TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES

Changes and Challenges

Elizabeth Geesey Holmes
Partridge Snow & Hahn LLP

I'd like to introduce myself as the new Private Law Libraries columnist. I am not new to law library technical services, or to *TSLL*, but I am new to the private law library world. For fourteen years, I was a law cataloger in academic law libraries, and I was the Classification Column coeditor from 2003-2007. However, for almost two years I have been the solo librarian at a law firm. I reluctantly left the world of academic law libraries when my husband accepted his dream job. We moved 1000 miles, and I took the job that was available in an area with few law libraries. After fourteen years as a law cataloger in academic libraries, I never thought I would find myself in a firm library, and I have had to make a lot of changes and rise to different challenges. I am learning a tremendous amount and am developing a greater admiration for my colleagues in acquisitions, serials management, and collection development. I am also learning how to scale back cataloging to suit a much smaller collection without sacrificing quality. The variety of tasks is enjoyable, as is being in charge of my own library. Many aspects of this job and my work in academic libraries are actually more similar than one would imagine. So, while I have lots of experience in law cataloging, I don't have a lot of experience in private law library technical services. So, I need your help. My hope is that you, my private law library colleagues, will consider writing guest columns, and suggest ideas for topics to discuss. If you are interested in writing a guest column, or have any questions or comments please contact me at egh@psh.com! I look forward to sharing ideas with you all in this column.

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Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

Spring is coming—I keep telling myself that through this winter season. By the time you read this, hopefully it will be here.

I am pleased to announce our slate of candidates for this year's election.

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect

Kathy Faust—Lewis and Clark
Mila Rush—University of Minnesota

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Amy Moberly—California Western
Karen Selden—University of Colorado

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Sara Repinski—University of South Carolina

I would like to thank these six individuals for their willingness to run for an OBS-SIS office, and thank the Nomination Committee (Susan Goldner, Pat Callahan, and Janet Hedin) for their excellent work. You may make additional nominations with a written petition of five section members, to include the written consent of the nominee. These should be filed as soon as possible with our Secretary/Treasurer, Mary Strouse. Watch for the details on voting and candidate information later this spring.

The AALL Annual Meeting in Washington, DC will be here soon. AALL announced an additional $50.00 discount if you register by March 31ˢᵗ. This is in addition to the $100.00 discount for registering by June 1ˢᵗ. If you know you are going to attend, this is an excellent way to save some money.

Speaking of the Annual Meeting, AALLNET is the best place for up-to-date information (www.aallnet.org/events/). Keep in mind our three AMPC programs:

1. "**MarcEdit: A Magic Wand for MARC Records**." This program, proposed by Yan (Clara) Liao (Georgetown University), will feature MarcEdit software developer Terry Reese from Oregon State University. It will be held on Sunday, July 26, 3:00-4:00 p.m. In addition, OBS will sponsor a roundtable discussion with Terry Reese, also on Sunday, July 26, 5:30-6:30 p.m.

2. "**Latest Trends in Library Automation: Building Creative and Inspiring Discovery Platforms**." This program, proposed by Georgia Briscoe (University of Colorado) and co-sponsored by the Academic Law Libraries SIS, will feature Marshall Breeding, Director for Innovative Technologies and Research at Vanderbilt University Libraries. Mr. Breeding will be the ALL-SIS VIP to the Washington meeting. This program will be held on Sunday, July 26, 4:15-5:15 p.m.

3. "**Taking the Aggravation Out of Aggregators: An Update on Aggregator-Neutral Bibliographic Records**." This program, proposed by Karen Selden (University of Colorado) and Ellen McGrath (SUNY Buffalo), is cosponsored by the Technical Services SIS. The program will be held on Monday, July 27, 10:45-11:45 a.m. and will feature Eugene Dickerson (Ralph J. Bunche Library at the U.S. Dept. of State), and Kara Killough (Serials Solutions).

In addition to these three programs and one roundtable discussion, OBS-SIS decided to self-sponsor two additional programs:

1. "**TOC Market Report: Undervalued TOCs Yield Huge Dividends**." This program, proposed by Sally Wambold (University of Richmond), will discuss the use and value of tables of contents in bibliographic records. The speakers

will be David Williamson (Library of Congress) and Christine Mitchell (Blackwell). The program will be held on Tuesday, July 28, 2:30-3:15 p.m., with a follow-up discussion 3:30-4:00 p.m.

2. "**Classification Web and Cataloger's Desktop Training at the Library of Congress**." This program will be held on Wednesday, July 29, during the morning hours at the Library of Congress. It will be a continuation and enhancement of the well-received programs on the same topics in Portland last July. We decided to hold this after the Annual Meeting ended to avoid any conflict with other programs, but it does mean an extra day in Washington. There is no additional charge to attend this session, but space is limited and advanced registration is required. Participants will need to provide their own transportation to the Library of Congress (although the Metro is a very convenient option). The signup form is now available on the OBS website at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/meetings/2009/index.htm. A big thank you to Karen Selden for coordinating this program and working with Bruce Johnson (Library of Congress) to plan it.

Recently, OCLC has been in the news with its attempt to replace the 1987 "Guidelines for the Use and Transfer of OCLC-Derived Records" with the new "Policy for Use and Transfer of WorldCat Records" (http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/catalog/policy/recordusepolicy.pdf). A firestorm of criticism of this attempted change led OCLC to delay implementation, and to create the Review Board of Shared Data Creation and Stewardship. OCLC's actions even made London's *Guardian* newspaper. OCLC has solicited comments, and the OBS Executive Committee will be discussing this issue with input from the Special Committee on Record Sharing and the OCLC Committee. This topic will almost certainly be discussed at the OCLC Committee meeting in Washington.

These are difficult times for our nation, our economy, and our libraries. The value that we create in our libraries is something that I believe we should recognize and celebrate. When I examine our statement of purpose in Article II of our bylaws, I am reassured by what we are doing. The first two points state, "[1] To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on the use and capabilities of various interactive online bibliographic services, including (but not limited to) OCLC and local systems; and [2] To explore ways that emerging technologies can be integrated with traditional bibliographic systems and how these changes affect libraries and librarians …" Our objectives go on to document our concern with how bibliographic systems affect all aspects of libraries, and how our bibliographic systems operate for the benefit of our patrons. As chair of the section, I thank each of you for choosing to be a member of OBS-SIS, and I thank you for the work you do to make this section a success.

Michael Maben
Indiana University, Bloomington

From the Chair

Technical Services Special Interest Section

Spring fast approaches and with it we plant the seeds for another summer of AALL activity and look to a bright future of new leadership with TS-SIS elections just around the corner. Please join me in thanking both our Nominations Committee, ably led by Jan Anderson, and the excellent slate of candidates they've put together for this year's ballot:

ViceChair/Chair-Elect

Miriam Childs, Law Library of Louisiana
Pam Deemer, Emory University

Member-at-Large

Barbara Henigman, University of Illinois
Katrina Piechnik, Jenkins Law Library

Stay tuned to the TS-SIS discussion list. More election information, as well as candidate statements and biographies, will be available shortly.

By the time you read this, preliminary programs for the Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. should be in your hands and the planning for attendance well under way. This year's programs and workshops offer a wide variety of learning opportunities

for all interests and levels of technical services librarianship. I hope many of you have the opportunity to participate in what promises to be an exciting and informative Annual Meeting. One last program note: we're still soliciting ideas for our "Hot Topic" slot on Monday, July 27, 12:00-1:15 p.m. If you have suggestions for this, please contact Education Committee chair Karen Douglas (douglas@law.duke.edu).

As I encourage all of you to attend the Annual Meeting, it would be disingenuous of me to ignore the economy's impact on institutional finances and travel budgets. Many of us are discovering funding to be limited and stringent. If you find yourself in this situation, please consider applying for a grant from AALL or TS-SIS. Both AALL and TS-SIS offer grants for new and experienced members to attend either the Annual Meeting or the accompanying workshops. More information about TS-SIS grants is available at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/. Information about AALL grants is available at http://aallnet.org/committee/grants/grant_application.asp. Please note that the deadline for AALL grants is April 1, 2009; the deadline for TS-SIS grants is April 25, 2009.

Since the economy is forcing all of us to reconsider travel habits and spending priorities, it seems like an opportune time for the section to focus on professional development and learning opportunities outside of the Annual Meeting. All of us should begin thinking of creative ways to take advantage of the AALL/BNA Continuing Education Grants Program. More information on the program can be found here: http://www.aallnet.org/prodev/grant_program.asp. Our own Task Force on Professional Development would also be delighted to receive any program ideas or suggestions. Please contact task force chair JoAnn Hounshell, jhounshell@kentlaw.edu.

In closing, I'd like to offer yet another round of thanks to Brian Striman for his excellent service as *TSLL* editor for the past four volumes. Under Brian's leadership, *TSLL* went completely electronic, featured an increasing variety of substantive articles, and instituted the widely popular TechScans column. Thank you again, Brian, for your devotion and dedication. *TSLL* continues to be an outstanding publication due in no small part to your efforts and direction. You leave it with your mark fully made and your ticket punched for the *TSLL* Hall of Fame.

Congratulations also go to Virginia Bryant on an excellent job editing her first issue of *TSLL*. An impressive debut!

May spring find each of you peaceful and content.

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Linda Tesar
Vanderbilt University

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Announcing New Online Journal—
Legal Information & Technology eJournal

Posted on the OBS-SIS discussion list February 12, 2009

In case you haven't heard, there is a new online Social Science Research Network (SSRN) journal which academic technical services librarians will find useful. *Legal Information & Technology eJournal* is edited by Randy Diamond (University of Missouri—Columbia) and Lee Peoples (Oklahoma City University). Georgia Briscoe is a member of the editorial board representing technical services issues. The archive already includes over 150 papers and is growing daily. This ejournal provides another avenue for TS librarians who wish to publish.

Subscribers to SSRN will soon start receiving email issues announcing works in progress and recent publications. Check out this new opportunity for professional growth and development.

View papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Legal-Information-Technology.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Legal-Information-Technology
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Journal description: http://www.ssrn.com/update/lsn/lsn_legal-info-tech.html

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Georgia Briscoe
William A. Wise Law Library
University of Colorado School of Law

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What is This Thing Called "Library School"?
Reflections on the Current State of LIS Education

Hollie C. White
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

What is going on in library science education? What do they teach? What is it really like? We all see it and hear it, and wonder what it is like when we hire new employees or have students visit our local chapter meetings. And why wouldn't there be questions? For years, our professional journals and discussion lists have been filled with concerns from the likes of Michael Gorman and others who write about the values and differences of opinion between professional, working librarians and library educators. With the first ever library school now closed, some library schools being absorbed into other colleges, and other library schools dropping the 'L word' [aka library] to become purely schools of information, there are many questions about what these schools are really teaching and what library school is really like today.

What is this thing called "library school"?

According to Dr. Evelyn Daniel, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, library science education "used to be defined by the institutions in which our graduates worked but no longer. We [the library science education community] shifted to a more functional approach to the curriculum many years ago and it has served us well as people apply the skills they learn in more and more different and often unpredictable situations." Dr. Daniel has an established career as a library professor and previously served as Dean of the Library and Information Science programs at both Syracuse University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Library science programs used to focus on master's degree programs that produced librarians, but now, Daniel adds, "there has been a significant growth in PhD programs in the field. And the undergraduate programs in information science or informatics have burgeoned. This signifies that our field has grown both horizontally and vertically."

The library science curriculum has also changed. In addition to offering courses in reference or information retrieval, new courses like cyberinfrastructures and bioinformatics are also available for library students to take. A few changes in curriculum that Dr. Daniel highlights are: the influence of research and theory (especially from a social science perspective), a decrease in the amount of work on studying organizations, and more curriculum prominence for management and systems analysis.

But, do they still teach cataloging?

Statements like "MARC is dead" and "Cataloging is dead" are very popular in the library literature, yet libraries still have online catalogs, share records with each other and provide access information to patrons, all in the MARC format. In technical services, it is increasingly hard to find new professionals who know how to catalog. This pressing problem brings up the curriculum question, "Do library science programs still teach cataloging?"

Cataloging classes are still being taught in library programs, but many of these courses are now called by different names, including "organization of information" or "organization of materials." In programs that have separate information science and library science tracks, organization may be taught differently according to the student degree type. While traditionally cataloging courses may have focused on memorization of *AACR2* and MARC format rules, cataloging courses now focus more on understanding the world in which cataloging takes place, and how the *AARCR2* Rules and MARC format standards interact in the OPAC. Cataloging courses take into consideration information retrieval, plus theories of aboutness and arrangement. These courses are aimed more at students understanding the theories underlying information organization and less on rote memory of the cataloging code. This is not to say that the cataloging code is not important or taught, but like Dr. Daniel suggests, theory has become central to library science education.

What can library professionals do to help library education?

Participate in internships, graduate assistantships, field studies … or whatever the preferred term may be. Giving library students the opportunity to learn how professional librarians work in a real library environment is an excellent learning experience for the students and a fabulous recruitment tool for your library and the law library profession. Library science education can only go so far in teaching best practices and standards. Many students want to be able to apply the skills they have learned in the real world, but lack the opportunity, so it benefits librarianship on many levels for professional librarians to participate in library school internship fairs and to advertise summer assistantships within local AALL chapters and local universities with library science programs.

New and Old Ideas on Series Control at Yale Law Library

Susan Karpuk
Yale Law Library

When the Library of Congress discontinued creating series authorities and also discontinued tracing series in 2006, the Yale Law Library followed Library of Congress (LC) policy. Yale Law does not download series authorities from the LC Name Authority File and we do not create local authorities for series. Series titles, no longer treated as controlled headings, have reverted to the same status as all other titles. This suggests some possibilities for series control, both in managing analytics and in creating bibliographic records for series.

After three years of living without series authorities, we have settled on some routines and practices that facilitate series control. Not all of our records are as yet fully in compliance with the policy that we have developed over the past three years, but we are working toward that goal and continuing to experiment.

Analytics

The first part of series control is transcribing series statements on analytics. Our policy is to transcribe the series title in the series statement area in MARC field 490 0. We delete initial articles to facilitate filing. Some systems can delete initial articles in English, but not necessarily in all other languages. Except for initial articles, we transcribe the series title as it appears, following *AACR2*. If the title is very brief, generic, or conflicts with another series title, we add [space] / [space] and record the publisher or issuing body. We do not qualify the title by adding the publisher or place in parentheses after the title. We no longer trace an authorized heading on the analytic in the MARC field 440 (now obsolete) or 830, but transcribe the series title in the MARC field 490 0.

Series records

We create brief bibliographic records for series titles. These local, K-level records are not reported to OCLC. We apply this policy to series titles for which we have standing orders, and selectively to others. We do not create a series record for each and every title, because sometimes a series record would not add any more bibliographical information than what is immediately obvious from the analytics. We update older series records as time permits to bring them into compliance with current policy. We use the same treatment for series that were classed together (a practice we no longer follow) and those that were classed separately.

Our template for series titles below is expanded to show solutions for problems that occasionally occur. It also includes some interesting and potentially useful options. In its simplest form, it produces a very brief and simple record. We attach any order and checkin records needed and view these records as jointly maintained by our cataloging and acquisitions departments.

MARC Leader BIB LEVL = s; ENC LEVL = K; CAT FORM = a
Fixed fields 008 as for any serial title
Variable fields
        099   CLASSED SEPARATELY
        090   [any pre-existing LC class number]
        099   CLASSED SEPARATELY beginning with v. 83; earlier vols. in KF…
        245 00 [Title of series]. [Monographic series]
        245 00 Report (Alberta Commission on Law Reform). [Monographic series]
        246 1 |iTitle appears also as:|a[Variant title]. [Monographic series]
        246 1 |iSome vols. in German with title:|a[German title]. [Monographic series]
        246 1 |iSome early vols. have title:|a[Title]. [Monographic series]
        260   [Place] :|b[Publisher],|c[date]-
        300   v. ;|c24 cm.
        490 0 [Title of larger series, when title in 245 is an analytic]
        500   Some vols. issued also in subseries: [Titles]
        500   UNNUMBERED [when appropriate]
        590   [Any notes useful for acquisitions department]
        710   [As for any serial]

780 00 |t[Earlier title]. [Monographic series] (We do not use |w)
785 00 |t[Later title]. [Monographic series] (We do not use |w)
799   Monographic series standing order

Additional links

856 4 |u[Link to publisher's list for the series if readily available]|zView publisher's list for this series
856 4 |u[Link URL for series title search in our OPAC]|zBrowse library's holdings for this series

The second MARC field 856 link is in lieu of item records. We do not link item records attached to analytics to the series record. The 856 link allows the user, while in the series record, to view our holdings. Where the user might expect to see item records for holdings, there is a link for the series title search. The search result displays from the MARC field 490 0 on the analytics.

Item records attached to series bibliographic records

We attach one item record to the series record to display location information, basically to show whether the series is classed together or classed separately. Two item records may be attached if there has been a change in decision from classed together to classed separately. Because call numbers do not display in our OPAC from MARC field 090 on bibliographic records, any location information must be included in item records. However we still enter call numbers on bibliographic records, in addition to item records. Our template for item records looks like this:

Code local system cells as for any serial title.

c 099   CLASSED SEPARATELY
c 090   [any pre-existing LC class number]
c 090   K1040.|bG43, v. 1-83 [with a second item record for vols. after v.83]
c 099   CLASSED SEPARATELY beginning with v. 84

Though these series records are local records, they do not constitute entirely local practice. No cataloging rules prescribe what should or should not be cataloged. Any title is a candidate for a catalog record. *AACR2* provides for less than full-level cataloging, and OCLC provides for ENC LEVL = K, should we want to release these records to OCLC. CONSER 12.1.2.a recognizes the use of a "collected set record," for series and describes it as primarily for acquisitions purposes.

Conversion of older series records

Retrospectively, older records are updated to comply with the new policy. On analytics, we change MARC field 490 1 to 490 0 and delete any MARC 830 fields. MARC field 440s are changed to 490 0. The series record is converted to a local, K-level record and we delete our holdings for the series title itself from OCLC. On any series authority record already in our database, we delete any see references or see also references that conflict with tracings on the series bibliographic record. We have not systematically deleted series authorities for titles which also have bibliographic records.

A historical note about series records and analytics

In the card catalog, when the first occurrence of a series title was transcribed in the series statement area of the analytic, a decision was made about whether to trace it or not to trace it. If the series was not traced, an extra unit card for the series recorded that decision. If the series was traced, that decision was recorded on a brief catalog card for the series. If the series had a variant title, it was traced on the series card. Tracings on analytics with that variant series title would file behind the added entry card for that variant title.

The unit card changed the display of analytics in the card catalog. The tracings for the series on analytics produced an extra unit card for each occurrence of the series title, which effectively displayed the contents of the series horizontally, compared to the older method of listing the series contents on a main card for the series, vertically.

How does this shed light on the present situation? In contrast to the card environment, which required a tracing and an extra unit card to display the contents of a series, an online title search can search the series statement directly in the MARC field 490 0, making it unnecessary to trace series at all.

Series authorities and series bibliographic records

The advantage to treating series titles as controlled headings, with see references from variant titles, is that it allows the user to find a complete list of contents for the series with a single title search. Without an authorized form the user might search one form of the title and find results, but not realize that there are more results to be found under another form of the title.

However, series titles, like all other titles, deserve bibliographic description. A bibliographic record can provide description and access to all forms of the title, in whatever form they appear on analytics, as well as to all other bibliographic information for that title, such as the beginning date of publication, information about issuing bodies, publishers, title changes, and information about related series. Bibliographic information does not display well on an authority record.

Bringing a series contents list together with a series bib record might not provide as streamlined a job as with a series authority. While an added entry for the variant series title should lead the user to the series record, the user might not consult the series record or even realize that there is one, and further, might not understand what variant titles are or that they are searchable.

See references on series authorities

Series authorities introduce another problem into series title access. Controlled headings for personal or corporate names can accommodate see references because the nature of personal and corporate names demands that only one form be used as a filing form. Titles are valid in whatever form they occur. The idea of one authorized form of a title violates the nature of titles.

