

# TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

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## Beijing Chronicles Autumn 2010

*George A. Prager*  
*New York University Law School Library*

During spring 2010, I started thinking about what I should do on my upcoming six month sabbatical, tentatively scheduled for fall 2010. Rather than take it all in one chunk, I decided to split it up into two three-month segments: September-November 2010, and March-May 2011. I definitely didn't want to spend the time at home. Jolande Goldberg, senior cataloging policy specialist/law classification specialist at the Library of Congress had invited me to assist her in the expansion and revision of LC's classification schedule for Class KZ, Public International Law. I enthusiastically accepted her offer, and we planned for me to work with her at LC for a few weeks in fall 2010 and spring 2011. I also wanted to spend some time overseas. Satsuki, my wife, also loves to travel, and as a free-lance journalist for Japanese television, she would most likely be able to accompany me for at least some of the time. Our top choices were England, Italy, and China. Much to my surprise, I was able to arrange sabbatical time in all three. I will discuss my experiences in England, Italy, and at the Library of Congress in a later issue of *TSSL*. In this issue, I will focus on my China experience.



*George with Wang Yalin*

*Continued on page 33*

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

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# Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

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OBS-SIS has been busy since the last *TSL* issue:

1. A response was submitted to the AALL Board regarding the Velvet Chainsaw Consulting report on the Annual Meeting. I extend a very big thank you to Pat Sayre-McCoy for drafting the response.

2. Programs and committee meetings for the AALL Annual Meeting were finalized.

Please note that the OBS-SIS Business Meeting is going to be at noon on Sunday. I decided to try a different time slot to see whether this would resolve some conflicts. At least, you will not be late for the Monday night parties.

If the prices are not too outrageous, I plan to order some food for the 7 a.m. meetings, probably pastries and drinks. I will let you know after the price list is distributed. When the notice is posted on the OBS Community website, please let your committee chair know if you will be attending the meeting. I want to order a realistic amount of food.

Here is the OBS-SIS schedule for Boston:

## **Saturday, July 21:**

4:00-5:00 p.m. OBS-SIS OUTGOING BOARD MEETING

7:00-9:00 p.m. TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS JOINT RECEPTION

## **Sunday, July 22:**

10:45-11:45 a.m. A-3: "Guerrilla Usability Testing." (CS-SIS, OBS-SIS)

Speakers: Jason Eiseman, Roger Vicarius Skalbeck

How can you design systems that work efficiently, while avoiding common problems? Enter usability testing, a process that observes user interaction with a system in order to discover and fix problems. Contrary to popular belief, usability testing need not be expensive or even overly time-consuming. This program will demonstrate different types of usability testing, including sophisticated software tools and low-tech solutions; discuss the "test early and often" model of usability testing; and show how to budget time and money for a successful usability testing program. Participants will also see a live usability test conducted during this program.

12:00-1:00 p.m. OBS-SIS BUSINESS MEETING

1:15-2:45 p.m. OBS-SIS Program: "Acronyms Challenge Game Show."

Speakers: Janet Ann Hedin, Brian D. Striman

FRSAD? RDA? FRAD? BSR? NACO? Acronyms are everywhere in our profession. New ones are arriving all the time and you are supposed to know what they mean. Are you an Acronym Whiz or do you go running whenever they appear? Well, here's your chance to test your mettle by participating in this new game – Who Wants To Be An Acronymaire! Not good at playing games? No problem! Come sit in our audience and cheer for your favorite contestant. Everyone gets a prize as you will all be experts on what these acronyms mean, and when you return to work, you will be able to host your own "Who Wants To Be An Acronymaire!"

## **Monday, July 23:**

7:00-8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS/TS-SIS JOINT RESEARCH GRANT COMMITTEE MEETING

7:00-8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS HEADS OF SYSTEMS

8:30-9:45 a.m. D-1: "The Innovative Interfaces/SkyRiver vs. OCLC Lawsuit: Who wins? Who Loses?" (OBS-SIS) Speakers: Richard M. Jost, Marshall Breeding, Jonathan A. Franklin, Scott Matheson

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The SkyRiver/Innovative Interfaces lawsuit against OCLC for monopoly practices has potentially wide-ranging impact for the law library world. These two major automation players, whose business interests were formerly in separate worlds, are now in direct competition. While OCLC has long been the primary bibliographic utility for copy cataloging, SkyRiver has recently become a new vendor supplying bibliographic records to libraries. And while Innovative Interfaces has long been the provider of integrated library systems (especially for law libraries), the development of Worldcat Local and Web Management Services by OCLC makes it a significant player in this market too. This program will present the facts surrounding this lawsuit, what it may mean for libraries, and some projections for the future of library automation.

10:45-11:45 a.m. OBS-SIS Program: "Hot Topic."

Speaker: Marshall Breeding

OBS-SIS VIP Marshall Breeding will discuss current issues in library trends that affect technical services and systems Librarians. Marshall Breeding is a speaker, writer, and consultant. He is the creator and editor of *Library Technology Guides* ([www.librarytechnology.org](http://www.librarytechnology.org)) and the lib-web-cats online directory of libraries on the web. His monthly column, "Systems Librarian," appears in *Computers in Libraries*; he is the editor for *Smart Libraries Newsletter*, published by the American Library Association, and has authored the annual "Automation Marketplace" feature published by *Library Journal* since 2002. He has authored nine issues of ALA's *Library Technology Reports* as well as many other articles and book chapters and has edited or authored six books. He regularly teaches workshops and gives presentations at library conferences on a wide range of topics. The actual topic will be selected closer to conference time.

1:15-2:15 p.m. OBS-SIS Program: "Local Systems Roundtable with Speaker Marshall Breeding."

Law libraries are seeking ways to improve online bibliographic services for their users. In this roundtable, local system users share their experiences regarding what works or does not work and why with library automation expert Marshall Breeding. Participants will briefly discuss recommendations for improvement of vendor products and services.

2:45-4:00 p.m. OBS-SIS Program: "OCLC Users Roundtable."

Speaker: Glenn E. Patton

OCLC provides a diverse and ever-expanding and developing range of products and services (cataloging, ILL, discovery platform, library management services, etc.) to the library community. Learn about OCLC's new and enhanced services, as well as planned future developments, directly from an OCLC representative. Following this overview, the rest of the session will be devoted to questions from the audience and to sharing comments, ideas, and concerns about OCLC products and services, *RDA* records, and library best practices. Come prepared both to learn and to participate during this informative and interactive session.

## **Tuesday, July 24:**

7:00-8:15 a.m. OBS-SIS EDUCATION MEETING

8:30-9:45 a.m. OBS-SIS Program: "Researchers Roundtable."

Speaker: Hollie White

Conducting research related to law library technical services is a growing area of interest. This program focuses on empirical and social-based research on technical services functions. Speakers will describe recent research projects, and outline steps for working with institutional review boards to seek approval for research related to human subjects. The session will end with a research workshop, during which more experienced researchers will be paired with novices to consult about research ideas and plans.

10:15-11:45 a.m. OBS-SIS User Groups on *RDA*

Speakers: Vendor representatives to ALEPH Users Group, INMAGIC Users Group, SOFTLINK Users Group, SYRSI/DYNIX Users Group, and VOYAGER Users Group

Libraries need better automation to improve the delivery of services to their communities. This session provides an opportunity for ALEPH, INMAGIC, SOFTLINK, SYRSI/DYNIX, and VOYAGER users to discuss emerging issues, such as the implementation of *RDA*. During this forum, participants will have an opportunity to network with their colleagues to problem-solve automation challenges.

3:45-4:45 p.m. K-5: "Modeling Subject Authority Data: *FRSAD* Overview and Implementation Examples." (OBS-SIS)

Speakers: Patricia Sayre-McCoy, Ming Lu, Athena Salaba

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The *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* description standard incorporates the *Functional Requirements for Bibliographical Records (FRBR)* and *Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD)* models, with plans to include *Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD)* in the near future. This program will use non-technical terminology to provide an overview of all three models and discuss how they may be harmonized to create one comprehensive model. Published in June 2011, *Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data* provides a clearly-defined, structured frame of reference for relating subject authority records to user needs, and facilitates the development of international sharing of subject authority data both within and beyond the library sector.

5:00-6:00 p.m. OBS-SIS INCOMING BOARD MEETING

Remember to vote for your choice of candidates for OBS-SIS office:

**Vice Chair/Chair-Elect**

Katrina Piechnik, Jenkins Law Library  
Hollie White, Duke University School of Law

**Member-at-Large**

Corrine Jacox, Creighton University School of Law  
Jennifer Noga, Wake Forest University

And, remember to thank Nominating Committee members Pat Sayre McCoy (chair), Calmer Chatto, Pam Deemer, and Brian Striman for these excellent choices.

I look forward to seeing everyone in Boston.

Betty Roeske  
Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

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*From the Chair*

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## echnical Services Special Interest Section

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As we look forward to the newness of spring, with warm weather and displays of colorful trees and flowers, we have the opportunity to elect new leadership for TS-SIS. The slate of officers was announced on the TS-SIS online forum on January 12, 2012. The Nominating Committee (comprised of Chair Carmen Brigandi, Jen Richter and Sara Repinski) has given us an outstanding group of candidates for the TS-SIS Executive Board.

**Vice Chair/Chair-Elect**

Michael Maben – Indiana University—Bloomington  
Brian Striman – University of Nebraska

**Secretary/Treasurer**

Kathy Faust – Lewis & Clark  
Hollie White – Duke University

**Member-at-Large**

Leigh Inman – Thomas Jefferson School of Law  
Cynthia Spadoni – UCLA Law Library

The Bylaws & Handbook Committee, chaired by Pam Deemer, submitted the following amendments to the Bylaws. Ballots with the proposed changes will be emailed to members.

**Article IV. Officers.**

**Section 4. Nominating Committee.**

There shall be a nominating committee appointed by the executive board, to consist of three (3) members, none of whom shall be a member of the executive board, and none of whom shall be a candidate for office at the succeeding election.

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Each member of the committee shall serve for a term of one year. The chair of the committee shall be designated by the executive board.

**Proposed new amendment:**

There shall be a nominating committee appointed by the executive board, to consist of three (3) members *in good standing of the Technical Services Special Interest Section*. *None of these three (3) shall be a member of the executive board, and none of these three (3) shall be a candidate for office at the succeeding election.* Each member of the committee shall serve for a term of one year. The chair of the committee shall be designated by the executive board.

**Article VII. Committees.**

Section 1.

There shall be such standing committees, administrative committees, or special committees as the executive board shall create, or shall be created by a majority vote of those present and voting at a Technical Services Special Interest Section annual meeting. Unless otherwise provided, committee chairs shall be designated by the chair of the Technical Services Special Interest Section.

