TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

Technical Services Law Librarian to be added to *HeinOnline*!

AALL Headquarters and William S. Hein & Co. signed an agreement on December 2, 2009 that will permit *TSLL* to become available in a fully-searchable image-based format as part of *HeinOnline*'s Law Librarian's Reference Library.

The Law Librarian's Reference Library, currently in beta version, is accessible by subscription at http://heinonline.org/HOL/Index?collection=lcc&set_as_cursor=clear. At present if a library subscribes to Larry Dershem's print version of the *Library of Congress Classification Schedules* it has free access to this reference library. As part of this *HeinOnline* library *TSLL* will join such classic works as *Library of Congress Classification* schedules, *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, *Subject Headings Manual*, and the *Catalog of the Library of the Law School of Harvard University* (1909). For more information about the Law Librarian's Reference Library see Hein's introductory brochure at http://heinonline.org/HeinDocs/LLReference.pdf.

We're hopeful *TSLL* will be accessible on *HeinOnline* in time for the AALL Annual Meeting in July, but no timetable has yet been set … so stay tuned!

Virginia Bryant
TSLL Editor-in-Chief

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AALL Representative to NISO (National Information Standards Organization)
Mary Alice Baish

Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

Hello again,

On the one hand, it's hard to believe that there is only half a year left of my chairship (yes, that's a word, I just made it up). On the other hand, it's hard to believe that so much has been done. One project that has now been recommended to the AALL Board for their April meeting agenda is approval of the OBS Special Committee on Record Sharing's *Statement and Guidelines on Record Sharing*. This committee, under Patricia Callahan, presented this document to the OBS Board at the July 2009 meeting and I've forwarded it to the AALL Board for inclusion on the agenda. Good work everyone, and very timely in this time of continuing staff and budget cuts.

I'd like to thank the Nominations Committee, Chair Andrea Rabbia, Syracuse University College of Law Library; Joseph Thomas, Notre Dame Law Library; and Sherri Thomas, University of New Mexico School of Law Library, for all their efforts to provide us with an outstanding set of nominations for vice chair/chair-elect and member-at-large. You should have received this information on the discussion list, but we also include the announcement in the "From the Chair" column. Write-in candidates are also accepted, following the procedure outlined in the email and in the bylaws on our website. The candidates for this year are:

ViceChair/Chair-Elect
Betty Roeske, Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP
Joan Stringfellow, Texas Wesleyan University School of Law

Member-at-Large
Betty Davis, Greenberg Traurig LLP
Karen Nuckolls, University of Kentucky Law Library

OBS will soon send an email with links to the candidates' bios and information on the voting process. I'd like to thank our candidates for agreeing to run for office, and encourage everyone to vote in this election. Also, next year please consider volunteering to run for office, especially if you weren't contacted this year.

AALL sent notice there will not be a printed preliminary program for this year's annual conference in Denver. It is both greener and timelier to make this information available on the web. As usual, OBS scheduled many programs, committee meetings and roundtables. The educational programs are listed on the OBS website at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/meetings/2010/index.htm, and include program descriptions, so I will not repeat the information here. Don't forget the OBS-SIS VIP, Janet Swan Hill, professor and associate director for technical services at University of Colorado, Boulder. She will present the "Hot Topic" program based on developing issues in technical services and libraries. She is widely known as a speaker and instructor, and will be a great addition to the OBS conference experience.

Other committee meetings and roundtables are listed on the AALL annual meeting page under AALL Meetings and Events at http://www.aallnet.org/database/meeting_annual_events.asp.

Two OBS-SIS meetings I urge everyone to attend are the Business Meeting, Monday, July 12, 5:30-6:30 p.m. and the Education Committee Meeting, Tuesday, July 13, 7:45-8:45 a.m. Please attend with your comments and suggestions. If you are planning to attend the conference, be sure to look at the AALL grants applications for financial assistance at http://www.aallnet.org/committee/grants/grants.asp. The grants webpage lists all AALL, SIS, and chapter grants.

If you can't attend the Annual Meeting, consider purchasing the recorded sessions; some are now even being podcast. The AALL CD for 2009 includes recordings of the programs, handouts, podcasts and even web links to presentations and other information. It's almost like being there (well, not really since I viewed the podcasts from my computer and the speakers are much smaller on my computer screen!) It is a good way to hear all the other programs that conflicted with something else. Programs are also available individually, and AALL may tape some of the OBS programs.

It's so nice to end this column thinking about July. Normally I'd insert grumbles about how cold, snowy and cloudy Chicago is right now, but I just got back from a local chapter meeting with a speaker from BNA headquarters in D.C. Now that's snow! So I'll sign off, and wish you all an early spring.

Pat Sayre-McCoy
D'Angelo Law Library, University of Chicago

Technical Services Special Interest Section

When it gets to be late February, I know I can count on two things. They are practically as certain as death and taxes. The first is there will be snow during high school basketball sectionals in Indiana. The second is my bosses will start pestering me to complete my annual review for the previous year. The first I look forward to. The second, not so much. There is, however, some benefit to looking back over the accomplishments of the previous year. It is a great time to reflect on how much you have learned, how far you have grown. It is also amazing how the memory of a project that took up so much of your time and mental energy only a year ago can be squished so far down in the recesses of your brain. I had just such an experience this week.

We are fortunate to have a library school on our campus. We get a steady supply of bright and diligent student workers who have an enthusiasm for library work and who are willing to work for wages that are, shall we say, less than stellar. On the flip side, there are responsibilities that come with having a library school so close. With catalogers becoming a scarce commodity in our parts these days, one can always count on numerous requests for interviews with students working on a class assignment. These are usually brief and fun and give you the satisfaction of imparting your Olympian wisdom to neophytes. Of course, the students generally see it as having to spend a half hour listening to some geezer prattle on about the importance of standards and controlled vocabulary. But at least they are still required to learn about cataloging, even if it is given to them in the guise of a course called something like "Organization of Information," a trick akin to giving a pill to a dog by hiding it in raw meat.

Occasionally, the library school presents us with something a little more daunting; the student who wants to do a cataloging internship. Normally in these situations I turn to my handy mental file of excuses about why I just cannot do it this semester – not enough time, don't currently have the right type of work to give them an appropriate professional experience, etc., etc. But while completing my annual review this week, I was reminded that last spring those excuses ran dry. For the first time, we welcomed a cataloging intern into our lair.

I am not going to sugarcoat it; there was a considerable amount of work involved. Much of that was due to the way I approached it. I did not want this to be just a practical exercise. I wanted to also incorporate theory to fill in the gaps that the classroom instructor did not have time to cover. Consequently, a great deal of preparation on the front end was needed to introduce or reinforce cataloging concepts and to familiarize the intern with the myriad array of cataloging tools we use. When the intern began revising copy and creating original records, the instruction shifted to review and discussion of the decisions she had made. Not surprisingly, the descriptive aspect came fairly quickly, but subject analysis proved to be more challenging because it can be so, well, *subjective*. But she learned that finding a balance between thoroughness and timely production is the reality of most cataloging departments.

In the end, I believe our intern received some valuable experience. She revised complex copy, created original records for print and electronic resources, had a tour of the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, and dove deep into the LC classification schedules, especially the eccentricities of the K schedules. Good stuff to put on a résumé. All of this I had anticipated from the start. What I had not anticipated was how much I would personally take away from this experience. The necessity of having to articulate cataloging concepts that have become deeply ingrained forced me to reconsider why we do some of the things we do, and to think anew about how we might do some things better. Being challenged in discussions about revisions I had suggested forced me to confront my own cataloging biases and crusty assumptions. In a more practical vein, demonstrating tools like *Cataloger's Desktop* and *Classification Web* to the intern allowed me to discover some features of these products I had not taken the time to explore in my work-a-day routine. Our intern also introduced me to some cataloging resources she learned about in class that I now use on a regular basis.

Would I sponsor another intern if asked? The answer is yes, if at all possible. I'll do some things differently, but it will be easier ground to plow the second time through. If you have the opportunity to work with an intern or volunteer, I encourage you to give it serious consideration. It will require some effort, but there will be satisfaction as well. Not only will you be helping to prepare the next generation of technical services librarians, you may also learn something yourself.

Let me finish with a few TS-SIS tidbits. First, you may remember receiving an email about the draft 2010-2013 AALL Strategic Directions. The TS-SIS Executive Board felt that the advocacy goals failed to acknowledge the expertise provided by TS-SIS representatives to several bodies within ALA (e.g., CC:DA, MARBI, SAC) that determine national cataloging standards and practices To address this, the Board sent a response to Catherine Lemann asking that another goal be included:

- Continue to advocate for meaningful metadata and metrics for legal materials, by sponsoring representatives to bodies that establish national and international bibliographic standards, formats, and controlled vocabularies.

Hopefully, this goal will be included in the final draft of the AALL Strategic Directions.

Secondly, thanks to our hard-working Nominating Committee of Beth Holmes (chair), Cindy May, and Carmen Brigandi, we have six excellent candidates for the 2010 TS-SIS elections:

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect
Ismael Gullon, Mercer University Law Library
Julie Stauffer, University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library

Secretary/Treasurer
Elaine Bradshaw, University of Oklahoma Law Library
Catherine Wagar, Loyola University College of Law Library (New Orleans)

Member-at-Large
Suzanne Graham, University of Georgia, Alexander Campbell King Law Library
Richard Paone, Dickinson School of Law Library of the Pennsylvania State University

More details about the elections will be coming soon.

And finally, as you make plans for the 2010 AALL Annual Meeting in Denver, please remember that there is grant money available. You will be receiving more information from the Awards Committee, and details can also be found by visiting the TS-SIS web site at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/.

It has been a long winter for many of us. I hope spring will be a time of refreshment and rejuvenation for you.

Chris Long
Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis

ACQUISITIONS

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

Trina Robinson
George Washington University Law Library

In this fourth and final installment of "Acquisitions in Times of Increased Cost and Shrinking Budgets," I will discuss people resources. Of course, people resources are affected by all changes in acquisitions policies and purchases, no matter how slight.

As costs continue to rise and formats continue to change, so do staff responsibilities. Duties tend to rise in the amount of responsibility, but not necessarily in the amount of compensation. Tasks often take on new shape and form as formats change. The good news is that once you've set up a procedure for a new format, it usually works for all items that fit that particular format. Therefore, once the change in workflow is incorporated it is almost automatic by the time the third or fourth title comes along in that format. The time and energy is spent on the initial investigation and training: investigating which is the best way to handle the change, and then training your staff on the new procedure. Often tweaking is required, and the

original change is fine-tuned. This involves an investment of time on the part of those charged with finding solutions to the problems with format shifts, and those who carry out the solutions. These transitions span all departments of the library.

In addition to format changes, there are the people resources you spend on changes in publisher (topic of installment 3). Although a publisher change can frequently be handled simply, often it is not. In these situations it takes people resources within the library to make the discovery. This usually occurs when someone in serials claims a missing issue of a publication. The best follow-up to this initial claim would be for the vendor or the current publisher (as the library knows it to be) to announce that the journal is no longer being published by "publisher A," but is now being published by "publisher B." Then the investigation would be over. But far too often, this information is not directly relayed to the library by the vendor or current publisher. The library starts to get a hint that maybe the journal has a new publisher after making multiple claims with no adequate response. Sometimes this is the result of the vendor not knowing at the time of the initial claim, then launching an investigation of its own after multiple inquiries are made by many subscribers about the same journal. After the third or fourth claim, the problem shifts from the serials department, where the claim was made, to the acquisitions department for more direct-communication with the vendor and/or publisher. Ultimately, after much investment of time, the new publisher is discovered, or at the very least, the old publisher announces that it no longer publishes the title. This procedure is not only exhausting to read, but exhausting to carry out.

Another need for increased people resources can be felt when acquisitions cancels titles to manage increased cost. This involves all the persons making decisions about which items to cancel, as well as the acquisitions staff who cancel the titles, and staff who ensure that the titles stop coming. It seems pretty straightforward that once a title is cancelled it will stop coming, but that is not always the case. I don't have any real explanation to offer as to why not. I have a number of ideas, but my space and time are limited here. Once I worked in a library where we cancelled so much we internally referred to ourselves as the "cancellation department" rather than the "acquisitions department." As a result, we made a large number of returns because so many items continued to be shipped. Also, following the cancellation of titles are the multiple notices publishers send to try to get your institution to re-subscribe to the titles you just cancelled. These notices are too numerous to be memorized, so they must be checked repeatedly by staff.

Finally, there is the sometimes large investment of people resources documenting prior agreements with vendors. On more than one occasion, I recall spending a significant amount of time reminding a vendor of the promises and terms made during an initial purchase of a product, and locating not only written agreements, but multiple emails containing explanations. Sometimes this is the result of changes in vendor representatives, sometimes not. Sometimes it is simply the fact that the person you are talking to at the time is not the same person that made the agreement with you in the first place, so they have none of the documents you are referring to and they rely on you to provide them. I like to call this series of events *memory refreshers* for both the library and the vendor. Sometimes it is good to say things out loud over and over again.