Even when absolutely necessary, a see reference is negative signage, a last resort. It assaults the user: STOP, go back. A see reference from a title effectively informs the user, "The title you are looking for does indeed appear in our collection, but it is not accessible in this catalog through the search you have just executed, because we have buried it under a see reference to another form of the title." Another disadvantage of using a see reference to direct the user from a variant title to an authorized form, is that there will be no way to determine which analytics have the variant title and which have the authorized form. The user would have to inspect each and every analytic.

At Yale Law Library, we will continue to explore new ideas, but we do not anticipate continuing series authorities. We have not found that access to series titles has suffered without them.

Examples from Morris, the Yale Law Library catalog

Note that not all of our records have been converted to the new policy. A keyword search or a title search for monographic series will produce a list of series bibliographic records. A local call number search for CLASSED SEPARATELY will also produce a list.

http://morris.law.yale.edu/record=b217637 a simple example
http://morris.law.yale.edu/record=b102928 change of decision from classed together to classed separately
http://morris.law.yale.edu/record=b788785 view publisher's list
http://morris.law.yale.edu/record=b765470 view publisher's list
http://morris.law.yale.edu/record=b180181 unnumbered series
http://morris.law.yale.edu/record=b774452 example of variant title West nutshell series

Finally, Yale Law Library does limited downloading of purchased catalog records for shelf-ready materials. We tolerate whatever occurs in the MARC fields 490 XX and 830 on those records unless a specific problem comes to our attention. For original and copy cataloging, we verify the MARC field 490 0 to ensure that it files with other series entries. If it does not, we edit the bibliographic record for the series.

Acquisitions in Times of Increased Costs and Shrinking Budgets, Installment 1 of 4

Trina Robinson
George Washington University Law Library

In today's economy it is becoming increasingly difficult for libraries to manage and maintain collections. Even the most stable library budgets still feel the crunch with steadily increasing electronic resource costs. The rates at which acquisitions budgets increase often do not keep up with the rise in material costs.

Another factor to be considered, although slightly less noticeable, is the increased cost of journal titles as they get taken over by new publishers who often double, triple or quadruple the prices libraries have grown accustomed to paying. No one can plan for this kind of increase, but because these increases often represent hundreds of dollars and these hundreds do add up, online/electronic resources seem to go up by the thousands.

The stress is also felt in man hours (people resources) spent on the delivery of materials and services to our students and faculties. Many times when journals change publishers, probably as a means to justify the increased cost, they offer print/online combination packages. Usually the price difference between print and the print/online combo is so small it seems economical on the surface to get both. And there is that added fact that our patrons often prefer electronic resources when available. This is of course only a bargain on the surface, because it results in increased workloads for many in the library, from the acquisitions librarian, cataloger, and electronic services librarian, to the reference and circulation departments.

For the next three installments of this column (with the exception of the September conference issue) I will address the three types of costs that affect the elasticity of our acquisitions budgets: electronic resources, journals with new publishing homes, and people resources.

Marie Whited
Law Library of Congress

Monica Kauppi
Columbia Law Library

The classification of international crimes and international criminal courts may well be topics in flux. Should they stay in *K General* or should some of them be put in *KZ Law of Nations*? With this column, I will attempt to start us all thinking about international crime classification and raise some issues in hopes that Jolande Goldberg might consider writing something for the next classification column on this topic.

The range KZ6304-KZ6332 contains the numbers for international criminal courts and their procedures. Most of the section deals with the International Criminal Court. In the KZ hierarchy, the section is under "Pacific settlement of international disputes and conflict resolution. Peace through law" and comes right before the heading "Enforced settlement of international disputes. Law enforcement regimes. Law of armed conflict." Within the section KZ6314-KZ6315 "Jurisdiction. Admissibility and applicable law. Crimes and elements of crimes" under the ICC, there are class numbers for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. These numbers are for works that discuss whether the crimes are covered by the jurisdiction of the court, and are not for works about these crimes.

The decisions of the International Criminal Court are in KZ219-KZ220.2, a range which is in the "Judicial decisions and arbitral awards. Law reports" section. Normally decisions of subject-oriented courts class with the subject of the decisions, i.e., criminal court decisions class with criminal law, taxation court decisions with tax law and so on. Why do the ICC decisions class in general law reports and not in criminal law? It might be because there is no section for criminal law in KZ. I really do not know.

In *Black's Law Dictionary*, international crime is defined as a grave breach of international law that is made punishable by treaties and rules of customary international law, such as genocide and crimes against humanity. Three conditions have to be met before an international crime occurs. 1)The criminal norm must derive either from a treaty concluded under international law or from customary international law and must have direct binding force on individuals without intermediate provisions of municipal law. 2) The prosecution of the acts penalized by international law must be in accordance with the principle of universal jurisdiction so that the international character of the crime is shown by the method of prosecution. 3) The treaty that establishes liability for the act must bind the great majority of countries. The definition seems fairly straightforward, although I was not familiar with the term "universal jurisprudence." Wikipedia says, "Universal jurisdiction or universality principle is a principle in international law whereby states claim criminal jurisdiction over persons whose alleged crimes were committed outside the boundaries of the prosecuting state, regardless of nationality, country of residence, or any other relation with the prosecuting country."

Crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against peace can be defined as international crimes when they are considered crimes under certain treaties such as humanitarian conventions, the United Nations Charter, and the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* in its explanatory memorandum.

There is a good short article about international crimes on page 105 of *Parry and Grant Encyclopeadic Dictionary of International Law,* 2nd ed. (New York: Oceana, 2004).

Crimes were regarded as national issues and were created by national law. I spoke with a colleague who specializes in criminal law and he said the move of certain crimes to the public international law arena is a fairly recent phenomenon. Although there were special international tribunals in the past to deal with war crimes, the creation of the ICC presents a new structure for the prosecution of international crimes. No longer is the jurisdiction for these crimes strictly a matter of national law. He feels that we can expect to see new works dealing with both the national and international jurisdiction of international crimes and that it will not always be easy to determine whether a work is better classed in K or KZ.

Around the time references and notes on international crimes were being proposed for KZ and K, LC received a book entitled *Targeted Killing in International Law*. It was classed in HV and the Law Section changed the class number to KZ6362. I showed this book to my colleague and he said the book was both national law and public international law. He asked how catalogers would decide as to where to class the book. That is the problem. How will we catalogers decide when to class in K and when KZ? At this point, we plan to revisit both the subjects and classification for this book, once some decisions on international crime classification have been reached.

Are there international crimes that belong in KZ and should the schedules reflect that? Should international crimes stay in K and the court decisions on international crimes class in KZ? How would the ordinary law classifier know the difference? As classifiers, we need to determine if international crimes should be moved to KZ or not. If international crimes and criminal court decisions stay in K and KZ, we really need to come up with some clear straightforward instructions on what goes where.

I don't know what to do with the classification of international crimes, but I will work with others here at LC to solve the problem.

While writing this column, I relied on *Classification Web* to find out where topics classed and how subjects were classed. The correlation table showed that 32 titles with the subject International offenses classed in K5301 and 20 in KZ6310. I used the enhanced classification browser to find the KZ numbers for the ICC. I seldom use the other two browsers. Since I found KZ6310 in correlations, I keyed that into the query box and clicked "go." Alternatively, I could have clicked the search button and typed the word "crime" in the keyword box (that is the easiest and most inclusive search), KZ in the classification box and hit the search button. I retrieved 64 hits. I then looked through the list for a caption that seemed helpful. I selected "display options caption" but should have used "display options entire hierarchy." I will try to include a little more about *Classification Web* in future columns if you all feel it is helpful.

Peering Around the Technology Corner: A Summary of the 2009 *Horizon Report*

Kevin Butterfield
College of William & Mary

For the past six years, the New Media Consortium's Horizon Project, in collaboration with the EDUCAUSE Learning Initiative, has published the *Horizon Report*. This document seeks to identify and describe emerging technologies likely to have a large impact on teaching, learning, research or creative expression. The report sets timeframes, or horizons, to predict when certain technologies will enter into mainstream use. The report is an excellent overview of what technologies will be impacting our faculty, students or clients and, therefore, our work in libraries. I've reproduced the major points below and added my thoughts on how they may impact technical services.

The first horizon assumes the likelihood of mainstream adoption within the next year. Mobiles and cloud computing were placed into this category. As mobile computing devices such as iPhones and Blackberrys become more and more popular they become less and less about making phone calls. Instead, mobiles and the thousands of apps we can configure on them expand our capacity to keep in touch with information and activities that we want while we are on the move. As their capacity grows they will supplant the laptop in much the same way the laptop eclipsed the desktop. As our students, faculty, attorneys and judges adopt them, we need to be concerned about whether our licensed resources, catalogs, etc. are optimized for this platform. It may also be time for libraries to get into the app building business and think about ways to combine our resources into research apps our clients can install on their mobiles. Mobiles are ideal for capturing data while on the move, making our clients creators of data as well as consumers. By giving them freedom to create mobile research applications to fit their current needs, we can see more clearly how information resources are being deployed and tailor our resource purchases to more closely fit emerging areas of expertise and research.

The phrase "cloud computing" has a grand feel about it, but it relies on a very simple premise. Very large data farms, specialized data centers that host thousands of servers, have created a surplus of computing resources that has come to be called "the cloud." Cloud computing is able to transform once expensive resources like disk storage and processing cycles into a readily available, cheap commodity. Development platforms layered onto the cloud infrastructure enable thin client, web-based applications for image editing, word processing, social networking, and media creation. Cloudworker may have already replaced telecommuter as the latest descriptor for the newest members of the workforce.

While at the Charleston Conference in November 2008, I attended a presentation by Andrew Pace, Executive Director of Networked Library Services at OCLC. Pace talked of moving the ILS into the cloud and using the greater computer power and architectural possibilities to transform the way we think about catalogs and the ILS. The OCLC web scale concept was cited as an example of this: a user-centric environment coupled with social networking tools.

The second horizon described in the report deals with geo-everything and the personal web. The timeline for mainstream adoption of these resources would be two to three years away. Devices we commonly carry with us increasingly have the ability to know where they (and consequently, we) are, and to record our locations as we take photographs, talk to friends, or post updates to social networking websites. Using these new classes of geolocation tools, it is very easy to determine and capture the exact location of physical objects. Apps for the iPhone can use the geographic data to find restaurants near you, etc. Twitter and Brightkite allow members to share their locations. I can imagine the day when the barcodes in our books could report their location, or, given a semantic, context- sensitive web (more on that later) report not only where they are, but what is on the shelf around them.