**Proposed new amendment:**

Section 1.

There shall be such standing committees, administrative committees, or special committees as the executive board shall create, or shall be created by a majority vote of those present and voting at a Technical Services Special Interest Section annual meeting. *Members of these committees must be members in good standing of the Technical Services Special Interest Section.* Unless otherwise provided, committee chairs shall be designated by the chair of the Technical Services Special Interest Section.

Miriam Childs, vice chair/chair-elect, has distributed the annual membership survey and the volunteer sign-up form. Please take a few minutes to fill out the survey. Receiving feedback from each of you is valuable to our group as we make future plans. And once you complete the survey, look at the volunteer sign-up form and select an area in which you are interested or feel you can best make a contribution. Our SIS depends on new volunteers with fresh ideas, as well as continuing colleagues with years of experience, to bring us a wide range of innovative and sensible concepts.

Miriam has also announced the members of the 2012 TS-SIS Education Committee: James Mumm (chair), Ajaye Bloomstone, Christine Dulaney, Jolande Goldberg, Connie Lenz, Jackie Magagnosc, Wendy Moore, Jennifer Noga, Natalie Palermo, Richard Paone, George Prager, and Miriam herself, serving ex-officio.

In December 2011, the Ad-hoc Committee on Strategic Planning sent a survey to the TS-SIS membership. The survey included a proposal for a revised mission statement. Seventy members completed and returned the survey. The Committee is compiling their responses, as it moves forward on updating our strategic plan.

Michael Maben and the Awards Committee have begun work on the Renee Chapman Award. They will also be announcing the availability of educational grants that can be used to attend the workshop, “*RDA for Law Catalogers*,” or the Annual Meeting in Boston.

After reading the TS-SIS online forum discussions about Velvet Chainsaw Consulting’s report on the AALL Annual Meeting, the TS-SIS Executive Board established an ad-hoc committee to review the report and its impact on TS-SIS educational programs, activities and functions, and prepare a response. A draft response was presented to the TS-SIS Executive Board for review and approval. The Executive Board’s final version was then posted on the AALL Annual Meeting Special Committee community page and the TS-SIS online forum. This informative report by TS-SIS has received positive feedback from many AALL members. My thanks and sincere appreciation to Suzanne R. Graham, Cindy May, George Prager and Ed Hart for serving on this ad-hoc committee. A successful team effort indeed!

Let me conclude with some information about the 2012 Annual Meeting: Paul Frank, from the Library of Congress, will be the TS-SIS VIP when we convene this year. Mr. Frank will be presenting at the “*RDA for Law Catalogers*” workshop and at the “*Creating Legal Subject Headings*” program. I hope to see many of you in Boston this July.

*Ismael Gullon  
Mercer University*

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# ACQUISITIONS

## Tickler Pink

Trina Robinson  
George Washington University Law Library

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I have worked in the Innovative ILS for nearly 20 years, and although upgrades to the Acquisitions module are made, it is the oldest module in the system and has been relatively complete for quite some time. I realize the tickler is not a completely new feature, but it is a relatively recent one (within the last few years) and is one of my favorite enhancements.

I am a fan of making detailed notes in order records for understanding the history and issues of a title. The beauty of the tickler is that the system (Innovative) can remind me of the special circumstances concerning a particular title at the exact time I need the notification, and it can do this on a title-by-title level. It is the perfect mechanism to remind me of a necessary action when the time arrives. It is also a great method to keep up with the history of the title because once the tickler is sent to my email, a tickler log remains in the record until I decide to remove it. Another benefit of the tickler is that it serves not only as a reminder to me, but to anyone else in the library I need to bring into the discussion or resolution of the issue. It serves as an automated secretary, arranging little meetings to focus on individual titles as needed.

Gone are the days when I had to make a note on my daily calendar for some future date to remind me to change the status of a title from current to cancelled, to order this title every other year, to request an invoice for that title, or to follow up on an issue about another title. Now, the ILS reminds me through the tickler by sending an email on the day I need it with a detailed reminder message about what I need to do. Unlike the calendar that requires I turn the page, the tickler email requires no action from me but reading the message.

The tickler originated in the ERM module and migrated over to the order and check-in records. Setting up a tickler requires the following information: (1) the date you want it sent, (2) the email addresses of the parties you want included, (3) the subject, and (4) the details that need attention. It is like having a personal assistant that makes appointments about individual titles with the people in the library who need to address them in various ways. Now if I could only teach it to file!



# CLASSIFICATION

Lia Contursi  
Columbia Law School Library

Kate Wilko  
Supreme Court of the United States Library

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As librarians in legal settings, we are familiar with works on law outside of the jurisdiction of the United States. International law takes us to the systems of law that regulate the relationships between countries. Foreign law gives a peek into the laws, regulations, and rules governing the inner workings of a country. Comparative law allows us to put the laws of those countries side by side to evaluate their differences. It is a wheelhouse with which we have grown comfortable. But what happens when we come across a work that doesn't fit comfortably into any of our definitions?

The published research analyzing law reforms in any of the European countries very often devotes considerable attention to the directives of the European Parliament, when there is one in place in that particular area of the law. For the legislators of the 27 European Union (EU) countries, taking into account the directives is a *sine qua non*. The other nations of Europe also take the EU constitution and regulations as inspiration for their own reforms in order to adjust their legislative fabric to a larger democratic arena. Therefore, as it transpires through the latest legal literature, the EU regulations function as a model, or a general mold, against which any EU country gives shape to a particular law that needs to be modernized, radically changed, or created anew. So in the EU, instead of international or foreign or comparative law, we are talking about the harmonization of one country's law with an overarching legal scheme from a supranational body. An internal discussion is being held on an international stage.

In the EU context, the idea of harmonization of laws has been discussed in scholarship for decades. As its name suggests, harmonization does not refer to the wholesale adoption of identical laws and regulations across the countries comprising the EU. As stated in an article written ten years after the creation of the European Economic Community, the process "involves

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the approximation of laws to eliminate those areas where disparity of laws creates practical problems which impeded the establishment and efficient functioning of a common market.” (Walk, “Harmonization of the Laws of the European Common Market Countries,” *Manitoba Law Journal* 2 (1967):173). The process of harmonization has grown to include more areas of law than just those touching economic cooperation among member states.

Browsing a work focusing on a reform to a particular aspect of social life in a European country, a cataloger will immediately notice how much attention is given to the national heritage and the national interest of that country. Then, the debate unavoidably moves the emphasis to the influence of the EU directives on the national reform. Depending on the focus of the research, sometimes the entire work might be a scholarly discussion on the harmonization of a national set of laws with the EU regulations. The cataloger needs to stop and ponder if the debate is about EU jurisdiction, or rather, on a national jurisdiction with some terms of comparison. A work about the consumer protection laws in Italy analyzes how those laws were formulated and the implications they have on Italian society exclusively. Are such publications about comparative law? The answer is not always clear. A German reform of commercial law will take into account the guidelines of the EU Parliament, but will still regulate the German way of life only. Both types of publications discuss how a particular country’s legislation must govern its own society, while also harmoniously anchoring that society in the larger context of the European Union. Where do we place those works in our libraries?

We must first determine the nature of the discussion, and then we can make some distinctions. A lot of confusion is often generated by the complexities of the relationship between the EU’s many regulations and the national fabric of laws of each member country. To tackle the issue, it might be helpful to start dividing the types of work into two generic categories.

First, there are treatises that discuss problems of integrations of member nations with the EU system of directives and regulations. Such material can be effectively collocated under the well-developed class of KJE964+ for member nations and integration with EU law, in general terms.

Second, we have the kind of research which focuses more on a specific law reform in a specific member nation. This category can be further divided in three types:

1. Works on a specific set of national laws that have been authorized against a binding regulation of the EU Parliament. We could call those treatises discussions of “inherently harmonized” law. They must be classified under the specific law of their specific country. Any treatise on a new law reform in an EU country would fall into this category.
2. Works that compare a particular set of laws on a specific subject with their counterparts in other member nations or the EU as a whole. These are truly comparative in nature and have traditionally been placed under the class number of the specific nation under discussion. An example of this type is the Italian title, *-Codice della pubblicità: leggi italiane e direttive CE*, in which Italian laws on advertising are compared and contrasted with EU directives on advertising.
3. Works that discuss the actual process of harmonization of a specific set of laws of a member nation, as the legislators take into account the differences between the EU regulations and their national law, and subsequently develop a modernized national reform. Law libraries with a focus on European law are receiving more treatises on such topics in different European languages. Some examples include *Derecho agrario y alimentario español y de la Unión Europea* and *Verbraucherschutz im System des deutschen und europäischen Privatrechts*. The first title discusses agricultural laws and legislation in Spain and how they should be harmonized with EU laws, and the second discusses consumer protection laws in Germany while taking into account EU legislation. The description of the process of harmonization is very unique to that particular country and should definitely be classified within the range assigned to the country in the LC schedule, but it would be useful to be able to reflect the harmonization process in the class number. This kind of harmonization is not the same as a plain comparison of laws, or “inherently harmonized” law.

Shouldn’t we then propose to make some additions to the K Tables for countries, states, provinces, etc., in order to include the concept of harmonization or influence of another jurisdiction? Nowadays, such a provision could conveniently be applied to some works on EU countries. But in the near future, it could also serve successfully for the classification of publications about the many nations in Africa, for example, as well as others that are re-writing their constitutions following inspiration from sources outside their national borders.

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## Joint Research Grant

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The American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS) and Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Joint Research Grant Committee (JRGC) is now accepting applications for the 2012 Joint Research Grant!

The purpose of the grant is to provide support to AALL members conducting research specific to technical services law librarianship with the goal of enhancing service to our clients.

Qualifications: AALL membership is required. Preference will be given to applicants who are members of OBS-SIS and/or TS-SIS at the time of application. Evidence that the research and publication will directly or indirectly benefit technical services law librarianship must be shown.

Grant Awards: JRGC annually awards grants of up to \$1,000 at its discretion, pending final approval by the OBS-SIS and TS-SIS Executive Boards.

Deadlines: Complete applications are due to the JRGC Chair **no later than March 31, 2012**. Grant recipients will be announced at the AALL Annual Meeting. Award amounts will be mailed to successful grant recipients as soon as final approval is received by the JRGC Chair.

For more information on the grant and the application process, please visit <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/research/researchinfo.htm>.

