
New Catalogers Roundtable

Monday, July 14, 2008

7:00-8:30 a.m.

Cataloging & Classification Standing Committee Meeting

9:45-10:30 a.m.

Program E-5: Exploring Relevancy Ranking Systems in Search Engines on the Web and in our OPACs: What They Are--How They Work

10:45 a.m.-11:45 a.m.

Management Issues Roundtable

12:00-1:15 p.m.

Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting

4:00-5:15 p.m.

Program G-3: The Future of Subject Access in the 21st Century

5:30-6:30 p.m.

Cataloging and Classification Roundtable

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

7:30-8:45 a.m.

Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group

10:45-11:45 a.m.

TS-SIS Hot Topic Program: Technical Services and the Three R’s: Reinventing, Restructuring, and Renewing

12:00-1:30 p.m.

Task Force on Standards for Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records Meeting
Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable

2:45-4:00 p.m.

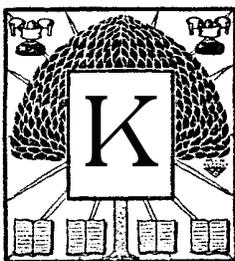
TS-SIS Program: Energize Personnel in the Library: Managing Difficult and Change-Resistant Staff Members

2:45-3:15 p.m.

Program J-2: Explore the Effective Use of Cataloger’s Desktop

3:30-4:00 p.m.

Program K-2: Explore the Effective Use of Classification Web



CLASSIFICATION

Marie Whited
Law Library of Congress

Court decisions, regulatory decisions and trials are all related areas with differing classifications.

Court decisions from any court not limited to a special subject jurisdiction class either in the court decision numbers at the front of the schedules or in the subject number for the subjects of cases being decided. Realizing that this might not be clear, let me give you some examples: *Supreme Court Reports* class in KF101; Supreme Court reports on criminal law in KF9210; *Canada Supreme Court reports* in KE140; Canada Supreme Court decisions on criminal law in KE9260. Court decisions that deal with many legal topics or several legal topics will class in the front of the schedules in the law reports section. However, if the decisions are just on a particular subject, the subject number with its form number for court decisions is where you will class the work.

Jurisdictions have some courts of special jurisdiction, such as tax courts, labor courts, housing courts and so on. These are regular courts but have jurisdiction limited to subject. The decisions of these courts will class in the subject number for the subject of their jurisdiction plus the form number for court decisions.

When looking at KD, KE and KF, you will notice numbers for courts, (e.g., KF8741-8748 Supreme Court; KD 8294 courts of quarter sessions of the peace; and KE5717 Tax Court of Canada). These numbers are for works *about* these courts not for their decisions. After all, the court is not the subject of the decision.

Many administrative agencies have quasi-judicial functions. KF153 is for the decisions of several agencies and below the caption is a reference that says: "For decisions of particular agencies, see the subject." If you have the decisions of the Federal Trade Commission, you will class with the subject and form in KF1606. You should not class the decisions of this agency in the number for the agency KF1611.

In the numbers for the courts and agencies, do not be misled by the form number for court and regulatory decisions. KF8741.A519-KF8741.A54 is for court decisions and finding aids about the court itself, (i.e., Supreme Court decisions about the Supreme Court). These form divisions for courts and finding aids under names of courts in the subject sections of the law schedules are for decisions about the court represented by the number.

Do not confuse the court decisions numbers with the numbers for trials. The numbers for collections of trials are for the actual proceedings of trials or for works about these proceedings. In some schedules, such as KK Germany, there are numbers for collections under both the section for history of law (KK270-KK272.5.) and under the section for current law (KK65-KK75). Be very careful about the time period for your collections of trials.

Trial numbers for single trials exist in all country schedules. Be careful of the time period of the trial because that will impact classification. There are numbers for criminal trials and civil trials. Courts-martial trials do not class towards the front of the schedules with the other trials but are classed in the military law section. Some of the country schedules have numbers for war crime trials of nationals held by national courts. Germany has KK73-KK73.5. Contested election cases class in the appropriate sections under constitutional law.

The trickiest section for trials is KF civil trials (KF228-KF229). There is a see also note referring you to "Particular cases" and "Particular companies." There are approximately 20+ subject areas in KF with numbers for particular cases or claims. The works that discuss the trial of the breakup of ATT in the early 1980's class in KF2849.A4 under the number for telecommunication particular companies.

With decisions and trials as with everything else in the K schedules, look for all the possible numbers, watch the hierarchy, and class in the most appropriate number.

Ethical Dilemmas in Collection Development

Margaret K. Maes
Schoenecker Law Library
University of St. Thomas

When was the last time you thought about the ethics of collection development? Several times in the last few months, issues came up in discussion with colleagues that caused me to think I needed a refresher course in ethical codes and in the specific application of professional ethics to collection development.

Let's take a look first at some of the ethical codes that govern our profession.

- 1) The AALL Ethical Principles¹ don't mention collection development specifically, but two principles provide some guidance. Under the heading Business Relationships, the first principle states, "We promote fair and ethical trade practices." In addition, under the heading Professional Responsibilities, the second principle states, "We distinguish between our personal convictions and professional duties and do not allow our personal beliefs to interfere with the service we provide."
- 2) The ALA Code of Ethics² adds a stronger statement more directly related to collection development: "We uphold the principles of intellectual freedom and resist all efforts to censor library resources."
- 3) ALA's Statement on Principles and Standards of Acquisitions Practice³ further states that in all acquisitions transactions, a librarian "fosters and promotes fair, ethical, and legal trade practices."
- 4) The Intellectual Freedom Principles for Academic Libraries includes the following statement in principle 3: "The development of library collections in support of an institution's instruction and research programs should transcend the personal values of the selector. In the interests of research and learning, it is essential that collections contain materials representing a variety of perspectives on subjects that may be considered controversial."⁴
- 5) The AIIP Code of Ethical Business Practice⁵ states that an information professional bears the responsibility to "help clients understand the sources of information used and the degree of reliability which can be expected from those sources."

The ethical codes seem to divide the relevant principles into two categories. One category deals with business and vendor relations aspects of acquisitions and collection development. The other deals with the evaluation and selection of intellectual content appropriate for the institution and the user community it serves. We'll examine both categories.

Fair and Ethical Trade Practices

Situation No. 1: A faculty member emails me with information about a major new international treatise that we should own, especially because he has contributed a chapter. He volunteers to let me use his author's discount to buy this (expensive) work for the library. I reply that I will buy the item for the library collection, but I decline to use his author's discount because it would be unethical. He replies, with some astonishment, that he does not understand why this would be unethical.

Situation No. 2: I find a copy of an out-of-print title on the used book market, something I've been looking for and the information says it's in good condition. I send the information to the acquisitions department, and they order it. Some weeks later I see it on the new book truck, and it is marked "Uncorrected advance copy – Not for sale." I direct the acquisitions department to see if it can be returned or, if not, to destroy it. They protest, because it has been paid for and processed.

These are but two situations where libraries have an ethical obligation to deal fairly and honestly with our business partners. We expect publishers and vendors to adhere to some pretty strict guidelines on business practices so that libraries are

¹ American Association of Law Libraries, *AALL Ethical Principles*, Approved by the AALL membership, April 5, 1999.

² American Library Association, *Code of Ethics of the American Library Association*, Adopted June 28, 1997, by the ALA Council; Amended January 22, 2008.

³ ALA, Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, *Statement on Principles and Standards of Acquisitions Practice*, Adopted by the ALCTS Board of Directors, February 7, 1994.

⁴ ALA, Association of College & Research Libraries, *Intellectual Freedom Principles for Academic Libraries: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights*, Approved by the ACRL Board of Directors, June 29, 1999, and Adopted by the ALA Council, July 12, 2000.

⁵ Association of Independent Information Professionals, *Code of Ethical Business Practice*, Approved by the membership May 5, 1989 ... Amended by the membership April 20, 2002.

assured of fair dealings – we should provide the same assurance to publishers that we will not undermine their ability to compete in the marketplace. In Situation 1, I could not in good conscience use an author’s discount that was intended for an individual rather than an institutional purchase. The library did nothing to earn that discount, and we had no right to it. In Situation 2, not only is the book not a final published and authoritative copy, but also by buying and keeping it we would be contributing to an unscrupulous sale.

Selection and Evaluation of Content

Situation No. 1: A faculty member proposes the establishment of a new research center in the law school, a center that would focus on pro-life issues, from abortion to capital punishment. These can be polarizing issues in an academic setting, but the library responds positively to the idea of building and promoting a collection on these topics, with the understanding that the collection will be scholarly, interdisciplinary, and balanced to include all points of view. There is no disagreement on this approach.

Situation No. 2: A faculty member’s research on terrorism and war leads her to request that the library purchase a wide range of materials, from popular literature to memoirs to historical accounts. The library responds with some caution, indicating that it will support acquiring both legal and interdisciplinary scholarly materials for the library collection, but that some materials may be more suitable to obtain on interlibrary loan in order to examine them for their research quality and long-term usefulness. The faculty member is moderately satisfied but agrees to work within this guideline.

There are variations on these situations and responses in all types of libraries, but the point here is that we have an ethical obligation to provide a collection of balanced resources and to ensure that the quality of what we acquire meets the goals of our collection development policies. Our users may protest occasionally about our decisions, but we have both a professional responsibility to uphold the principles set forth in the codes that govern the profession and a fiduciary responsibility to be good stewards of our institutional resources. We must evaluate the intellectual content of a resource and determine its appropriateness for our specific collections, often in conjunction with faculty, attorneys, judges and other users, but with reliance on our own knowledge of authors, subject areas, and the publishing industry. That is how we do our jobs and do them well.

My intent in this column is not to provide an absolute definition that will meet all ethical dilemmas. Everyone has to make their own decisions about how to respond to the difficult situations that arise in the collection development arena, or any other arena for that matter. Nevertheless, I found it worthwhile to go back to some of the sources that guide our professional ethics and to apply them to the issues that arise in my work environment. The codes of ethics, no matter what they are titled, are guideposts for us all.

[Editor’s note: This is Margie’s final Collection Development column, as her energies will be devoted to her new career path in September as Executive Director of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA). She is still at St. Thomas on a part-time basis, but she will be leaving there at the end of September to move to Indiana. For all of us readers and colleagues, I want to give Ms. Maes kudos on the excellent contributions she’s made to TSLI over many years.]

Library of Congress Classification KF, KD, & KE revised form tables

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.

Paul Weiss, a subject cataloging policy specialist in 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 few others, we have some new form tables.

*Marie Whited
Catalog Liaison
Law Library of Congress
Collection Services Division*

Widgets

Kevin Butterfield
The Wolf Law Library
College of William & Mary

They can be a doodad, a Nintendo game, a comic book character, a device placed in a container of beer to manage the characteristics of the beer's head, or a device or control that is very useful for a particular job.

On the Web, widgets are screen-based controls that are used to interact with Websites and other systems. Widgets include pushbuttons, selection lists, radio buttons, sliders, etc. Hit counters on Web pages could be considered some of the earliest examples of widgets on the Web. Now widgets are used in mainstream advertising campaigns to promote films and other products, or to share video or images via *YouTube* or *Flickr*. The last two Apple OS releases have made widget development user-friendly. Apple divides its widgets into three categories:

- Accessory widgets are self-contained and don't require support from an application or Internet access. Clocks, timers, calculators, and note-takers fall into this category.
- Application widgets are associated with a full-fledged application. This kind of widget enhances the application by providing a less complicated and often read-only interface.
- Information widgets are designed to work with data from the Internet. These widgets allow you to monitor external events such as the weather, flight status, or stock prices.