The personal web is a term coined to represent a collection of technologies that confer the ability to reorganize, configure and manage online content rather than just view it. Online material can be saved, tagged, categorized and repurposed without difficulty and without any specialized knowledge of how web pages are put together. For most users all that is necessary is to know which tool to use. The ability to tag, categorize and publish works online without the need to touch or understand the underlying technology provides a host of opportunities. We are now able to create personal, customized web-based environments to support our professional and learning activities. Libraries will need to respond to this trend by repackaging resources for use in a personalized web environment. Bundling together resources into research apps and widgets would be a beginning. I believe our users will increasingly, if they haven't already, demand more control over their information environment. They will wish to combine and then re-combine resources at will to support their ongoing research needs. This will require us to move away from the information portal concept currently used by libraries and vendors to deliver resources.

The final two technologies placed by the *Horizon Report* on the long-term (four to five years away) horizon are semantic-aware applications and smart objects. The idea behind the semantic web is that although online data is available for searching its meaning is not. Computers are very good at returning keywords but very bad at understanding the context in which the keywords are used. Semantic-aware applications are tools designed to use the meaning, or semantics, of information on the Internet to make connections and provide answers that would otherwise entail a great deal of time and effort. They allow meaning to be automatically inferred from content and context. Semantic-aware applications are still in the early stages of development. A law-related example cited in the report comes from the Autonomous University of Barcelona. A prototype project assists newly appointed judicial officials in resolving complex legal questions based on collected information from prior cases. The system uses contextual information to suggest solutions to problems that new judges might typically refer to more experienced judges, potentially speeding up the judicial process.

Smart objects know things about themselves (where and how they were made, what they are for, who owns them, how they are used, and what other objects in the world are like them) and about their environment. They can report on their exact location and current state (full or empty, new or depleted, recently used or not). Think of doing a web search that reveals not pages of content, but the location, description, and context of actual things in the real world. Imagine a library catalog of smart objects aware of their context made accessible from a personalized research space on a mobile device and locatable via geotagging from anywhere at any time. It is an exciting vision of the new library and it may only be a few years away.

The 2009 *Horizon Report* is available at: http://wp.nmc.org/horizon2009/. Please read through the report, as it supplies greater detail about, and provides examples of, trends that I could only summarize here.

Renee D. Chapman Award Announcement

The TS-SIS Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the recipient of the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship for 2009 is Curt E. Conklin.

Curt is the Associate Director for Technical Services at the Brigham Young University, Howard W. Hunter Law Library in Provo, Utah. He has worked there for 37 years in a variety of positions all within technical services. He has also been a member of AALL for 35 years. Some of his many contributions in the field of technical services include:

- One of the founding members of TS-SIS

- 11 program presentations at AALL conferences, and at the University of New South Wales, Australia

- 9 publications, including two books entitled *Library of Congress Subject Headings: KF Cross-Reference,* and *Foreign Law Classification Schedule: Class K, Countries of the World,* 2nd ed., along with numerous articles.

- Served on numerous committees including the AALL Cataloging and Classification Committee, Chair of the TS-SIS Committee on Cataloging and Classification, Chair of the TS-SIS Ad-Hoc Committee to Study the State of the Cataloging of Loose-leaf Services, and Chair of the TS-SIS Preservation Committee.

Congratulations Curt!

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

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

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Proposals and Discussion Papers from ALA Midwinter 2009 MARBI meetings

George A. Prager
New York University Law School Library

Posted on TS-SIS discussion list March 2, 2009
Subject: Brief summary of ALA Midwinter MARBI Meetings (Rev. 2/27/09; Original version sent 1/28/09)

The proposals and discussion papers discussed at the Midwinter 2009 MARBI meetings which took place January 24-25, 2009, have been updated to include brief summaries of discussions and decisions made. These papers are available from the Library of Congress, Network Development & MARC Standards Office:

Proposals: http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/list-p.html#2009
Discussion Papers: http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/list-dp.html#2009

Below, I have added a brief summary of each proposal and discussion paper (DP) presented at the American Library Association Midwinter MARBI Meetings. A more detailed analysis of the papers will be available in my 2008/2009 annual report, which will appear on the TS-SIS website shortly before the AALL 2009 Annual Meeting, and later in *TSLL*.

Several proposals and discussion papers relate to *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*. These include: Proposals No. 2009-01/1, 2009-01/2, and 2009-01/3, and DPs No. 2009-DP01/1 and 2009-DP-01/2. Also noteworthy is DP No. 2009-DP02, Definition of field 588 for metadata control note in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format.

Proposals

Proposal No. 2009-01/1: New data elements in the MARC 21 Authority Format, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-01-1.html

New data elements will be needed in the MARC 21 Authority Format to accommodate *RDA*. All the new fields have been approved for addition to the format. These include fields: 046 (Special coded dates), 621 (Associated place), 622 (Address), 623 (Field of activity), 624 (Affiliation), 625 (Occupation), 626 (Gender), 627 (Family information), and 628 (Associated language). The proposal for field 628 was approved with no changes. For the other 62x fields, the proposal has been amended to replace a single "Dates" subfield (|d or |t) with |s (Start date) and |t (End date), to provide more controlled searching. Also, at the meeting it was decided to add three more subfields to most of the new 62X fields: subfield |0 (linking to another authority record), subfield |u for URI, and another subfield (value as yet undetermined), for source of the information.

Proposal No. 2009-01/2: New content designation for *RDA* elements: Content type, Media type, Carrier type in the MARC 21 formats, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-01-2.html

Three new fields have been approved: 336 (Content type), 337 (Media type), and 338 (Carrier type). These fields are intended to replace the General material designation (GMD), defined in *AACR2*, and used in Bibliographic field 245. This proposal has been approved as amended: "Content type" will only be used in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format; "Media type" and "Carrier type" will be used in both the Bibliographic and Holdings formats. Also, new values for "Carrier type" were proposed and have been approved for addition to the Bibliographic 007 field; no new values were deemed necessary for Content or Media type.

Proposal No. 2009-01/3: Identifying work, expression and manifestation records in the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority formats, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-01-3.html

"Field 883: Entity type" was proposed to identify FRBR type 1 entities: work, expression, manifestation, and item. This proposal was rejected by the MARBI Committee. A major problem is that clean mapping of FRBR levels is difficult in our current bibliographic records, most of which contain manifestation information (such as publication information) and work information (such as subject headings), and sometimes expression level information as well (such as many uniform titles).

Proposal No. 2009-02: Definition of new codes for legal deposits in 008/07 (Method of Acquisition) in the MARC 21 Holdings Format, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-02.html

The Biblioteca Nacional de Espana has proposed new codes for legal deposit. Status: Approved as amended: Code "d" will

be renamed as "Deposit (Unspecified)" and the definition will be revised. Code "1" (the letter) will be added for "Legal deposit" for institutions requiring that level of description. Proposed Code "v" for "Depository program" will be deleted.

Proposal No. 2009-03: Definition of field 080 in the MARC 21 Authority Format, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-03.html

The Authority Format has separate fields for many classification scheme numbers, all of which are also valid in the Bibliographic Format. The Biblioteca Nacional de Espana has proposed the addition of field 080, for a Universal Decimal Classification number, to be used for name, series, and subject records. This field already is used in the Bibliographic Format. Status: Approved.

Proposal No. 2009-04: Addition of codes for map projections in 008/22-23, (Maps) in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-04.html

Status: The National Library of the Czech Republic has proposed two new codes for map projections. Status: Approved.

Proposal No. 2009-05: Adding subfield |u for Uniform Resource Identifier to field 510 (Citation/References note) of the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-05.html

Status: Approved. A recommendation will be added that the URI follow immediately after the citation. Although this proposal originated from the Bibliographic Standards Committee, ALA/ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section, the usage will not be restricted to rare books and manuscripts, so examples will be added for citations to other types of material.

Discussion Papers

Discussion Paper No. 2009-DP01/1: Encoding URIs for controlled values in MARC records http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-dp01-1.html

Currently, LC's Network Development and MARC Standards Office is working on a registry for controlled lists (such as the *MARC Code List for Languages*), and establishing URIs both for the list itself and for each value on the list. This paper proposes subfield "l" (the number "1"), for coding URIs in place of or in addition to using terms from a controlled vocabulary. This paper will be brought back as a proposal.

Discussion Paper No. 2009-DP01/2: Relationship designators for *RDA* Appendix J and K, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-dp01-2.html

Appendix J lists possible relationships between the Group 1 FRBR entities: works, expressions, manifestations, and items. Appendix K lists the possible relationships between the Group 2 FRBR entities: persons, families, and corporate bodies. This DP recommends that subfields |e, |4, and |u be added for use in linking entry fields of the Bibliographic Format. It also recommends that subfields |4 and |e be added to 5XX fields in the Authority Format wherever they are not yet authorized. The Committee decided to wait until the text for these appendices has been finalized. At that time, the DP will most likely be brought back as a discussion paper or as a proposal for ALA Annual 2009.

Discussion Paper No. 2009-DP02: Definition of field 588 for metadata control note in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-dp02.html

At the MARBI meeting, it was suggested that this field be modeled upon a similar field in UNIMARC, field 830, named "General Cataloguer's Note." It was also suggested that the field be renamed, narrowed in scope, and made more structured, with possibly a value added to allow suppression of the field on a case-by-case basis. Subfield |i might also be added for introductory text, as well as a subfield |5 for institution to which field applies. Additionally, first indicators are being proposed: blank = Free text, 0 = Source of title, 1 = Description based on, and 2 = Latest issue consulted. Using these indicators for common messages of this type will minimize keying, lessen spelling errors, and provide useful information in a language-neutral manner. Further feedback will be sought from the MARC discussion list. This paper will be brought back as a proposal.

Discussion Paper No. 2009-DP03: Changing field 257 (Country of producing entity for archival films) of the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format to include non-archival materials, http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2009/2009-dp03.html

LC's current policy is that geographic subdivisions are not allowed after film genre headings (Field 655), unless the source of the term is coded in |2 as "local". As an alternative, Field 257 has been proposed, in order to bring out what country or countries a film has been produced in. This DP will be brought back as a proposal.