If you have any further questions, please email JRGC Chair Hollie White at [hollie.white@law.duke.edu](mailto:hollie.white@law.duke.edu)

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## COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

### Revising a Collection Development Policy: Impetus to Collection Change

Karen A. Nuckolls  
University of Kentucky

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When I agreed to take over as the Collection Development columnist, I had no idea what I was in for. Not being a prolific writer by any means, it sometimes can be difficult for me to come up with ideas for a column. Then I was reminded of the movies *I Remember Mama* and *Little Women*, where the family member/professor says to write about *what you know*. So, the reprint of Courtney Selby's last *TSL* column in the February *Spectrum* made me think of the past year at my institution. Just as a retirement can propel change in a department, so the arrival of a new director (and several new librarians) compelled us to look at *everything* in our library. Several teams were formed, among them a Collection Development Team (CD Team), which consisted of the director (chair), reference librarians, the head of technical services, and the library accountant.

The need for collection review was also budget-driven. During the process, a different vendor agreement was negotiated, every new invoice was carefully discussed, a decision was made whether to retain or cancel, and several online databases were purchased. A positive result was being able to actually order monographs for our collection! So much money was spent maintaining print versions of serial materials that growing other areas had long been impossible.

The library had a vendor agreement that was about to end; so at our first meeting, we discussed the entire list of materials from our collection published by that vendor. Some titles were still being purchased even though the college no longer offered courses on that subject, a frequent dilemma when professors come and go over the years. Multiple copies were cut back, especially those on reserve, as that collection's size would be drastically reduced. We weeded our reference collection and added a ready reference collection. Now, every invoice that arrives is reviewed by the director, who presents several titles (and their prices) for discussion at each meeting. Decisions are then made as to whether to retain the title or to cancel.

New database purchases offered us additional title subscriptions, while still costing less than keeping each title currently owned in print. As noted earlier, monographs (preferably KF) are suggested for purchase, not to exceed \$250 total at each

CD Team meeting. DVDs are being purchased (and placed on reserve) to slowly build up the collection, even as the few VHS titles were relegated to the stacks. Blogs on our website at <http://libguides.law.uky.edu/newbooks> highlight new titles in both the monograph and DVD collections.

## THE POLICY

Our collection development policy was revised in August 2011; it had not been examined since 2005. The first four sections were tweaked a bit, but sections V and VI had more substantial changes. In section V, Categories, the CD Team decided on four levels of collecting, and in section VI, the CD Team added a handy table entitled, “Print Collection Analysis by Subject/Collecting Levels.” This table is presented below.

Section V: Categories of Subject/Collecting Levels.

Level 1: Comprehensive; Level 2: Research; Level 3: Study; Level 4: Basic

### Section VI: PRINT COLLECTION ANALYSIS BY SUBJECT/COLLECTING LEVELS

Abortion Law	B	Economics and Law	S	Literature, Law	S
Accounting	B	Education Law	R	Local Government/Municipal Law	S
Administrative Law	R	Elder Law	B	Marketing Law	B
Admiralty & Maritime	B	Energy/Natural Resources	S	Medical Malpractice	B
Agency	S	Entertainment/Sports Law	B	Military Law	S
Agricultural Law	S	Environmental Law	R	Mining Law	S
Air & Space Law	B	Estate Planning	S	Motor Vehicles	B
Alternative Dispute Resolution	S	Ethics/Professional Responsibility	R	Negotiable Instruments	S
Animal Law	S	Evidence	R	Nonprofit Organizations	R
Antitrust	S	Family Law	S	Occupational Health & Safety Law	S
Art & Preservation Law	B	Feminist Legal Theory	B	Oil, Gas & Mineral Law	S
Banking, Finance & Investment	R	Food and Drug Law	R	Pension Law	R
Bankruptcy	R	Foreign Law	B	Politics	B
Bioethics	S	Foreign Relations	S	Poverty Law	S
Biography	B	Forensic Medicine	B	Privacy	R
Biotechnology	S	Forestry	B	Probate, Trusts & Estates	R
Business Associations	S	Government Contracts	B	Products Liability	R
Canon Law	B	Health Care and Medicine	R	Property	R
Children and the Law	B	Housing	R	Psychology and Psychiatry	B
Church and State	S	Human Reproduction	B	Public Law & Legal Theory	S
Civil Law	B	Human Rights	S	Public Benefits	S
Civil Procedure	R	Immigration	S	Religion & Law	S
Civil Rights	R	Indigenous Peoples	B	Remedies	S
Commercial Law	R	Insurance	S	Retirement Security	S
Communications/Media Law	S	Intellectual Property	R	RICO	S
Comparative Law	B	International Commercial Law	S	Roman Law	B
Computer Law	S	International Public Law	S	Sales	S
Conflict of Laws	S	Judges	S	Science, Technology & Law	S
Constitutional Law	R	Jurisdiction	S	Secured Transactions	S
Construction Law	B	Jurisprudence & Legal Theory	R	Securities	R
Consumer Protection	S	Juvenile Justice	B	Self-Help	B
Contracts	R	Labor & Employment	S	Sexuality & Sexual Orientation	S
Corporations	R	Land Use Planning	R	Social Welfare Law	S
Courts	S	Law Enforcement & Corrections	B	Sociology of Law	S
Criminal Law & Procedure	R	Law & Society	R	State & Local Government Law	S
Critical Legal Studies	B	Legal Education	R	Taxation -- Federal Estate & Gift	R
Cyberspace Law	S	Legal History	S	Taxation -- Federal Income	R
Damages	B	Legal Profession	S	Taxation -- State and Local	S
Disability Law	S	Legal Research & Writing	S	Taxation -- International	S
Discrimination	S	Legislation	S	Telecommunications	R
Domestic Violence	S	Leisure Reading	B	Torts	R
		Librarianship, Law	S		

The only “comprehensive” category identified is the jurisdiction of Kentucky.

For the complete policy (and others), please check the ALL-SIS CD Committee’s listing of library collection development policies on its webpage at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/allsis/committees/colldev/index.asp>.

Our library makes heavy use of LibGuides to preserve and facilitate access to our policies, procedures, meeting minutes, etc. In keeping with this practice, our newly updated policy was quickly added to the Collection Development Team LibGuide, where the meeting minutes and “everything collection development” are stored.

We continue to examine every aspect of our collection, from print to microform to government documents to e-resources. We hope to have a collection that is valued, easy to access and, above all else, *used*.



## DESCRIPTION & ENTRY

Robert Bratton  
George Washington University  
Law Library

Ashley Moye  
Charlotte School of Law

[Editor's note: With the developing interest in *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*, this column will increasingly focus on *RDA* resources and applications. *TSLL* is delighted to have Ashley Moye join Robert as co-columnist in this endeavor. The reader will note that their different approaches to *RDA* mirror some of the variety of choices libraries will be making regarding local *RDA* implementation.]

### Wading into *RDA*: Using New *RDA* Fields in AACR2 Name Authority Records

Robert Bratton

In a message to the PCC email list on July 26, 2011, Paul Frank of LC's Cooperative Programs Section/PCC Secretariat gave the green light for using new data elements created to support *RDA* in AACR2 authority records. In MARC, these data elements are the following: 046, 336, 370-377, and 380-384. Paul also noted: "A PCC task group is currently determining a 'best practice' for the application of these fields in *RDA* authority records. Until that task is completed, a table created by PSD and the PCC Secretariat is available for those PCC NACO institutions wishing to use these data elements in AACR2 or *RDA* authority records." Here is the link to that very helpful table, "MARC 21 encoding to accommodate new *RDA* elements 046 and 3XX in NARs and SARs," [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/RDA%20in%20NARs-SARs\\_PCC.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/RDA%20in%20NARs-SARs_PCC.pdf).

Armed with this document and a past webinar about *RDA*, I decided to start learning the new elements by applying them to new (and sometimes existing) AACR2 authority records. The new data elements provide a way to "encode" data relating to the entity in the heading (1xx) instead of having the information "buried" in prose in the Source Data Found area (670s). The benefit is twofold. First, it allows for better machine access, manipulation, and linking. Second, it makes the information much more readily apparent to a human reader.

Now, I'll briefly present observations on each element I've been using.

**046. Special Coded Dates.** Perhaps the easiest one, it is for birth and death dates for persons, start and end dates for corporate entities, and beginning and end dates for works. The MARC documentation instructs us to input the dates according to ISO 8601 as *yyyymmdd*. For example, the date entry for someone who was born in November, 1921 (date unknown) and died on January 7, 2011 would be 046 \$f 192111 \$g 20110107.

**370. Associated Place.** This is for places of birth, death, residence, headquarters, origin of a work, etc. This data element has start and end dates (\$s and \$t). While the MARC documentation allows for the use of terms from a controlled vocabulary, the LC document mentioned previously states, "Give the *RDA* form of place it would have as an addition to an authorized access point [as a qualifier]." For example, the entry for a person born in North Carolina, who lived in California from, 1852-1894, and died in 1894 in Kansas City would be:

370 N.C. \$b Kansas City, Mo.  
370 \$e Calif. \$s1852 \$t 1894

I strongly disagree with the LC policy, and I hope this will not be what the PCC task group proposes. Why wouldn't we want to use the library universe's preferred controlled vocabulary of *LCSH* and have "North Carolina and California" instead of the forms they take as *RDA* qualifiers? If we don't, it will make it more difficult if not impossible for the data to link in the future.

**371. Address.** I have not used this one much, but it is for recording physical mail and email addresses. This data element has start and end dates (\$s and \$t). Some have expressed concerns that this might violate privacy, but if the person or corporate body makes this information publicly available online, is there any harm in recording it in an authority record?

**372. Field of Activity.** Do not confuse this field with 374 for Occupation. In this field, I record the *LCSH* term(s) corresponding to the entity's area of research and writing. This data element has start and end dates (\$s and \$t). Currently this data element and the \$a of it are **both** repeatable. So long as you don't have subfields that are non-repeatable, there is currently no "right

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or wrong” way to do this. For example, you can have one 372 with multiples of \$a, or you can have repeating 372s with a single \$a. The same is true of the 373 and 374. This is confusing, and I hope the PCC task group picks one or the other as the best practice.

Example:

372 Human rights \$a International law \$2 lcsh

or:

372 Human rights \$2 lcsh

372 International law \$2 lcsh

**373. Associated Group.** This is for a corporate entity affiliated with the 1xx entity. This data element has start and end dates (\$s and \$t). While the MARC documentation allows for use of terms from a controlled vocabulary, the LC document states, “Give the affiliation in the form found on the resource—not the form of the authorized access point.”

I strongly disagree with this instruction. I think it is acceptable not to require everyone to search for and use a form of name from a controlled vocabulary, but why would LC **forbid** anyone from doing it if they chose to do so?

An example of what the MARC documentation allows:

373 New Jersey School of Osteopathic Medicine \$2 naf

An example of what LC tells you to do (assuming this is the form of name found in the resource):

373 UMDNJ-NJSOM

If our future lies in linked data, don’t we want the information in these 3xx data elements to match the 1xx fields of our controlled vocabularies whenever possible?