Newsweek labeled 2007 "The Year of the Widget." What these tools represent, labels notwithstanding, is a solid move toward user-centered design. We can take these tools and implement them in libraries. Widgets can tie into your OPAC or be used to push and promote library services to patrons.

LibraryThing for Libraries is composed of a series of widgets, designed to enhance library catalogs with LibraryThing data and functionality. *LibraryThing for Libraries* insists it can provide patrons with exciting new content, including recommendations and tag clouds; allow them to take part, with reviews, ratings and tags; and enhance library catalogs with just a few lines of HTML. *LibraryThing for Libraries* works with any OPAC and requires no back-end integration. It provides book recommendations and tag browsing, and can "FRBR"-ize catalogs.

The Jacobs University Information Resource Center (IRC) in Bremen, Germany, and the Bremen University Library offer jOPAC, a widget that eases access to the library catalog by integrating it into various platforms, some of which researchers might already use: iGoogle, Netvibes, Windows Vista Sidebar, Windows Live, Yahoo Widgets, and Macintosh Dashboard. This widget has multi-platform support, making it a very versatile tool.

Eighteen widgets are available via the University of Texas at Austin Libraries website. They range from widgets on searching and organizing information to those that assist in collaborative work. The listing is an excellent example of ways a library can use widgets to both pull users into the library Website and push library services out to users.

By making its catalog available as a widget, the library places itself on the desktops of researchers as they are compiling their work, thus making it easier for them to search the catalog or interact with the library's resources. It allows them to customize their research experience, making it relevant to their research needs. Widgets can be added to the OPAC, or the OPAC itself can be made a widget. Think of the OPAC as another item that can be dragged and dropped into any posting, blog or website.

It does require a change in mindset. Our library Websites function, for the most part, as portals trying to be all things to all researchers. They force users to navigate on our terms. They are "pre-coordinate," if you will. This is not how Web users think. We need to consider ways to make our research tools more modular, ways that will allow users to take the services we offer and recombine them to fit their needs, and to rearrange or rebuild them again as those needs evolve.

This all brings us back to the idea of user-centered design, something I've brought up often in this column. In order to keep and possibly attract new users, we need to offer applications that meet or exceed their expectations.

Henrik Lindstrom and Martin Malmsten, of the National Library of Sweden, note that present library systems have been in use for years, and little development and improvement have taken place. These systems have not only fallen behind in terms of functionality, but also suffer from overly complex and library-specific solutions with which most non-experts are

unfamiliar. Today's users expect user-friendly, intuitive and aesthetically pleasing interfaces. They have also adopted new search behaviors from other services, such as Google, that highly influence how they expect a library system to work.

Adding widgets to the OPAC, or making the OPAC and other library search methods available as widgets, may seem trivial, but they are solid first steps in bringing library services to our users in ways our users expect to find them. The real test will be discovering new ways to exceed those expectations.

For More Information:

LibraryThing for Libraries

<http://www.librarything.com/forlibraries/>

Widgets from the University of Texas at Austin

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/tools/>

jOPAC

<http://teamwork.jacobs-university.de:8080/confluence/display/library/jOPAC>

HENRIK LINDSTRÖM and MARTIN MALMSTEN, "User-centered design and the next generation OPAC – a perfect match?"

http://library.wur.nl/elag2008/presentations/Lindstrom_Malmsten.pdf

Announcing: Role of Print Repositories in an Electronic Age

Role of Print Repositories in an Electronic Age
Sponsored by TS-SIS

Sunday, July 13, 2008 3:00-4:00 PM
AALL Annual Meeting, Portland, OR

This program will address the role of print repositories in an electronic age, as well as offer insights, concepts, and logistics of the program. Kent McKeever and Jerry Dupont are both members of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance's (LIPA) Print Retention Program.

This program concept is to physically preserve 5 to 6 copies of selected core U.S. legal materials. Online resources have practically eliminated the need for print versions of legal materials, however often the print is the only "official" version when an electronic version is questionable.

Participation is open to anyone who has the selected materials and can offer access that is secure and climate controlled. This sharing of archival repositories would result in the preservation of print legal materials; possibly sharing access to jointly held materials; as well as providing the housing and proper treatment for last, best copies.

The Print Retention Program has been developing this concept, taking into account input from the community in general. This program explores crucial issues such as: Must the print repositories be for preservation but non-retrieval, or is retrieval from extremely low-use open storage acceptable? What are the tradeoffs between regional shared facilities vs. making separate arrangements for off-site storage? How can information about the status of specific titles be shared? What considerations for administration and coordination need to be taken into account?

LIPA has established a preliminary informal agreement with the Law Library Microform Consortium (LLMC) to set up a control website. The initial record from Columbia & Harvard can be seen at <http://www.llmc.com/lipa/home.htm>

This program will inform participants of the materials covered, the technical steps, and the legal steps that have been initiated, and will explore the future steps needed. Please join Kent, Jerry and I as we share our visions, and the future of print legal materials.

Carmen Brigandi
Assistant Director for Technical & Administrative Services
California Western School of Law

ONIX AND OTHER OCLC INITIATIVES

*Keiko Okuhara
University of Hawaii at Manoa*

Publisher/vendor/aggregator-supplied metadata will become more valuable than ever as libraries work to avoid redundancy and to facilitate more cost-effective bibliographic data creation. One of the recommendations of the Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control (LCWG) focuses on increased metadata sharing by various constituencies in the information chain.

At the ALAALCTS Electronic Resources Group meeting in January 2008, Timothy Savage described OCLC's use of ONIX data in the automation of MARC record creation for electronic resources.

OCLC is taking a great step forward in producing quality upstream data for electronic resources by "receiving metadata directly from the publishing community in an Extensible Markup Language (XML) standard called Online Information Exchange (ONIX)." ONIX is a widely-accepted standard in the publishing industry, used by both commercial publishers and Amazon.com.

Savage explained that there are two ways of automating the descriptive tasks of cataloging workflow for electronic resources, depending on the nature of those resources: 1) template-based cloning, and 2) born-digital processes.

In the template-based cloning process, used when there is already a record in OCLC for the same title in a different form, the best parts of the ONIX record will be combined with the best parts of data that is already in WorldCat.

If there is no matching OCLC record to clone, the system deletes unnecessary fields from the ONIX record and applies data from an OCLC format template or constant data to describe the born-digital record. The next step of the process is to add title-specific data from the ONIX record, including the e-ISBN and the URL for the link between the catalog and the e-resource. The final step of the born-digital process is quality control to ensure the completeness of the record--basically checking for the presence of call numbers, subject headings, and URLs. Since this is a fairly radical approach to automating descriptive cataloging, the whole process and details will have to be assessed by OCLC and its members, (i.e., each of us) to decide if it works.

Savage also indicated that a subject vocabulary developed by the Book Industry Study Group could potentially be used to leverage some of the work of assigning LC subject headings and call numbers. These days, Book Industry Standards and Communications (BISAC) headings are assigned by many publishers in their metadata records for electronic transfer of standardized subject information to trading partners. This sharing of BISAC publisher metadata is a library-book industry collaboration model that can potentially eliminate duplicate subject analysis work.

A summary of this presentation may be found at the Electronic Resources Interest Group blog. Go to <http://blogs.ala.org/erig.php>, choose "Edit," "Find in this Page," then search for the term "Savage."

Another important OCLC initiative is participation in the development of the Virtual International Authority File (VIAF), along with the Library of Congress (LC), Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (DNB), and Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF). This undertaking is in line with the LCWG's recommendations to transform LCSH and to share authority files internationally for a more seamless search environment.

Dr. Thom Hickey successfully led the project to automate the process of linking existing headings to authority records systematically in WorldCat by using identifiers from the VIAF and LCCNs instead of using a text string based on the name. The outcome of the project was announced by OCLC's Glenn E. Patton, in May 2008. Details of the project may be found at <http://outgoing.typepad.com/outgoing/2008/04/controlling-nam.html>

Automation of cataloging sounds great! I hope it liberates catalog librarians to engage in the work that represents the core values of cataloging, such as subject analysis, authority control, and original record creation. I may be a dreamer, but I believe the time will come when our intellectual cataloging skills and expertise will be recognized for the value they add in the bibliographic environment. Catalog librarians will continue to be proponents of effective resource discovery and delivery for our users.

Portland Program Announcement: Task Group on Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records

The Task Group on Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records will be meeting on Tuesday, July 15, from 12-1:30. We will be discussing several issues, including the progress to date on evaluating various vendor record sets and posting those evaluations to the group's wiki, the possibility of doing a combined wiki with ALA's Catalog Form and Function Interest Group, and planning for next year. Anyone who is interested in the topic of vendor-supplied MARC records is welcome to join us.

*Angela Jones
Senior Technical Services Librarian
Underwood Law Library
Southern Methodist University*

Announcement: Full Draft of RDA Delayed Until October 2008

The Co-Publishers of RDA Online (the American Library Association, the Canadian Library Association, and the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals) have reached the conclusion that further time is required to complete the development of the new software that will be used for distributing the full draft of RDA for constituency review.

The full draft was originally scheduled for release on August 4, 2008. Instead, it will now be issued in October 2008. The three month time period allocated for comments on the full draft is unchanged, and in this new schedule will extend from October into January 2009. More specific dates for RDA's final release will be forthcoming.

Members of the Committee of Principals (CoP) and the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC) agree that the importance of distributing RDA content in a well-developed and tested version of the new software is such that a two-month delay is justified. They concluded that this extension is worthwhile given the ultimate value of the exceptional effort that is going into RDA and feel that the review by constituencies will be enhanced as a result.

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TS-SIS Acquisitions Committee Announcement

The TS-SIS Acquisitions Committee meeting will be followed immediately by the Acquisitions Roundtable meeting during this year's annual conference. The Committee meeting will begin at 7:00 am on Monday, 14 July, and will segue into the Roundtable meeting approximately at 7:45 am. The Roundtable meeting will conclude at 8:30 am. During the Committee meeting, reports will be given from the Task Forces on ACQWEB and Collection Development Policies, and the Roundtable will be an open discussion on acquisitions issues.

*Ajaye Bloomstone
Acquisitions Standing Committee Chair
LSU Law Library
llajaye@lsu.edu*

Preservation Is Big

Sally Wambold
University of Richmond Law Library

A preservation perspective is a green way of thinking. It seeks continued use of, or permanent forms for, all intellectual property formats, and not the production of disposable materials. It does not pursue repeated creation of redundant materials. If what exists is of value, it deserves protection. To preserve something means to make it last, to keep it safe, to protect it. The origins of the word “preserve” are Latin and they translate into the meanings of watchfulness, of keeping and observing what is to be protected. Synonyms of the word “preserve” are conserve, shelter, and shield. Preservation is the opposite of destruction. All of this may be belaboring the obvious, but as I have often noted, preservation is a hard sell. It requires time and money that may not be granted to the effort of preserving.