Well, I think that wraps it for this topic, and this rather lengthy four-part article.

Classification

Kate Wilko
Robert Crown Law Library
Stanford University

Marie Whited
Law Library of Congress

Last year I received a query regarding the classification of *Ancillary and Other Cross-Border Insolvency Cases under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code*. A cataloger wanted to know why this title classed in K and not in KF. *Ancillary and Other Cross-Border Insolvency Cases under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code* discusses the chapter of the code that has incorporated UNCITRAL's *Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency* into our bankruptcy code. It is a discussion of American law and belongs in KF, but where? The model code that is the basis for Chapter 15 deals with procedural matters in cross-border insolvency proceedings. There is no question that with international trade being what it is that bankruptcies will occur and the parties will be in two or more countries. Whose law prevails in the court proceedings? Chapter 15 attempts to solve that conflict and that is what led me to believe this work belongs in KF418.B3.

The cataloger's broader question was why the discrepancy in the classification of works on transnational insolvency. After searching both transnational insolvency and international insolvency in our catalog, I was truly perplexed. Why were some classed in bankruptcy numbers and some in conflict of laws bankruptcy numbers?

Many of the works we looked at dealt with one or more of the following:

Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency found at http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/uncitral_texts/insolvency/1997Model.html.

Transnational Insolvency project of the American Law Institute found at http://www.ali.org/ali_old/trans_insolv.htm.

EU Regulation on Insolvency Proceedings found at http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:160:0001:0018:en:PDF.

The site for the *Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency* includes the following statement: "Adopted by UNCITRAL on 30 May 1997, the Model Law is designed to assist States to equip their insolvency laws with a modern, harmonized and fair framework to address more effectively instances of cross-border insolvency. Those instances include cases where the insolvent debtor has assets in more than one State or where some of the creditors of the debtor are not from the State where the insolvency proceeding is taking place. The Model Law respects the differences among national procedural laws and does not attempt a substantive unification of insolvency law. It offers solutions that help in several significant ways, including: foreign assistance for an insolvency proceeding taking place in the enacting State; foreign representative's access to courts of the enacting State; recognition of foreign proceedings; cross-border cooperation; and coordination of concurrent proceedings." These are all topics you will find in the conflict of laws portion of the K schedule.

The *Transnational Insolvency* project of the American Law Institute's site describes the project as an attempt to handle bankruptcy cases involving parties from two or three of the NAFTA countries (Canada, Mexico, and the United States). Each of the three countries has a different system of bankruptcy; the United States is a little closer in emphasis to Mexico than to Canada. Choice of law has to be decided and priorities set for distribution. The principles from this project read very much like any textbook on conflict of laws.

The EU Regulation on Insolvency Proceedings recognizes the differing substantive bankruptcy laws of the individual countries and does not attempt to harmonize them. Paragraph 23 of the opening part of the regulation sets out uniform conflict of laws rules which replace the national/international private law rules. Thus the EU is attempting to lay down regulations to help solve conflict of laws problems.

The transnational project, the model law and the European regulation all attempt to harmonize the procedure for bankruptcies occurring across national borders. To put it in very simple terms, if I have a knitting shop in Maine and buy most of my yarn from New Brunswick, what happens to my supplier when I go bankrupt owing the supplier $1000? Often the case would be brought to trial in the United States, since that is the home of my business, but under the new procedural rules for these cases parallel proceedings may occur, usually making the outcome fairer to all the parties.

All three documents that we examined lead us to the conclusion that works about them should all class in conflict of laws bankruptcy. Of course, nothing is ever that simple, and you can never trust a title. So now do not presume that any work with the words transnational or cross-border or international insolvency in the title will automatically class in the conflict of laws section of the schedules. Look at the book-in-hand. Do the old trick of comparing the table of contents with the topics under that section of the K schedule. Look for references. In the K General schedule there is a reference under K650: "For works limited to the unification of conflict rules see K7051-7054.22." Do the topics discussed in your book appear in K7051+? Is your work limited to a particular country or region? Is it just a book about general bankruptcy and not about the conflict of different jurisdictions' laws? These are points for consideration in applying the K schedules to international insolvency issues, but what about users? How do they view international insolvency?

As complicated as the distinction between national and transnational insolvency and conflict of laws is from the cataloging viewpoint, it is equally difficult from the perspective of library users. Patrons who need to find materials that discuss how chapter 15 of the U.S. bankruptcy code is applied might easily find themselves in the thick of KF1506+, but may not realize that books of equal importance may be found in KF418. In a sense, it can be thought of as research tunnel vision. With the internationalization of law only increasing, these aspects of a case or a research question are internalized by the researcher. The conflict of laws question becomes included within the search for bankruptcy law and not pulled out as a separate field of research. Admittedly, this is where other cataloging tools like cross-references and related terms can lead users to multiple subject areas. What may be noted from the questions raised in this column is that these same difficult distinctions raised by transnational aspects of bankruptcy law will have to be made with increasing frequency in other areas of the law.

In each of our libraries, we must weigh the advantages of copy cataloging (following other libraries' decisions on classification) and the advantages of tailoring the collection arrangement to the needs of our users. We must each solve that in our own fashion. In smaller libraries, it is easier to reverse decisions and create more "user friendly" arrangements. In the big libraries, we just try to keep our heads above water, the new books flowing out, and are unable to do catalog maintenance and re-

arrange the collection. Looking back in the law cataloging literature from the early years of K classification, you notice decisions were made to keep certain areas together even though they could have been split. Taxation of almost anything classes with taxation and not with the thing being taxed. The same applies to trials and to trial practice. Most, but not all trials, are classed together no matter the subject. The KF writers felt that works on conflict of laws regarding certain subjects were better off with conflict of laws than with subject. This was carried through to the other K schedules. One way to look at it is: "Is the book-in-hand closer to other conflict of laws books than to other bankruptcy books?" This can be a *no-win* situation but we do the best we can. If we see patterns developing that truly merit changing K schedule arrangements then we have to give these patterns serious consideration. In the meantime, create references that will lead users to the right place. Guides from reference librarians on particular topics are very helpful. We all need to work together to get our users to the right material whether online or in print.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Brains!

Courtney Selby
The University of Tulsa College of Law

The zombies have been right all along. The brains really are the best part. If I were a zombie tearing through the law library at speeds that only the undead can achieve, I wouldn't slow down for the *Standard Federal Tax Reporter*. I wouldn't pause to see if all the volumes for the sixteenth edition of *Collier on Bankruptcy* had arrived. I wouldn't even stop to review the collection covering the intentional infliction of emotional distress. I would have more important things on my mind. I would be looking for brains!

You are likely reading this wondering what possible relationship zombies could have to law libraries, much less collection development policy and process. You see, I really believe that the zombies are honing in on a fundamental truth of librarianship that is often neglected. Of course the library's holdings are important, but it is the human capital behind the collection that makes all the difference in achieving excellence in service. It is the experienced minds of those librarians responsible for selecting, weeding, cataloging and connecting users with the materials in the collection that take the library from being a mere repository of information to being a living, breathing, full-service place of wonder. Of all the collection development tools I have used in my quest to build a better collection, the most vital tool has been the wealth of knowledge, experience and ideas found in the incredible minds of my colleagues.

For those of you who know me or have read my previous columns, you know that my library is in the process of undertaking a massive review of every serial and periodical title in our collection. If it gets updated, we are putting it under our microscope for a thorough examination. While I have learned an incredible amount about our collection, our users and our aspirations for our institution from this process, I have also learned something far more precious. The full potential of a well-developed library collection can never be realized without the expert stewardship and utilization of knowledgeable librarians. In fact, the success of the library absolutely depends on them.

I want to let you in on a secret. I am deathly afraid of tax law and treaties. Ask me to help you find a current treaty and I am likely to shout "Kavass!" and run the other direction. I can only hope that one of my good colleagues happens to be in the vicinity to save the day. If I were on *Who Wants to be a Millionaire?* and I got a question about *Kavass's Current Treaty Index*, I would have to use my "phone a friend" lifeline to get in touch with one of my favorite law librarians. Similarly, I could strive to build an unrivaled tax law library, but without the in-depth knowledge and experience of my fellow librarians, the collection would likely have critical gaps. A rich and deep collection without the minds of the librarians who know how to use the materials (or even which materials exist!) falls short of its true potential.

Another secret I will share with you here is that I really, truly want to be one of those outstanding librarians that the zombies go after. Not that I necessarily want to be zombie fodder, but I have a sincere desire to take the brain I have been given and continue growing it into the best collection development tool that it can be. While I will always be a work in progress, there are a few things I have been taught over the last seven years that have helped me grow both personally and professionally.

1. In librarianship, as in life, big-picture strategic thinking works.

I learned early on that collection development decisions don't happen in a vacuum. Our decisions are based on policies. Where we lack the guidelines to handle new situations, we create new policies based on our greater strategic vision for our collection and for the library as a whole. Some strategic visions may be summarized in mission statements or collection

development policies, while others remain less formalized. Yet we should all be in the business of thinking about the guiding principles behind the decisions we make. With a strong strategic vision, we are more likely to make the kind of consistent and thoughtful collection development decisions that will ultimately benefit our users and our institutions.

2. Asking questions and sharing answers enriches everyone involved in the process.

I am constantly amazed by the responses I receive when I post questions to law library discussion lists. I have yet to ask a question that hasn't already been considered by at least one other librarian. More often than not, I find that there are a number of people struggling with the same issues and that they are willing to share their ideas and concerns. And while the decisions we ultimately make are unique to our libraries and the populations we serve, there is great value in sharing the process whereby we make those decisions. Working through the process of explaining the choices we have made in my library often helps me think more deeply and critically about the implications of those choices. Seeing the factors that others have taken into account also enriches my view of the possible solutions to the questions I am confronting. Reading the questions others often raise gives me an opportunity to think in new and different ways about aspects of my library collection I had never before considered. We are in the business of connecting information seekers to the right resources, and sometimes the best resource we can consult is the mind of another librarian.

3. Despite the differences in our facilities, users, funding and missions, law librarians engaged in collection development share most of the same fundamental goals.

At a time when change is the most consistent element in our professional lives, there is a great benefit to remembering that we are all more alike than we are different. While I think of myself first as an academic librarian, it takes no more than a few minutes of conversation with public or law firm librarians to realize that we have an incredible amount of knowledge and experience to share with one another. And though one of my primary functions in my institution is to develop the collection, I have grown immeasurably by learning about the focus and perspectives of librarians in access services, reference and computer services. We are all traveling different paths, but we share a common trajectory.

My hope is that as we move toward a future that is both exciting and unknown, we can continue to appreciate each other in ways that make us all better librarians. I think there is great value in remembering that our greatest collection development tools are the colleagues with whom we share both our physical and virtual professional spaces. And should zombies come staggering through the door, I hope each of us would spring into action to protect the most valuable resources we have. Rest assured the zombies will be headed for your best librarians. After all, they know that the brains really are the best part.

Description & Entry

Robert Bratton
George Washington University Law Library

RDA publication date and pricing announced

From Mary Ghikas (Chair, Committee of Principals) posted to the *RDA* discussion list on December 3, 2009:

- *Resource Description and Access* will be published in June 2010 as a "web based toolkit."

From *RDA*'s web site:

- The annual licensing fee for one user at a time, unlimited number of registered users: $325
- 2-9 concurrent users: $55 per additional user
- 10-19 concurrent users: $50 per additional user
- 20+ concurrent users: $45 per additional user
- Example: five registered users, with three concurrent user license = $435 ($325 base price + (2 x $55))

The contents of the *RDA Toolkit* will be available for free to everyone from the *RDA* launch date (scheduled on June 1, 2010) through August 31, 2010. The open-access period will end on August 31, 2010 regardless of the actual launch date.

RDA webinars

There are two webinars serving as "guided tours" available at http://rdaonline.org/rdaVideos.html on the *RDA* web site. I recommend you download them to your computer to watch them, as the embedded Adobe Flash files on the site are far too small.

RDA testing

At the recent ALA Midwinter in Boston, there was an update of the *RDA* testing by national libraries and other test partners. Testing will begin in June 2010 when the *RDA Toolkit* is officially released from ALA Publishing. The timeline for testing remains as it had been stated in the past:

- Three months of training on use of the *RDA Toolkit*, then,
- Three months of creating test bibliographic records according to *RDA*, and finally,
- Three months for assessment and evaluation.

All the libraries participating in the testing will use the same set of 25 titles (ten textual monographs, five serials, five integrating resources, and five audiovisual resources). The test libraries will also create test records for an additional 25 titles that they will cull from their own workflows. LC will keep all of these records in a database specifically dedicated to *RDA* testing. See http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/rda/ for further information on testing *RDA*.