**374. Occupation.** This is for the profession of the person in the 1xx. For some people, the line between field of activity (372) and this field get blurry. This data element has start and end dates (\$s and \$t).

Example:

374 Lawyers \$s 1980 \$t 1991 \$2 lcsh

374 Law teachers \$s 1991 \$2 lcsh

It feels a little strange putting the plural term in for an individual. But, I imagine in the future that these terms will link to the terms in their parent controlled vocabularies, allowing them to match exactly.

**375. Gender.** If gender is fairly obvious, record it. If it isn’t obvious, you can record as instructed in *RDA* as “not known.” *RDA* also allows us to go beyond “male” and “female” by using an “appropriate term or phrase” such as “intersex,” “transsexual woman,” etc. Record these terms or phrases in lower case in \$a. This data element has start and end dates (\$s and \$t). You do **not** have to justify some sort of “proof” of gender in the 670 notes.

**377. Language.** Language(s) used by the person or corporate entity in the 1xx. LC instructs, “Give subfield \$a if readily available. Use blank as 2nd indicator (using the MARC language code list; do not give subfield \$2).”

Example:

377 ger \$a fre \$a eng \$a spa

In the examples I have given, I want to stress that (excepting the 046 (dates) and 377 (language)) you are not required to use terms from authorized vocabularies. LC actually tells you not to do so for affiliated corporate bodies (373). Please also note that I have been using these elements in *AACR2* authority records and that my institution has not yet embarked upon creating bibliographic or authority records based on *RDA*.

Overall, I like these new data elements very much, but I still have strong misgivings about some of LC’s interim instructions/policies. I look forward to reviewing the proposals of the PCC task group working on these issues. Authority records are getting larger, and it obviously takes more time to input more data. However, now that I am more accustomed to the new data elements, inputting them is taking less time and beginning to feel more a “part of the routine.” Consider also the time saved by being able to glance quickly at an authority record with sufficient information and know at once that it’s the correct heading, versus looking at a two-line authority record and having to stop and do further detective work to see if it is really a match.

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If you are a NACO library with some exposure to *RDA* and are hesitant to use these new data elements, be aware that LC's Cooperative Programs Section is currently reviewing all incoming authority records with the new *RDA* data elements. If they see something amiss, they will contact you with constructive criticism.

## **AALL webinar on “*RDA* and Law Libraries”**

*Ashley Moyer*

Coincidentally enough, the day of the free AALL webinar on “*RDA* and Law Libraries” also marked the day that I ran across my first *RDA* record in OCLC. It was as though a little light went on in my dark office and the Tooth Fairy, Santa Claus, and the Easter Bunny all became real for just a moment. *RDA* had not only arrived, but had quietly taken up residence deep in the bowels of the OCLC cataloging server.

It's funny—talking through the trials and tribulations of this convoluted and circuitous journey from *AACR2* to *RDA* with Robert Bratton, cataloging librarian at George Washington University Law School and co-columnist for this publication, I realized how different two librarians' perspectives truly could be.

First a disclaimer—I do not consider myself a cataloging librarian. As part of a two-librarian technical services department, with only one paraprofessional supporting us, I wear many different hats. Sometimes, it feels as though the stack of hats goes to the heavens and beyond, and no one job title will ever encompass the variety of roles we fill every day. With that said, you can understand why our focus here is on efficiency and effectiveness. There are so many occasions we just have to “let it go,” weighing the costs and benefits of each and every action before committing our precious work time to them. *RDA* has been one such topic. I've kept up with it as one might watch a soap opera, fascinated by the slow and steady pace of the beast, learning for my own edification and listening closely, trying to distill the huge mass of information provided down to the bare bones, the parts that even the most streamlined, catalog-phobic library would need to understand and adopt.

I think that's one of the most fascinating parts of the *RDA* movement right now—seeing how different libraries are responding and watching everyone try to “get up to code” with the limited resources they have available. While Robert is enmeshing himself in the nuts and bolts of new fields, new rules, and terminology, I'm listening with half an ear and focusing between the lines as I multi-task to identify exactly how much impact *RDA* will actually have on our workflows and procedures.

We do very little original cataloging here at Charlotte Law. It's mainly restricted to locally published materials and esoteric in-house materials. Our new print titles are primarily purchased through Yankee Book Peddler (YBP) through an approval plan and arrive at our school already processed and nearly shelf-ready. MARC records are then downloaded into our system to accompany the materials. Additional print materials unavailable through YBP are ordered from other vendors, and we acquire their bibliographic records through copy cataloging, performed by one of the technical services staff or by one of our student workers. Despite our lack of original cataloging, we do consider ourselves access point-centric; hence, we try to have clear representation of our electronic resources on the title level within our catalog. These electronic resource bibliographic records come straight from vendors, whose monthly updates overlay their older records whenever necessary. In cases where MARC records are not available from vendors, we turn to outsourcing for electronic resource records and their updates.

So what does a library with this sort of workflow do about *RDA*? In many cases, our hands are tied completely. We are left at the mercy of our database vendors and our outsourced cataloging services for almost all of our MARC records. I have heard of libraries developing load profiles that convert *AACR2* records into *RDA* records during the data exchange process, but with limited resources, creating new load profiles falls low on our list of priorities. Copy cataloging processes can be tweaked to focus on *RDA* records, but again, in these cases we are dependent upon catalogers like Robert to create accurate records for OCLC to begin with. Our library has created a template for *RDA* original cataloging based on bits and pieces gleaned from various webinars and texts, but with no *RDA* compliance from any of our vendors at this point, it seems foolish to begin placing *RDA* records into our system on such a sporadic basis.

This brings me to the recent AALL *RDA* webinar. It began with a simple statement: “We will not be teaching catalogers how to catalog. We will not be discussing rule numbers or MARC tags.” Over half of the audience identified themselves as non-catalogers; this was a perfect beginning for such a diverse audience. *RDA* is format-agnostic and concept-driven, which means that before you can start wrapping your head around those rule numbers and MARC formats, you have to understand the basic building blocks behind *RDA* and the concepts that drive its future trajectory. Most webinars and programs I attended previously were dominated by catalogers, hoping to see side-by-side comparisons of the new rule numbers and the MARC tags and desperate for a chance to put something concrete into their cataloging brains. But the conceptual approach for

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this particular webinar gave it substance and structure that could be understood by all library staff, from administration to public services to technical services.

Seeing the *RDA* record examples in the LC catalog was an amazing moment. For so long, *RDA* discussions have revolved around theoretical and conceptual issues with little or no real life examples. This was not the fault of the presenters, but simply a natural hurdle since no one was sure how *RDA* would play out in real life, and no one wanted to pass along incorrect information. Showing these examples of the records in an online catalog made it so much easier for non-catalogers and administrators to understand the changes taking place. These include simple things such as roles like author being added to name entries or lack of abbreviations as well as more complex changes, including those dreaded new 3xx elements – content, media and carrier. The important point, stressed often, was that decisions made when implementing *RDA* are focused on the choices of both catalogers and libraries and that these choices should be made with an eye toward the search behaviors and needs of patrons.

Authority record comparisons were another highlight for me, as most programs get hung up in rule numbers and MARC changes and end up having to rob significant minutes from the time allotted to discuss authority records in order to satisfactorily answer or deflect participants' myriad questions. The take-away is that new elements in *RDA* allow us to elaborate and make our authority records so much richer by incorporating information such as affiliation, birth date, place of birth, and profession. These changes also allow for distinctions such as gender and language between similar people, places, and corporations.

The presenters traced librarians' obsessions with access points back to the days of the 3x5 cards, calling up a mental image of stereotypical older librarians sitting in front of typewriters, weighing out what access points were worth devoting the time and energy necessary to add "entries" to the physical card. With the transition from card catalogs to online public access catalogs, it is comparatively simple to add access points, and librarians are now free to create as many as they deem necessary— no longer restricted to "justification" within the physical description. Cataloger's judgment and each library's policies determine choice of access points.

Once the webinar moved past the introductory phase into the meat of the intricacies of cataloging law materials, I was surprised to learn that changes weren't as drastic as I originally surmised. While I did take detailed notes on authorized access points for treaties, jurisdictions, and more, the realist in me knew that these particular things are above my head. I was just hoping Robert and his compatriots were watching closely. I depend on their records, and I'm sure a whole host of other libraries do as well!

Interestingly, in terms of government documents and treaties, access points in bibliographic records will differ, depending on where the item was published. While the content within the text remains the same, following *RDA* guidelines means that the same treaty may be cataloged in a number of ways, and different records will emerge. This phenomenon clearly leads to a loss of predictability in retrieval – but on the other hand, how predictable was it to start with? Are our patrons as clear about the existing "rules" as we are? Again, we are left with the decisions in our own hands. We determine our patrons' wants and needs, their skills and searching habits, and respond by using the principles of *RDA* to build our catalogs to suit their unique methods of discovery. The beauty of *RDA* is that it encourages extra access points for variant forms. By accurately assessing the needs of your patrons, you should be able to make the right decisions to properly balance time spent cataloging and the benefits of the extra access points.

At that point, the webinar circled back around to show actual catalog displays from real libraries. Seeing how the same record was translated differently into the public view by different OPAC interfaces emphasized the importance of testing within the local catalog with incredible clarity. The biggest caution for catalogers is to be ready for unanticipated results. Before you start implementing *RDA*, be sure to touch base with your local vendor and see how your catalog is indexed. Explain your wants and needs, and take the time to educate your vendors about the big picture so they can understand how these new fields and guidelines affect your bottom line – the patron's search experience.

Practicalities covered, off we traipsed into an imaginary future world where *RDA* has grown and changed and libraries have begun to incorporate themselves fully into the open data cloud of the web. Resources include VIAF (Virtual International Authority File), which connects authority files from different countries, WorldCat Identities, Wikipedia disambiguation pages, and IMDb (Internet Movie Database). Each of these projects treats its authority control in a similar manner. Can our future catalogs use linked data with these resources to enhance the discovery process for our patrons?

And here is where questions began overtaking the answers. We had exhausted the positives and were moving into the maybes. More tenuous statements began emerging. What about provider-neutral records and aggregator-neutral records? These aren't supported by FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records). The PCC has addressed this in

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various statements. What about hybrid records, which feature some *RDA* and some *AACR2* elements? Can *RDA* headings be linked to previous entities? MARC doesn't allow any way to link to other FRBR levels—what is the next step? What are the advantages to moving into *RDA* compliance? Will we need to switch all of our records? What about our authority records? What happens to them after January 2013? And so on and so forth.