Preservation is not just about acidic paper or red rot! It may be very geeky or just plain strange, but I think about preservation very frequently. ***Preservation is big***. If you look for it, you can see elements of it everywhere. There was a February article in the *Virginia-Pilot* newspaper (Tidewater, Virginia) about preserving a lightkeeper’s home in Corolla, North Carolina. In libraries, we may not normally think about preservation as applying to buildings, but we do try to keep our own library building disaster- and hazard-free. It goes without saying that preservation is also not just about books. The top hits of a search of the word preservation on Amazon illustrate this point and reveal the breadth of the meaning of and associations with the word “preservation.” These hits, many of which have publication dates in the last century, include

- *Historic Preservation: An Introduction to Its History, Principles, and Practice* by Norman Tyler (1999)
- *Preservation Issues and Planning* by Paul N. Banks and Roberta Pilette (2000)
- *The Amish: A People of Preservation* (DVD-1991)
- Wei T’o Soft Spray Paper Guard No.111
- Scotch acid free preservation tape
- 3M preservation sealing tape
- Kodak Gold Preservation DVDs
- *A Graveyard Preservation Primer* by Lynette Strangstad (1988)

Food preservation is obviously included in the results. Notable surprises among the Amazon hits are

- *Emerging Technologies in Spinal Motion Preservation*—listed as a magazine subscription with a price tag of \$2,565.00, thus illustrating by this unexpected hit that preservation is a pricey proposition
- *The Heart Aroused: Poetry and the Preservation of the Soul in Corporate America* by David Whyte and a Kindle Book, but not an expensive example, as this has a price tag of \$7.96—a bit ironic!!!
- CDs by Preservation Hall Jazz Band
- Automatic wine preservation vacuum
- Soul Rebel United Vinyl Preservation Society T-shirt

I was impressed and a bit amused to observe that the word soul appeared in at least two of the hits of the preservation search on Amazon. Those who preserve have soul!

No doubt, I have pointed out the preservation qualities of the library catalog before this column. Just today the topic of controlled vocabularies and subject thesauri caught my attention. Subject access and access itself help to preserve ideas, the *raison d’être* of librarians everywhere. High quality subject access preserves the collocation of information so that readers can get the big picture and also avoid missing any critical details. However, catalog librarians are not the only ones involved in preservation. Access services librarians strive to keep control of collections to preserve the opportunity of all readers to use library materials. Reference librarians are curators of the collection as well as wizards of information. They survey the collection (at least in the University of Richmond Law Library they do) with very discerning eyes to determine what is missing and what is needed in order to preserve the availability of ideas and information in an eclectic, comprehensive collection. Computer services librarians protect the networks and website access that are now an essential part of information seeking. Administrative librarians work to ensure the funds are available to support access for our readers. It takes a library, the whole library, to preserve information and the freedom to read and learn. Almost any library task can have an aspect of preservation in it. The verb “preserve” can be substituted for many if not all library actions. Library work is not just for the present, corny as that may sound. Libraries are striving to build a foundation for the future, and that requires preservation. I hereby end my homily and hope the gentle reader is not snoring.

Tidbits of Preservation News

I am delighted to have this tidbit from Margaret Maes, Past President of AALL and newly appointed Executive Director of LIPA:

I recently started a new position as Executive Director of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA), and I'm excited about the opportunity to turn my full attention to an area of such critical importance. The preservation of our legal heritage for future generations depends on our diligent efforts right now. Print resources are deteriorating or being tossed into landfills, while born-digital resources are disappearing before we have a chance to identify and archive them. I have to say 'Amen!' to Sally's comments above—preservation is big, very big. Everyone in a library needs to be aware of preservation concerns in order to protect our legal resources, and every library needs to play a role in this effort. LIPA provides the framework for libraries to collaborate on preservation projects for the collective good. To learn more, visit our website at <http://www.aallnet.org/lipa>

—Margie Maes

SOLINET, the Society of Georgia Archivists, and the Atlanta Regional Council for Higher Education offer **Shelter from the Stormy Blast**, a printable PDF disaster preparedness guide. This guide is designed for Georgia and the Southeast. The URL is <http://soga.org/resources/disasterplanning.php>.

For those libraries that are engaged in local holdings maintenance, OCLC offers a free local holdings offline product. Libraries can order a file of all the local holdings they have entered on WorldCat. The OCLC Help Desk at SOLINET reported that mostly libraries “are using it to see what local holdings they have already set (often done years ago, and not maintained) so they can clean up outdated information, or see which portion of their collection already has local holdings records and, therefore, which items still need them.”

The Heritage Emergency National Task Force has produced four resources to enable libraries and other knowledge institutions to benefit from what was learned from Hurricane Katrina and develop disaster plans. These four resources are available online at <http://www.heritagepreservation.org/lessons/index.html>. As a postscript to this tidbit, I would like to thank the publication *C&RL News* for this information and for other leads to useful resources. “Preservation News” in *C&RL News* is written by Jane Hedberg.

As a matter of fact, Jane Hedberg provided information about the project “Saving Nebraska’s Treasures”—kudos to *TSLL* Editor Brian Striman’s state. This PBS program and website give practical information for preserving articles of value to the citizens of Nebraska. See <http://www.netnebraska.org/extras/treasures/index.htm>

Archival Products News is an attractive newsletter that I have mentioned in other columns. I recommend checking the website for this newsletter to browse for subjects of interest: <http://www.archival.com/newsletters/index.shtml>.

In the meantime, I encourage everyone to *stay well preserved!*

AALL Portland: Digital Preservation Program Announcement Sunday, July 13, from 4:15-5:15 p.m

Increasingly, law librarians are concerned about digital preservation and the complex issues that arise when planning for the long-term preservation and retrieval of “born-digital” data, which often exists in no other form. Three libraries, the Georgetown Law Library, the Maryland State Law Library, and the Virginia State Law Library are carrying out the Chesapeake Project, whose goal is to preserve and ensure permanent access to legal information currently available on the World Wide Web. On Sunday, July 13, from 4:15-5:15 p.m., representatives from the participating libraries will talk about their efforts to establish the beginnings of a regional digital archive collection of legal materials as well as a sound set of standards, policies, and best practices. Their hope is that their work can serve as a model for the future realization of a nationwide digital preservation program. The program title is “The Chesapeake Project: One Model for Digital Preservation.” We hope to see many of you there.

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



SERIAL ISSUES

Richard Paone
The Dickinson School of Law
The Pennsylvania State University

NASIG (North American Serials Interest Group) regularly publishes reports on its annual conference in the September issue of *NASIG Newsletter*. This year the annual conference was held June 5-8 in Phoenix. The *Newsletter* includes reports that cover conference events, including preconferences, vision sessions, strategy and tactics sessions, workshops, informal discussion groups, and user groups. This important resource for what is going in the world of serial publications is available at http://www.nasig.org/publications_newsletter.cfm.

On April 10-11, the North Carolina Serials Conference was held at Chapel Hill. The focus of the conference was primarily on personnel and employment issues. The opening keynote was delivered by Pamela Bluh of the University of Maryland, President of ALCTS (Association for Library Collections & Technical Services). She discussed how the Serials Section of ALCTS changed its name to the Continuing Resources Section, because some materials don't strictly fit the serial or monograph categories, like looseleaves and, more crucially, websites. According to Bluh, the name change reflects a "permanent shift in the bibliographic universe," and librarians need to adapt to new materials and develop new methods for handling them. Bluh argued that this change is a microcosm of the changes facing ALCTS, which needs to develop procedures and products to face the challenges of the present and future, including breaking down the barriers between sections as separate silos. This type of thinking informed the new ALCTS strategic plan, which is now available on its website.

Later that afternoon, Tamika Barnes McCullough of the Triangle EPA Library spoke on "The Cocktail Speech: How to Market Your Services." She emphasized that librarians are constantly marketing their services, whether they know it or not, and that how we present ourselves is important in our careers as well as in attracting new people to the profession. Basically, she suggested being positive.

A session called "Who Care About Catalogs Anyhow?" was conducted by Sandy Hurd of Innovative Interfaces. Hurd argued that as long as libraries buy and manage resources, they will need to describe those resources and display what they own and offer. Despite enormous changes in technology and information sources, stuff still needs to be organized and accessed, and that's where the catalog comes in. She discussed various things that are being done to make catalogs more useful, such as companies selling book data (cover pictures, tables of contents, reviews, summaries), like Syndetics, which my library uses. She described how the University of Nebraska at Lincoln is working to link out to academic departments from the catalog, for example by adding slide photos with metadata to the catalog, or links to special departmental collections. Other enhancements include adding scoped searches, link resolvers, real-time updates, personalized RSS feeds, ratings, reviews, and reading histories. The more collections are exposed in the catalog, the more collections are expanded and the more usage increases. One potential problem for the future of the catalog is that catalogers at the Library of Congress (a major source of all cataloging copy) are aging and will be retiring in the near future. With fewer catalogers, how will stuff get cataloged? One potential solution is selective enrichment, using embryonic metadata that is enhanced by users adding information to entries incrementally. It will need some kind of bibliographic control, but it might be used for non-academic genre fiction, for example.

The National Library of Medicine publishes the *List of Serials Indexed for Online Users* (LSIOU), which provides bibliographic information for all journals ever indexed over time for MEDLINE®. It includes serials that ceased publication, changed title, or were deselected. More detailed bibliographic data and information about indexing coverage for serials cited in MEDLINE/PubMed® can be found in LocatorPlus®, NLM's online catalog, at <http://locatorplus.gov>.

The 2008 edition contains 13,014 serial titles, including 5,246 titles currently indexed for MEDLINE, arranged alphabetically by abbreviated title followed by full title. The *List of Serials Indexed for Online Users* is available free in both Portable Document Format (PDF) and eXtensible Markup Language (XML) format.

For those of us (like myself) closer to the Mid-Atlantic region, and who have some basic serials cataloging experience behind them, PALINET, the Mid-Atlantic equivalent to OCLC Western, is holding a two-day workshop on advanced serials cataloging on December 11-12, 2008. The prerequisites for the workshop are straightforward: Registrants should be active serials catalogers for MORE than one year and be familiar with MARC serials tagging and fundamental approaches to

serials cataloging. While attendees who do not have this background in serials may find parts of the workshop useful, the instructors will not have sufficient time to review basic serials cataloging. You can register online at <https://programs.regweb.com/palinet/05SASC65PAL>.

Finally, for those of us who can return to Portland soon after the AALL Annual Meeting, OCLC Western is holding a course on basic serials cataloging. It will be held Wednesday-Thursday, September 3-4, 2008 (registration deadline of 8/20/08). This course provides the basic principles of serials cataloging for original and copy cataloging for print and electronic serials. The course focuses on the elements contained in the CONSER core record, including appropriate MARC 21 tagging, as well as problem-solving and decision-making relative to serials cataloging. All materials are based on the *CONSER Editing Guide* and *CONSER Cataloging Manual*. All Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program (SCCTP) <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/> workshops consist of slide presentations with exercises on paper. Trainees will not be using a computer as part of the workshop. Please see <http://www.oclc.org/western/training/courses/descriptions/W120.htm> for more details.

Announcing TS-SIS Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable

AALL Portland

Tuesday, July 15, 2008, from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m.

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

Whether you are a newbie, a longtime rare book cataloger, or just someone interested in learning about something new, please join us for this lively conversation.

For further information, or to suggest a topic for the agenda, contact Sarah Yates: yates006@umn.edu or 612-625-1898.

Announcing a New Roundtable

Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable

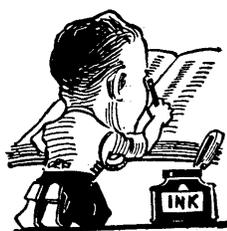
AALL Portland

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.