OCLC loading millions of records from major European libraries into the WorldCat database

OCLC is loading the following records into their WorldCat database:

- Approximately ten million bibliographic records from the Danish National Union Catalogue (per an agreement with the Dansk BiblioteksCenter).
- Approximately 15 million bibliographic records from the Bibliothèque nationale de France.
- Approximately 8 million bibliographic records from the l'Agence Bibliographique de l'Enseignement Supérieur (ABES). ABES is an association of French academic libraries.
- Over three million bibliographic records from the Slovenian COBISS.SI catalog, a union catalog of many Slovenian libraries.
- Approximately ten million bibliographic records from library systems in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Luxembourg.

That is approximately 46 million new foreign language bibliographic records that OCLC is bringing into WorldCat. This likely means an ever growing number of parallel bibliographic records for catalogers to contend with. Catalogers should review OCLC's policy on parallel records and using the 936 field, as stated in Technical Bulletin 250 at http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/WorldCat/tb/250/.

PCC Secretariat announces no more LC NACO liaisons

In her email to the PCC discussion list on February 23, 2010, Carolyn Sturtevant stated that LC will cease to assign individual liaisons to independent NACO libraries. Staff at these institutions will use the NACO@loc.gov email address for their NACO questions, BFM reports, etc. This will not affect non-LC librarians who serve as liaisons in the many NACO funnels.

The Internet

The Internet as Depository:
The Legal Landscape of Digital Preservation

Matthew R. Jenks
Franklin Pierce Law Center

Digital preservation (and preservation in general) has, until recently, been a long-neglected 800-pound gorilla in the legal field and law librarianship. However, it speaks to an important branch of librarianship, namely, the creation, control, ownership, and preservation of electronic information – ideally, for the most noble and democratic of reasons – posterity, and the enlightenment and benefit of future generations. To put it simply, we can't afford to lose the knowledge we gain along the way.

Even now, law libraries and the legal information field have a lot of catching up to do before they can come close to matching the rest of the profession. Traditionally, the focus in law has been on the value of information in whatever form we can get it, as opposed to the evidentiary value of the work itself. In other words, the information as data is the thing,

not the document as a creative work. This is not to say we in the legal information profession can't offer up a few excellent collections: Harvard Law School's Digital Collections, the University of Virginia's Digital Collections, Yale's Digital Collections (especially the Avalon project as it relates to law), the California Digital Library, FDSys, and of course the Law Library of Congress' Digital Collections, including the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), THOMAS, the Memory Project, and A Century of Law-Making for a New Nation (among others). In addition, for a price, one can purchase the Making of Modern Law (MOML) and 18th Century Collections (ECCO), (both brought to us by Gale and both well worth the price, at least as of the time of this writing). There are even quite a few smaller digital collections created and maintained by various law schools. (I refer to those schools which make this information available to outside users as well, for free). These can be especially valuable for accessing state law. However, each and every one of these examples suffers from one key disadvantage, at least if you are not the original creator or administrator of the collection: lack of control.

Without the type of control which can only come from ownership (or mutual ownership) of digital information, there is no real preservation here, except for the providing institution. Everyone else must settle for access alone, regardless of how the collection is positioned or marketed for open use. There are two primary reasons for this. One is that, in the majority of cases (except LC), there is no contractual mandate for the sharing of information. Information is shared, but it is not the raison d'etre of the collection or digital preservation project. Terms and accessibility can change much the way ordinary business contracts do. This creates a measure of instability which in the long run is untenable. Two, it is impossible to predict what may become of the information at some distant point in the future. Colleges and universities have to make tough financial decisions all the time. In the current economic environment this is especially true, as schools seek to make budget cuts for all but the "most essential" programs. Will they choose to take a collection offline to save on server costs? Will they no longer update some information or collections to save on hiring and upkeep costs?

Then we have the instability and budget constraints at the federal level. President Obama is now calling for drastic cuts in "unnecessary" spending, even as the government tries to lift us out of a deep recession. One would hope he would leave the Library of Congress well enough alone, since it has already seen its share of the pie shrink considerably (he has always been a strong advocate of libraries and librarians). But one never knows, does one? If access to LC's collections disappears, or it is no longer updated, we have lost an incalculable resource.

So, what to do? Are there any answers to this quagmire of information "instability" and the frustrating lack of control? Can we be stewards and shepards of the digital information we value so highly, rather than merely users?

The answer is a resounding, unequivocal 'Yes'! The solution comes in two parts:

1. **Take charge of the initial process of digital preservation** – In the beginning, we must grab the wheel and take charge of our own destinies. Decide what documents and legal information need to be preserved. For our law school, intellectual property and international criminal law are our strengths, and the same is true for our collection. Search through the collection and either decide what should be preserved piece by piece, or put a collection together with a theme. Focus on what is rare, unique, or of high intellectual value. For legal documents of historical significance, we might even go so far as to say we are preserving some documents for their aesthetic value as well. Obviously, there are some hurdles here – obtaining permission from authors, complying with fair use laws, making sure all bases have been covered – but once all hurdles have been cleared, the real work of digitization can begin. If the work is from print to digital, we are talking some real time and effort, and not every law library is equipped to do this on a regular basis. However, in terms of equipment, the costs need not be prohibitive. All that is needed is a decent scanner, Adobe Acrobat 8, and Microsoft Access or some other inexpensive database for organizing the material. Obviously, this is preservation in its most basic form, but that doesn't make it any less important than what Yale and Harvard are doing, and one can always upgrade to a more ambitious process later on. It does take some time to copy large volumes, but smaller articles or treatises are a snap. And of course, if the work is from digital to digital, as long as there is adequate room on the server, preservation is even more of a snap. The main idea here, in the beginning, is the preservation itself, preservation for posterity, and preservation for ownership and control of the information. With that in mind, we move on to Part Two.

2. "**LOCKSS**" – Simply put, this is an acronym for "Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe." This is taken from a recent article in *INFOcus Magazine* on UCLA's Digital Preservation Program (which I highly recommend) – http://www.libraryworks.com/INFOcus/1009/in_focus_1009.htm (October 2009). The phrase is all about maximizing the integrity and shelf life of digital information. In other words, don't stop with just one incarnation for each digital document you want to save. Make two, or several. How, you ask? UCLA keeps a server on which it stores digital information with the original source code. This enables it to make multiple copies of an information "object," in different formats, if need be (though FRBR would have a problem with the word choice here, I'm sure). However, even this may be cost-prohibitive for a portion of law schools and law libraries. But there is another answer.

If you read the entire article mentioned above, you will see a reference to a group called the Open Content Alliance available at http://www.opencontentalliance.org. Click on the *About* link near the top and read the short paragraph. You will see that not only are they building a permanent archive, but the collections of their contributors (which is quite a list) are administered through an open content site called The Internet Archive, available at http://www.archive.org. This bastion of *open* and *shared* digital information is the quintessential model for what constitutes the ideal digital preservation archive.

The Internet Archive is a "501(c)(3) non-profit that was founded to build an Internet library. Its purposes include offering permanent access for researchers, historians, scholars, people with disabilities, and the general public to historical collections that exist in digital format . . . In late 1999, the organization started to grow to include more well-rounded collections. Now the Internet Archive includes texts, audio, moving images, and software as well as archived web pages in our collections." (see Internet Archive – *About IA* section.)

To say it has grown into a vast collection is an understatement. And it is a versatile site as well. On a basic level, after clicking the *Join Us* link in the upper right portion of the screen and agreeing to the Terms, one can immediately begin uploading a collection to the site by clicking the *Upload* button and then the *Share* button (upper right). Beyond this, there are several applications in the Internet Archive which one can use for different purposes. For legal information professionals, the most useful of these (by far) is Archive-It, which enables the digital preservationist to turn a saved, static collection into fully searchable text. (This does carry a subscription fee, however.) But there are other useful tools as well, such as Bookserver and the Open Library (due to space constraints, I leave it to the reader to explore these further), as well as other applications like the Wayback Machine (which is way cool). Decide what is most useful for you and your library, and preserve away.

On the other side of the coin, once you are registered, the entire breadth of the Internet Archive is now available for your use, to do with as you see fit (that is, within the bounds of fair use). To quote the administrator of the Internet Archive, "The OCA encourages access to and reuse of collections in the archive, while respecting the content owners and contributors" (Open Content Alliance). This is done through a type of legal agreement called the Creative Commons which allows the creator to change their copyright terms from "All Rights Reserved" to "Some Rights Reserved." For more information see http://www.archive.org/about/faqs.php#Uploading_Content and http://creativecommons.org.

At any rate, as of today the list of institutions, schools, and consortiums which contribute collections to the Internet Archive for digital preservation is vast, as is the variety. Every single institution above is among that list, and in this way they are able to preserve their collections in multiple places. The Internet Archive achieves such immense storage capacity through the use of what they call Petaboxes, described at http://www.archive.org/web/petabox.php. Designed by IA staff, these small storage towers are inexpensive and very convenient; as of today the IA has used only three!

While one can load and preserve digital documents on the Internet Archive, it should be noted that not only are we making our documents available to other users around the world for use and preservation, but in turn we can use (and reuse) any and all (though there can be some restrictions) legal information which they upload for our use and preservation. This is what makes the Internet Archive truly an Information Commons and one of the most dramatic expressions of digital democracy in action.

There is also another set of advantages to using the Internet Archive which might not be as readily apparent. It gets around many of the reasons physical preservation advocates give for deriding electronic or digital preservation – instability of formats, instability of access points and the Internet in general, broken links, and of course lack of ownership in favor of access alone (for subscriptions). These are all overcome by ownership, or shared ownership, of an open library of information and the way it is stored. Moreover, it fulfills the "LOCKSS" mandate for preservation – "Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe," especially with the knowledge that one can "reuse" one's material and possibly save it locally as well (or in another format).

With all this in mind, it must be said as well that the Internet Archive is not the only "thing" out there, though it is the best at this point. As stated previously, there are local digital collections maintained by individual libraries and institutions (some of whom subscribe to LOCKSS in their own ways). There are also consortial collections, such as that created and maintained by the California Digital Library (see http://www.cdlib.org), and the soon-to-be-available Lyrasis Mass Digitization Collaborative at http://www.lyrasis.org/Products-and-Services/Digital-Services/Mass-Digitization-Collaborative.aspx (which will also be on the Internet Archive). In addition, there are a number of great organizations promoting digital preservation and advocacy. The most dynamic of these is the Legal Information Preservation Alliance at http://www.aallnet.org/committee/LIPA, a site which looks simple and spartan at first, until you really begin to explore it and look around. It is affiliated with the American Association of Law Libraries but exists independently. In truth it is a gateway to a vast wealth of information and links far too numerous to list here. I recommend it as a great launching point for anyone doing research on preservation or starting a digital preservation project. Especially check out Resources and Related Projects, but be prepared to spend some serious time exploring. I found the Chesapeake Project to be particularly helpful as a guideline and template for those seeking to

launch a preservation initiative on a collaborative or consortial level. The Inventory Control Website, where a minimum number of physical copies are kept to ensure preservation in case of digital "disasters," is another favorite of mine, and is an idea ahead of its time in the preservation field. Browse through the site and see which "nuggets" of information and knowledge strike you most strongly, and use it to your heart's content.

Finally, we have an institution that even the Internet Archive looks up to (they are a member): the International Internet Preservation Consortium at http://www.netpreserve.org. However, membership here is not free. The IIPC carries a subscription cost and is directed to institutions and consortiums. Still, it is not corporate or profit-minded, and it is a good indication that the state of digital preservation is in fine hands. Give the site a once or twice-over and see for yourself.

This being said, the Internet Archive remains our best access point to a worldwide database of information, of which law is still but a small part. (There is still no Law category in Archive-It). It also indicates that, while the legal landscape of digital preservation is thriving, the digital landscape of legal preservation is still scattered and in its adolescent phase, and has yet to become a real movement towards cohesion. This is in the process of changing and, in fact, must change if legal information and history is to be preserved for future generations.

Technical Services SIS Educational Grants

Based on posting from the TS-SIS discussion list: February 11, 2010

Deadline*: April 1, 2010

Are you looking for some financial assistance to attend the AALL Annual Meeting or CONELL (Conference of Newer Law Librarians) in Denver 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 or the AALL Annual Meeting 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 (contact information at end of form).

Application form: http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/edgrantapp.htm

Deadline: April 1, 2010

Have questions?