Keiko Okuhara
University of Hawaii at Manoa
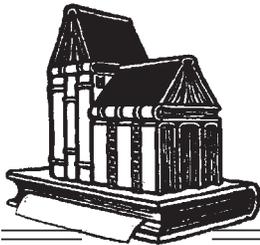
Several emails about the proposed change to OCLC's record use policy (http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/catalog/policy/recordusepolicy.pdf) have been posted to the OBS-SIS and TS-SIS discussion lists. By now, almost all members of OBS-SIS/TS-SIS are well aware of the issues. In the middle of January, I asked for suggestions about how we should respond to and act on the proposed policy. I received a couple of suggestions from members and forwarded them to OBS Chair Michael Maben. At the beginning of February, Michael asked the OBS Executive Board for their recommendations on how to proceed. The OBS chair and OCLC Committee chair agreed that more discussion by the members would be needed before recommendations could be forwarded to the AALL Executive Board. A decision on collective action from AALL to OCLC was under consideration.

Meanwhile, however, there was dramatic progress on the collective action: At the end of February, AALL President James Duggan informed Michael that the AALL Executive Board had decided to ask OBS to draft a statement on the policy change, and to forward it to the AALL Executive Board for review. If approved, the statement would then be forwarded to OCLC. It was extremely gratifying that the AALL Executive Board recognized the high-profile nature of OCLC's proposed policy change, and decided to take group action.

Implementation of the record use policy was originally set for mid-February 2009, but OCLC delayed implementation and instead created the "Review Board of Shared Data Creation and Stewardship" to consult, review reports, and recommend principles of shared data creation to OCLC's President, Board of Trustees, and Members Council in the third quarter of 2009. OCLC's press release about the Review Board is available at http://www.oclc.org/us/en/news/releases/200910.htm. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) established an Ad Hoc Task Force to review the policy, and then called on OCLC to develop a new policy to replace the one released in November. (See http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/oclc-report-jan09.pdf).

The announcement of the policy change raised a number of debates on Autocat, other discussion lists, and blogs as to possible actions OCLC could take which may not be in member library interests. (See: http://tinyurl.com/9hcsy5.) In response to issues being raised, the Review Board set up an online feedback forum (http://community.oclc.org/reviewboard/). Phyllis Post, our OCLC representative, kept us up-to-date on the review, and shared with us the agenda and minutes of the Members Council meetings in October 2008 and February 2009. (See: http://www.oclc.org/us/en/memberscouncil/meetings/2009/default.htm#october)

Josh Hadro, in his article, "New OCLC Policy on Records Use," (*Library Journal* 133, no. 20 (December 1, 2008): 27-28) discussed the great uproar in the library, publishing, and library vendor communities when "OCLC on November 4 released a newly revised policy governing records use." OCLC originated with an intention to promote a harmonious spirit of sharing bibliographic records and cataloging efforts in a collaborative way. However, once OCLC renamed the 1987 *Guidelines for the Use and Transfer of OCLC-Derived Records* (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/pdf/guidelines.pdf) to *Policy for Use and Transfer of WorldCat Records*, the word "policy" transformed the guidelines into a more "legal" contract, and restrictions imposed in the document took on a more formalized legal nature.

Interestingly enough, discussion on record sharing has been going on in OBS-SIS since 2005, when the program, "Nabbing vs. Sharing: Z39.50 and the Ethics of Directly Importing MARC Records," was offered at the 2005 AALL Annual Meeting in San Antonio. The program was coordinated and presented by Georgia Briscoe (University of Colorado Law Library) with panelists Barbara A. Bintliff, S. Blair Kauffman, and Bob Van Volkenburg. While the program's focus was on ethical aspects rather than legal aspects, the program was a great source of questions about record use. One of the outcomes of the program was the formation of the OBS-SIS Special Committee on Record Sharing, chaired by Pat Callahan. A set of ethical guidelines on record sharing was drafted by the committee and distributed at their meeting in 2008. The committee raised concerns about "unethical harvesting, particularly of vendor-created records" and garnered a great deal of interest in its statement on the ethics of record sharing. (*TSLL* 34, no. 1 (2008): 24) In the "Nabbing vs. Sharing" program, there was common agreement among the speakers that "'free' sharing, with permission, on a limited basis is a good idea" with the caveat that "records retrieved should be uploaded to OCLC for others to use." (*TSLL* 31, no. 1, (2005): 35)

At the end of February 2009, the OBS-SIS Special Committee on Record Sharing completed its review of OCLC's proposed

policy change and its response to the Review Board of Shared Data Creation and Stewardship, and submitted its report to OBS-SIS Chair Michael Maben.

It seems that the main purpose of the OCLC policy change is to police large-scale downloading and use of its records by for-profit organizations like LibraryThing. OCLC doesn't want its records to be "harvested" on a large scale. Although OCLC is non-profit, it generates significant funds for its activities by providing services that many private companies also provide, such as cataloging services for libraries that want to outsource the cataloging of their collections. I think OCLC makes a lot of profit from this work. OCLC doesn't want to give away free access to its database to business competitors. However, the new policy does not prohibit individual libraries from small-scale downloading and record sharing.

In terms of the ownership of records, a single, well-accepted consensus has not been reached. Copyright ownership of individual bibliographic records in the database remains controversial. Many interested parties are involved in defining record ownership, so it is difficult for the benefits of record use to be happily and equally distributed. Also, ambiguous wording and the relative lack of transparency of the policy have created uneasy feelings in the OCLC member community. The redefinition of "reasonable use" is very challenging. The new policy has the nature of a legal document, but it is somewhat vague and broad. It would be difficult to completely eliminate this ambiguity to make room for wide interpretation of a "policy violation," which could only be decided by the solo judge, OCLC.

Despite suspicion of the new policy in the cataloging community, the lasting partnership and positive collaboration between OCLC and its members are critical. Your email comments can be sent to reviewboard@oclc.org. I have avoided alluding to repetitive discussions about the new policy on record use on email discussion lists, blogs, etc. Rather, I want to remind all of you that we are a group of forward thinkers in a very innovative community! Since OBS-SIS has been studying record sharing since 2005 we will continue to lead the discussion of this hot topic! I hope that you will not neglect to contact OCLC directly if you have a compelling opinion. Moreover, I hope the response that OBS has drafted will be well-received by OCLC, and that it will be a guidepost for revision, resulting in a policy that is acceptable to OCLC's members and related constituencies. We are entering another level of collaboration with OCLC.

PRESERVATION

Preservation Musings Continued

Sally Wambold
University of Richmond Law Library

Reading the course offerings of SOLINET, the southeastern network of OCLC, I encountered the course title, "Demystifying Mold (Live Online)," presented 03/04/2009-03/06/2009, 2:00-4:00 p.m. EST, three consecutive days. Several thoughts followed. Six hours are required to demystify mold. Could it be that mold will be thoroughly demystified in six hours? If so, how complicated does that make the subject of mold?

Mold certainly is an appropriate topic for a preservation column. Demystification is also very important for preservation. The more educated librarians can be about preservation, the more likely it is that collections will be preserved. Maybe more importantly, the clarification of preservation issues and needs can promote funding to support preservation. Keeping books preserved eliminates the need for replacements, an especially important consideration when titles become unavailable. The article I discuss below emphasizes the necessity for law library directors to support preservation policies and plans. Individual librarians need the support of their directors to be able to keep collections available to users.

Ah! This column is "preaching to the choir" again. In other words, anyone reading this column is probably sold on preservation; but perhaps the gentle reader needs a push to do public relations in favor of preserving.

One person who has been an admirable advocate of preservation is our AALL colleague Pat Turpening, whose name has appeared in my columns and who wrote this column herself for a number of years. Pat recently wrote a most readable article in *Law Library Journal* (*LLJ*) 101, no. 1 (Winter 2009): 71-94 entitled, "From Sheepskin Binding to Born Digital: One Hundred Years of Preservation in *Law Library Journal*." In the section on Preservation Planning, Pat writes very powerfully, "The answer, of course, is that law librarians, then [1941] as now, were *not* doing all they could to preserve their collections." [¶16] Shortly after this sharp statement, Pat presents a six-step conservation policy and plan. This plan, devised by Pelham Barr, the Executive Director of the Library Binding Institute in 1941, appears to be valid now, 68 years later. It is simple and well organized. Quoting Pat's article too extensively seems unethical; so, consider looking up Barr's plan in your own copy of *LLJ* [¶18]. A more concise conservation plan has probably not been available in print.

Intellectual content preservation is also addressed in Pat's survey of *LLJ* preservation articles. Librarians are aware of the need to change format in the process of preserving the intellectual thought contained in a decaying book. This is especially understood in these days of digitization. Microformats raised consciousness about this strategy long before digitization became a reality. Reformatting materials raises the issue of choice. Priorities have to be established for preservation to be effective. Libraries actively engaged in preserving their collections have to choose what is important enough to preserve. This may seem so obvious that it is not worth stating, but it is an essential part of a conservation plan.

A related activity is discovering books in need of repair during shelving. In the Muse Law Library at the University of Richmond, training does not seem to be necessary to bring about discovery of damaged books. It may be that this type of action comes naturally to bibliophiles! But it may also be true that some shelvers don't fall into the category of book lovers.

Prioritizing is admittedly necessary. Surveys of the collection are also necessary. This point has been made in prior columns. The ever-present obstacle to performing surveys is finding time. Again, this time factor has probably been overly discussed in this column, and I offer my apologies for any excessive repetition. Expert advice is a frequent recommendation. Pat Turpening mentions a survey she did in 2000-2001. She visited thirty law libraries of different types to learn what preservation activities they were performing and advised them on ways to better preserve materials. Pat is now a book consultant with years of experience in preservation. Consider contacting her if you would like expert advice. You can find her contact information in the Members Section of AALLnet.org.

In the meantime, let us all make a dedicated effort to stay well-preserved!

Announcement—Technical Services SIS Educational Grants

Posted on the TS-SIS discussion list February 17, 2009

Deadline: April 1, 2009

Are you looking for some financial assistance to attend the AALL Annual Meeting in Washington, DC or to attend CONELL at AALL this July? Then, TS-SIS grants may be able to help you.