Were you planning to attend the Heads of Technical Services roundtable in Portland so you could bring up that pesky workflow issue?—or were you planning to attend the Management Issues Roundtable, so you could bring up *that* thorny personnel problem?

To help alleviate overcrowding on the conference schedule, the Heads of Technical Services Roundtable and the Management Issues Roundtable held in previous years have been combined to form this new roundtable. The Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable is an open forum where any issue related to management in technical services may be discussed. One need not be the head of technical services department to attend. If you have a problem or issue you can't seem to resolve, or just want to find out what others are doing, this is a great opportunity to find answers.

Alan Keely
Wake Forest University



SERIALS TITLES

Christina Tarr
University of California, Berkeley

Margaret McDonald
University of San Diego

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

International journal of the sociology of law
Vol. 7, no. 1 (Feb. 1979)-v. 35, no. 4 (Dec. 2007)
(OCoLC 4880624)

Changed to:

International journal of law, crime and justice
Vol. 36, issue 1 (Mar. 2008)-
(OCoLC 226080364)

Journal of art & entertainment law
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1991)-v. 17, no. 2 (spring 2007)
(OCoLC 23831468)

Changed to:

Journal of art, technology & intellectual property law
Vol. 18, no. 1 (fall 2007)-
(OCoLC 226301839)

Journal of collective negotiations in the public sector
-v. 30, no. 4 (2005)
(OCoLC 1784643)

Changed to:

Journal of collective negotiations
Vol. 31, no. 1 (2006)-
(OCoLC 72051000)

Journal of individual employment rights
-v. 12, no. 4 (2007)
(OCoLC 23298068)

Changed to:

Journal of workplace rights
Vol. 13, no. 1 (2008)-
(OCoLC 136886699)

Journal of juvenile law
Vol. 1 (June 1977)-v. 28 (2007)
(OCoLC 3367760)

Changed to:

University of La Verne law review
Vol. 29 (2008)-
(OCoLC 226246367)

San Diego sourcebook
-2007
(OCoLC 41438084)

Changed to:

San Diego's top influentials sourcebook
2008-
(OCoLC 213374425)

Tilburg foreign law review
Vol. 1, no. 1 (Sept. 1991)-v. 13, no. 4
(OCoLC 25895676)

Changed to:

Tilburg law review
Vol. 14, nos. 1 & 2 (2007)-
(OCoLC 212407449)

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

American Indian report
Ceased in print with: Mar. 2008
(OCoLC 13058212)

Subsequent issues beginning with May 2008 available online only at <http://www.americanindianreport.com>

American Indian report (Online)
(OCoLC 60628864)

California government and politics annual
Ceased with: 35th ed. (2004/2005)
(OCoLC 1789727)

Divorce litigation
Ceased with: v. 19, no. 4 (Apr. 2007)
(OCoLC 19655451)

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

Obscenity law bulletin
Ceased in print with: Dec. 2006, issued as v. 31, no. 6, but actually v. 30, no. 6
Subsequently available online only: *Obscenity law bulletin (Online)*
(OCoLC 222158573)

Toledo journal of Great Lakes' law, science & policy
Publication suspended with: v. 5, no. 1 (fall 2003)
(OCoLC 38401249)

The subject heading **Law reports, digests, etc.** is one of the more venerable subject headings. It is the heading for the “reporters” (cases), and their digests, which are the basis of Anglo-American common law. Unfortunately, it represents two distinct concepts: cases and digests. Both **–Cases** and **–Digests** are free-floating subdivisions which are used after legal subjects. A related heading sort of represents student casebooks. Also note that “case law” looks entirely different in non-Common law systems.

“Law reports” are collections of decisions of cases, typically of a single court or a group of courts, or sometimes of all the courts in a jurisdiction, but usually not by subject. The important fact to note when using **Law reports, digests, etc.** is that they cannot be subject collections, which is important for LCC classification as well. If they are by a single court, there should be a descriptive heading for the name of the court. If they are by a group of courts (e.g., decisions of the courts of northern Ruritania) that would be reflected in the geographic subdivision **Law reports, digests, etc.—Ruritania, Northern**. Getting northern Ruritania established is a different issue. If the cases represent a type of court (e.g., small claims courts, appellate courts, etc.), one is tempted to try to include a heading for the type of court combined with **–Cases**, though this isn’t really correct unless at least 20% of the work consists of cases about the authority of the type of court itself. This would be a situation where a 653 heading would be useful.

If the cases are about a topic, we can use the form/genre subdivision **–Cases**. The same goes for **–Digests**. Both subdivisions are valid only under legal topics, not statutes or corporate bodies. Thus if we have a collection of cases pertaining to a statute, or pertaining to a corporate body, we can’t use [Heading for statute]–Cases, or [Corporate body–Digests]. We need to have a topical 650 heading with the subdivision for cases/digests, in addition to a 610/630 for the statute or corporate body. I question the wisdom of this, but CPSO doesn’t—I asked.

For the most part, Anglo-American law books discuss cases and statutes together, and arguably one cannot seriously discuss them separately. Traditionally books limited to case law were collections of cases. A book discussing case law, in isolation from other sources of law, is more likely to be legal history than a book for a lawyer trying to determine what the law is. That is not true in the civil law systems derived from Roman law, where cases are considered an inferior sort of law to statutes and commentaries. If a civil law book says it is an analysis of the case law, that is a significant aspect that needs to be brought out with **\$x Cases** (keep in mind that \$v headings can also be \$x headings for works about the form/genre). In French, this discussion of case law is called “Jurisprudence” (and similar words in other languages), which is a false cognate to our heading **Jurisprudence** in which in LCSH refers to the science of law. This use of \$x to indicate a work *about* cases, as opposed to \$v for the text of cases, is a very useful, if unintended, result of the adoption of form/genre subdivisions in the 1990s.

In the United States, **Trials** are a distinctive genre in publishing, often full of details on the underlying crime or dispute, the lawyers, local color, etc. The subject heading is typically in a form such as **Trials (Subornation of perjury)** or **Trials (Seduction)**. Defendants and plaintiffs get name headings based on the form in the NAF with the subdivision **–Trials, litigation, etc.** which can also be a useful access point in any book about their litigation. Unfortunately we don’t make a heading in the citation form most legal scholars are accustomed to (e.g., “Roe v Wade”), but rather a 600 or 610 heading for each litigant (or at least each one mentioned in the name of the case). In the United States, **–Cases** are the formal judicial decisions rather than narratives about the trial, but the distinction isn’t always meaningful in other legal systems.

There is a subdivision **–Case studies** which is used frequently in the social sciences for works illustrating conditions from which general principles may be drawn. The *Subject Cataloging Manual* specifically instructs not to use “Case studies” after legal topics. However, one should ask, “What about situations where legal literature makes use of case studies (other than court cases), for example a case study in how legal aid works, or in the game theory the underlies legal negotiations?”

In the Anglo-American systems, students spend much of their time using “casebooks.” Originally, these were collections of cases edited to facilitate teaching. While the *Subject Cataloging Manual* still says to use **–Cases** for casebooks, over time we have been decreasingly doing so since the books are increasingly becoming less collections of cases than collections of readings edited for student use. Needless to say, these books are largely worthless to anyone doing legal research since the cases have been edited for pedagogical purposes. Until recently, LCC had a cutter in some schedules to warn users that

these were not reputable treatises, but that was (unwisely) changed. Perhaps a descriptive 500 note could serve the function if it isn't obvious from the title that the work is a student casebook. It might be useful to create a form subdivision for "\$v Casebooks, readings, etc." to separate these teaching tools from materials that are useful for serious legal research.

Hot topic in the news : Polygamy

A recent story in the press pertained to a "polygamous Mormon cult" accused of child abuse in Texas. **Polygamy–Law and legislation** is for the laws pertaining to polygamy (whether a polygamous marriage is valid, the status of a polygamous marriage if one or more of the people involved immigrate to a country where polygamy is prohibited, the legal rights of the spouses and children, etc.). In the United States, in theory, **Bigamy** is a crime, although it hasn't been litigated much recently. In LCSH, it is a UF from Polygamy–Law and legislation–Criminal provisions. Since it is defined as inherently criminal, **Bigamy–Law and legislation** is never a valid heading. From the LCSH perspective, Polygamy is a type of marriage, and Bigamy is the crime of being in a polygamous marriage. Actual cases testing the laws on polygamy and bigamy are fairly rare, in part since many have doubts over the constitutionality of laws restricting sexual behavior by consenting adults, or enforcing one form of religious bias as to what constitutes a marriage (cf. debate on "gay marriage," much of which goes back to when the canon law of the Church of England was transformed into the secular domestic law of the states).

Child sexual abuse is the current form for the former heading, the euphemistic "Child molesting." Note that Child sexual abuse–Law and legislation is a 450, and the reference structure indicates that **Child sexual abuse** is considered both inherently legal and criminal. **Statutory rape** is in LCSH as well. **Child marriage** on the other hand does take **–Law and legislation**, and **Marriage age** probably should as well, indicating that those concepts are not inherently legal as currently defined. **Custody of children** however is defined in the authority record as inherently legal, as are **Habeas corpus** and **Detention of persons**. A very flexible subdivision is **–Sexual behavior**, which is free-floating after any and all classes of persons (e.g. **Teenage girls–Sexual behavior**). There is a subject heading for **Sexual consent** though I suspect lawyers and sociologists look at the heading differently.

Within LCSH, **Mormons** and related headings are established as topical headings (650s in bibliographic records). As class of persons headings, they can take the subdivision **–Legal status, laws, etc.** These headings apply to "generic" Mormons, which include the large mainstream **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints** (established as a 110 in the NAF) based in Salt Lake City, as well as a variety of relatively small break-away groups that are considered to be apostate by mainstream Mormons. A 610 is definitely needed to distinguish a specific subgroup, such as **Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints** for the group in trouble in Texas. There is a heading for **Mormon fundamentalism** but that isn't too useful for law cataloging, whereas a class of persons heading such as "Fundamentalist Mormons" or even "Polygamists" would be useful since it could be combined with legal subdivisions. There is also a subject heading for **Cults**, which is defined in LCSH as groups that are considered "marginal." A lawyer looking at the heading should ask, "Marginal according to whom?" The subject heading **Cults–Law and legislation** is a valid heading. Also note that the subdivision **–Cult** is a canon law concept and is totally unrelated to "cults."

Portland Roundtable Meeting Announcement

TS-SIS New Catalogers Roundtable

Sunday, July 13, 2008

12:00-1:15 PM

Facilitator: Dan Blackaby, Western State University College of Law

Are you new to the ranks of law catalogers? Daunted by RDA?—or do would you just like to know how other people do certain things? Please come join us for a discussion of topics ranging from a recap of this year's Cataloging Workshop, RDA, and other new developments in the cataloging world, or any other questions you might have for your colleagues! The New Catalogers Roundtable offers a forum to explore the intricate nature of law cataloging work while helping to form collegiality among peers! Please, come join us, and share ideas, concerns, or any other opinions you might have about the legal cataloging world. Hope to see you there!

Dan Blackaby
Western State University College of Law
Reference & Cataloging Librarian
dblackaby@wsulaw.edu



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

For more news items on the latest trends and technology tools for technical services law librarians, check out the *TSLL TechScans Blog* at <http://www.tslltechscans.blogspot.com/>. The *TechScans Blog* is now being fed into the first AALL SIS Page on *facebook*: the *OBS-SIS: Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of AALL* Page.