Contact: Wendell Johnting
Chair, TS-SIS Awards Committee
wjohntin@iupui.edu

Wendell Johnting
Indiana University School of Law—Indianapolis

Karen B. Douglas
Goodson Law Library, Duke
University Law School

A few months ago, I did an informal study of the organization of academic law libraries with particular emphasis on which department had responsibility for technical services functions, and the scope of activities performed under the umbrella of technical services. I was amazed to find there were so many variations on what I consider the "traditional" model of library organization. In a traditional model of library organization, there is a reference department which includes librarians and a head of reference. Collection services or access services traditionally is responsible for circulation, routing, document delivery and interlibrary loan, stacks maintenance and loose-leaf filing. Collections services has one professional librarian who serves as the department head. Technical services is responsible for acquisitions, cataloging, bindery preparation, serials control and preservation. The department has three librarians: one for acquisitions, one for cataloging and the department head. Some models also include systems administration, a role often taken on by the department head. One library has one more professional librarian in cataloging. Another library has four professional librarians: one for acquisitions, one for serials, one for cataloging and the department head. Another library has one professional librarian in information management (technical services). Minor book repair and binding are done in information management. Preservation and rare books are in a separate department. There is yet another configuration of four librarians in technical services: a department head, two cataloging librarians and an acquisitions librarian.

The first variation of this model is one where collection services includes acquisitions, serials, cataloging and stacks management. In addition, the director of collection services is in charge of coordinating collection development in general, with final approval for the domestic law collection. She also selects some foreign law material. Preservation is done by the associate director. Conservation and processing don't fall under the auspices of technical services.

Variation number two is one where the head of technical services retired and the position wasn't filled. The head of acquisitions/serials and the head of cataloging report to the library director. There are two professional librarians in cataloging, and one in acquisitions/serials. The department is responsible for traditional technical services functions. The collection services department has two professional librarians: one is the circulation librarian; the other is the department head. Collection services is responsible for circulation, the media center, shelving, loose-leaf filing, superseded materials, deliveries to faculty, and maintenance of copiers, paper cutters, hole punchers and staplers. The librarians in collection services also do reference shifts and have faculty liaisons. There is one administrator and nine other staff members. One staff member runs the media center and another is in charge of loose-leaf filing (using students) and binding of complex foreign material. All staff members are responsible for stacks maintenance.

Variation three is where technical and access services are combined into one large department. The technical services unit is responsible for processing, bindery prep, serials control, and collection management (shelving, stack shifts, and space planning with regard to the collection). The access services unit is responsible for circulation desk staffing, journal routing, all circulation activities, library fines, reserves, and conference room reservations. The assistant director (equivalent to circulation librarian) is also responsible for managing the pool of student workers and allocates students to other departments on an as-needed basis. The digital resources librarian and her assistant are also part of collection services. There are five librarians in the department. Patron services is responsible for instruction and research (reference department).

In variation four, public services consists of reference, circulation and stacks maintenance. Technical services includes acquisitions/serials, cataloging and reserves. One technical services department has three professional librarians: the department head, head of cataloging and reserves, and head of acquisitions/serials. Another technical services department has four professional librarians: the department head, an acquisitions/serials librarian and two cataloging librarians. The collection development and document delivery unit, headed by a librarian, is also part of public services.

Variation five is the most radical departure from the traditional model. Harvard Law Library combined services in a unique and interesting way. The plan was unveiled in "Reorganizing the Harvard Law School Library," *Harvard University Library Notes* 1351 (Sept. 2009), http://publications.hul.harvard.edu/ln_1351/reorganizing-law.html. According to the new plan, the Harvard Law Library reorganized into the following departments:

Collection Development and Digitization. In addition to traditional collection development, it consolidates all aspects of support for the library's digital initiatives in one place, with the ultimate goal of creating an in-house digital lab.

Discovery and Access maintains the historical collections, as well as providing acquisitions, serials processing, and cataloging and metadata creation.

Management of Circulating Collections encompasses circulation, document delivery, and preservation of the modern collection.

Research, Curriculum, and Publication Support is home to reference, teaching, and academic technology, as well as new projects, including implementation of Harvard Law School's Open Access policy, and establishment of full-time support for empirical research and teaching.

The reorganization of the University of Michigan Law Library, another radical change which caused uproar among technical services librarians, is well documented by Margaret Leary in "Creating One Library at the University of Michigan Law Library," *Trends in Law Library Management and Technology* 18 (2008): 7-14, which is available in *HeinOnline*'s Law Journal Library.

The fact that so many models of library organization currently exist is a sure sign of the times we live in. We can no longer deny that a metamorphosis in technical services as we know it is underway. The speed with which these changes take place varies by institution. Harvard and the University of Michigan are two law libraries that are leading the way. The economy, technology and the impending retirement of a large portion of the library workforce within the next ten years will probably push more law libraries to reinvent themselves. Hold on to your hats. It's sure to be a bumpy but exciting ride, especially for those of us in technical services.

MARC Remarks

George A. Prager
New York University Law School Library

Here is an update on the status of the MARC proposals and discussion papers that were discussed at the MARBI meetings held during the ALA Midwinter Conference, January 16-18, 2010, in Boston.

The MARBI ALA Midwinter Conference 2010 agenda is available at http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/mw2010_age.html.

Proposal 2010-01: Defining codes for online and direct access electronic resources in 008/23 and 008/29 (Form of item)
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2010/2010-01.html

This proposal originated with the PCC Provider-Neutral E-Monograph Record Task Group, a group which I co-chaired**.** It began life as 2009-DP-04, discussed at the 2009 ALA Annual Meeting, and summarized in my 2008/2009 AALL MARBI Representative Report. The proposal passed as amended.

1. Code "o" is defined for "online." This code will be used only on a record representing the online resource. It should not be used on a record for the print version that contains a link to the online version.
2. Code "q" is defined for "direct electronic."
3. "Form of item" 008/23 will be added to the Computer files format.
4. Code "s" "electronic" will not be made obsolete, but will remain in the format. (While most of the MARBI Committee seemed in favor of making it obsolete, at least one foreign national library wished to keep it in the format. OCLC may convert code "s" to either "o" or "q" on a periodic basis. It is expected that the PCC will endorse using the new codes in records for electronic resources, rather than continuing to use code "s".)
5. Codes "o" and "q" will also be added to byte 008/22 in Form of original item, Continuing Resources.
6. Codes "o" and "q" will also be added to the corresponding Form of item and Form of original item in field 006, Fixed length data elements — additional material.

Proposal 2010-02: Addition of $5 (Institution to which field applies) in the 80X-830 Series Added Entry Fields of the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2010/2010-02.html

This paper proposes the addition of $5 in series added entry fields for use in recording the name of a digital collection as a series in records for local and regional digital preservation projects, and projects of wider scope such as the Registry of Digital Masters (RDM). The proposal passed.

Proposal No. 2010-03: Recording Place and Date of Capture in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2010/2010-03.html

Background: See discussion of 2009-DP06/2 in my 2008-2009 MARBI Representative Report. This proposal passed as amended.

1. Field 033. Date/Time and Place of an Event. Subfield $d will be added for Place of capture, to accommodate specific locations such as recording studios, concert halls, etc. This data may be in controlled or uncontrolled form. (Formerly, the data in this field was only in coded form.) Two other new subfields will apply to $d only: $2 Source of heading or term, and $0 Authority record number.

2. Field 518: Date and place of an event. Data in this field is eye-readable, but its content wasn't parsed into subfields. The data may now be parsed into new subfields, or left unparsed. The most important new subfields are: $d Date of capture, $o Other capture information, $p Place of capture, $2 Source of heading or term [for $p only], and $0 Authority record number [for $p only.] Subfield $i was not approved. If parsed subfields are used, the data may be in a controlled or uncontrolled form. The changes made to field 518 are similar to the changes that were made in 2008 to field 502, Dissertation Note.

Proposal No. 2010-04: New data elements in the MARC 21 Authority and Bibliographic Format for works and expressions
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2010/2010-04.html

Background: See discussion of 2009-DP06/3 in my 2008/2009 MARBI Representative Report.

The following new data elements have been approved in both the Bibliographic and Authority formats (see exception in #2 below).

1. Field 380. Form of work (changed to "repeatable" from "nonrepeatable" in proposal). Example: 380. Play
2. Field 046. This field already existed in the Biblographic format, and most of the subfields were added to the Authority format with the approval of Proposal No. 2009-01/1. Proposal 2010-04 adds two more subfields to 046 in the Authorities format: $k Beginning or single date created, and: $l Ending date created.
3. Field 381. Other distinguishing characteristics of work or expression.
    Example: Authority format (Work):
    130#0 Working paper series (New York University. Salomon Center)
    381## New York University. Salomon Center
4. Field 382. Medium of performance.
    Example: Authority format
    382. $asoprano$aalto$amixed voices$aorchestra
5. Field 383. Numeric designation of a musical work.
6. Field 384. Key. The music community will decide whether separate subfields should be defined for key name and mode.

Proposal No. 2010-05: Adding $3 (Materials specified) to field 034 (Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data) in the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2010/2010-05.html

Approved as written. Since field 034 may now be added to Geographic name authority records by NACO participants, some of us may have occasion to use this subfield.

Discussion Paper No. 2010-DP01: ISBD punctuation in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2010/2010-dp01.html

Germany and Austria have recently joined the MARC 21 community. Their MARC records do not provide ISBD punctuation when content designation identifies an element type. This discussion paper explains the reasons for their practice. It also proposes adding code "n" to Leader/18 to indicate the absence of ISBD punctuation at the end of subfields. "n" would be defined as: ISBD, without ISBD punctuation at the ends of subfields. This discussion paper will be brought back as a proposal at the 2010 ALA Annual Meeting. Most likely, instead of code "n", a different code will be added to Leader/18,

since "n" has often been used in fixed fields for "Not applicable." In conjunction with this change, field 040 $e (Description conventions) will be made repeatable, since multiple conventions may be applied to one record.

Discussion Paper No. 2010-DP02: Encoding URIs for controlled values in MARC records
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2010/2010-dp02.html

Background: See discussion of No. 2009-DP01/1 and 2009-DP06/1 in my 2008-2009 MARBI Representative Report.

This DP proposes recording Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) for controlled values in the subfield appropriate to the value itself, distinguished by angle brackets around the URI. Status: This DP will not be brought forward as a proposal. Rather, experimentation will take place using the ideas in this paper.

Discussion Paper No. 2010-DP03: Encoding the International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) and the International Standard Text Code (ISTC) in the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Format
http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2010/2010-dp03.html

ISNI is a draft ISO Standard (ISO 27729). Its scope is "the identification of Public Identities of parties: that is, the identities used publicly by parties involved throughout the media content industries in the creation, production, management, and content distribution chains." The ISNI Registration Authority will be responsible for allocating public identity to an ISNI, and managing and maintaining the ISNI database. ISNI is at the Draft International Standard (DIS) stage, and will be voted on by March 16, 2010. Recording the ISNI in MARC 21 bibliographic and authority records will assist in the rights management process. For more information on ISNI, see the ISNI website at http://www.isni.org.

In the MARC Bibliographic format, ISNIs would be appropriate in main entry fields, subject access fields, added entry fields, and series added entry fields. In the MARC Authority format, ISNIs could be used in Heading fields, See also from tracing fields, Heading linking entry fields, and Other standard identifier (field 024). It would be difficult to record the ISNI in a consistent manner in all of the above fields, since few alphabetical or numerical subfields are available. This paper suggests using and augmenting the definition of $0 Authority record control number in both the Bibliographic and the Authority formats.

Example:
(Bibliographic format): 1001# Rendell, Ruth, $d1930-$0ISNI 8462 8328 5653 6435

In the Authority format, field 024 could be used to record an ISNI to help identify the entity recorded in a 100, 110, 111, 150, or 151 field. Code "isni" needs to be added to the MARC Code lists for Relators, Sources, Descriptions.

Example:
0247# $aISNI 8462 8328 5653 6435$2isni
1001# $aRendell, Ruth,$d1930-

To record ISNIs in authority fields 5XX and 7XX, $0 would be used.

The International Standard Text Code (ISO 21047) is "a global identification system for textual works that is primarily intended for use by publishers, bibliographic services, retailers, libraries and rights management agencies to collocate different manifestations of the same title under a work-level record ... The standard was formally published in March 2009 and the International ISTC Agency ... has started implementing the standard." The discussion paper proposes recording the ISTC in $0 in a manner similar to what has been suggested above for the ISNI. However, the ISTC was not discussed at the 2010 Midwinter Meeting, since some issues regarding how best to record the ISTC in bibliographic and authority records remain unresolved. For more information on the ISTC, see its website at http://www.istc-international.org/.

At the Midwinter Meeting, the MARBI Committee was in favor of redefining $0 to record standard identifiers like the ISNI and ISTC in both the MARC Bibliographic and Authority formats. The ISNI part of this discussion paper will be brought back as a proposal at the 2010 ALA Annual Meeting. A further discussion paper may be written on the ISTC.

Other MARC News

1. As announced on the MARC discussion list by Sally McCallum (1/26/2010 6:11 pm):

MARC 21 Update No. 11, incorporating the changes agreed to at the January 2010 MARC Advisory Group meetings, will be published online in full and concise forms in February 2010. This group of changes contains several additions related to *RDA*, and the goal is to enable their use by the time *RDA* is published — expected now in June 2010. *RDA* testing will

begin immediately after RDA publication. [The Network Development and MARC Standards Office announced on March 5, 2010 that the MARC 21 Update No. 11 was now available on the MARC website.]