The important thing to keep in mind during all of these questions, answerable at this time or not, is that everyone in the library community needs to focus and separate *RDA* concepts from local implementation concerns. Keep up with the *RDA Toolkit* and Library of Congress policy statements. At this point, there is no hard and fast Day One. We all need to be moving forward in conversations with our ILS vendors about these new fields and new rules. Transition times are still to be determined. By staying abreast of changes and continuing the conversation in our community, we can all make the decisions that are right for our own libraries.

[Editor's note: The Library of Congress announced on March 2<sup>nd</sup> their target *RDA* Implementation Day One will be **March 31, 2013.**]

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## Ross Atkinson Lifetime Achievement Award

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Date: Wed, 15 Feb 2012 06:55:51 -0500  
From: "Johnson, Bruce" <bjoh@LOC.GOV>  
Subject: Pamela Bluh recipient of Ross Atkinson Lifetime Achievement Award

[An edited version of Bruce Johnson's email of February 15, 2012 to the AUTOCAT discussion list, used with permission. Additional comments by the Editor are included in the bracketed portions.]

The Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) is pleased to announce that **Pamela Bluh, associate director for technical services and administration at the Thurgood Marshall Law Library of the University of Maryland, is to be awarded the division's Ross Atkinson Lifetime Achievement Award for 2012.** The award will be presented to Ms. Bluh at the annual conference of the American Library Association to be held at 5:30 p.m. Sunday, June 24 in Anaheim, Calif.

Pamela Bluh has a long and distinguished record of service to ALCTS and to other professional organizations [including TS-SIS]. She served as president of ALCTS in 2007/2008, as editor of the highly successful *ALCTS Papers on Library Technical Services and Collections* from 2003–2006, as chair of the Fundraising Committee from 2000–2004 and in other roles going back three decades. Most recently, she has chaired the Continuing Education Committee, developing events both for audiences at conferences and as webinars—a model that proved very successful. Currently Pamela is editing the first e-book to be published by ALCTS: *The Institutional Repository: Benefits and Challenges*. [TSLL readers benefited from her expertise in this area in her recent article entitled, "If the Shoe Fits: Institutional Repositories and Technical Services," *TSLL* v.36, no.1 (2010):28.]

While Pamela has numerous publications and presentations to her credit, one area of particular genius for her has been in programming. Starting in 2003, she perfected a hugely successful program model—the Midwinter symposium, focusing on critical and cutting edge issues. For 2012, she and her co-planners will experiment with a series of webinars instead of the in-person symposium. Through this format, she hopes to reach many librarians and support staff that are unable to travel to conferences. [See the list of recent and upcoming ALCTS webinars at <http://www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar>. There have been a number of relevant webinars on *RDA*, for example.]

Ms. Bluh has previously been recognized with two ALCTS Presidential Citations in 2004 and 2010 and she was the 2004 recipient of the Ulrich's Award for Serials Librarianship.

A letter of support for her nomination stated, "Pamela's vision and deep belief in the role of librarians and professional associations in the fast-paced world of information and access delivery are unparalleled." [TSLL also salutes Pamela Bluh for her outstanding accomplishments and record of service to the field of library technical services!]

## What's So Funny about Peace, Love & Google Scholar? The Case for Using Google Scholar and Subscription Databases in Tandem to Lead Law Students to the Best Resources

Matthew Jenks  
*University of New Hampshire School of Law*

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The genesis for this column began with a re-reading of Andrew Plumb-Larrick's famous blog post, "Case Law in Google Scholar" on the Case Western Reserve law library blog back on November 17, 2009, as well as Victoria Szymczak's response to it on the *Law Librarian Blog* on November 25 of the same year. In terms of the pace of technology, these are quite a while back. However, their primary points are still valid today, and given the improvements and enhancements to Google Scholar (GS), perhaps more important than ever. I will summarize their points.

In Szymczak, the author did a search for "NY cases on cosmetic surgery that didn't go well." Search = cosmetic surgery (exact words), limited to NY cases. Result: 50 cases from three court levels in NY. Four were listed twice, reducing the number to 46. Two of the results were famous cases but had nothing to do with cosmetic surgery. The reason? Rather than merely searching through the text of cases to generate the actual results (?!), Google Scholar's algorithm searches the text of cases for the search terms and then generates results from cases which were cited the most times out of the "search terms" set. It is these cases which are the most cited that become your search results when you do a legal search, and they are ranked according to relevancy. Moreover, if you click on any one result for the text of the case, you have the option to click the "How Cited" tab next to "Read This Case" at the top. This will take you to all those cases which have cited your result, and they will very likely provide some additional relevancy. Beyond this, Google Scholar uses linking patterns, whose algorithm is to this day a bit mysterious. At any rate, the two cases which had nothing to do with cosmetic surgery above were listed because they dealt with parents raising religious objections to medical procedures performed on their children for facial disfigurements. For further information, see [http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/law\\_librarian\\_blog/2009/11/csi-google-scholar.html](http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/law_librarian_blog/2009/11/csi-google-scholar.html).

The example above shows how Google Scholar can generate a somewhat different set of results than the same search performed in Lexis, Westlaw, or HeinOnline. However, as we shall see, this isn't necessarily a bad thing.

In "Case Law in Google Scholar," Andrew Plumb-Larrick notes the following: "[W]hile Google's web search obviously looks more broadly at linking patterns . . . the focus on citations as search fodder in Google Scholar is narrower in focus and much more explicit. As a result, using Google Scholar for cases will differ in important ways from searching in other online, word-searchable repositories of case law, where results are based primarily on the presence and placement of search words in the actual retrieved texts." He goes further to say that "the citations-based ranking algorithm likely does do much better than Lexis' or Westlaw's 'natural language' searches in zeroing in on 'lead cases' with a fairly crude/simple keyword search." He did a test search using "business method patent" on both Google Scholar and Lexis and Westlaw and found that GS retrieved State Street Bank as the first result (with other major cases on the subject following), whereas Lexis and Westlaw generated numerous district court opinions of recent vintage. Plumb-Larrick concludes, "Google's citation-based ranking algorithm certainly adds something new to the mix, and provides results that strike me as an interesting contrast to those from web-based, keyword-search repositories." See Plumb-Larrick's post at <http://lawlibrary.case.edu/2009/11/17/case-law-in-google-scholar>.

This is the basis for my argument for promoting legal research which includes both Google Scholar and subscription databases in the mix. Szymczak also noted in her blog post that Google Scholar picked up ten cases which were not reported in Westlaw or Lexis. Nine were not relevant to cosmetic surgery, but one was, and the author was mystified as to why that one was not retrieved. You can see a point here—that with a comprehensive use of all relevant databases, you are ensuring that you are retrieving a far more balanced and complete set of relevant cases. With Lexis, Westlaw, and Hein etc., you will certainly get access to the most up-to-date and timely case law and decisions (which is an absolute must). However, Google Scholar wins hands-down in terms of the relevancy of results. For this reason, one can make an argument that it is a good place for a patron to begin his or her search. Not only does it retrieve all the seminal cases (unless they are extremely recent) for a given area of case law, but it will retrieve them all in a single, organized list, getting research off to an excellent start. One caveat here: databases such as Westlaw and Lexis do law and only law (not including LexisNexis Academic). Hence, their reputations and very existence are based on both comprehensiveness of coverage and being completely current in every way. Google Scholar's reputation and existence are based primarily on its searching algorithm and how well it "crawls." The reason GS is worth using as a complement to Westlaw, Lexis, Hein and other legal databases is that it crawls very well

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indeed, and as has been stated, its algorithm searches in a very different way from subscription databases. Hence, your results are likely to be more complementary than duplicative.

Google Scholar can also be used to generate a highly relevant list of articles from legal journals. A number of results, of course, will be in the form of citations. If a student is signed into your school's network, clicking on the article link (title) may retrieve the full text of the article. Good examples of high-profile databases which seem to play well with Google are JSTOR, HeinOnline and Wiley (if your network has a subscription, remember). Of course, some articles are freely available online, anyway; and yes, some of these are still worth using for research. Occasionally, you will find a search result that says "Citation Only" with no link, and in that case you will have to do another search for the article in a subscription database.

The main point here is that by using Google Scholar, your patrons can begin their research with a highly relevant and cohesive set of listed results. In addition, using GS to launch legal research mirrors very well the way students tend to search anyway. Furthermore, through its links and the way many of the journal results will point directly back to your school's subscription databases, Google Scholar engenders a cohesion and flow in the legal research experience which can be a nice change from the confusion many students (unfortunately) face when trying to navigate all the resources on an academic library website. In most cases, this is not due to any shortcomings of the academic library website itself; it has much more to do with the fact that, with all our technology and innovation, with all the knowledge of the world at our fingertips (or maybe because of it), we are essentially in the Dark Ages when it comes to information literacy for our students. This is only just beginning to change, as schools nationwide are implementing strong information literacy initiatives. Google Scholar can be a good bridge for students, a way to smoothly shift from the type of research they are familiar with, to a more in-depth, probing search using the law school's resources. Moreover, citation-based searching, in addition to being complementary, can point the way to new, untapped resources that can only enhance the student's legal research experience.

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## MANAGEMENT

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### If You Were a Tree ... and Other Questions to Ask (or Not) in an Interview

Mary Lippold  
South Texas College of Law

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One of the advantages of being my age (and I'm not going to tell you what age that is) is that I am very aware of my own shortcomings and weaknesses. I'm going to admit one right here: I am a lousy interviewer. I'm not talking about being the interviewee; I'm actually not too bad at that. But conducting the interview? It has never been one of my finer moments, although this is not from lack of experience. Since I've been interviewing people over the last fifteen years for various positions, you would think I would get better at it. So this is pretty much a self-help article for me, kind of along the lines of, "Do as I say, not as I do." And in the interest of full disclosure, I have no idea if any of this will be an improvement.

To ease my anxiety about conducting an interview, I usually prepare a list of questions. Often I get together with the other interviewers a candidate will meet so we can coordinate our lists to avoid asking the same things. I also find it helpful to ask each candidate the same questions for the sake of consistency, and to help level the playing field when assessing each applicant. That part typically worked well, but the questions we came up with ... not so much.

Let's face it, the interview is the make it or break it part of the hiring decision, so it would be in our best interest to do it right. According to the Employment Policy Foundation, almost half of rookies wash out in the first eighteen months, and the higher up you go, the more likely you are to fail at hiring the right person. I would like to think we are a bit better than those averages, but that may just be luck and the fact that our profession tends to attract friendly, helpful people anyway.

So what should we ask at an interview? A lot of sources list those same boring questions for which every candidate with half a brain will have prepared a canned answer. You know the ones: Where do you see yourself in five years? What is your greatest weakness? Describe a time when you (pick one): worked as a team member ... handled a difficult person ... went above and beyond what was expected. You get the idea.