Acquisitions

NASIG Guide to Working with Vendors

<http://www.nasig.org/publications/guides/WorkingVendors.pdf>

Thomas, William Joseph. *NASIGuide: A Beginner's Guide to Working with Vendors*. (NASIG-L e-list)

Interview with Ken Svengalis

<http://tinyurl.com/4m6a6x>

On May 2, Richard Leiter and Brian Striman, (U. of Nebraska) hosted an hour-long live Internet radio call-in program. Ken Svengalis, of *Legal Information Buyer's Guide* fame, was their special guest.

"This is the maiden voyage of Brian's and my experiment with BlogTalkRadio.com ... If it is a success, we may offer the show once a month, on the first Friday. The topic, of course, is legal bibliography and law library issues. We're newbies at this medium, so I expect a few awkward moments (although we are taking measures to keep them to a minimum). Shows will be archived.

We hope to discuss pricing practices of legal publishers and their effects on law libraries and legal researchers. Ken will also discuss the new edition of the *Buyer's Guide* and we'll speculate on implications of the Thomson-Reuters merger. We hope to hear from private, public and academic libraries—and publishers. We also expect to have time to take calls and comments on any topics of interest to listeners." (TS-SIS e-list)

Implementing an eBook Collection

Cleto, Cynthia. "10 Steps to Implementing an eBook Collection: A Guide for Librarians." *Against the Grain* 20, no. 1 (February 2008): 47-48.

Authored by the Global eBooks Manager at Springer, this article lists best practices for implementing an eBook collection. The list includes: Determine your collection development strategy (pick-and-choose vs. critical mass); Evaluate different business models (e.g., DRM, concurrent

users, MARC records, archiving policies); Gain internal support; Plan policy changes with subject specialists/librarian liaisons; Discuss implementation with technical staff; Choose collections and vendors; Link eBooks to the OPAC; Communicate to users; Download usage statistics; and Review/renew.

Cataloging

Outcomes of April Meeting of JSC for Development of RDA

<http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/0804out.html>

Outcomes of the April 2008 meeting of the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA have been mounted on the JSC Web site. (AUTOCAT e-list)

RDA Implementation Task Force

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/pubs/alctsnewsletter/v19/index.cfm#12>

"RDA Task Force to Develop Implementation Plan." *ALCTS Newsletter Online* 19, no. 1 (February 2008).

At its meeting at the ALA Midwinter Conference in January 2008, the Task Force focused on training and continuing education for RDA, both print and web-based. They agreed that current emphasis should be placed on planning for RDA, not implementing it, as a final version is not expected until 2009. Suggested topics were FRBR, differences between RDA and AACR2, and new vocabulary. The proposed programs for the upcoming ALA Annual Conference will focus on educating users with the conceptual foundations found within FRBR and Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD). By doing this, the task force hopes to help alleviate some of the anxiety surrounding the new standards.

Followup to LC Working Group

http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/news/RDA_Letter_050108.pdf

Letter from Deanna Marcum, dated May 1, 2008:

"The Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control submitted its final report, *On the Record*, to me on January 9, 2008. I have distributed the document to three groups within the Library of Congress for analysis and comment. I expect to respond formally to the report in early June."

This document includes the Joint Statement of the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library on Resource Description and Access. (TS-SIS e-list)

Response to LC Working Group Report

<http://www.guild2910.org/WorkingGrpResponse2008.pdf>

Thomas Mann, reference librarian at the Library of Congress (LC), has written a paper in response to the report of the LC Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control. (TS-SIS e-list)

FRBR and the History of Cataloging

<http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/1250>

Denton, William. "FRBR and the History of Cataloging," in *Understanding FRBR: What It Is and How It Will Affect Our Retrieval Tools*. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, 2007.

This 23-page monograph on the conceptual model Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records, by cataloger William Denton, who writes The FRBR Blog, is several things at once: a swashbuckling, intellectually exciting narrative of cataloging history; a roadmap to FRBR; and a cautionary tale that all things must pass. Denton traces FRBR through brief studies of the work of cataloging theorists Panizzi, Cutter, Ranganathan, and Lubetzky, arguing, for example, that "FRBR's user tasks are descended from Cutter's Objects." Denton is a highly accessible, entertaining writer, but this chapter will be best appreciated by readers who have at least a cursory knowledge of FRBR theory (which can be pleasantly acquired from Robert L. Maxwell's "FRBR: A Guide for the Perplexed," also reviewed in this issue of *Current Cites*). "FRBR and the History of Cataloging" is updated from a book chapter in another fine work, "Understanding FRBR" (Arlene G. Taylor, ed.), published by Libraries Unlimited, which also graciously gave permission to place Denton's excellent monograph on the open Web. Oh, and don't miss Denton's endnotes – they are rich with good citations and his fluid, informed commentary.

—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 19, no. 4 (April 2008)

FRBR Guide

<http://worldcat.org/oclc/154309204>

Maxwell, Robert L. *FRBR: A Guide for the Perplexed*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2008.

Halfway through this book, I had a pleasant sensation: I realized I understood what Maxwell was talking about. *FRBR: A Guide for the Perplexed* is a little slow getting out the gate; he begins with a music-cataloging example, not the best choice for introducing newbies to this conceptual model. But stick with it, because Maxwell soon hits his stride in a book that is clear, intelligent, well-informed, and a sheer delight to read. (By the end of the book, he is using Harry Potter examples.) Maxwell has both praise and blame for FRBR, but more significantly, he clarifies that the real function of FRBR is to restore and build on a cataloging concept that was beginning to blossom before the icy fingers of AACR2 nipped it in the bud: the notion of relationships – the idea that a bibliographic "thing" might relate to other bibliographic "things" in intelligent ways – parallel, subsidiary, sequential, etc. – a topic explored much earlier by Barbara Tillett. Those of us trying to "enable FRBR" in

our catalogs might pause to ask ourselves how an OPAC can display a relationship that hasn't even been established in our own mental models, let alone in our data. Maxwell's underlying message is that we have been focusing on the eggs (that is, manifestations and items) at the expense of the egg cartons (that is, expressions and works). Maxwell is at his most provocative – and dead-on correct – when he says that a move to FRBR would require that we abandon the flat-file, record-focused structure and move to an entity-relationship database. He has done a superb job of describing not just FRBR but the state of cataloging data, and whether or not you are "perplexed," I heartily recommend you read this book as soon as possible.

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LCSH: Pre- vs. Post-Coordination and Related Issues

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsso/pre_vs_post.html

"In 2006, the Director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access (ABA) at the Library of Congress (LC) requested the Cataloging Policy and Support Office to review the pros and cons of pre- versus post-coordination of Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH). The final report recommended, and the ABA Management accepted, that LC catalogers continue to apply pre-coordination of LCSH terms.

Unsolicited comments were received from Lois Chan, Arlene Taylor, and Danny Joudrey, who are all professors of cataloging. They wrote to support the continuation of LCSH and spoke to the benefits of pre-coordination. The benefits include precision of searching, improved browsability, disambiguation of concepts, and suggestibility. By having pre-coordinated strings, users can infer context of the concepts, and the terms can be parsed by machines to take advantage of post-coordinated searching when that is desirable – getting the best of both worlds in a sense. In combination with complementary vocabularies from social tagging, a user can be led to the structured, controlled vocabulary to improve recall and precision of searching.

The LC report documents the recommendations approved in June 2007, regarding further automation of the assignment of subject heading strings, the expansion of machine validation of strings, further simplification of practices including the fixed order of subdivisions, exploration into LC's use of the current generation of sophisticated search engines, the enabling of more social tagging additions to LC records, and encouragement of Web applications that take advantage of LCSH. On this latter point, LC intends to make LCSH freely available on the Web in a SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization Schema) format for the world at large." (TS-SIS e-list)

LCSH Blog-a-Thon Suggestion Results

<http://radicalreference.info/lcsh/2008/reportback>

"The following is a round up of the subject headings (24), cross-references (6), and subdivisions (2) suggested to the

Library of Congress during our LCSH Blog-a-Thon. Included is anything that was legitimately tagged with rr_lcsh2008 on del.icio.us. Thanks to everyone who helped promote this effort, and huge thanks to everyone who participated.

Members of Radical Reference hope to work with catalogers, particularly those from the RADCAT discussion list to SACOfy suggested headings that haven't previously been submitted to LC in a formal manner. However, we also think that it would be nice if the form weren't the barrier that it is for non-cataloging librarians to contribute subject heading ideas." (RADCAT e-list)

Increased Number of Controlled Headings in OCLC WorldCat

<http://outgoing.typepad.com/outgoing/2008/04/controlling-nam.html>

Automated processing is now being used to identify, modify, and control specific types of personal name headings in WorldCat bibliographic records. This processing, based on data used to build WorldCat Identities (<http://orlabs.oclc.org/Identities/>) and developed by Thom Hickey, Chief Scientist in the OCLC Office of Programs and Research, is projected to control more than 26,000,000 headings.

Dr. Hickey has posted a description of the project on his blog, *Outgoing*. (OBS-OCLC e-list)

Next-Gen Cataloging

<http://www.oclc.org/us/en/nextspace/008/labs.htm>

Storey, Tom. "Next-Gen Cataloging." *NextSpace: the OCLC Newsletter* no. 8 (February 2008): 15.

OCLC's WorldCat was originally begun as the OCLC online union catalog, a shared cataloging system used to streamline the cataloging process. A pilot of OCLC's next generation cataloging system using publisher/vendor ONIX metadata is currently being tested. OCLC believes it is crucial to the future of cataloging to find collaborative ways to take advantage of publisher ONIX metadata, so that libraries don't go back to searching for local solutions for cataloging problems, thereby duplicating effort across the library community. The pilot will run through June 2008.

CC:DA Public Electronic Discussion List

CC:DA announces a public read-only email discussion list to allow non-CC:DA members to "view" committee discussions and work that takes place between/outside of the ALA Annual Conference and Midwinter Meeting.

In order for the committee to do its work efficiently, non-CC:DA members will be able read CC:DA email, but will not be able to post messages. However, ideas and comments on discussions are welcome, and can be funneled to the list through your CC:DA representative (AALL's is Kathy Winzer).

To subscribe to the list, send an email to: sympa@ala.org with the phrase "subscribe rules" in the subject line and the body

of the message blank. Your email address will be captured automatically. (AUTOCAT e-list)

OBS-SIS Legal Websites of the Month Available as WorldCat Collection Set

<http://collectionsets.oclc.org/JustLooking?cmd=displayElectronicSets>

OCLC WorldCat Collection Sets allows you to easily load multiple records for a specific set into your local catalog and automatically sets your holdings in WorldCat. Various record processing options are available.

A new set was recently added: American Association of Law Libraries OBS-SIS Legal Websites

Please contact your OCLC regional service provider for pricing and ordering information. (OBS-SIS e-list)

Martha Yee's Cataloging Rules

<http://myee.bol.ucla.edu/>

"Martha M. Yee has updated her suggested cataloging rules and RDF model." (Catalogablog)

CONSER/BIBCO ALA At-Large Meeting Summary

<http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/CONSER-At-Large-Midwinter08.pdf>

Topics discussed include:

- * CONSER standard record
- * Title presentation on e-resource web sites
- * PCC Series discussion paper
- * Integrating resource cataloging manual issues (Catalogablog)

Open Library

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

"At only 21, Aaron Swartz is attempting to turn the library world upside down. He is taking on the subscription-based WorldCat, the largest bibliographic database on the planet, by building a free online book catalog that anyone can update.