The purpose of the Technical Services SIS grants program is to provide financial assistance to librarians who might not otherwise be able to attend an AALL-sponsored workshop due to limited financial resources. Funds are provided by TS-SIS from dues and private contributions and are a benefit of membership in both AALL and the SIS.

The **Marla Schwartz grant** is a special educational grant intended for newer law librarians and graduate students in library/information studies programs. This grant was established to honor Marla's memory and achievements.

Grants will be awarded to support attendance at AALL-sponsored educational events related to technical services, including cataloging, preservation, acquisitions, collection development, serials, and management. Grants will not be awarded for non-AALL affiliated programs. The Marla Schwartz grant may be awarded to support attendance at any of the events listed above, and/or it may be used to support attendance at CONELL. While an applicant for the Schwartz grant need not be a member of AALL or TS-SIS, the Awards Committee will give preference to those who plan careers in technical services law librarianship.

For more details, visit the TS website at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/

There is one application form for all TS grants. It must be printed out from the TS website, completed, and sent to the TS Awards Committee Chair (see contact information at the end of the form). Application form: http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/edgrantapp.htm

Have questions?
Contact: Linda Sobey
Chair, TS-SIS Awards Committee
linda.sobey@famu.edu

Linda Sobey
College of Law Library
Florida A&M University

Funding Research: A Brief Overview of Possible Funding Sources Inside and Outside AALL

Hollie C. White
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

During times of economic uncertainty and library budget cuts, finding funding for research and library projects can be difficult, but trying financial times should not hinder research goals and project deadlines. The solution to this problem is to think creatively and apply for grants or other awards that can be used to develop your own library in ways that will benefit the entire law library community.

Funding Sources within AALL

Within the AALL community, there are a variety of grants and awards that fund research and projects specifically related to technical services.

AALL Research Fund
The AALL Research Fund is an endowment established by LexisNexis. Research proposals for the AALL Research Fund are supposed to reflect the AALL Research Agenda (http://www.aallnet.org/committee/research/agenda.asp). In this research agenda, specific questions are asked about law libraries. These questions are a good place to start in order to create focused research topics. A few suggestions on research topics related to technical services functions can be found under the specific subsections of:

Part I — The Profession of Law Librarianship, Section G: What are the characteristics of a good law librarian?

Part III — Law Library Services, Section D: Can legal resources on the Internet be adequately classified and cataloged?

Part V— Legal Information Resources, Section F: What standards and guidelines should be developed for the organization and delivery of information and services in an evolving print and electronic environment?

These are only a few of the questions posed in the research agenda, so make sure to evaluate this list to see which question best reflects your project's goals. To apply for an AALL Research Fund grant, applicants need to submit a project summary including a proposed budget and project time line. The application deadline for this grant is March 23, 2009. More information about the AALL Research Fund can be found at: http://www.aallnet.org/about/grant_application.asp.

AALL OBS-SIS/TS-SIS Joint Research Grant
The Joint Research Grant sponsored by the Online Bibliographic Services and the Technical Services Special Interest Sections was created "to provide support necessary for technical services librarians to perform research which will enhance law librarianship in service to our clients" and must show a benefit to technical services law librarianship. An agreement form, project proposal, and two letters of reference are part of the application packet for this grant. Applications are due to the Chair of the Joint Research Grant Committee no later than June 15 every year. More information about the AALL Online Bibliographic Services SIS and the Technical Services SIS Joint Research Grant can be found at: http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/research/researchinfo.htm

Funding Sources beyond AALL

Deciding to look for funding outside of AALL may seem questionable at first. Yet, while law libraries are different from regular libraries, there are still some essential skills and technologies needed by law libraries in common with other special library environments. Keep in mind that the questions and challenges that drive research and project ideas in law libraries may also exist in the general library community; so, looking for funding sources outside the confines of AALL can be a very rewarding experience.

Institute of Museum and Library Science Grants
The Institute of Museum and Library Science (IMLS) issues several types of grants every year to museums, archives, historical societies, and a variety of libraries. The grants have application deadlines at various times throughout the year, but each grant was originally established for a specific purpose. For a list of all of the grants available through IMLS go to: http://www.imls.gov/applicants/name.shtm.

Here are some grants for which law libraries may apply:

American Heritage Preservation Grants: http://www.imls.gov/collections/grants/boa.htm

National Leadership Grants: http://www.imls.gov/applicants/grants/nationalLeadership.shtm

Save America's Treasures: http://www.imls.gov/about/treasures.shtm

Applying for IMLS grants can be a long process, but each type of grant has at least one program contact person who can be of great assistance during the grant writing process. Also, IMLS includes a lot of documentation on its website, including information on how to apply for grants, and dates for virtual question-and-answer sessions. For more information on IMLS programs and grants, please visit the IMLS website at: http://www.imls.gov/.

Final Thoughts

There are many funding sources beyond those listed in this article, including grants and awards available through ALA and SLA. University and other academic environments often have separate departments that help facilitate the grant application process and will work with individuals wishing to apply for grants. Just remember that while the grant application process can be intimidating and time-consuming, approaching grant applications with persistence and patience can often lead to great benefit for you, your staff, and your library.

SERIAL ISSUES

Richard Paone
The Dickinson School of Law
The Pennsylvania State University

The *NASIG Newsletter* (2008:12) reports on an e-resource symposium for information professionals working in libraries across the Southeast, hosted in August 2008 by Mississippi State University (MSU) Libraries. Some highlights of the symposium are summarized here, based on a report by B. Jean Sibley (MSU) which can be found at http://nasignews. wordpress.com/2008/12/17/234-200812-other-serials-and-e-resources-news/

Four speakers provided talks on the symposium's theme "Play Your Cards Right!" discussing the many challenges related to the role and management of e-resources in libraries. Jane Burke's (Serials Solutions) presentation, entitled "The OPAC is Dead: Managing the Virtual Library," addressed trends in both the access and management of library resources in an environment where library collections are increasingly digital. Four phases of effective workflow management were discussed by Maria Collins (North Carolina State University) in her presentation entitled "Evolving Serials Workflows: Knowing When to Hold 'em, When to Fold 'em." She enumerated these phases as the following: planning, efficient strategies, staffing and resources, and ERM/communications tools. Don Tonkery (EBSCO) presented the publisher's viewpoint in his presentation, "Publishers, Agents, Users and Libraries: Coming of Age in the E-World." He emphasized that as e-content is successfully openly available electronically it affects and changes the publisher's economic model, and libraries must adjust as well to support the change from print to e-resources. In the last talk of the symposium, "Promoting and Marketing E-Resources," Emily Alford (Michigan State University) discussed ways libraries could promote the use of e-resources to their users.

Ms. Sibley noted that article-length write-ups of each of these presentations are to be published in an upcoming issue of *The Serials Librarian*. For now, the symposium speakers' PowerPoint slides and podcasts are accessible at http://library. msstate.edu/eresource/schedule.asp.

From the *NASIG Newsletter* (2008:9) come reports on the 2008 NASIG conference held in Phoenix on June 5-8, 2008, where an interesting session entitled "Journal Title Display and Citation Practices" featured a panel presentation by Regina Reynolds (US ISSN Center), Steve Shadle (University of Washington), and Les Hawkins (CONSER). Glenda Griffin (Clemson) and Kathryn Wesley's (Sam Houston State) report on this session can be found at http://nasignews.wordpress. com/2008/09/02/233-200809-23rd-conference-2008-tactics-session-journal-title-display-and-citation-practices/

The session aimed to gather information, ascertain interest levels, and develop ideas to resolve challenges related to title display practices for electronic journal publishers and provider websites. In her presentation, Regina Reynolds described user confusion when a catalog link is followed but the resulting title display is different from the citation information, which

can happen when one or more title changes displayed on a publisher/provider website appear under one heading, generally the latest version of the title, with no reference to the previous titles. Frequently volume, number and issue discrepancies can also add confusion to the user understanding the title display. Steve Shadle expressed regret that in many of these title display situations, "Content is being paid for and hidden by erroneous data." Suggestions from Shadle and others as possible remedies included the newly-launched linking ISSN as well as OCLC's xISSN service. The session concluded with a discussion period in which the audience participated in offering solutions.

My thanks go to the listed reporters who attended these sessions for granting me permission to quote from their reports.

SERIALS TITLES

Barbara Bohl
University of California, Berkeley

The following serial title changes were recently identified by the acquisitions and cataloging staff of the University of California, Berkeley Law Library:

Annual survey of bankruptcy law
1979-2005
(OCoLC 6192745)
Changed to:
Norton annual survey of bankruptcy law
2006 ed.-
(OCoLC 272570875)

DePaul journal of art & entertainment law
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1991)-v. 17, no. 2 (spring 2007)
(OCoLC 23831468)
Changed to:
DePaul journal of art, technology & intellectual property law
Vol. 18, no. 1 (fall 2007)-
(OCoLC 226301839)

Directory of Bay Area law firms
2004-2008
(OCoLC 53980714)
Changed to:
Bay Area legal almanac
2009-
(OCoLC 297120430)

Directory of San Francisco attorneys
-2006/2007
(OCoLC 1789454)
Merged with:
Northern California register of experts and consultants
1992 ed.-18th ed. (2008)
(OCoLC26772822)
To form:

The BASF directory
2009-
(OCoLC 302295762)

European environmental law review
Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1992)-v. 16, no.`12 (Dec. 2007)
(OCoLC 26890445)
Changed to:
European energy and environmental law review
Vol. 17, no. 1 (Feb. 2008)-
(OCoLC 212713953)

Highlights of legislative accomplishments of ... [California Legislature. Senate. Office of Research]
-2005
(OCoLC 29831267)
Changed to:
Legislative highlights
2006-
(OCoLC 77497300)

IIC : international review of industrial property and copyright law
Vol. 1, no. 1 (1970)-v. 34, no. 8 (2003)
(OCoLC 133024051)
Changed to:
International review of intellectual property and competition law : IIC
Vol. 35, no. 1 (2004)-
(OCoLC 56071312)

International journal of the sociology of law
Vol. 7, no. 1 (Feb. 1979)-v. 35, no. 4 (Dec. 2007)
(OCoLC 233607353)
Changed to:
International journal of law, crime and justice
Vol. 36, issue 1 (Mar. 2008)-
(OCoLC 226080364)