And then along came Google. The Google interview questions have become famous, or perhaps we should say infamous. (I get the feeling there are thousands of meetings every day that end with, "So how does Google do it?") Google subjects its applicants to questions like: "How would you fit a giraffe in a refrigerator?" "How many golf balls fit in a bus?" "Why are manhole covers round?" "What kind of super hero would you choose to be?" This works for Google, but it does the rest of us no good if we don't know why we're asking the question or what constitutes a good answer. Lots of people have

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joined this bandwagon, so the list of quirky interview questions on the web makes for pretty interesting reading. I just have trouble seeing the point of many of them.

I looked at some of these Google-type interview questions, thought about what they might be trying to accomplish, and revised them to meet our needs. I'm hoping to end up with a more meaningful interview than I typically get with, "Tell me about yourself." On the other hand, I don't want to seem more blonde than I already am.

A top American business asks: Give an example of a business model that a company came up with that just made you say, "Wow, that is clever." Doesn't work for most of us. But, what about: Tell me about a service, program, or way of doing something in a library that you have either seen or read about that made you say, "Wow, that is clever." In addition to being able to respond easily, what if the candidate talked about how he or she had tried something similar? Now that would be a "Wow!"

Whole Foods asks candidates what their last meal would be. Expedia asks them what trip they would take if it were the last trip of their life. It's obvious how that works for them. So what would we ask? Maybe, "If you were able to give only one piece of advice to a new librarian, what would it be?" Would it help assess candidates' priorities or determine if they can think on their feet?

Amazon has been known to ask, "If you had unlimited resources, how would you change Amazon?" We might ask, "If you had unlimited resources, what would your ideal library look like?" Such a question might be a good way to discover if candidates have a vision for the future of libraries, or it may reveal how they would approach customer service in a perfect world.

A favorite question of a well-known investment banking company is, "What would you do if you won a million dollars today?" The problem with this question is that everyone in our world would probably say something safe and sensible or amazingly altruistic, neither of which is likely to be much help in a hiring decision. But we could ask, "If you won a million dollars today and could not give it away or invest it, what would you do?" I'm still not sure what the answer would tell us. Are we looking for something creative? Are we trying to find out if the person has a purpose in life? I'm sure the answers would be interesting and make for a good conversation, but I just don't know how relevant they would be in determining the right person for the job.

I did find some interview questions that I thought would work in any setting. I particularly liked: "What makes you angry?" "What kind of people do you dislike?" "How are the places you have worked better for you having worked there?" I think these are interesting questions, without being too far in left field.

So what do good questions have in common? Good questions are open-ended, not yes-or-no questions. Good questions do not have right or wrong answers. Good questions help you get deeper than the impersonal details of a resume. Good questions do not ask things you already know. Good questions make people pause and think.

And, one final thing to remember when conducting an interview: Quit talking and listen! Ask your question and then be quiet. (This is one of the hardest things for me to do.) Do not rush to fill the silence. Do not give examples of the answers you are looking for; this is not a multiple choice test. Let candidates take their time in framing answers, and let them decide what they think questions mean. Best rule of thumb: You talk 25% of the time, and the candidate talks 75% of the time. And if you must ask a candidate to identify with a tree, make sure you care about the answer.



OCLC

*Karen Selden  
William A. Wise Law Library,  
University of Colorado Law School*

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Even though the 2012 AALL Annual Meeting is several months away, it is never too early to start planning your schedule. The 2012 OCLC Users Roundtable is scheduled for Monday, July 23, 2012 from 2:45 to 4:00 p.m. This program is open to anyone who uses OCLC products or services, and will feature OCLC's Glenn Patton as the speaker. Glenn will discuss OCLC's new and enhanced services, as well as planned future developments. Following this overview, the rest of the session will be devoted to questions from the audience and to sharing comments, ideas, and concerns with the speaker and

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fellow OCLC users. Come prepared both to learn and to participate during this informative and interactive session. If you have any specific concerns that you would like Glenn to address during this program, please contact me at karen.selden@colorado.edu.

In addition to presenting the annual OCLC Users Roundtable program each July, Glenn Patton supplies me with timely updates about OCLC products and services throughout the year, to share on appropriate OBS and TS discussion lists, as well as in this column. Below are some highlights since the last issue of *TSL* was published.

### **New OCLC Worldshare Platform**

Beginning in mid-2012, OCLC will launch the OCLC WorldShare Platform. This new product will facilitate collaboration and app-sharing across the library community so that libraries can combine library-built applications, partner-built applications, and OCLC-built applications. The first services built on this new technical infrastructure are Webscale Management Services, which have been rebranded as OCLC WorldShare Management Services, and include circulation, acquisitions, and license management applications. Over time, OCLC plans to bring together additional OCLC services and applications under the OCLC WorldShare name, including resource sharing, consortial borrowing, and cataloging and metadata management. OCLC Cataloging and Resource Sharing will still be available to libraries using traditional integrated library systems for their workflows, and OCLC's currently deployed library management solutions will continue to be maintained and enhanced in line with libraries' ongoing requirements under their current brand names. The rollout of the WorldShare platform does not involve changes to current cataloging subscriptions. Any changes that might occur as cataloging services move to WorldShare will be communicated comprehensively and well in advance. WorldCat will continue to serve as the name for shared data, including registries and the knowledge base, as well as discovery services such as WorldCat.org and WorldCat Local. For more information on this new product, please see the full OCLC news release at <http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/2011/201170.htm>.

### **Enhancements to Connexion Client**

#### **1. Changes to controlling headings (Expected implementation is February 2012)**

The following applies to all currently-supported versions of Connexion client (versions 2.10, 2.20, and 2.30). For Edit > Control Headings > All: The system

- Uncontrols invalid controlled headings (descriptive name headings and/or subject headings).
- Automatically checks for an updated version of the heading text and updates the text if needed.
- Automatically updates a previously fully or partially controlled heading with punctuation-only changes.
- Automatically re-evaluates a partially controlled heading and attempts to fully control it.

#### **2. Connexion client version 2.40 (Expected release date is March or April 2012)**

Version 2.40 will include the following enhancements:

- **GLIMIR:** Set an option to show search results in GLIMIR (Global Library Manifestation Identifier) clusters of WorldCat bibliographic records that have different languages of cataloging for the same work (called "parallel" records). For each cluster, GLIMIR search results show the number of records that your library holds, the total number of holdings, and the total number of records. GLIMIR clusters make it easier to identify and select the exact record you need for cataloging. In the client only, you can also show the GLIMIR cluster for any displayed bibliographic record by using a new menu item Cataloging > Show > All GLIMIR Cluster Records. For more information on GLIMIR see the *Worldcat Quality* report at <http://www.oclc.org/reports/worldcatquality/default.htm>.
- **Classify:** Use the new command "Classify" on the Tools > Options menu to automatically supply a Dewey or Library of Congress classification number in a displayed record for a book, DVD, CD, or other material type in a field you specify. The new command uses the FRBR-based Classify Web service to provide a classification number from a WorldCat record with a matching standard number in this order: OCLC number, ISBN, ISSN, UPC, LCCN. For more information on Classify see OCLC's Classify site at <http://classify.oclc.org/classify2/>.
- **RDA workforms:** Set an option in the client using Tools > Options > RDA tab (formerly the *RDA Toolkit* tab) to use RDA versions of the existing AACR2 workforms to create records. Set the option separately for bibliographic and/or authority workforms. Existing workforms open by default when you create new records unless you set the RDA workform option(s).
- **264 field in WorldCat search results:** Record descriptions in a brief or truncated list of WorldCat search results include data from the 264 field, if present in the record and if no field 260, 261, or 262 is present. Field 264 contains RDA production, publication, distribution, and manufacture information.
- **MARC Update 2011 changes:** New indexes are added to the drop-down index lists in search and/or browse

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windows, as appropriate. For details, see *Technical Bulletin 260: OCLC-MARC Format Update 2011*, at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/260/default.htm>. Language names are updated in:

- The “Language” and “Language of Cataloging” drop-down lists in the Search WorldCat window
- The “Language” drop-down list in the Search Online Heritage Printed Book (HPB) Database (if the HPB menu is activated in Tools > Options > Heritage Printed Book tab).
- **Macro changes:**
  - A new macro command is available -- GetClassNumber -- for the new Edit > Classify functionality.
  - Two new OCLC-supplied macros are available in the OCLC.mbk macro book:
    - ClearELv3Workform: This macro clears candidate fields from an encoding level 3 bibliographic record and replaces them with workform prompts. The prompts are a blend of two sets of workforms—AACR2 and RDA.
    - GenerateERecord: This macro creates a workform to represent an online version of an item based on the print, microform, or another format version of a bibliographic record for the same title. (Note: The GenerateERecord macro replaces the following two OCLC macros: GenerateESerial and GenerateESerialCONSER.)

The full OCLC news release about all of these Connexion client enhancements is available at <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/future.htm>.

### Controlling More Headings in WorldCat

In the research that led to the publication of *Online Catalogs: What Users and Librarians Want* at <http://www.oclc.org/us/en/reports/onlinecatalogs/default.htm>, library staff who use WorldCat ranked the need for increased accuracy in name and subject headings as a highly desired improvement. The *WorldCat Quality* report issued in September 2011, <http://www.oclc.org/us/en/reports/worldcatquality/default.htm>, identified a project to control more headings in WorldCat as a priority during OCLC’s fiscal year 2012. In response to these findings, OCLC announced in January 2012 that it is using new stand-alone controlling software to evaluate bibliographic records in Worldcat and to control headings. This new software will augment the efforts of cataloger-initiated controlling in the Worldcat database and ultimately benefit all users of WorldCat, regardless of which interface they use.

The new software will not:

- Attempt to control unqualified personal names (personal names that do not include subfields b, c, d, and/or q).
- Control a heading to an undifferentiated authority record.
- Cause automated tag flips of any type.

The new software will:

- Automatically expand dates for candidate personal name headings.
- Partially control series fields and automatically append subfield v.
- Control linked non-Latin script headings for candidate personal name headings.

The new software will also make the following adjustments as needed:

- Apply any appropriate punctuation changes.
- Attempt to control partially controlled headings.
- Uncontrol descriptive heading fields (1xx, 7xx and 8xx) if the value in field 040 in the bibliographic record is not equal to eng.
- Delete a geographic subdivision from a subject heading if the heading can be completely controlled and no element of the heading can be subdivided geographically.

The symbol “OCLCO” will be appended in subfield d of the 040 field in bibliographic records that are modified by the software.