Many academic librarians are wary of Mr. Swartz's project because it will allow nonlibrarians, who may be prone to errors, to catalog books."

Read more at: <http://chronicle.com/weekly/v54/i24/24a01101.htm>. (Chronicle of Higher Education)

PERSNAME-L

http://www.library.kent.edu/files/TechKNOW_April_2008.pdf

Fairclough, Ian. "PERSNAME-L: Electronic Distribution List for Personal Names." *TECHKNOW* 14, no. 1 (April 2008): 6-7.

A new electronic distribution list for personal names has been established. The PERSNAME-L list will interest all librarians concerned with the accuracy of personal name headings.

Topics of the listserv will focus on the proper form of name, formulating the appropriate heading and generally improving the quality of name headings in both bibliographic and authority records. Even catalogers who are not actively involved in creating authority records can benefit from monitoring the list. This new list is intended strictly as a tool for cooperative quality assurance.

Government Documents

Government Information in Google

Klein, Bonnie. "Google and the Search for Federal Government Information." *Against the Grain* 20, no. 2 (April 2008): 30-36.

Information on government websites is often difficult to find. Commercial search engines such as Google do not usually rank federal government information higher in search results. Klein suggests that rather than legislating search capabilities, the federal government should "mandate a system-neutral method to unambiguously identify government information and its copyright status."

Information Technology

LISWire—The Librarian's News Wire

<http://liswire.com/>

"LISWire is a brand new idea from the guy behind LISNews & LISHost, Blake Carver. The plan is to allow member companies and organizations to use LISWire to send their full-text news releases and multimedia content to librarians, journalists, library professionals and the general public. We're going to build a network to distribute this information world wide." (Tame the Web)

OCLC's PARcasts

<http://www.oclc.org/programsandresearch/parcasts/>

"Welcome to the OCLC Programs and Research PARcast page. Here you'll find links to our podcasts—the latest recorded interviews with industry thought leaders and up-and-comers—as well as recorded webinars, or online presentations, from Programs and Research staff." (Lorcan Dempsey's weblog)

Become a Fan of OBS-SIS on facebook

OBS-SIS is the first AALL SIS to have a page on facebook. The page is used to announce events, programs, useful resources, and to connect OBS-SIS fans together. In fact, the TSSL TechScans blog is fed to the page. If you have a facebook account, please check it out and become a fan of *OBS-SIS: Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of AALL*. Simply visit the following page and click on "Become a fan": <http://www.facebook.com/pages/OBS-SIS-Online-Bibliographic-Services-Special-Interest-Section-of-AALL/27391768304>

New Blogs

<http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/001571.html>

Here are some blogs of potential interest, two from OCLC and one from JISC.

From OCLC: The Developers' Network blog

This provides updates about services which allow applications to integrate OCLC services and data.

And Andrew Pace reappears in a new location: Hectic Pace

The Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) now has a blog from the Information Environment Team, which, if they keep going, will be a good place to look for developments in repositories, preservation and resource discovery. There will be a UK emphasis, but it should also be of general interest. No doubt, it will also be marked by "high acronymic density." (Lorcan Dempsey's weblog)

WorldCat Blog

<http://worldcat.org/blogs/>

"Welcome to the WorldCat Blog! – a fun spot to read about what's happening on WorldCat.org and to share cool ways that people are using the site and their libraries ...

The team here at WorldCat.org is working on new tools and new ways to allow you to make the most of all the resources WorldCat has to offer – to aid your interests, work, and library selections – and to collaborate and share with other WorldCat users. We will be sharing these things with you in this blog and hope that you will share your thoughts and ideas with us as well." (Lorcan Dempsey's Weblog)

Google Docs

Attebury, Ramirose, et al. "Google Docs: A Review." *Against the Grain* 20, no. 2 (April 2008): 38-42.

Currently Google Docs includes web-based applications for word processing, spreadsheets, and presentations. The authors review the three applications, and compare them with Microsoft Office Suite. While Google Docs lacks the advanced features in Microsoft software, it makes up for that with easy sharing, flexibility, and simplicity.

Software for Digital Library

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/07419050710874223>

DeRidder, Jody L. "Choosing Software for a Digital Library." *Library Hi Tech News* 24, no. 9/10 (2007): 19-21.

DeRidder provides an excellent overview of selecting software for digital library collections. She correctly begins with user requirements, then moves on to the needs of those who will create and support digital library collections, as well as those who will be installing and maintaining the software itself. DeRidder makes note of such important considerations as whether your technical staff know the language the application is written in (assuming it is open source), and counsels that "software selection should be done in consultation with the personnel who will be supporting it." After an initial narrowing to 1-3 options has been accomplished, DeRidder suggests more in-depth testing before making the selection, which she outlines in a series of steps. Overall it is an excellent description of how to

successfully select digital library software.

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Wiki for Collaboration

Engwall, Keith, and Steve McKinzie. "Collaboration and Context: Wikis in the Workplace." *Against the Grain* 20, no. 1 (February 2008): 79-81.

The authors present a good, brief overview of wikis in general, related technical considerations, and the implementation of wikis in Catawba College Library. In addition to the common use of wikis for updating library policies, the authors also point out wiki potential in collaborative work, such as projects and committees. The software Catawba uses is MediaWiki.

Crawler-Friendly Web Design

<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/march08/smith/03smith.html>

Smith, Joan A., and Mike L. Nelson. "Site Design Impact on Robots: An Examination of Search Engine Crawler Behavior at Deep and Wide Websites." *D-Lib Magazine* 14, no. 3/4 (March/April 2008).

Anyone with a website knows that a large proportion of the traffic they get tends to come from search engines, particularly Google. So knowing how well these search engines crawl your site can be important if you want more people to find you. This article studies how the design of a website can influence how it's crawled. For example, "wide" websites that don't have many levels of pages may be easier for crawlers to penetrate than "deep" sites that have many levels. To find out how Google, MSN and Yahoo crawlers responded to these two kinds of sites, the authors set up some dummy sites and watched how they were crawled for a full year. They provide animations that depict how the crawls progressed over the year. After discussing how the MSN and Yahoo crawlers tended not to crawl as thoroughly as Google (falling as low as 3% coverage in the worst cases, whereas Google never fell below 99%), they conclude that "Digital library sites that want to maximize their exposure to search engine users should look to improve the crawler-friendliness of their site ... Site design does matter to the crawler and webmasters should consider implementing a crawler-friendly site design that includes index pages and/or a sitemap."

—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 19, no. 3 (March 2008)

Stanford in Second Life

Tananbaum, Greg. "Stanford in Second Life." *Against the Grain* 20, no. 1 (February 2008): 84-85.

Recently Stanford University Libraries created a virtual library in Second Life. The author interviewed Rachel Gollub and Feni Wicklund, two of the founding forces behind the project. The Stanford Second Life library currently includes buildings with lecture space, quiet spots, areas for exhibits, and gathering places and tools.

Local Systems

New Consortial Borrowing Solution

<http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/20089.htm>

The Orbis Cascade Alliance and OCLC are working together to migrate the Alliance's Summit union catalog to a consortial borrowing solution based on the integration of WorldCat.org, VDX, WorldCat Resource Sharing and a new circulation gateway in time for the beginning of the 2008-2009 academic school year.

The Orbis Cascade Alliance will implement a WorldCat Group Catalog with an interface based on WorldCat.org. This union catalog will present the 28-million-volume collections of the 35 Alliance member institutions at the top of results sets, followed by results from the rest of WorldCat ... (OCLC Abstracts)

Next Generation Academic Library System Symposium

<http://www.valenj.org/newvale/ols/symposium2008/program-schedule.shtml>

Video streaming, audio podcasts and PowerPoint presentations from the VALE (Virtual Academic Library Environment academic library consortium of New Jersey) Next Generation Academic Library System Symposium OLS (Open Library System) held March 12, 2008 at the College of New Jersey. (Catalogblog)

Reconfiguring the Library Systems Environment

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v008/8.2dempsey.html

Dempsey, Lorcan. "Reconfiguring the Library Systems Environment." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 8, no. 2 (2008): 111-120.

Think of some of the ways that the environment in which library users operate has changed in recent years. Behaviors and expectations have been reconfigured in a network environment as more of what people do enters a network space. One of the main issues facing libraries as they work to create richer user services is the complexity of their systems environments: the classic ILS, the systems framework emerging around licensed materials, and several repository systems for "digital" resources. In each system, we see a backend apparatus for managing collections, each with its own workflow, systems, and organizational support, and each with its own – different – front-end presentation and discovery mechanisms. What this means is that the front-end presentation mirrors the organizational development over time of the library backend systems, rather than the expectations or behaviors of the users. In this article, the author discusses his observations, issues, and considerations regarding the current systems environment and suggests some possible directions to better align libraries' capacities to the changed user environment.

Management

Choosing our Tools for Tomorrow: The Ohio Library Council 2008 Technical Services Retreat at Mohican State Park

<http://www.personal.kent.edu/~mbmaurer/Choosingourtoolsfortomorrow.html>

There are handouts from this conference featuring presentations by Janet Swan Hill, John Sluk, Glenn Patton, Brenda Block, Brian C. Gray and many others. (AUTOCAT e-list)

Vanishing Librarians

<http://www.libraryjournal.com/index.asp?layout=articlePrint&articleID=CA6529375>

Berry, John N. "Blatant Berry: The Vanishing Librarians." *Library Journal* 133, no. 3 (February 15, 2008): 10.

Here's one snippet from this article:

"Our catalogers began to disappear with the takeover of that function by OCLC, the nonprofit that aspires to be a corporation in this brave new retail library world. The standardized result of the effort is bypassed by patron and librarian alike, as they turn to the more friendly Amazons, Googles, et al., for the less precise, more watered-down "metadata" that has replaced what used to be cataloging. Apparently, users don't miss the old catalog, except as a familiar artifact, which is testimony to how low this dumbing down has taken us." (Library Link of the Day)

Preservation

OCLC Offers Digital Archive Service

<http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/200810.htm>

OCLC is now providing a Digital Archive Service for long-term storage of originals and master files from libraries' digital collections.

The Digital Archive Service is simplified to fit with a variety of digital library workflows and to keep the costs of safely storing these important files within the budget of a library's digital program. The service will provide automated monitoring and reports on stored digital collections. OCLC has integrated the service to fit typical workflows for building and managing digital collections.

The service provides a secure storage environment for libraries to easily manage and monitor master files and digital originals. The importance of preserving master files grows as a library's digital collections grow. Libraries need a workflow for capturing and managing master files that finds a balance between the acquisition of both digitized and born-digital content while not outpacing a library's capability to manage these large files. (OCLC Abstracts)

Definition of Digital Preservation

<http://www.ala.org/ala/pressreleases2008/april2008/digitalpreserve.cfm>

The Preservation and Reformatting Section (PARS) of the

Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS) is pleased to announce the publication of a definition of digital preservation. The definition is available on the ALCTS Web site at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/newslinks/digipres/index.cfm>. (AUTOCAT e-list)

Mass Digitization and Preservation

Hahn, Trudi Bellardo. "Mass Digitization: Implication for Preserving the Scholarly Record." *Library Resources & Technical Services* 52, no. 1 (January 2008): 18-26.