Departing from the usual frequency of one update per year, we currently plan to publish Update No. 12 at the regular time, in October or November 2010.

The next printed form of the MARC 21 updates will incorporate Update No. 10 and No. 11 and will be published in April 2010.

2. "*RDA* in MARC January 2010" is an up-to-date list of all changes which have been approved to the MARC formats to support *RDA*. It gives hotlinks to MARC 21 descriptions of all the fields which have already been added to the formats. Compiled by Sally McCallum, Jan. 28, 2010, http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29.html.

Introduction to OCLC's Terminologies Service

<div style="border:1px solid #000;">OCLC</div>

Yuxin Li
University of Houston

Ming Lu
Los Angeles County Law Library

As metadata creation and management become more and more important for libraries, metadata librarians and catalogers have been making more efforts to add data elements to bibliographic records that will make the material more accessible to their users. In order to help create consistent metadata for libraries, museums and archive collections, OCLC launched Terminologies Service a few years ago.

Terminologies Service is built to give users faster, one-stop access to multiple controlled vocabularies. It provides brief descriptions of the available vocabularies and allows searching across more than one at a time. With Terminologies Service, beginning with a descriptive term is as easy as copying and pasting it into a work form or template; parallel terms from other vocabularies are retrieved. This can improve the description of your digital and print materials, increase productivity by reducing the need to learn multiple thesauri, and speed up cataloging workflow.

Terminologies Service offers access to vocabularies from trusted sources, including the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine. Other available vocabularies in Terminologies Service include *Art and Architecture Thesaurus*, *Canadian Subject Headings*, *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names*, *Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: Subject Terms*, *Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: Genre and Physical Characteristic Terms*, *Newspaper Genre List*, etc. Each vocabulary can be referenced by its identifier. The existing thesauri are revised by OCLC when new thesauri are added. OCLC also applies library and web standards to make the terms, relationships, descriptions, and other information in controlled vocabularies available as resources on the web.

Terminologies Service involves various types of knowledge organization resources, including authority files, subject heading systems, thesauri, web taxonomies and classification schemes. Not only does the service make different schemes in knowledge organization more accessible to people, but also to computer applications. For example, software developers could create tools to improve search results by providing access to equivalent and related terms in LC Subject Heading records. All the controlled vocabularies have been encoded in the *MARC 21 Format for Authority Data*.

The service may be used in a variety of ways, for example: as a source of terms for social tagging, a query refinement in search applications, a context for a search term, or a tool to validate names and subjects in metadata. It can facilitate cross-database searching; search for terms/headings in a particular controlled vocabulary; display equivalence, hierarchical, and associative relationships for a term/heading; retrieve a single term/heading by its identifier; and retrieve terms/headings in multiple representations, such as HTML, MARC XML, SKOS, and Zthes. In addition, Terminologies Service can be integrated into a variety of metadata editors, including Connexion. OCLC cataloging service subscribers can use Terminologies Service for no additional cost.

To access more information about OCLC's Terminologies Service, please visit:

http://www.oclc.org/research/activities/termservices/default.htm
http://www.oclc.org/terminologies/default.htm
http://www.oclc.org/research/events/2009-06-02b.pdf

Making Preservation Fun: Further Developments

Sally Wambold
University of Richmond Law Library

In my last column, I reported that I was working on creating a web-based preservation game, to be used as a learning tool for AALL members. I had successfully loaded Raptivity software, which was purchased thanks to an AALL/BNA Continuing Education Program grant awarded to the Preservation Committee of VALL (Virginia Association of Law Libraries). This game is the result of work done by the VALL Preservation Committee.

After massaging the preservation game questions repeatedly to make all the words visible, I submitted the game to people to test. Tim Coggins, library director at the University of Richmond, and Pam Deemer, Emory University, deserve extraordinary thanks for their comments to me. They confirmed my suspicion that people would not finish the game because the software would not accept the slightest variation in an answer, even if the answer were correct. This inspired me to revamp the game using only true or false answers. I also owe special thanks to Carl Hamm, the library's media person, who read the questions and answers. His voice is well suited to this, not surprisingly, since he is a DJ and radio announcer in his second life! Celeste Smith, AALL Headquarters, was happy to report that she got a very good score with the new version of the game. Below is a screen shot of the game.
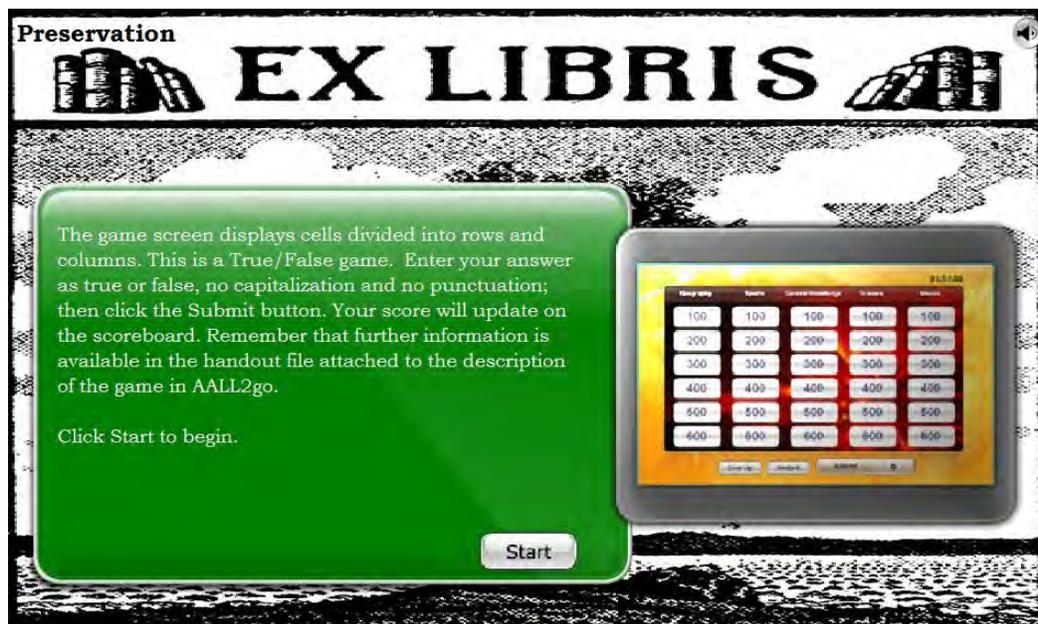
The game is available through AALL2go, which requires usernames and passwords, which are not the same as those for AALLnet. If you don't know yours, you can email membership@aall.org and ask for them.

The most direct URL for the game is http://www.softconference.com/aall/sessionDetail.asp?SID=195176. Once you've logged in, you will see two view buttons, one labeled "Streaming online video" and the other labeled "Handout online."

Clicking on the view button under "Streaming online video" will take you directly to the game.

Clicking on the view button under "Handout online," then on the next screen where it says, "Please click the link(s) below for the handouts," will retrieve the VALL Preservation Committee handout that provides explanations for the game's answers, as well as additional information about products, websites, vendors, processes, and preservation experts.

You can also get to the game by first going to the AALL2go login page at http://www.softconference.com/aall/login.asp, logging in, then searching for "VALL Preservation Committee" (without the quotation marks) .

The Raptivity interactive software will reside at AALL Headquarters, once I resolve all remaining details. It would be good to see further use of this resource to educate law librarians.

In the meantime, stay well preserved!

Finding Solutions Outside the Box?

Elizabeth Geesey Holmes
Partridge Snow & Hahn LLP

Like most of you, 2009 was a challenging year for me and for my library, and 2010 continues to be much the same. I had a flat budget last year, and thanks to some huge price increases for supplementation and other resources I am looking for more ways to cut costs this year. I have limited funding for professional education which does not include attending the AALL Annual Meeting. On top of these monetary challenges I have limited time to accomplish many tasks. Plus as a solo librarian I am looking for ways to connect with other librarians, and keep up my professional energy. In order to find solutions to these problems I have been turning to the usual sources, but have also been looking outside the law technical services box to find other ideas. I wanted to share with you some of the things I found, and to encourage you to try some of them for yourself.

First: Think locally – Who are you neighbors?

Don't overlook librarians and professional associations in your local area. If you are in an academic library reach out to the librarians in your main library. They are probably facing many of the same issues and may be a great resource to tap into for ideas. They may have established professional development sessions, or have resources in their collections that your patrons can take advantage of. The same is true of your local public library. One of the best things you can do is get a public library card and explore the resources that are available to you. Often there are online databases available to patrons from their desktops. Network with other local law firm librarians. I only have a handful in my immediate area, but I check with them first when I am looking for a resource or an answer to a local question. Check out non-law library professional organizations in your area. I am in Rhode Island and am a member of several local non-law library associations: the Rhode Island Library Association, and the New England Library Association. They have various special interest groups and hold conferences which are far less expensive to attend (in both time and money) than a national conference. For example, the New England Library Association's Technical Services Librarians hold an annual one-day conference with excellent speakers and programs which are just as relevant to a law librarian as they are to a non-law librarian. I am also thinking of joining the Rhode Island division of the Special Libraries Association as a way to meet more local librarians to exchange ideas. Of course local and regional law library associations are certainly still a great way to network and pool resources. You may need to look a bit outside your immediate area – I recently joined the Association of Boston Law Librarians even though I am based in Providence which is over sixty miles away. I can now attend their events, and participate in their interlibrary loan group.

Second: Think virtually – Tap into your online "neighbors."

Most of you are probably already doing this, but I wanted to remind you that there is a wealth of information out there and accessible from your desktop. Electronic discussion lists are an older, but still relevant choice for sharing ideas and resources. Again, you may need to branch outside of the technical services community. I monitor Law-Lib and have both sent information to and received information from librarians on this list. Newer options for networking and staying on top of trends and information are blogs and Twitter. (See this column in *TSLL* 34, no. 4 (2009:17)). I have taken advantage of various professional education webinars offered for very reasonable prices from various sources such as: AALL, WebJunction, and Nina Platt Consulting, Inc. I also just joined the free virtual library association called the Library Society of the World and will be exploring its resources. For the first time this year, the Special Libraries Association is offering virtual attendance at its annual conference for a fraction of the cost of attending in person. Many groups are webcasting their programs too – I recently attended a Lawberry Camp held at Harvard University in conjunction with the ALA midwinter meeting and we webcast our sessions and took questions from those attending virtually.

Third: Think non-technical services librarians, or non-librarians – Who are your reference colleagues and patrons?

In an effort to cut costs in my acquisitions budget I reached out in ways I had not thought of before. I made a much greater effort to communicate with my patrons. I started attending practice group meetings at my firm and actively asked my attorneys which resources are essential to their practice and what sorts of information they need. This allowed me to take a more informed look at the materials we are updating and those we might be able to discontinue. As subscriptions come up for renewal, I check with my patrons and make sure that this information is still needed, and look at ways to deliver it at the lowest cost if it is still needed. Some resources I thought I would never be able to cancel turned out to be not so essential,

and others I thought I could cancel were still needed. I also recently participated in a discussion with academic reference librarians about what we as firm librarians thought they should be teaching their students. Both groups learned so much from this exchange and proved again the importance of "getting outside the box."

None of this is meant to negate the excellent resources and colleagues we have in this technical services law librarian community. This is still my "go-to place" for connecting with other librarians and exchanging ideas, but I have discovered another whole world as well.

The Structure of a Research Article

Hollie C. White
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Over the past few weeks I have been spending most of my free time editing an article for publication. This isn't just any article though; this particular piece of writing is a research article. Research articles are different from regular articles—they don't just give an overview of literature or talk about one particular person's experience implementing something in a library. Real research articles synthesize, report on studies performed, analyze results, and come up with conclusions that have the potential to impact future practice. So, through the revisions and drafts, I've been contemplating the structure of a research article.

The usual structure of a research article for publication in library and information science journals is as follows:

I. Introduction
II. Literature Review
III. Research Questions
IV. Research Methods
V. Data Analysis/Results
VI. Discussion
VII. Conclusion

These areas are discretely divided and appropriately labeled because each section addresses a different objective (Perneger and Hudelson, 2004). Now, some people may argue that the seven listed above are too many. It is true that sometimes the literature review and research question can be included in the introduction, or that a discussion may lead into the conclusion, but this highly structured format allows people only interested in one portion of the article (e.g. the methods or the results/data analysis) to be able to access that section with ease (Thyer, 2008). Below is a brief description of the type of information that should be included in each section.

I. Introduction—The introduction sets the stage for the presentation of the research. In this portion of the article the context in which the research took place should be set forward, with emphasis on why the research is important to the field and what type of problems it's looking to solve or investigate.