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

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

Journal of juvenile law
Vol. 1 (June 1977)-
Ceased with v. 28 (2007)
(OCoLC 3367760)
Changed to:
University of La Verne law review
Vol. 29 (2008)-
(OCoLC 226246367)

North Carolina Central law journal
Vol. 2, no. 1 (spring 1970)-v. 29, no. 2 (2007)
(OCoLC 1760556)
Changed to:
North Carolina Central law review
Vol. 30, no. 1 (2007)-
(OCoLC 233604273)

Real property, probate and trust journal
Vol. 1 (spring 1966)-v. 42 (winter 2008)
(OCoLC 1713959)
Changed to:
Real property, trust and estate law journal
Began with v. 43, no. 1 (spring 2008)
(OCoLC 235957559)

Southwestern University law review
Vol. 3, no. 1 (spring 1971)-
Ceased with v. 37, no. 2 (2008)
(OCoLC 1766230)
Changed to:
Southwestern law review
Began with v. 38, no. 1 (2008)
(OCoLC 268995441)

University of Pennsylvania journal of business and employment law
Vol. 10, no. 1 (fall 2007)-v. 10, no. 4 (summer 2008)
(OCoLC 182574804)
Changed to:
University of Pennsylvania journal of business law
Began with v. 11, no. 1 (fall 2008)

Wisconsin women's law journal
Vol. 1 (spring 1985)-v. 22, no. 2 (fall 2007)
(OCoLC 12192424)
Changed to:
Wisconsin journal of law, gender & society
Vol. 23, no. 1 (spring 2008)-
(OCoLC 230815277)

Zeitschrift fur Rechtsvergleichung, internat. Privatrecht und Europarecht : ZfRV
32. Jahrg., 91/1-48. Jahrg., 06 (Dec. 2007)
(OCoLC 26713466)
Changed to:
Zeitschrift fur Europarecht, Internationales Privatrecht und Rechtsvergleichung
Began with 49. Jahrg., 01 (Feb. 2008)
(OCoLC 214329588)

The following serial cessations were identified by University of California, Berkeley Law Library serials and acquisitions staff:

Annuaire des pays de l'ocean indien
Ceased with: Vol. 18 (2003/2005)
(OCoLC 4511432)

Fundheft fur offentliches Recht
Ceased with: 54 (2003)
(OCoLC 133034296)

Fundheft fur Zivilrecht
Ceased with: Bd. 51 (2005)
(OCoLC 174295483)

Guide to Japanese taxes
Ceased with: 2006/2007 ed.
(OCoLC 1641645)

International corporate law
Ceased with: Vol. 2 (2002)
(OCoLC 44099646)

International organizations and the law of the sea
Ceased with: Vol. 18 (2002)
(OCoLC 16852368)

Labeo : rassegna di diritto romano
Ceased with: anno 50, 1/3 (2004)
(OCoLC 4173021)

Martindale-Hubbell international law digest
Ceased with: 138th year (2006)
(OCoLC 27396188)

Martindale-Hubbell law digest
Ceased with: 138th year (2006)
(OCoLC 22923929)

Form/Genre – What's Next

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Aaron Kuperman

The origins of form/genre headings and subdivisions came from catalogers working with motion picture and television programs. Rather than use a traditional LCSH heading including a 650 topical heading with a |v form subdivision, such as *Crime—Motion pictures* or *Criminal justice, Administration of—Television programs*, they preferred a separate 655 heading for **Crime films** or **Legal television programs**. The Policy and Standards Office (formerly CPSO) wants to extend form and genre headings to other areas, including legal materials. A TS-SIS committee under Yael Mandelstam is working on the matter, in part using William Benemann's book *Genre Terms for Law Materials,* 2nd ed., AALL publication series 72 (Buffalo, NY: William S. Hein, 2006). (Don't tell LC that I used a series to identify a work, or I'll be charged with blasphemy.)

The introduction of form/genre headings has not been something that law reference librarians and researchers have been screaming for. In some situations it might involve extra work for catalogers, and will sometimes (but not always) produce a tool that might be beneficial to scholars, if we find a way to let them in on it. Whether users can be enabled to use form and genre headings is unclear.

LCSH has been working with form subdivisions, as distinct from topical subdivisions, for a decade. It hasn't been traumatic for law cataloging. Most of it is very unsurprising (**|v Periodicals** means the work is a periodical, **|x Periodicals** means the work is about periodicals). It allows us to distinguish "our" **Handbooks, manuals, etc**. (|x meaning the book is directed to the class of persons in the 650 field, a law cataloging "exception"), from "their" usage (as a |v for a compact reference book on a subject). Many catalogers have learned to exploit the rules to distinguish **|x Cases** (books about case law, often called "jurisprudence" in civil law countries) from **|v Cases** (collections of actual cases). Some 650 topical subject headings such as **Constitutions** and **Law reports, digests, etc**. have always been "form" headings.

It isn't even clear if there are any "genres" of legal literature. Legal materials traditionally are perceived by jurisdiction and subject, rather than form. For a legal researcher, the fact that a book is about the law of Ruritanian widgets is more important than the fact that it is a bibliography, or a casebook, or an encyclopedic treatise. Jurisdiction and subject are primary; form is secondary. Indeed, one can argue that "legal literature" is itself a "genre" (but it is *our* genre). Some sub-specialties such as legal biographies or history might be considered genres, but these are easy to identify using LCSH.

Some of the ideas for form/genre headings duplicate fixed field codes, like those for legislation, case reports, treaties, or bibliographies, but would make the data more visible. Since virtually no OPACs facilitate access to those fixed fields (some would say they obscure them), switching to form headings won't be any extra work and might make our product more usable for consumers.

There will probably be a problem if we try to define specific types of legislation too narrowly beyond the equivalent of fixed field "l." Possible terms include codes, compiled statutes, regulations, orders-in-council, etc. Defining these terms is usually simple within the United States (except for a few states which have different patterns of legal publishing), gets a bit more confusing if Britain is thrown in, and becomes impossible if civil law jurisdictions or undemocratic third world jurisdictions are added to the mix. In a country in which Fearless Leader doesn't bother with a parliament (or is the parliament), what is the difference between a statute and an executive order (US usage) or a statutory order (UK usage) or a regulation issued by the executive branch? A code can be a comprehensive statute compiled by scholars and enacted as positive law (Justinian's Code, or the Napoleonic codes in France), or it can be a collection of statutes on a subject arranged by an editor. The term "code" is also used this way in many civil law countries, as well as in the United States. Indeed, the *United States Code* includes "codes" of both types. Perhaps the broad and vague definition used for fixed field "l" may be the best, and perhaps

it is less a "form" than something better addressed by a descriptive cataloging note, such as "Includes legislation."

In some cases, genre terms may duplicate, and are perhaps defined by, descriptive headings. *Hornbooks* and *Nutshells* are both series published by West (and probably are also trademarks) and it isn't all that clear if one can refer to a similar book by a different publisher with those terms, especially in a non-USA context. Arguably, short handbooks for law students (and lawyers) who don't want to read a long dull treatise are a "genre" going back to antiquity. One lawyer might refer to a source cited by an opponent as a mere nutshell, but if it supports his position the book suddenly is transformed into a scholarly summary by a leading professor. *Restatements*, while arguably a form or a genre (being statements of principles derived from case law), are usually understood in the United States as referring to the specific works issued by the American Law Institute (a "genre" defined by a descriptive heading in the Name Authority File). An interesting "twist" is a sixteenth century Jewish law work that is a "restatement" of the law (i.e. summary based on cases) originally written for those lacking the ability to work through the original scholarly sources (a "cheat book" of sorts), that has since come to be regarded as the definitive compilation of Jewish law. Defining genres may prove to be quite difficult, and perhaps should be left to the person conducting the "reference interview" rather than the cataloger.

Some of the genre terms try to do in subject fields what the LC classification once did, but has recently made a point of not doing any more (for the most part). Various flavors of "minor" works have been removed from most schedules, or were deliberately left out of the new schedules. Presumably this represents a well-thought-out decision (or so they say) that such distinctions are of no value to users. Why then are we considering introducing even finer distinctions of "minor works" through form/genre headings?

In some situations, we should question the value of form and genre headings. Where useful but obscure data (such as that in the fixed fields) can be made part of highly visible subject fields, form/genre headings may prove useful and easy to apply. However, other situations might require distinctions that cannot be made logically and consistently, and might not even benefit users.

TECHSCANS

Corinne Jacox, column editor

Contributing Authors: Marlene Bubrick, Yumin Jiang, 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/

Acquisitions

Savings from OA Journals
http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/publications/rpteconomicoapublishing.pdf
Houghton, John, Bruce Rasmussen, and Peter Sheehan, et. al. *Economic Implications of Alternative Scholarly Publishing Models: Exploring the Costs and Benefits.* London: JISC, 2009.
This important report examines the costs and benefits of traditional subscription publishing, open access publishing, and self-archiving for UK higher education. It finds that: "open access publishing for journal articles [i.e., Gold OA] might bring system savings of around £215 million per annum nationally in the UK (at 2007 prices and levels of publishing activity), of which around £165 million would accrue in higher education.... a repositories and overlay services model

may well produce greater cost savings than open access publishing—with our estimates suggesting system savings of perhaps £260 million nationally, of which around £205 might accrue in higher education."
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Cataloging

User-generated Metadata in Flickr
Stvilia, Besiki, and Corinne Jorgensen. "User-generated Collection Level Metadata in an Online Photo-sharing System." *Library & Information Science Research* (13 January 2009).
In this pre-press article, the researchers examined metadata provided by users of the photo-sharing website Flickr. Their goal was to see what they could learn about how users classify content, and if any of that knowledge could potentially be applied to our own systems. The researchers examined 3,000 photos from 879 individual users, 300 photoset (album) descriptions, and discussions from 200 group photo pools. Overall, the team found that Flickr users focused primarily on identifying people, places and activities in their photos. They also found many users who did not use tags at all on

their photos, and instead relied on photoset descriptions to provide metadata. For those who did use tags, they were used both individually (to identify a particular friend) and collectively (to identify a public event or place, for example). This data was mapped against a previous photo sorting and identification study, and the authors provide a brief analysis. In addition, they also briefly compared Flickr's group categories and the guidelines for posting within those groups to a handful of current metadata frameworks. Continuation of the research should yield some interesting, more concrete, recommendations.
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Next Generation Cataloging

http://www.oclc.org/us/en/partnerships/material/nexgen/nextgencataloging.htm
"Next-Gen Cataloging Update." *NextSpace* 1, no. 10 (October 2008): 5.
"OCLC has launched a pilot project to explore upstream metadata capture and enhancement using publisher and vendor ONIX metadata … The establishment of data flows and practices that allow the interoperability of metadata and the remix and reuse of existing metadata will be crucial for both libraries and publishers going forward. The ability to leverage upstream publisher data effectively is also central to the recommendations included in the Library of Congress sponsored Future of Bibliographic Control draft report issued November 30, 2007."