"Digitization is not preservation." This is a sentence that I've heard countless times at digitization workshops over the years. Trudi Bellardo Hahn takes libraries to task for allowing Google and other for-profit vendors to make the rules for the mass digitization, and ultimately preservation, of our scholarly record. Based on a talk she did in 2006 at the Eighth Annual Symposium on Scholarly Communication, Hahn cautions us to pause and think a little bit more about five areas: pace of developments, risk versus vision, justification for digitizing books, trust, and leadership. She argues that libraries should look at who's driving the car of mass digitization, and to make sure that they are more involved in every step of the process, especially when it comes to digitization leadership.

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White Paper on Mass Digitization Projects

<http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub141/pub141.pdf>

Rieger, Oya Y. *Preservation in the Age of Large-Scale Digitization: A White Paper*. Washington, DC: Council on Library and Information Resources, 2008.

In this white paper, Oya Y. Rieger, Interim Assistant University Librarian for Digital Library and Information Technologies at Cornell University Library, takes a look at four mass digitization projects (Google Book Search, Microsoft Live Search Books, Open Content Alliance, and the Million Book Project) with particular attention to the long-term access and preservation issues that they raise. She investigates the impact that mass digitization programs will have on library book collections, and she offers thirteen recommendations for libraries engaged in such programs to consider. In the recommendation section, she says, "Formulating a joint action plan by the cultural institutions is desirable and will help clarify commonly debated aspects of LSDIs [Large-Scale Digitization Initiatives]. It will be important to bring Google and Microsoft, as well as other commercial leaders, into this conversation. Participating libraries should take advantage of the partners' meetings organized by Google and Microsoft to present and discuss the community's digital preservation concerns and plans. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are institutional differences in opinion, digital library infrastructures, funding models, and strategic goals."

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Serials

Harvard Law Faculty Votes for 'Open Access' to Scholarly Articles

http://www.law.harvard.edu/news/2008/05/07_openaccess.php

"In a move that will disseminate faculty research and scholarship as broadly as possible, the Harvard Law School faculty unanimously voted last week to make each faculty member's scholarly articles available online for free, making HLS the first law school to commit to open access."

Harvard's Case for Open Access

<http://www.thecrimson.com/article.aspx?ref=521835>

See the piece by Robert Darnton, Director of the Harvard University Library:

"The motion before the FAS [Faculty of Arts and Sciences] in support of open access to scholarly articles concerns openness in general. It is meant to promote the free communication of knowledge. By retaining rights for the widest possible dissemination of the faculty's work, it would

make scholarship by members of the FAS freely accessible everywhere in the world, and it would reinforce a new effort by Harvard to share its intellectual wealth." (Library Journal Academic Newswire)

Planning Digital Projects

http://www.library.kent.edu/files/TechKNOW_April_2008.pdf

Dennison, Deborah. "Planning Digital Projects." *TECHKNOW* 14, no. 1 (April 2008): 9-10.

The author talks about a presentation by Tom Claeson from PALINET, who makes the following points about planning a digitization project: (1) Establish a vision; (2) Recognize that digitization is not yet a preservation medium; (3) Small finite projects are good building blocks, and collaboration is key; (4) Develop a digital collection policy, including standards; (5) Consider in-house versus outsourcing; and (6) Talk to IT staff!!! Tom's underlying message focused on the need for libraries to incorporate digital work into everyday staff work flow to ensure a successful project.

Report of the AALL Representative to the ALA ALCTS, Cataloging and Classification Section: Description and Access (CC:DA) Midwinter Meeting, Philadelphia, Jan. 11-15, 2008 Annual Meeting, Anaheim, June 28-30, 2008

*Kathy Winzer
Robert Crown Law Library
Stanford University*

This report is my last as the AALL representative to the American Library Association's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA). John Hostage will replace me, and a more knowledgeable and effective representative would be hard to find!

I would like to thank the Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group members who helped throughout the year with comments on the draft, advice, and encouragement, often with extremely short deadlines. The chair, Ann Sitkin, made sure that all of my requests for assistance were sent to the group, and her counsel and suggestions were always helpful and positive. John Hostage had the brilliant idea of setting up wiki for comments on the December draft of RDA, allowing participating members of the committee to place their comments under the various issues being discussed. Going forward, some of the ideas and suggestions that were entered into the wiki may help to formulate proposals for changes in RDA rules.

For the last few years the CC:DA has spent a lot of time and energy reviewing and commenting on the various drafts of RDA: Resource Description and Access, commonly called RDA, which hopes to replace Anglo American Cataloging Rules, 2nd ed.. RDA emanates from the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC), which includes representatives from Australia, Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Because the legal rules were on the agenda, I attended their October meeting in Chicago. At the start of the meeting, the editor of RDA proposed substantial changes in the structure and organization of the document. The changes were suggested to better align RDA with FRBR, and after some discussion, the JSC accepted the new structure. The new organization is provided on the JSC website at: <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/jsc/rda-new-org.html>. Unfortunately, the legal rules were not discussed at the meeting, and I was sent off to work on examples for rules that consisted of the phrase: "To be discussed."

In December and at the January meeting, CC:DA reviewed a draft of sections 2-4 and 9, which correspond to part B, access control in the previous structure. The Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group took advantage of a pbwiki set up by John Hostage. The wiki format allowed us to discuss the issues in an organized way with separate pages for treaties, court reports, and commentaries, as well as the uniform titles Laws, etc. and Treaties, etc. Trying to keep track of these disparate subjects was extremely difficult with email, where one message might include comments on several topics, and I very much appreciated John's great idea. The comments entered in the wiki informed the comments I entered into the CC:DA wiki, and many were later incorporated into the ALA document that was sent to the Joint Steering Committee

for RDA. In particular, AALL recommended that the rules for court reporters be simplified, and that the rules for treaties be both simplified and clarified. In response to the JSC request for alternatives to the uniform title conventions of “laws, etc.” and “treaties, etc.,” we were unable to identify a practical alternative. These will remain until after the publication of RDA in 2009. The full ALA response to the draft is at: <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/jsc/docs/5rda-sec2349-alaresp.pdf>, and the law rules start at 6.23 at the bottom of page 22. Also of interest are the comments on heads of government and heads of state. RDA follows AACR2 in using the language of the jurisdiction for heads of government, but using the language of the cataloging agency for heads of state. ALA suggests that access points for both be created in the language of the jurisdiction.

Part of the difficulty of providing meaningful feedback for the drafts of RDA has been the way drafts are issued. New draft chapters are issued (and sometimes reissued) for review in isolation, and understanding how (or whether) it will all work together is impossible. The JSC plans to release a full draft in October using the software of the final online version. We will have a three month period to comment on how the various parts of the whole work together. Comments on the actual rules will not be addressed until after publication. Once RDA is published, the three national libraries, some library educators, and a variety of libraries will spend some months testing to ensure that it is a workable and useful tool. Implementation will follow if the testing is successful, perhaps in early 2010. Task groups are now working on implementation and training issues that will ease the transition to the new rules. RDA training workshops tailored to law catalogers will be important in enabling law libraries to understand and follow the new rules. The new CC:DA representative will no doubt play an important role as we move forward.

Since the JSC is not planning to entertain any comments on RDA rules until after publication, AALL will have some time to prepare detailed proposals for rule changes that we identify in the October draft. Possible areas where we may want to suggest changes include the rules for court reports, constitutions, and treaties. The JSC still wishes to eliminate the “etc.” from “Laws, etc.” and “Treaties, etc.” Although AALL did suggest a way to eliminate “etc.,” that suggestion did not go forward in the ALA report. Since AALL’s comments are in the wiki, we will still have the suggestion we formulated to consider in the future.

In addition to RDA, CC:DA is also considering next steps in response to the report from the LC Working Group on the Future of the Bibliographic Record. An ALCTS Task Group identified a number of recommendations which will require CC:DA participation. A few of these: Analyze cataloging standards & modify them to support data sharing; Make use of bibliographic data from foreign libraries, publishers, etc. that may not conform to U.S. standards; Share responsibility for original cataloging; Promote participation in PCC. In coming months the new representative to CC:DA from AALL will doubtless be asked to work on some of these issues as groups are formed to address them.

TS-SIS 2009 Program Ideas Needed: Portland Announcement

Do you want to have some input on next year’s Technical Services programs at AALL? Is there a particular educational need you have that isn’t being met? Why not send in a program proposal to the TS-SIS Education Committee. You can email suggestions to me at douglas@law.duke.edu. You are also welcome to attend the TS-SIS Education Committee meeting at the Portland Annual Meeting of AALL which will be held on Monday, July 14 12:00 noon—1:15 PM. The Committee will be glad to receive your suggestions at that meeting as well.

*Karen Douglas,
Chair, TS-SIS Education Committee
Head of Technical Services
Duke University Law Library*

2008 TS-SIS Annual Meeting Information Workshops, Programs, Meetings

Listed in Alphabetical Order, as on the TS-SIS website current as of 07/02/08
Formatting editing by Brian Striman

Acquisitions Standing Committee Meeting and Acquisitions Roundtable

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 7:00-8:30 a.m.

Ajaye Bloomstone, Chair, Louisiana State University

For those who would like to attend the Acquisitions Committee and/or Roundtable meetings – this year, during the 2008 annual conference, we're going to try something new. In order to help reduce the number of meeting conflicts, the Acquisitions Committee will hold its meeting, followed immediately by the Acquisitions Roundtable in the same room. An agenda for both meetings will be available at a later date, but if there are topics you would like to see addressed, please contact Ajaye Bloomstone, Acquisitions Standing Committee Chair at llyaja@lsu.edu

Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Development

Saturday, July 12, 2008 — 4:30-5:30 p.m.

Amazing Technical Services: the Director's Cut (Workshop)

Saturday, July 12, 2008 — 12:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m. (Registration and boxed lunch beginning 11:45 a.m.)

This workshop will update library administrators on 21st century technical services tools and solutions to a wide array of library issues including assessment, acquisitions, and information access functions. Information will be provided and delivered in a variety of models in a fast-moving, interactive format. The workshop also will permit time and a space for library administrators to focus on these new and enhanced solutions through dialog, demonstrations, and discussion with time to reflect on their place and impact for individual libraries missions and needs.

- Billie Jo Kaufman, Co-coordinator and Speaker, American University, Washington College of Law, Pence Law Library
- Carol Avery Nicholson, Co-coordinator and Moderator, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Law Library
- Keynote Speaker: James Michalko, OCLC Online Computer Library Center
- Aspirin for Administrative Headaches: Judith Wright, University of Chicago; Patricia Sayre-McCoy, University of Chicago; Stephen P. Weiter, New York State Appellate Division
- Twelve Tools in Twelve Minutes: Janice Synder Anderson, Georgetown University
- Collection Development Tools: Margaret K. Maes, University of St. Thomas; Douglas Lind, Southern Illinois University; Stephen P. Weiter, New York State Appellate Division
- Energize, Explore, Evolve — Getting It Done in Technical Services (small group breakout sessions)
- Session Reports & Wrap-up
- Skits will be presented by: Rhea Ballard-Thrower, Howard University; Billie Jo Kaufman, American University; Douglas Lind, Southern Illinois University; Brian D. Striman, University of Nebraska

Business Meeting and Awards

Sunday, July 13, 2008 — 5:30-6:30 p.m.

Alan Keely, TS-SIS Chair, Wake Forest University

Cataloging & Classification Roundtable

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 5:30-6:30 p.m.

Jean M. Pajerek, Chair, Cornell University Law Library

Agenda: Continued discussion about the "Future of Subject Access in the 21st Century" (see Program G-3 below); Barbara Tillet and Lois Mai Chan will join the discussion).