II. Literature Review—The literature review section adds support for the purpose of the research being presented. In this review citations and references should be made to research that was previously done in this field, and a brief discussion should be included about how this previous research either introduced new questions to be investigated, helped inspire the research being explored in the article, or has left some opening for new investigation. The literature review section is not supposed to be overwhelming, but should show that the author of a research article really knows the area in which the research is conducted, and is ready to contribute to the literature in that area. The literature review builds up to support the research question.

III. Research Question—The research question asked and focused on during a study is central to the research article itself. The research question needs to be clearly stated—like a thesis statement in an English essay or research paper.

IV. Research Methods—The research methods section discusses all aspects of how the research or study being presented was put together. A research study consists of many different components, so it is important to include the overall research methodology, a description of the sampling method or participant recruitment method, a description of how the research was conducted, and an acknowledgement of any anomalies that may have occurred during the study.

V. Data Analysis/Results—In this portion of the article, the results or findings from the research that was conducted should be presented. This section should be to-the-point and easy to understand, so it should not be either just a raw data dump or a highly analytical discussion of findings. Data presented in this section should be well-organized and clearly laid out.

VI. Discussion—The discussion section is the portion of the article that discusses what the findings and data analysis reported in Section V actually mean and why they are important. This is the real heart of the research article and allows your research to shine.

VII. Conclusion—The conclusion is the section that wraps up your article. This final section should include highlights from each of the previous sections and important findings should be emphasized. In this section, a writer can introduce new questions that this study brought forward and any future research plans related to this study.

References:

Perneger, Thomas V. and Patricia M. Hudelson, "Editorial: Writing a research article: advice to beginners." *International Journal for Quality in Health Care* 16 (2004):191-192.

Thyer, Bruce A. *Preparing Research Articles*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

SERIALS TITLES

Barbara Bohl
University of California, Berkeley

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

Labor lawyer
Vol. 1, no. 1 (winter 1985)-v. 24, no. 3 (winter/spring 2009)
OCoLC 11541843
Changed to:
ABA journal of labor & employment law
Vol. 25, no. 1 (fall 2009)-
OCoLC 503475831

State news (Lexington, Ky.)
Vol. 47, no. 4 (Apr. 2004)-v. 52, no. 10 (Nov./Dec. 2009)
OCoLC 54751464
Changed to:
Capitol ideas
Vol. 53, no. 1 (Jan./Feb. 2010)-
OCoLC 496286893

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

Balayi : culture, law and colonialism
Ceased with: Vol. 10 (2009)
OCoLC 52154071

Bulletin of the atomic scientists
Ceased in print with: Vol. 64, no. 6 (Nov./Dec. 2008)
OCoLC 1242732

Civil litigation reporter / California Continuing Education of the Bar
Ceased with: Vol. 31, no. 6 (Dec. 2009)
OCoLC 5366622

Court improvement progress report : national summary
Ceased in print with: 2005 issue
OCoLC 42803823

Far Eastern Economic Review
Ceased with: Vol. 172 (Dec. 2009)
OCoLC 1568821

Intellectual property law newsletter
Ceased with: Vol. 26, no. 4 (summer 2008)
OCoLC 29604251

Report of proceedings / Church of England. General Synod
Ceased in print with: Vol. 40, no. 1 (2009)
OCoLC 11409607

School law bulletin
Ceased in print with: Vol. 39, no. 4 (fall 2008)
OCoLC 3076780

Risen from the dead:

Revue belge de droit international
Reported ceased with Vol. 40 (2007) – Publication has been delayed
OCoLC 1715592

War on Terrorism, 2001-2009

Aaron Kuperman

From the people who have granted independence to Zanzibar and Jerusalem, and aren't sure of the existence of the European Union as a law-making jurisdiction (okay, that's the fault of the name authority records), there is good news. The **War on Terrorism, 2001-** which began after the attacks of "9-11" is over – and not merely is it over, it never even happened to begin with. It was merely a metaphor. At least, that is what the Library of Congress's Policy and Support Division (PSD, formerly CPSO) has decided, and that determines matters for anyone using LCSH (even if it's wrong). One hopes they remembered to tell the researchers and authors.

According to Wikipedia and a CNN blog (the sources cited in the authority record by LC's Policy and Support Division), the term War on Terrorism refers to a policy of the Bush administration, rather than a war per se, which in theory explains the scope note saying the heading in its new form, **War on Terrorism, 2001-2009**, refers metaphorically to policies under the Bush administration. It might be worth noting that the article in Wikipedia was subsequently revised to reflect a speech made the same day that the *LCSH* changes took effect. Wikipedia now says that President Obama has referred to the ongoing "War against al-Qaeda" (**Qaida (Organization)** according to the NAF), for which many would say the "War on Terrorism" was a euphemism (and perhaps might be a better term for the conflict, if it ever becomes popular with authors and users).

As explained in Wikipedia, many persons opposed to former President Bush's foreign and defense policies never liked the term "War on Terror," and President Obama and his supporters do not use the term. From this perspective, it wasn't really a "war," but merely a phrase describing a policy initiative similar to "War on Poverty" or "New Frontier" (neither of which is established in *LCSH*) or, at most, similar to **New Deal, 1933-1939** (which is established in *LCSH*). This is important since wars routinely accept the subdivision **–Law and legislation**, but policy initiatives do not (though one might suggest that is also a misguided policy).

Whether Wikipedia is a useful source for controversial subjects is beyond the scope of this discussion. The authority record also cited CNN (as opposed to its rival Fox). While citing concurring rival sources would be solid support for the choice of terminology for a controversial subject, citing one side and ignoring the other is probably an inadvisable display of prejudice, since we are producing metadata for a diverse group of users, or, to use more traditional terms, our cataloging is used by both liberals and conservatives. One should remember that law libraries, almost by definition, serve advocates for both sides of any and every issue. (If there aren't two sides arguing the issue, lawyers don't get involved, and the services of law librarian are not needed.)

It should also be noted that the heading was always a euphemism and a misnomer, since the conflict involves only one type of "terrorist" (Muslim terrorists affiliated in some metaphorical way with al-Qaeda, opposed to the "West" as well as to all existing Muslim regimes), rather than all terrorists anywhere regardless of ethnicity, religion, or ideology. Indeed one could argue that the war on terrorism is as much about terrorism as the Spanish-American War was about ships exploding, or the American Revolution was about the price of tea. (Note that *LCSH* does acknowledge "War of Jenkins Ear" but only as a UF (**Jenkins' Ear, War of**) to a less vivid name, **Anglo-Spanish War, 1739-1748**). LCSH ideally avoids euphemisms and misnomers.

Traditionally, LCSH headings are based on "literary warrant," which is a fancy way of saying that headings are based on the materials we catalog. In the LC database, there are over 800 hits for the phrase "war on terror" with the search limited to title fields ("ktil "war on terror?" in LC's Voyager), and it appears based on recent receipts, that the authors of the books we catalog do not agree with PSD's determination that "War on Terrorism" refers to a 2001-2009 policy, rather than an ongoing conflict.

The new heading, and especially the scope note, reference structure and instructions from PSD, transform what had been a heading for a war which allowed **—Law and legislation** as a subdivision into one for a Bush administration policy, which doesn't allow use of a "legal" subdivision. Instead, **War on Terrorism, 2001- —Law and legislation** is now a UF reference to **Terrorism—Prevention—Law and legislation**. Unless the authors fall into line with the new policy, and stop writing books about the legal aspects of the "War on Terrorism," this is a problem for law catalogers.

The new authority record prohibits the use of the heading **War on Terrorism, 2001-2009—Law and Legislation** and requires using **Terrorism—Prevention—Law and Legislation** instead. By way of contrast, the use of the subdivision **–Religious**

aspects is still authorized after the name of the metaphorical war. In changing bibliographic records, PSD usually deletes any heading that refers to the "war." Due to the decision to treat it as a one-on-one change, users searching for records on the legal aspects of the war on terrorism will be thwarted, since the cross-reference combines it with the typically criminal law discussions of anti-terrorism legislation in general. For non-law records, the change left a heading for the "war" in the bibliographic record, albeit adding a debatable closing date.

Since authors and users of legal literature continue to discuss the war, a more prudent policy would have been to double the new heading for the war with the new heading for the legal aspects of terrorism prevention. In addition, the change in first heading will distort classification, since the war would class with other books on legal aspects of wars in military law, or perhaps under national security legislation in the national schedules, whereas the law of terrorism classes in the list of crimes in the criminal law section. This will be a major problem for works that are clearly part of the literature of public international law which had heretofore classed in KZ6795.T47 but will now have terrorism as a first heading and class in K5256.

Assuming our goal as subject catalogers is to use terminology that reflects the literature we catalog and the needs of our users, the best solution would be to combine the established heading for **Terrorism—Prevention—Law and legislation** with a second heading for **War on Terrorism—2001-2009** since users are most likely to be looking for the "war" and authors continue to use the term in their works. Since both headings are authorized, this is valid under the rules governing subject headings, even if it violates the spirit of PSD's mistaken preference for political correctness at the expense of serving users of our catalogs.

TechScans

Corinne Jacox, column editor

Contributing Authors: Georgia Briscoe, Marlene Bubrick, Jean Pajerek, Andrea Rabbia, Christina Tarr, Yümin Jiang

Please welcome our new contributing authors: Jean Pajerek, Head of Technical Services and Information Management, Cornell University Law Library; and Christina Tarr, Head of Cataloging, University of California School of Law Library.

The *TSLL TechScans Blog* is available at http://www.tslltechscans.blogspot.com/.

Acquisitions/Collection Development

Journal Usage Factor
Cox, John. "Impact Factors and Usage Factors: Testing Alternative Metrics." *Against the Grain* 21, no. 6 (December 2009/January 2010).
Impact Factors is a great indicator of journal articles' importance for academic research, but it does not measure usefulness outside the research environment such as in teaching, for practitioners, or industrial and commercial research. In 2007, the United Kingdom Serials Group funded a project to assess the feasibility of developing a Journal Usage Factor (JUF), a simple metric that is the ratio of usage measured against the number of articles published in a given period. The resulting report found broad support for such a measure to complement the Impact Factor.

The PIRUS Project
Shepherd, Peter T. "The PIRUS Project: Developing a Standard for Recording and Reporting Usage at the Individual Article Level." *Against the Grain* 21, no. 6 (December 2009/January 2010).
Over the years, the demand for usage statistics at the article level has grown. Funded by the UK Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) and completed in January 2009, the original PIRUS (Publisher and Institutional Repository Usage Statistics) project demonstrated the feasibility of creating and recording article level usage. PIRUS 2, also funded by JISC, is working on developing a set of standards, protocols and processes to enable organizations to generate and share authoritative usage statistics.

Free Databases via FDLP
Englert, Tracy. "'Free' Access to Subscription Databases through the FDLP: Government Documents and Acquisitions." *Against the Grain* 21, no. 5 (November 2009).
The Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) provides member libraries free access to several federal databases that normally require subscription. Databases covered by the program include: DARTS: Depository Access to Reports, Technical and Scientific; Homeland Security Digital Library; National Climatic Data Center Online; and STAT-USA/USA Trade Online.

DeepDyve
Ferguson, Cris. "DeepDyving into Journal Article Rental."

Against the Grain 21, no. 6 (December 2009/January 2010).

DeepDyve is a journal article rental service launched on October 27, 2009. It contains an abstract & index database that covers a wide variety of publishers and an article rental service that has over 32 million articles as of December 3, 2009. Articles are made available as rentals for 24 hours and are viewed on the DeepDyve site. Users cannot print, download, copy, or screen-capture the articles. Under the Basic Plan, articles cost $0.99 each. There are other plans that charge by the month and offer a longer viewing time. Currently there is no institutional subscription plan, but, theoretically, a library can create an account and let patrons view articles at a cost of $0.99 each.

Cataloging

Classify
http://www.oclc.org/uk/en/nextspace/014/research.htm
Vizine-Goetz, Diane. "Classify: A FRBR-Based Research Prototype for Applying Classification Numbers." *NextSpace*, no. 14 (January 2010).
Classification schemes are used by libraries to provide a systematic arrangement of materials. The classification numbers applied to books and other materials are used to arrange items physically on shelves and to support browsing, filtering and retrieval of bibliographic information in online systems. The Classify prototype is designed to help users apply classification numbers.

Classify is a FRBR-based prototype designed to support the assignment of classification numbers and subject headings for books, DVDs, CDs, and other types of materials. This project applies principles of the FRBR model to aggregate bibliographic information above the manifestation level. Bibliographic records are grouped using the OCLC FRBR Work-Set algorithm to form a work-level summary of the class numbers and subject headings assigned to a work. You can retrieve a summary by ISBN, ISSN, UPC, OCLC number, author/title, or subject heading. A Classify record for a work contains the most frequently assigned DDC, LCC and NLM class numbers, as applicable, based on holdings counts.

The Classify database is accessible through a user interface and as a machine-to-machine service.