OCLC Policy for the Use and Transfer of WorldCat Records

http://www.library.kent.edu/files/TechKNOW_December_2008.pdf
Panchyshyn, Roman. "IMHO: OCLC Policy for the Use and Transfer of WorldCat Records: What Are the Implications?" *TECHKNOW* 14, no. 3 (December 2008): 10-11.

Information Technology

Motives behind Unwillingness to Share Codes

http://journal.code4lib.org/articles/527
Askey, Dale. "We Love Open Source Software. No, You Can't Have Our Code." *Code4Lib Journal* 5 (December 15, 2008).
Open source software seems to have nearly achieved the level of overall righteousness formerly reserved for Mom and apple pie. We can detect this by how often libraries that write software want to tack the "open source" label onto projects without actually releasing the code. It may happen eventually, but either it is or it isn't. In this piece, Askey skewers the motivations he perceives as contributing to this problem: "perfectionism — unless the code is perfect, we don't want anyone to see it; dependency — if we share this with you, you will never leave us alone; quirkiness — we'd gladly share, but we can't since we're so weird; redundancy — we think your project is neat, but we can do better; competitiveness — we

want to be the acknowledged leader; and misunderstanding — a fundamental inability to understand how an open source community works."
—Reprinted by permission from *Current Cites* 19, no. 12 (December 2008)

Library IT Funding

http://www.techsource.ala.org/ltr/the-state-of-library-technology-funding.html
Clark, Larra, and Denise Davis. *The State of Funding for Library Technology in Today's Economy*. Chicago: ALA Techsource, 2008.
This timely report—really a selection of mini-reports—provides both insight and advice at a crucial time for libraries (and everything else). The bulk of the report corroborates what those in the field are experiencing or intuit: expenditures are shifting; libraries are relying more heavily on soft money such as fees, donations, and grants; technology budgets are pinched; nobody has enough bandwidth. Then in chapter 7, "Doing More with Less," library technologist Jason Griffey offers tips for stretching those IT dollars, while in chapter 8 John Carlo Bertot taps his years of wisdom to write about increasing broadband capacity for libraries. At 44 pages this is a slim volume, but as Spencer Tracy once said about Katherine Hepburn, "what's there is 'cherce.'" Read it, share it with staff, hand it to trustees and government officials.
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Mobile Communications in Libraries

http://firstmonday.org/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/2291/2070
Dempsey, Lorcan. "Always On: Libraries in a World of Permanent Connectivity." *First Monday* 14, no. 1 (January 5, 2009).
Mobile communication has had a tremendous influence on libraries. The socialization and personalization of services has meant that "branding" the library in order to make it more visible and available to users is key. Rethinking how to promote collections, working collaboratively with other information organizations, and providing local expertise in computing and networks are only some of the effects that libraries are dealing with in this new environment. Dempsey provides an in-depth look at how this generational phenomenon changes the way libraries do business. When communication is always available and through multiple connection points with various levels of content presentation and thoroughness, and the library's current model of content delivery is the desktop or laptop computer, how does this have an impact on the way that we build applications? Dempsey discusses how syndication, synchronization, and feed-based integration affect libraries in five main ways: services, switching, sourcing, socializing and personalizing, and expectations. He then provides examples of how libraries are currently integrating mobile communication, focusing on themes such as space, alerting, reference/enquiry, people presence, and collections. In the end, Dempsey's article

provides a concise presentation of mobile communication as it currently exists, and some directions for libraries to pursue in this new user environment.

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Web Surveys
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2008.08.002
Fang, Jiaming, Peiji Shao, and George Lan. "Effects of Innovativeness and Trust on Web Survey Participation." *Computers in Human Behavior* 25, no. 1 (January 2009): 144-152.

Web surveys are increasingly used by many organizations — including libraries — to gather data from users and potential users. Given their popularity, it is important to understand how people react when they encounter a survey online. The authors of this study looked at how much two factors impact a web surfer's decision to complete an online survey: trust in the organization behind the survey, and the surfer's own comfort level with web-based technology. The article provides an in-depth overview of the literature behind these two factors, and the results of a brief survey given to "university students in a computer practical course." The authors found that those who are more willing to try out new technologies on the web were more willing to take a web-based survey. They also found that trust in the organization behind the survey is important — a more reputable organization gives the surfer a measure of confidence that the answers they give will be kept anonymous. Of course, the limitations of the study are obvious — college students may not be representative enough for the results to be considered applicable in every circumstance. Overall, the article provides some good background material and points to consider before setting up an online survey.

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Student Opinion of Librarians Using Facebook and MySpace
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v009/9.1.connell.html
Connell, Ruth Sara. "Academic Libraries, Facebook and MySpace, and Student Outreach: A Survey of Student Opinion." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 9, no. 1 (January 2009).

"This study surveyed 366 Valparaiso University freshmen to discover their feelings about librarians using Facebook and MySpace as outreach tools. The vast majority of respondents had online social network profiles. Most indicated that they would be accepting of library contact through those Web sites, but a sizable minority reacted negatively to the concept. Because of the potential to infringe on students' sense of personal privacy, it is recommended that librarians proceed with caution when implementing online social network profiles."

Applying Museum Web Site Practices To Academic

Libraries
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v009/9.1.riley-huff.html
Riley-Huff, Debra A. "Design Insights and Inspiration from the Tate: What Museum Web Sites Can Offer Us." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 9, no. 1(January 2009).

"There are many similarities between museums and academic libraries as public service institutions. This article examines museum Web site practices and concepts that might also be transferable to academic library Web sites. It explores the digital manifestations of design and information presentation, user engagement, interactivity, and learning, as well as sponsorship. The research is accomplished through a literature review, numerous Web site examinations, and a case study. The results of the study offer some possible ways for academic libraries to improve and leverage their Web sites."

Local Systems

Diagnosing Response Time Problems
Brown-Sica, Margaret. "Playing Tag In the Dark: Diagnosing Slowness in Library Response Time." *Information Technology and Libraries* 27, no. 4 (December 2008): 29-32.

This article summarizes the steps taken by systems librarians at the Auraria Library in Colorado to diagnose and resolve slow response time when users queried proprietary databases. As the authors point out, many factors play into the speed (or lack thereof) of library databases, and many of those factors are outside the control of the library itself. Systems librarians at Auraria set out to improve the response time, which they defined as "the time it took for a person to send a query from a computer at home or in the library to a proprietary information database and receive a response back, or how long it took to load a selected full-text article." Librarians began by testing bandwidth on library computers, and by consulting the university's IT department to determine if anything they were doing could potentially be impacting the library's traffic. Both investigations led to dead ends. The next factor up to be checked was the proxy server (III WAM); perhaps unsurprisingly, testing revealed that the response time was better when traffic was not routed through the proxy. As a result, the library stopped routing in-library traffic through the proxy server, leading to some gains in speed for those inside the building. Next up was an investigation of the proxy server hardware; a switch and some cabling were replaced, leading to additional gains in response time. In addition, specifications for a new server (already scheduled to be purchased) were changed: the new server will feature additional memory and a second processor. Overall, the article offers a specific roadmap for diagnosing and resolving response time problems, and as a bonus it is written in approachable language that should be easy-to-follow for those systems-librarians-by-default among us.

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Open Source ERM

Erb, Rachel A. "reSearcher: the Open Source Solution for Managing Electronic Resources." *Against the Grain* 20, no. 6 (December 2008 / January 2009): 52-56.

Describes a small US academic library's experience with reSearcher, an open source suite of electronic resource management products, developed at the Simon Fraser University in Canada. reSearcher includes the following modules: CUFTS A-Z for serials; ERM for electronic resource management; GODOT for Open URL link resolving; dbWiz for federated searching; and Citation Manager for personal bibliographic management. Erb compares reSearcher with some commercial products and finds it a very good fit for her own library.

Management

Text Messages

Konshak, Peter. "Using TEXT MESSAGES to Communicate with Patrons." *Computers in Libraries* 29, no. 1 (January 2009): 11-13, 44.

"Many libraries provide small scraps of paper and tiny pencils next to the online catalog terminals so that patrons can scribble down call numbers." As an alternative, one library has been experimenting with text messaging (or SMS – short message service) to send emails from cell phone to cell phone or from a computer connected to the internet to a cell phone. An SMS email gateway allows email messages to be sent to an SMS-capable cell phone. The gateway receives your email message and sends it along to the phone with the message received as a text message. The author concludes that "integrating text messaging capability into your website and integrated library system is an easy way to open new avenues of communication with your patrons."

Preservation

Guide to Data Preservation

http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1409360.1409376

Berman, Francine. "Got Data? A Guide to Data Preservation in the Information Age." *Communications of the ACM* 51, no. 12 (December 2008): 50-56.

Interesting discussion of trends and approaches concerning digital preservation. The world is "awash in digital data." In fact, we produce way more than we could ever possibly preserve. Determining what gets saved and how is comparable to strategies for dealing with infrastructure in the physical world. The approach must be "useful, usable, cost-effective, and unremarkable." Conceptually, the author discusses the 'Branscomb Pyramid' model where data is tiered off according to its value, whether personal (e.g., photos, tax records) or more widespread (e.g., government data or irreplaceable cultural artifacts). Each level requires a different solution and different body in charge. The author concludes with a helpful 'Top 10 Guidelines for Data Stewardship' which boil down to planning ahead, being organized, and being ready for change.

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