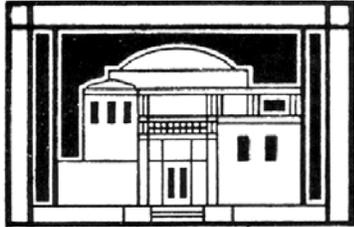
OCLC stresses that the new software supplements individual cataloging activity. As with the “Control All” headings function in Connexion, some circumstances prevent the software from controlling all headings in WorldCat records. The software cannot do the manual “Single Control” headings functions that catalogers can do in Connexion. The software cannot control non-qualified personal names, headings that have no exact match or that match only partially, headings that are mis-tagged, headings that contain typographical errors or other errors that require correction. OCLC encourages catalogers working in WorldCat to continue using the control headings functions in Connexion when adding or upgrading records as you continue to share your cataloging expertise with the cooperative.

Additional details about the new software and the project to control more Worldcat headings are available at <http://www.oclc.org/news/announcements/2012/announcement1.htm>.

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***Incorporating RDA Practices into WorldCat (discussion paper)***

As part of preparations for the implementation of *RDA*, OCLC staff have been discussing how *RDA* data and practices might be incorporated more fully into WorldCat. A discussion paper, *Incorporating RDA practices into WorldCat*, <http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/discussion.htm>, which lays out potential policies and actions, is now available for comment. Please send your comments on these proposed policies and actions, as well as your thoughts on any other possible policies in regard to bibliographic records and *RDA*, to [rdapolicy@oclc.org](mailto:rdapolicy@oclc.org) by **April 15, 2012**.



## PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES

*Erin Harper*  
*Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP*

*Allison Rainey*  
*Crowell & Moring LLP*

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Law firm technical services librarians face a unique situation in the addition of new offices, whether via merger, opening branch offices, or expansion to new markets. We both work in firms with multiple offices around the world, while the library staff is primarily in one office. Since both of us have been through mergers big and small in recent years, we will share a dialogue of our experiences with how a new office affects technical services.

***EH:*** I don't know about you, but our big merger was on October 1, 2011. So we're less than a year into it.

***AR:*** We've added multiple offices since I've been working here. The most recent one was well over a year ago, but things still come up.

***EH:*** For us right now, the big thing in tech services is cataloging materials in the new offices. The catalog we received is unreliable in the sense that it is full of books that probably aren't on the shelf anymore. Did you have trouble integrating your catalogs?

***AR:*** In one case, the library was small, and they weren't using library software. So I was able to catalog those items myself using an online listing of holdings they sent me.

***EH:*** Right now, we're working with the big publishers—Lexis, West, and BNA/Bloomberg—to find out what are our new offices print subscriptions. We're also considering cataloging from the invoices since they come to Boston for payment anyway. And if a book or service is being invoiced, it is almost definitely still on the premises being updated. The question is whether we want to dedicate staff time to cataloging them or hire a service like Cassidy Cataloging to do it for us. And of course we don't want to catalog anything for which we already have a record; instead, we just make a copy of the record for the new city. That means we have to somehow eliminate duplicate catalog records.

***AR:*** Can you import the original catalog? That is what we did for another office. It required a fair amount of editing to change the records to our set-up, but it saved time ultimately. It took some time to figure out how to export the records from the old catalog in MARC format, but once I did that, it was very easy to upload the records to our catalog.

***EH:*** Since we know the catalog contains outdated (and possibly missing) titles, we're focusing first on titles being updated.

***AR:*** Getting the serials records set up properly in our catalog required the most work. The MARC records import only gave us bibliographic information and nothing related to serials check-in. So we had to go back and set up enumeration patterns for all titles that received any type of update. It was relatively easy for titles we already had in other offices since I could replicate the already-established enumeration pattern, but there were also a lot of new titles we didn't have in other offices. For those, we had to ascertain the correct pattern (mainly using WorldCat and publishers' sites). The other option was to update records as we started to receive issues, but since I was nervous that everything might not be redirected properly (or that address changes might take some time to process), I wanted to know what we should be getting from the beginning. Having our serials module predicting new issues from the beginning helped us catch a lot of issues with vendors.

***EH:*** In terms of how often you should get it? That's a good idea.

***AR:*** Yes. Especially for titles that might only have an annual update where it could be nine to ten months before we get anything. If it doesn't show up on my overdue report, I won't know it's missing. There are just too many titles to keep track

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of. A big part of the process of getting all of the serials records set up in our catalog was confirming active subscriptions. Fortunately, we had access to all of the serials check-in records from the old catalog, but we also had to work with the major vendors (as you indicated you are doing).

**EH:** Yes, our newest large library has a reliable check-in database separate from the catalog, and we are planning on using it to see what is still current. I also wanted to cover routing, which is a huge problem for serials. If an attorney in New York wants something, and an attorney in Chicago does too, is it worth it to send the same periodical to both, given that we only ship to most offices once a week? Or should we just buy another copy for a new city? To help solve this dilemma, we are going online as much as possible.

**AR:** We lucked out in that sense; one of the offices we added had clear routing set up in their ILS. So at least for those subscriptions, we were able to continue to route to attorneys without changes or interruptions. When it comes to the bigger publications, we often have a copy (or copies) for each office.

**EH:** I think we will end up doing the same. At one point, we tried to ship everything to our main office in Boston, check it in, and send it out from there. But some publications, like dailies, are worthless if readers don't get them right away. So we had to give up some control in terms of ship-to addresses for periodicals.

**AR:** Getting current awareness to attorneys as quickly as possible is definitely important.

**EH:** Additionally, we know that all of our new users are dealing with changes on-site outside of library services. Since we aren't there, we often don't know of issues immediately. So when you're starting out, be sure to solicit user feedback about what they really need at hand.

**AR:** Also, new practice areas or adding more people to a practice group can change what types of resources are needed, in terms of print and online. When practice groups are split over different offices that can be complicated, too—just like we were discussing with adding new copies of a title versus routing between offices.

**EH:** Yes, because even with online resources, publishers sometimes charge more for users in different offices.

**AR:** And IP authentication is often based on either number of offices or number of attorneys, both of which change with a new office.

**EH:** True. Negotiating contracts is another big issue. We found many vendors won't simply cancel or "merge" contracts; so, we have had to pay for two of the same service until a certain date.

**AR:** I wasn't directly involved in that process; so, I can't speak to specifics, but I know it was complicated. There is definitely a lot of work with vendors beyond online contracts. You have to get all contact information changed for both print and online accounts so that new updates, invoices, notices, etc. are sent to the proper location.

**EH:** Unfortunately, but understandably, publishers are unwilling to lose a big client when two large firms merge. The newly created firm won't necessarily need twice as many resources, which results in a loss for the vendors. We have found ourselves negotiating early end-dates for some contracts in exchange for picking up new services, and in some cases, we just wait it out and cancel redundant services upon expiration. Since your merger experiences are older than mine, what are you finding is still an issue one or two years later?

**AR:** Despite the fact that we contacted all vendors at the outset to change addresses, update names, straighten out billing, etc., we still have things not getting to us in D.C. Or if we changed the number of copies of a particular title, we sometimes still receive the old number of copies. It took much longer to sort out than you might think.

**EH:** Okay, so remember to settle in for a long haul, and keep good records of changes you make. For example, we have a cancellation file, in which we keep a record of all cancellations, including the reasons we cancelled.

**AR:** We try to keep notes in the serial records in the catalog as well. That makes it easier if a vendor still sends an update or if we are already in the catalog and want to figure out what is going on with a particular title.

The addition of a new office to a firm has a significant impact on the entire library, particularly technical services. Even after the initial work of integrating catalogs and sorting out vendor issues is done, daily impacts continue on technical services staff and processes. Be prepared to devote staff time to these issues from the beginning, and entertain the possibility of temp workers if your budget allows. With careful planning and flexibility, your library can come through a merger stronger than ever.



# PRESERVATION

Maxine Wright  
Columbia Law Library

“Give me P-R-E-S-E-R-V-A-T-I-O-N!” “What does that spell?” “Preservation!” Yes. I am charged up and ready to write all about preservation. Greetings, all. Sally Wambold has passed the preservation baton to yours truly, and I gladly accepted. I consider it a privilege.

This column will cover the ups and downs of preserving a collection without the benefit of a dedicated preservation librarian. It will revisit old methods and techniques used by seasoned librarians. It will introduce new ideas and challenge everyone to become, if you will, preservation ambassadors. This column will delve into preventative care and staff education, as those are the two most powerful tools for preserving legal collections. It will seek to develop innovative ways to engage all library staff toward the goal of extending the life of books. And let’s not forget about finding ways to get librarians back on track with providing staff education.

I can recall times when librarians would provide workshops to all new employees on the do’s and don’ts of handling and caring for our collections. What happened to the days when librarians would remind staff not to put undue strain on a book while processing it, or show them proper techniques for opening packages? For example, box cutters have damaged too many of our books during the mail opening process. Yet we push them through because they are too expensive to replace. In the good ole days, we would be appalled to find a staff member processing books while eating a toasted bagel with gobs of butter. I say, let’s mobilize and get back to increasing preservation awareness on the frontline.

As librarians, we all have dreams of grandeur unique to our own areas of expertise. I have managed the collection at Columbia Law for many years, and one of my recurring dreams is to listen to the books as I walk through the stacks (yes, talking books). Each book would whisper ever so quietly if it needed care or attention. I would ask, “How are you doing over there, *Introduction to Legal Writing and Reasoning*?” The book would respond; “I am doing well,” or state its ailment. I would make a note, then ask stack staff to tend to the ailment and make the book better. Wonderful, right? Unfortunately, our books cannot talk, and many of them are sitting on the shelves in quite a bit of pain, without any determinate course of action.

As my dream developed, one day all the books held a meeting after-hours to discuss how to get the handling and care they so desperately needed. They wanted to find ways to get the issue of preservation on the library’s agenda. How could they get key library players to venture into the corners and lower levels of the library and see their conditions? This is when I entered the scene. They told me they are sitting on the shelves surrounded by dust, dirt, and mice droppings. They reported their backs were hurting, skin was covered in red rot, shelves were too tight, some had molds, and the list went on and on. I listened to all of their concerns, came back the next night with the “preservation ambassador,” and for months we all worked together to breathe life back into our books.

Do you think my dream was over the top? Well, when you manage a collection, big or small, and frequently run into deteriorating books, you are bound to fantasize about having an in-house preservation program. Not all law libraries have programs in place, and preservation is not deemed a “hot topic.” Let’s face it: Yes, we all think it is important, but that is usually the extent of it. Preservation usually takes place when it becomes an urgent matter, i.e., water damage.

In preparation for this column, I did a flurry of things to find out what was happening outside of Columbia Law. That is, prior to becoming the preservation columnist, my preservation woes were all based on my experiences at Columbia’s Arthur W. Diamond Law Library. Many find it hard to believe that, although we are a top-rate Ivy League school, we have the same struggles as everyone else in terms of budgeting for preservation. But it is also true that many law schools are able to box, bind and withdraw material, which is the most traveled road. (That counts as preservation, too.)