Classification at a Crossroads
http://www.udcc.org/seminar2009/programme.htm
The International Universal Decimal Classification Seminar 2009, "Classification at a Crossroads - Multiple Directions to Usability," took place in the Hague in October 2009. The materials for the seminar are now available on the web. Topics include: Classifying web resources; Classification and thesauri; Classification frameworks, concepts, structure and relationships; and Classification and the Semantic Web.

Free Provider-Neutral Webcasts from OCLC
http://www.oclc.org/us/en/multimedia/2009/Provider_Neutral_Webinar.htm

OCLC held two webinars on "Provider-Neutral E-Monographs" presented by Robert Bremer, OCLC Senior Consulting Database Specialist. Robert served on the PCC task group that formulated the provider-neutral policy. He described how a provider-neutral record differs from previous cataloging practices for eBooks, and also discussed OCLC's plans for conversion and consolidation of existing eBook records in WorldCat. *The Provider-Neutral E-Monograph MARC Record Guide* is available at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/PN-Guide.pdf.

ALCTS Draft Report on Romanization
http://connect.ala.org/node/88651
ALCTS Non-English Access Working Group on Romanization. *Draft Report* (November 24, 2009).
This report by the ALCTS Working Group looks at whether catalog records should continue to include both vernacular script and transliterations into Roman script, or move to a model of including only the vernacular. The Working Group recommends that while a gradual move toward the second scenario is desirable, it is probably not practical to switch over immediately at this time.

ISBD Area 0 Published
http://www.ifla.org/files/cataloguing/isbd/area-0_2009.pdf
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. *International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD). Area 0. Content Form and Media Type Area* (December 2009).
Area 0 of the ISBD has now been published on the web. Area 0. Content Form and Media Type Area is an amendment to the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD). Area 0 will take the place of the general material designation (GMD) in area 1. It is being issued with a set of examples and will be incorporated into the consolidated ISBD for its next revision in 2010.

Publication of *RDA* Postponed
http://www.mail-archive.com/rda-l@listserv.lac-bac.gc.ca/msg02969.html
Publication of *Resource Description and Access* has been delayed until June 2010. The revised text has incorporated recommendations from constituencies and is currently undergoing testing. (*RDA*-List)

RDA Vocabularies
http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january10/hillmann/01hillmann.html
Hillmann, Diane, et al. "*RDA* Vocabularies: Process, Outcome, Use." *D-Lib Magazine*, 16, no. 2 (January/February 2010).
The *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*) standard, due to be released this coming summer, has included since May 2007 a parallel effort to build Semantic Web enabled vocabularies. This article describes that effort and the decisions made to express the vocabularies for use within the library community and, in addition, as a bridge to the future

of library data outside the current MARC-based systems. The authors also touch on the registration activities that have made the vocabularies usable independent of *RDA* textual guidance. Designed for both human and machine users, the registered vocabularies describe the relationships between FRBR, the *RDA* classes and properties and the extensive value vocabularies developed for use within *RDA*.

An Alternative to *RDA*
http://sites.google.com/site/opencatalogingrules/
For those dreading *RDA*, there is a cooperative project online that offers an *RDA* alternative. The Cooperative Cataloging Rules project is a cooperative site originally created as an alternative to accepting *RDA* by James Weinheimer, Director of Library and Information Services at The American University of Rome, Italy. His basic idea is to have a site where current cataloging rules can continue to be updated. This is the Google Group for the project: http://groups.google.com/group/open-cataloging-rules?pli=1.

The project also has a blog where you can see the Official Announcement and check out the discussions at http://coopcatwiki.blogspot.com.

Updated FAQ for BIBCO Standard Record for Printed Books Made Available
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/BSR_FAQ.pdf
The November 24 announcement about implementation of the BIBCO Standard Record (BSR) for printed books brought many questions not covered in the original FAQ. An updated FAQ was issued on December 18 to address these questions. The answers reflect the collaborative efforts of the BSR Task Group, PCC leadership, chairs of the Standing Committees, OCLC, and the BIBCO Coordinator. Thanks to George Prager for this information.

Library of Congress Big Heads Update Available
http://connect.ala.org/files/7981/2010_01_library_of_congress_report_pdf_90542.pdf
The Library of Congress January update for the ALCTS Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries Interest Group (for its January 15, 2010 meeting at ALA Midwinter in Boston) is available at http://connect.ala.org/node/92055, along with the reports of other "big heads." Among the many items of interest is this report on LC's review of LCRIs: "The Policy and Standards Division, after considering recommendations from the PCC *LCRI/RDA* Task Force on the disposition of the current *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (*LCRI*s), evaluated each of the 545 existing *LCRI*s in the context of the U.S. National Libraries *RDA* Test in 2010. PSD decided that approximately 125 be retained and revised as annotations for *RDA* instructions to be used during the *RDA* Test. Some have general application but most have a narrow scope and will need to be consulted by only some of the testers. Content with general application is being revised to remove unneeded information." (ALA Connect)

Introduction to Application Profiles
http://www.slideshare.net/smartbroad/introduction-to-application-profiles
Former technical services law librarian Diane Hillmann has posted to Slideshare a presentation made on January 18, 2010, to the ALCTS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) as an introduction to RDF (Resource Description Framework) data and application profiles. Presenters were Jon Phipps, Karen Coyle and Diane.

Transitioning to Semantic Web-Friendly Library Catalogs
http://alatechsource.metapress.com/content/p3022442071g7655/fulltext.html
Coyle, Karen. "Library Data in a Modern Context." *Library Technology Reports* 46, no. 1 (January 2010): 5-13.
Karen Coyle analyzes the current state of library catalog data in the January 2010 issue of *Library Technology Reports*, "Understanding the Semantic Web: Bibliographic Data and Metadata." In this report, the first in a series of two, she offers a history of bibliographic data from its origins to today's digital records and suggests guidelines for transforming today's library catalogs into Semantic Web-friendly ones. The second part of the series will be published as *LTR*'s February issue, entitled "*RDA* Vocabularies for a Twenty-First-Century Data Environment." (ALA TechSource)

Social Tagging in Historic Australian Newspapers
http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january10/holley/01holley.html
Holley, Rose. "Tagging Full Text Searchable Articles: An Overview of Social Tagging Activity in Historic Australian Newspapers August 2008-August 2009" *D-Lib Magazine* 16, no. 1/2 (January/February 2010).
In November 2008, the National Library of Australia gave users the ability to tag full-text searchable articles in the historic Australian Newspapers service. The one-year experiment proved to be quite successful and Holley presented her analysis of the tagging activities, user behavior, and outcome. The Library will extend the tagging functionality to its entire collection.

Government Documents

GPO/MARCIVE Cataloging Distribution Pilot Project
http://www.fdlp.gov/home/tutorials/cataloging-record-distribution-pilot
The United States Government Printing Office has contracted with MARCIVE, Inc. for a Cataloging Record Distribution Pilot Project in which a selection of federal depository libraries will be chosen to participate. For this pilot, GPO bibliographic records will be distributed from GPO's Integrated Library System (ILS) to participating libraries. This pilot will serve as a test of the record distribution process. This test will help determine if the catalog records meet the needs of FDLP libraries and are compatible with libraries' workflows.

GPO will evaluate the success of the delivery mechanism pilot and report back to the FDLP community on outcomes and next steps. GPO will take lessons learned from this pilot to look at a long-term solution for bibliographic record distribution. (Autocat)

Information Technology

Library 2.0
http://www.librarian.net/talks/nassau/
West, Jessamyn. *"Everything You Always Wanted to Know About 2.0 But Were Afraid to Ask.."*
Jessamyn West recently gave a talk encouraging librarians "to think about the content that they may be generating elsewhere [via blog, twitter, facebook, whatever] and how to bring that back to their library's website." Notes for the talk are available at http://www.librarian.net/stax/3079/on-2-0-and-the-twitters/.

New Searching Tool for Google Books
http://chronicle.com/blogPost/Universities-Add-Their-Own/8901/?sid=wc&utm_source=wc&utm_medium=en
Young, Jeff. "Universities Add Their Own Search of Google Books." *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (November 18, 2009)
The HathiTrust Digital Library, a group of college libraries working with Google on its book scanning project, has released its own search tool for Google Books. The tool will return all pages with the search term. This is an improvement over the regular Google book search, which only returns a partial result list. This search tool is especially important now that Google Books has actually digitized a fair number of opinions, statutes, treatises, and legislative hearing records. The Hathitrust Digital Library Search can be found at http://catalog.hathitrust.org/.

Google Scholar Chief Engineer on "The Law Librarian" on BlogTalkRadio
http://www.blogtalkradio.com/thelawlibrarian/2009/12/04/new-databases-budgets-and-the-aba
Google Scholar's chief engineer, Anurag Acharya, was the featured guest for the December 4 installment of Richard Leiter's "The Law Librarian" on BlogTalkRadio.

Searching for Legal Opinions and Journals on Google Scholar
http://googleblog.blogspot.com/2009/11/finding-laws-that-govern-us.html
"Finding the Laws that Govern Us." *The Official Google Blog* (November 17, /2009).
Google has an interesting discussion of its new Google Scholar legal opinions and journals search engine, now in beta. Google views making laws and the opinions that establish legal precedent easily available to citizens as a public service. CS-SIS has a good overview of the new Google Scholar service, citing other sources like *Just in Case*, Case Western Reserve's Law School Library blog,

which reports on some actual testing. Reference the blog from the CS-SIS post at http://cssis.org/2009/11/23/google-scholar-advanced-scholar-search-now-includes-free-case-law-database/. According to Andrew Plumb-Larrick, in *Just in Case*, it seems like sometimes Google Scholar works well, and sometimes it doesn't. It cites to full text opinions, but journal articles tend to be hosted by third parties and unavailable in full text. The search mechanism in Google Scholar, based on citation analysis, works differently from the usual keyword approach, which makes it interesting.

Google Book Plan Rejected by U.S. Dept. of Justice
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/technology/8500022.stm
The U.S. Dept. of Justice has announced that "The amended settlement agreement still confers significant and possibly anti-competitive advantages on Google as a single entity." Google Books (formerly known as Google Print) was launched in 2004, but put on hold a year later when the Authors Guild of America and the Association of American Publishers sued over copyright infringement. In 2008, Google agreed to pay $125 million to create a Book Rights Registry, where authors/publishers could register and receive compensation. District Judge Denny Chin sent the latest agreement back to be revised. Besides antitrust issues, foreign authors' and orphan authors' rights must be considered. A hearing on the settlement was scheduled for February 18, 2010. (Library Link of the Day)

Law Library of Congress Launches Twitter Feed
http://twitter.com/lawlibcongress
On Oct. 22, 2009, Matt Raymond posted an announcement on the Library of Congress blog that the Law Library of Congress has launched a Twitter feed. According to the Law Library, the Twitter feed is intended to "engage Members of Congress, their staff, other law libraries, students, professors, librarians, and researchers … It will also serve as a venue for feedback on our material." The announcement can be viewed at http://www.loc.gov/blog/2009/10/now-tweeting-law-library-of-congress/. (Library of Congress Blog)

The Open Library Environment Project Final Report
http://oleproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/OLE_FINAL_Report1.pdf
The Open Library Environment Project (OLE Project) has issued its final report. From the Executive Overview of the report: "With funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Open Library Environment Project (OLE Project) convened a multi-national group of libraries to analyze library business processes and to define a next-generation library technology platform. The resulting OLE platform is predicated on Service Oriented Architecture and a community-source model of development and governance. Over 300 libraries, educational institutions, professional organizations and businesses participated in some phase of the project. Using input from those participants, the project planners produced an OLE design framework that embeds libraries directly in the key processes of scholarship

generation, knowledge management, teaching, and learning by utilizing existing enterprise systems where appropriate and by delivering new services built on connections between the library's business systems and other technology systems." General information about the project is available at http://oleproject.org/.

OCLC Publishes 42nd Annual Report to the Membership

http://www.oclc.org/news/publications/annualreports/2009/2009.pdf?utm_source=WhatCountsEmail&utm_medium=OCLC+Abstracts&utm_campaign=OCLC+Abstracts

OCLC's 42nd annual report to the membership has been issued and is available online. "In the report, Jay Jordan, OCLC President and Chief Executive Officer, wrote that fiscal 2009 was a challenging year as libraries and the OCLC cooperative felt the impact of the worldwide economic recession. At the same time, the cooperative continued to execute its long-term strategy of building Web-scale services, setting the stage for an exciting transformation in the way libraries serve their institutions and users." (OCLC Abstracts)

Cloud Computing Report Discusses Risks and Advantages

http://www.enisa.europa.eu/act/rm/files/deliverables/cloud-computing-risk-assessment/

"Report: How Risky is Cloud Computing." *Bytes in Brief* no. 152 (January 2010).

Nov. 20, 2009, saw the release of a free report from the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) which outlines the benefits and risks of cloud computing. The benefits: available 24/7 instantly on demand and commitment free. The risks: security is in the hands of the service provider and data may not be deleted properly. Users of cloud computing should perform risk assessments, compare different cloud providers and obtain service-level assurances from their selected provider. A checklist and detailed questions to ask are in the report.