Cataloging & Classification Standing Committee Meeting

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 7:00-8:30 a.m.

Jean M. Pajerek, Chair, Cornell University Law Library

Agenda:

- Announcements (5 minutes)
- Representatives' reports
- ALA ALCTS CCS Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) + Task Force on Inherently Legal Subject Headings — Yael Mandelstam (15 minutes)

-
- Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information (MARBI) — George Prager (15 minutes)
 - Cataloging and Classification Section: Description and Access (CC:DA) — Kathy Winzer (15 minutes)
 - Working group and Task group reports
 - Task Group on Standards for Vendor-supplied Bibliographic Records — Angela Jones (10 minutes)
 - Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group — Chris Tarr (10 minutes)
 - Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group — Ann Sitkin (5 minutes)
 - LC Update — Jolande Goldberg (15 minutes)

The Chesapeake Project: One Model for Digital Preservation (TS-SIS Program)

Sunday, July 13, 2008 — 4:15-5:15 p.m.

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

Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 7:30-8:45 a.m.

Demystifying Batch-Load Analysis: What You Need to Know About Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records (OBS-SIS Program)

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 4:00-5:15 p.m.

Co-sponsored by TS-SIS.

Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 12:00-1:15 p.m.

Education Committee Meeting for 2009 Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 12:00-1:15 p.m.

Karen B. Douglas, Chair, Duke University School of Law Library

Energize Personnel in the Library: Managing Difficult and Change-Resistant Staff Members (TS-SIS Program)

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 2:45-4:00 p.m.

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

Executive Board Meeting, 2007/2008 (outgoing)

Saturday, July 12, 2008 — 5:30-7:00 p.m.

Alan Keely, 2007/2008 TS-SIS Chair, Wake Forest University

Executive Board Meeting, 2008/2009 (incoming)

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 4:15-5:15 p.m.

Linda Tesar, 2008/2009 TS-SIS Chair, Alyne Queener Massey Law Library

Explore the Effective Use of Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Web (Program J-2)

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 2:45-4:00 p.m.

Bruce Johnson, Cataloger's Desktop Development Team Leader and Librarian and Cataloger, Library of Congress; Cheryl Cook, Classification Web Product Manager and Library Services Specialist, Library of Congress; Karen Selden, Coordinator, University of Colorado Law School, William A. Wise Law Library

Do you use Cataloger's Desktop or Classification Web? Are you interested in learning tips and tricks to use either product more effectively? Are you interested in learning more about the features these products offer? Bruce Johnson will provide

tips for effectively using Cataloger's Desktop, as well as provide a preview of how it will evolve in the future. Cheryl Cook will provide tips for the most effective use of Classification Web, as well as highlight significant new features due for release in 2008 and 2009. Co-sponsored with OBS-SIS. (This program was originally scheduled as two separate programs, J2 and K2 in the annual meeting program book.)

Explore the Effective Use of Classification Web (Program K-2 merged with Program J-2 above)

Exploring Relevancy Ranking Systems in Search Engines on the Web and in our OPACs: What They Are--How They Work (Program E-5)

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 9:45-10:30 a.m.

Scott M. Childers, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries

Co-sponsored with CS-SIS and OBS-SIS.

The Future of Subject Access in the 21st Century (Program G-3)

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 4:00-5:15 p.m.

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

Heads of Cataloging in Large Libraries Roundtable

Sunday, July 13, 2008 — 12:00-1:15 p.m.

Barbara Garavaglia, Assistant Director, University of Michigan Law Library

Paul Lomio, Director, Robert Crown Law Library, Stanford University

Edward T. Hart, Acquisitions and Serials Librarian, University of Florida Lawton Chiles Legal Information Center

Immerse Yourself: Swim, Don't Sink--Introduction to Law Cataloging (Workshop)

Friday, July 11 and Saturday, July 12, 2008 — 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

A two-day workshop designed to introduce the newer law cataloger to the often complicated world of cataloging legal literature. Sessions will be taught by experts in legal cataloging, and will cover description of legal materials (beginning and advanced), legal subject headings, Library of Congress classification of legal materials, cataloging legal serials (beginning and advanced) and integrating resources. The workshop will culminate in a free-wheeling panel discussion by our experts on the Future of Bibliographic Control.

Agenda:

- Friday: Sessions on Introduction to the cataloging of legal materials, Legal subject headings, Classification of legal materials and Introduction to legal serials cataloging.
- Saturday: Sessions on Advanced description of legal materials, Legal serials cataloging continued, Cataloging of legal integrating resources, and Panel discussion on the Future of Bibliographic Control.
- Richard Amelung, Professor of Legal Research and Associate Director of Saint Louis University Law Library, member of the LC Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control;
- Melody Lembke, Director, Collection Management Services, Los Angeles County Law Library;
- Kathleen Padgen, Senior Law Cataloger, Law Library of Congress;
- Jean Pajerek, Head of Technical Services and Information Management, Cornell University Law Library
- Marie Whited, Cataloging Law Liaison, Law Library of Congress

Joint Research Grant Committee Meeting (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)

Saturday, July 12, 2008 — 5:15-6:15 p.m.

Membership Committee Meeting

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 7:30-8:45 a.m.

New Catalogers Roundtable

Sunday, July 13, 2008 — 12:00-1:15 p.m.

Dan Blackaby, Facilitator, Western State University College of Law

The New Law Catalogers Roundtable for those new to the profession, and is designed as an open forum to discuss the issues, challenges, and intricacies of being a cataloger in a law library setting. All aspects of cataloging are fair game for discussion. If you just want to verify you're approaching an issue correctly, if you're looking for alternative ways of doing things, or just looking for the whys and the wherefores of legal cataloging, any question is welcome! "Veteran" catalogers are encouraged to attend as well!

Preservation Standing Committee Meeting and Preservation and Binding Roundtable

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.

Janice Anderson, Chair, Georgetown University Law Library

Roundtable Agenda:

Mary Greci, Interim Head of Metadata & Digital Library Services at the University of Oregon Libraries, will speak at the Preservation Roundtable on the details of putting law journals into institutional repositories. In particular, she will address what Technical Services librarians, especially catalogers, can do to make this go smoothly, with the dual goal of providing open access and preserving institutional output. In May, the Harvard Law School faculty unanimously voted to make each faculty member's scholarly articles available online for free, making Harvard the first law school to commit to open access. The University of Oregon routinely archives two of their law journals in their repository. Come to the Roundtable and hear the voice of experience talk about integrating journals into repositories.

Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 12:00-1:30 p.m.

Sarah Yates, Coordinator, University of Minnesota Law Library

Agenda:

- The formation of the Rare Materials Descriptive Cataloging Task Group. The Task Group will assist the Bibliographic Standards Committee (BSC) of ALA's Rare Books and Manuscripts Section in the compilation of two handbooks of cataloging examples to accompany *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Books)* (2007) and *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Serials)* (forthcoming). These compilations of examples are still in the planning stages but will likely be similar in format to *Examples to Accompany Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (1999). Specific tasks of the Task Group will be determined in consultation with the BSC and will likely include:
- Identifying special characteristics, other than subject matter, that are common among rare legal books and serials and perhaps less common among rare materials in general;
- Finding examples of specific books and serials with these special legal characteristics to illustrate descriptive cataloging rules in DCRM(B) and DCRM(S);
- Cataloging these examples according to DCRM(B) or DCRM(S) rules;
- Providing facsimile copies of relevant pages from these books and serials (usually the title page and sometimes additional sources of information) to the BSC; and
- Providing copies of the catalog records to the BSC.
- The Task Group will make a first round of submissions to BSC in December 2008 for discussion at ALA's midwinter meeting and a second round of submissions in June 2009 for discussion at ALA's annual meeting. If you would like more information about the Rare Materials Descriptive Cataloging Task Group, especially if you will be unable to attend the Roundtable, please contact Sarah Yates at yates006 [at] umn.edu.
- Discussion of the state of rare and special collections cataloging operations in law libraries.
- Who is doing rare book cataloging? How much of catalogers' time is spent on rare and special collections? What other responsibilities do rare book catalogers have? Who has the ultimate responsibility for rare book cataloging?
- Other agenda items.

Have you been working on an interesting project that you'd be willing to share with the group? Do you have questions for the group? Contact Sarah Yates at yates006 @umn.edu to be added to the agenda.

Open discussion. Time permitting, we'll open up the floor for whatever topics attendees would like to discuss.

Research Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 7:00-8:45 a.m.

Ruth Funabiki, Moderator

The Role of Print Repositories in an Electronic Age (TS-SIS Program)

Sunday, July 13, 2008 — 3:00-4:00 p.m.

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

Serials Standing Committee Meeting

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 7:30-8:45 a.m.

Carol Avery Nicholson, Chair, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Kathrine R. Everett Law Library.

Agenda:

- Project Counter Subcommittee
- LLJ Centennial Article project
- Exchange of Duplicates program
- Changes to the ABA Questionnaire
- 2009 Program Proposals
- Project ideas for 2008-09

Task Force on Standards for Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records Meeting

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 12:00-1:30 p.m.

Angela Jones, Chair, Southern Methodist University

Technical Services and the Three R's: Reinventing, Restructuring, and Renewing (Hot Topic Program)

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.

Every department goes through change, and technical services is no different. Recent news about an increasing amount of technical services departmental restructuring in academic libraries has been piquing interest across the country. While some libraries have created more hierarchy in their management structure, others have opted for a flat organization. Their choices and changes in library practice have left many librarians wondering about the future of their jobs and how restructuring changes the role of the technical services librarian. During this panel discussion, our panelists will go into detail about what motivates departmental restructuring in real life situations. They will share advice on how to know when to restructure as well as how to help staff through the transition. There will also be plenty of time for questions.

Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.

To help alleviate overcrowding on the conference schedule, the Heads of Technical Services Roundtable and the Management Issues Roundtable held in previous years have been combined to form this new roundtable. The Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable is an open forum where any issue related to management in Technical Services may be discussed. One need not be the head of technical services department to attend. If you have a problem or issue you can't seem to resolve, or just want to find out what others are doing, this is a great opportunity to find answers.

Thinking Outside the Box: How Developing Electronic Serial Standards Can Add Fiber to Your Library's Diet (Program H-2)

Tuesday, July 15, 2008 — 9:00-10:30 a.m.

With the increasing use of link resolvers and electronic resources management software, interoperability among standards has been under discussion among librarians, publishers, and vendors. This forum will present updates on serial and electronic resource standards developments affecting library materials management. The topics include Standardized Usage Statistics Harvesting Initiative (SUSHI), Project COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources); Project TRANSFER, the Digital Library Federation's Electronic Resource Management Initiative (ERMI); and ONIX for serials transactions (Serials Release Notification, Serials Online Holdings, and Serials Products and Subscriptions).

TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception

Saturday, July 12, 2008 — 7:00-8:30 p.m.

Sponsored by Innovative Interfaces, Inc.

TSSL Board Meeting

Monday, July 14, 2008 — 7:00-8:35 a.m.
Brian Striman, Editor, University of Nebraska

Website Advisory Roundtable

Sunday, July 13, 2008 — 12:00-1:15 p.m.
Martin Wisneski, Coordinator, Washburn University Law Library

Yikes! What's in this Box? Managing Archive Collections (Workshop)

Saturday, July 12, 2008 — 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

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

TSSL EDITORIAL POLICY

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

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