Cloud Computing

http://www.businessofgovernment.org/pdfs/WyldCloudReport.pdf

Wyld, David C. *Moving to the Cloud: An Introduction to Cloud Computing in Government*. Washington, DC: IBM Center for the Business of Government, 2009.

This is a good basic introduction to cloud computing.

E-Reader Boom Kindles a Variety of New Options

http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/wireStory?id=9504985

For the first time, the International Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas devoted a section to e-books. While e-books make up a tiny portion of book sales, they are increasing greatly, with 2.2 million e-readers shipped to stores in 2009. Another important first-time event occurred when Amazon sold more e-books than physical copies, on Christmas Day 2009.

A flood of e-readers is set to be released in 2010 from Samsung, Interead (COOL-ER), EnTourage(eDGe), and Skiff Reader, all to compete with Amazon's Kindle, Barnes & Noble's Nook, and Sony's Readers. Each device will have its special features and it is hoped that prices will come down. (Library Link of the Day)

2010 Horizon Report

http://www.educause.edu/ELI/2010HorizonReport/195400

2010 Horizon Report. Austin, TX: The New Media Consortium, January 2010.

The annual Horizon Report is a collaborative effort between the EDUCAUSE Learning Initiative (ELI) and the New Media Consortium (NMC). Each year the report identifies and describes six areas of emerging technology likely to have a significant impact on teaching, learning, or creative expression in higher education within three adoption horizons: a year or less, two to three years, and four to five years. The areas of emerging technology cited for 2010 are 1) time to adoption of one year or less: mobile computing and open content; 2) time to adoption of two to three years: electronic books and simple augmented reality; and 3) time to adoption of four to five years: gesture-based computing and visual data analysis.

Critical View on Europeana

http://liber.library.uu.nl/publish/articles/000472/

Erway, Ricky. "A View on Europeana from the US Perspective." *Liber Quarterly* 19, no. 22 (2009).

As a senior program officer with OCLC, Erway presented her view on Europeana, the newly created European digital library. Enlarging on her study of Europeana, she discussed some important issues digitization projects need to address, such as mandate and funding, branding and public relations, rights, metadata, technology, access, user feedback, and sustainability. She also noted a few digital libraries (e.g., UK's CenturyShare, Australian Newspaper Digitisation project) as good examples.

Search Boxes

http://www.infotoday.com/cilmag/jan10/Sexton.shtml

Sexton, Will. "The Day Search Stood Still." *Computers in Libraries* 30, no. 1 (January/February 2010): 6.

What if the search box disappeared from the library's web pages? What does library discovery look like in a search engine result set? To keep library content relevant, librarians need to recognize that the concept of "discovery" has outgrown the confines of the functionality known as "search," and must develop more flexible architectures to uncover library content.

Rethinking the Future of Higher Education

Tapscott, Don and Anthony D. Williams. "Innovating the 21st-Century University: It's Time!" *EDUCAUSE Review* (January/February 2010).

Universities are losing their grip on higher learning as the Internet is, inexorably, becoming the dominant infrastructure

for knowledge—both as a container and as a global platform for knowledge exchange between people—and as a new generation of students requires a very different model of higher education. The authors believe that if the university opens up and embraces collaborative learning and collaborative knowledge production, it has a chance of surviving and even thriving in the networked, global economy.

Music to Our Eyes
Dougan, Kirstin. "Music to Our Eyes: Google Books, Google Scholar, and the Open Content Alliance." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* (January 2010).
The Internet has changed how scholars perform their research. With more and more content available online that is fully searchable (often even for free), it is not surprising that students and others may turn there first before coming to the library. This study aims to identify the utility of three of the largest free access sources for printing materials online—Google Book Search, the Internet Archive, and Google Scholar—for use in conducting music research. This study discovers that there are print music materials represented in all three of these tools and that they should not be eschewed by music librarians and others researching music topics.

Will the iPad Start a Publishing Revolution?
http://www.niso.org/blog/?p=94
The latest NISO blog posting about Apple's iPad, and specifically its use of standards, raises some interesting questions about what the iPad means for e-book publishing. According to Todd Carpenter, NISO Managing Director, "what remains to be seen are the impacts on our industry of the new e-book distribution channel, the iBookstore; Apple's adoption of the EPUB format; and how DRM might be used. A lot will depend on the device's adoption curve."

Local Systems

SirsiDynix VP of Innovation Stephen Abram Fires a Shot Over the Bow of Open Source ILSs
http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6704622.html
Hadro, Josh. "SirsiDynix Document on Open Source Draws Fire." *Library Journal* 134, no. 20 (December 15, 2009): 21.
Josh Hadro gives a good overview of the controversy surrounding a paper written by Stephen Abram, VP of Innovation for SirsiDynix, called "Integrated Library System Platforms on Open Source." In the paper, Abram "set[s] out to clarify what open source is, how it is different from proprietary software platforms, and why Integrated Library Systems (ILS) are not ready for open source at this point." Accused of spreading fear, uncertainty and doubt, Abram defends the report on his blog, saying, "I call it critical thinking and constructive debate—something that everyone in libraries should embrace and engage in." (Library Journal Online)

Lawsuits Filed in Library Automation Industry
Breeding, Marshall. "Two Major Lawsuits Jolt Library Automation Industry." *Smart Libraries* 29, no. 1 (December 2009).
Queens Borough Public Library filed a complaint July 2, 2009, against SirsiDynix for breach of contract. As the busiest public library in the U.S., Queens procured Dynix's Horizon system in March 2006 to replace its aging DRA system. Dynix merged with Sirsi after the purchase and SirsiDynix ultimately withdrew from the development of the new Horizon 8.0 platform for which Queens had contracted. Queens is claiming $5 million in damages for this breach of contract. Queens has since implemented the Virtua ILS from VTLS, which replaced DRA.

3M Company filed a patent infringement suit again EnvisonWare, Inc. in Minnesota on July 23, 2009. 3M claims their patents were violated in Envisionware's self-checkout and RFID inventory control products which entered the library marketplace in 2006. Since self-service stations and automated materials handling is a growth area for libraries in the future, the outcome of this case has high stakes.

Major New Open Source Library Automation System Under Development
Breeding, Marshall, "OLE Advances Forward through the Kuali Foundation." *Smart Libraries* 30, no. 1 (January 2010).
The Mellon Foundation granted Indiana University $2.38 million to develop software created specifically for the management of print and electronic collections for academic and research libraries. This Open Library Environment (OLE) project is being managed through the Kuali Foundation, a non-profit corporation that coordinates the development of free/open source administrative software under the Educational Community License. "Kuali" came from the Malaysian word for wok, a humble but essential dish. OLE's mission is to reconceptualize automation for research libraries, embracing the enterprise infrastructure, breaking away from print-based workflows, and reflecting the changing nature of library materials and new approaches to scholarly work. It focuses on the internal business processes of library research resources, not on the end-use experience. The more than 200 partner libraries which participated in the design phase have now begun software development, with the hope of early versions being available in 18 to 24 months. Partner university libraries include those from Indiana, Florida, Chicago, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. Design phase libraries not continuing into the build phase include Rutgers, Vanderbilt, the Orbis Cascade Alliance, Kansas, the National Library of Australia, and the Library of Canada. It is expected that this new library automation framework will be a major competitor for legacy library automation systems in use today.

Blacklight
http://projectblacklight.org/
Blacklight is a new, open source ruby-on-rails discovery interface; in other words, a next-gen catalog that can be used as a front end for heterogeneous collections.

Marshall Breeding's International Survey of Library Automation
http://www.librarytechnology.org/perceptions2009.pl
Marshall Breeding's third annual International Survey of Library Automation was posted to the Library Technology Guides website on January 22. This annual survey collects data on how libraries rate their current integrated library systems, the companies involved, and the quality of customer support. The survey also aims to gather data regarding attitudes about and interest levels in open source ILS products. One of the most interesting top trends that Breeding identifies is that "except for the libraries already using an open source ILS, the survey reflected low levels of interest, even when the company rates their satisfaction with their current proprietary ILS and its company as poor." (Library Technology Guides)

Designing and Developing Mobile Web Sites
http://journal.code4lib.org/articles/2055
Griggs, Kim, Laurie M. Bridges, and Hannah Gascho Rempel. "Library/Mobile: Tips on Designing and Developing Mobile Web Sites." *Code4Lib Journal* no. 8 (September 21, 2009).
This article shares Oregon State University Libraries' experience creating a mobile web presence, and provides key design and development strategies for building mobile websites.

Library Automation
http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a915763651
Pace, Andrew. "21st Century Library Systems." *Journal of Library Administration* 49, no. 6 (August 2009).
This article provides a brief, non-technical review of the history of the library automation system, the current environment, and some thoughts on future developments.

Management

Technical Services Consolidation a Possibility in Massachusetts College Libraries
http://www.ala.org/ala/alonline/currentnews/newsarchive/2009/november2009/techservices.cfm
Kniffel, Leonard. "Tech Services Consolidation Looms Over Massachusetts' Five Colleges." *American Libraries* 40, no. 12 (December 2009): 26-27.
Leonard Kniffel reports on efforts that are underway to consolidate the technical services operations of five Massachusetts academic libraries: Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, Smith, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Since the Sept. 29 release of a Technical Services

Consolidation Task Force report, a decision has been made to study the issues further, based on reactions to the report. Jay Schafer, director of libraries at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, maintains that "consolidating these services is a difficult task and impacts many layers in our libraries and our organizations, but we've been talking about this for a couple of years. It's not easy, but it's something that we have to explore." (American Libraries online)

R. David Lankes Gives Thought-Provoking Keynote Address at the Charleston Conference
http://www.resourceshelf.com/2009/11/05/slides-audio-and-screencast-of-dr-r-david-lankes-keynote-at-the-charleston-conference-now-online/
R. David Lankes, associate professor and director of the Information Institute of Syracuse, gave a keynote address at the 29th Annual Charleston Conference on November 5, 2009. According to the abstract of the presentation, entitled "New Librarianship," "The best days of librarianship are ahead of us. However, to get there the field must step back, refocus, and reexamine our core principles. We as a profession have become so focused on the trees of standards and process that we are now at risk from missing the larger forest of opportunities. This talk will present a view of a new librarianship, one focused on knowledge and action instead of artifacts and collections. The presentation will look beyond the trends of today's technologies to a durable new librarianship that focuses on innovation, leadership, and service." (ResourceShelf)

Our Future from Outside the Box: An ALCTS Symposium at ALA Midwinter 2010
http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/confevents/upcoming/ala/future.cfm
For ALA Midwinter 2010, several cutting-edge thinkers prepared short opinion pieces on future trends/issues/developments that are likely to impact research, instruction and scholarly communication. The essays served as the foundation for panel discussions at a symposium on emerging roles for libraries and librarians, particularly collections and technical services librarians. (ALCTS website)

Conference Program Planning Basics
McAphee, Sylvia. "Things to Consider When Planning Section Programming." *Against the Grain* 21, no. 6 (December 2009/January 2010).
This is a brief primer on how to plan a program for a library conference. Topics covered include how to choose a topic, what kind of format to use, and a few miscellaneous issues to consider.

Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award

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 2010 is Carol Avery Nicholson.

Carol is Associate Director for Technical Services at the Katherine Everett Law Library, University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill. Some of her many accomplishments are the following:

Carol has a stellar record of service to AALL, not only in TS-SIS and OBS-SIS, but also as president, vice president/president-elect, and past president of the entire organization. She has been chair of OBS-SIS, chair of the TS-SIS Serials Committee, and is currently chair of the TS-SIS Education Committee.

She has given over 25 presentations regarding law technical services in general, law cataloging, acquisitions, law library minorities in the profession, statistics in technical services, leadership, serials control, and automated circulation. She has over 16 publications to her credit dealing not only with technical services, but also diversity, space planning, law and cyberspace, law library systems, basic cataloging, and combining law reference work with law cataloging.

Carol has been heavily involved with the American Bar Association, Association of American Law Schools, and AALL regarding statistical counts for law libraries in general and technical services departments in particular. She has an outstanding service and presentation record regarding diversity in the profession.

Carol also has an exemplary record of service to her campus, not only in law librarianship, but also in diversity and management forums.

Congratulations Carol!

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries to an individual or group in recognition of achievement in an area of technical services, for service to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature. Factors considered in selecting the recipients of the Award include such things as the publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques or research, analysis or commentary; the development of software, hardware, or other mechanisms that significantly enhance access to collections; and the contribution of service to the Technical Services SIS as a whole. Achievements may be in the area of acquisitions, cataloging and classification, materials processing, preservation, automation, or technical services administration.

Submitted by Wendell Johnting, Ruth Lilly Law Library, Indiana University School of Law—Indianapolis, 2009-2010 TS-SIS Awards Committee Chair.

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