Last year, preservation duties were added to the scope of my role as head, collection management. Since that time, I have been consumed with researching trends and best practices, attending workshops, visiting other law libraries, conducting surveys, and meeting with librarians at various stages of their careers to talk about preservation.

#### Here are some excerpts from my meetings with librarians:

- Start small; do not try to develop a full program.
- Find out where your library is with educating staff. Is your staff part of the problem or solution?

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- Find out if your library director shares your passion.
  - Get connected with alumni services. Restore some yearbooks from 1930 and let the union begin.
  - Be vocal. Add preservation to the agenda every chance you get.
  - Seek out grants.
  - Set the example. Keep your own desk tidy, and don't eat around any library books.
  - You can attend as many seminars as you like, but the fact remains that preservation is expensive and law libraries are not allocating much money for it.
  - I spent a significant amount of time training staff to identify potential problems but then I could not resolve them due to budget cuts. Now, staff have reverted to not reporting on problems in the stacks.
  - My boss kept telling me not to worry about it. There were bigger fish to fry.
  - Bookedge scanners have helped.
  - Team up with the special collections librarian. Together you can form a tight team.
  - Provide more hands-on training. Show staff what happens to books when they mishandle them.
  - Good luck. You are going to need it.

### **Here are my comments on several workshops I attended in the past year:**

In short, each of the workshops was free and ranged from one hour to a full day. I had a seat in the front row, which was not hard to do because each workshop had about three to six attendees. That was a bit surprising because I thought there would be more attendees, since the workshop was free and dedicated entirely to preserving collections. However, as the workshops unfolded each presenter explained that this was the norm. While preserving collections is important, this task tends to be only a small portion of a librarian's job. Therefore, when librarians have other assignments competing for their time, preservation does not make the top five. In any event, I had a blast at each of these workshops and was able to ask lots of questions. If I could offer only one take-away per workshop it would be these:

#### **Disaster Preparedness 101**

Make it visible, make it easy to read and follow, and use lots of colors and pictures.

#### **Securing Your Collection**

Do not buy inexpensive security targets. They fall off within the year, and patrons walk right out the door with the books.

#### **Preservation Management**

All units have responsibilities: technical, public, special collections, administration—every single unit in the library should be actively engaged with preserving the collection.

#### **Preservation Education and Outreach**

Stay up-to-date on what is happening and share with colleagues and staff.

#### **Preservation Basics**

Understand that the basics encompass proactive and reactive activities.

#### **Preservation Issues for Electronic Publications**

Buyer beware.

#### **Preservation Responsibilities**

Do your best to integrate preservation into all library activities.

In October 2011, I created a survey on SurveyMonkey.com and posted it to TS-SIS, OBS-SIS and ALL-SIS discussion lists. My goal was to find out (1) how many law libraries actively engage in the process of preserving their collections, (2) how much funding is allocated for this purpose, and (3) the level of preservation training/education provided in law libraries. To date I have received 31 responses, mostly from law firm libraries. I phoned and spoke directly with librarians at twelve additional institutions. Considering our membership is much stronger than 43 institutions, I am holding out for more responses. I will resend the survey and make more phone calls. Stay tuned.

This year's National Preservation Week, April 22-28, is fast approaching. What are you and your staff doing to assure that your books will have a fantastic week? Here are some pulsating preservation ideas:

- Have a brown bag lunch and talk all about preservation. Someone is bound to get inspired.
- Have each employee adopt a section of the library and let the cleaning begin.
- Purchase a \$10 preservation toolkit and start restoring books today.

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- Play the preservation policy game: Each person is assigned a preservation topic (“collection storage,” for example) and is responsible for reporting on trends in that area. At the end, each section is combined into one big policy, and submitted to the director for review and consideration.
  - Provide staff education: develop workshops and/or sign up for an online workshop.
  - Plan a staff field trip: tour a storage facility, a full-service preservation work station, or a conservation center.
  - Make April “Preservation-Read-A-Book Month.” Afterwards, everyone shares an interesting tidbit on preservation and something they could apply now.

Here are some books that helped me get the ball rolling:

Baird, Brian J. *Preservation Strategies for Small Academic and Public Libraries*. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 2002.

Baker, Nicholson. *Double Fold*. New York, NY: Random House, 2000.

Banks, Paul N., and Roberta Pilette. *Preservation: Issues and Planning*. Chicago, IL: American Library Association, 2000.

Balloffet, Nelly, and Jenny Hille. *Preservation and Conservation for Libraries and Archives*. Chicago, IL: American Library Association, 2004.

Feather, John. *Managing Preservation for Libraries and Archives: Current Practices and Future Developments*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, 2004.

Fox, Lisa. *A Core Collection in Preservation*. 2nd ed. Chicago, IL: American Library Association, 1993.

Higginbotham, Barbra Buckner, and Judith W. Wild. *The Preservation Program Blueprint*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2001.

Kyle, Hedi. *Library Materials Preservation Manual: Practical Methods for Preserving Books, Pamphlets and Other Printed Materials*. Bronxville, NY: Nicholas T. Smith, 1983.

Lavender, Kenneth, and Scott Stockton. *Book Repair: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Librarians*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Neal-Schuman Publishers Inc., 2001.

*Managing Preservation: A Guidebook*. A cooperative publication of the State Library of Ohio and the Ohio Preservation Council. Columbus, OH: State Library of Ohio, 1995.

Email me at [mwrigh@law.columbia.edu](mailto:mwrigh@law.columbia.edu) and let me know what you are doing this year for preservation. In the meantime, put on your preservation cap and start preserving!

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## RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS

### Staying Motivated

Hollie White  
Duke Law School

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In a recent blog post, I commented that research and publication are a lot like exercising. You know it is good for you and that you should do it, but sometimes it can be hard to find the time to fit it in. I know that “Just do it ... trust me” is not the easiest advice to take. As a more practical alternative, I would like to share three suggestions to help the budding researcher-librarian stay motivated about scholarship: (1) create a timeline; (2) collaborate with others, and (3) form a writing/research group.

#### Create a Timeline

A research and writing timeline will highlight important milestones in the scholarship process and (if taken seriously) can ensure that deadlines are met on time. Start by targeting a journal or conference that interests you as a publication possibility. Then, examine the submission guidelines and deadlines. From that point, work backwards and schedule each step of the research/writing process. Schedule time every day to work on a piece of scholarship, even if it is only five or ten minutes. You can break down the time into categories such as: data collection, literature review, writing and revising. Take the timeline seriously and you have a publication!

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## Collaborate with Others

Collaboration is not necessarily the same old group work we all groaned about in library school. Finding a good research and writing collaborator can be a rewarding experience, especially when both professionals are very busy. Before you begin, discuss what type of commitment expectations there are in the collaboration. We are all working professionals with lives outside of the library. Be sure to talk about vacations, big changes at work and scheduling that may get in the way of meeting deadlines. Decide when and where each participant can contribute best. Overall, the key to collaboration is to be understanding. Collaborations are between people; so, having an email-only collaboration is not taking full advantage of the experience. Make sure that you communicate with each other regularly and motivate each other to meet a reasonable deadline. The last thing any researcher wants is a bully partner or a dud who doesn't do anything. Try very hard not to be either.

One approach to successful collaborations is to divide work according to individual strengths. For example, the person who is good at research will do the literature review, and the person who is good at data manipulation will write up the results. Then, both of them can work together on a discussion section that highlights results within the context of existing literature.

## Form a Writing/Research Group

Single-author publications on your CV are important, but writing in a vacuum is never a good idea. Writing groups are a way to get feedback beyond the author-editor relationship. This technique is used widely in the rhetoric and composition communities. Writing groups bring together people interested in scholarship who have different areas of subject expertise. In a group, writing can be examined on a detailed level by focusing on content as well as overall structure and sentence construction. The experience can be intense, but offers rewarding results. Sometimes, accountability to others means a more productive research and publication agenda.

The preceding suggestions are just a few examples of staying motivated about research and scholarship. Further information is available in the following resources:

Belcher, Wendy Laura. *Writing Your Journal Article in Twelve Weeks: A Guide to Academic Publishing Success*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2009.

Exner, Nina, and Amy Harris Houk. "Starting the Write Way: Comparing Two Library Scholarly Development Programs." *Library Leadership & Management* 24 (Fall 2010):178-182.

Silvia, Paul J. *How to Write a Lot: A Practical Guide to Productive Academic Writing*. Washington, DC: APA, 2007.



## SERIALS ISSUES

*Chris G. Hudson*  
*Emory University*

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This column is devoted to a brief round-up of some recent relevant literature and a quick notice of the informational variety.

Robert K. Reeves and Kari Schmidt detail their experience with moving the *entirety* of American University Library's bound journals collection to an offsite storage facility in their article, "Radical Relocation: Adapting Print Collections to an E-Centric World," published in volume 61, issue 3/4 of *The Serials Librarian*. As they point out, most libraries have thus far tested the waters by moving subsets of such collections into storage, these subsets most often comprised of materials to which libraries have corresponding digital access. In this case, American University skipped ahead several steps and moved all bound journals offsite primarily in response to a space crunch but also to further emphasize the preferred method of access to this content.

For those of us in law libraries who have significantly reduced (if not eliminated altogether) bindery operations in favor of a reliance upon HeinOnline and other resources, this is the next logical step to ponder in planning for the future. Newly-cancelled subscriptions are transformed into archival collections within barely a year and must be judged accordingly. While Reeves and Schmidt report obvious disruption during the move itself and the need to address a steady (but not heavy) stream of stored materials requests thereafter, they also describe improved discoverability of online holdings due to consolidation of ERM operability, along with the obvious recovery of real estate previously diverted to now be used (in their case) for

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monographic expansion. Of course, there's no law that says all recovered space from such a move must be repurposed. Instead, it could house any remaining periodicals in spatial redesigns targeted towards the aesthetic and utilitarian preferences of our respective libraries' primary users. For American University at least, the future would appear to be now.

Also from *The Serials Librarian*, volume 61, issue 1, Lorraine Busby introduced a new column entitled, "The Business of Serials," in which she intends to explore the various meanings of "the business of serials" and their corresponding implications. She confidently affirms "the intrinsic worth of serials" and asserts, "There is too much associated value to too many stakeholders for serials to disappear." Given the willingness of many library prognosticators to challenge either of those assumptions at face value, this is a column well worth following.

I conclude with this brief, practical reminder to all serials folk that the registration deadline for the annual spring Exchange of Duplicate Journal Issues is April 2. Contact Pat Roncevic at the University of Pittsburgh Barco Law Library (roncevic@pitt.edu) for details.



## SERIALS TITLES

Barbara Bohl  
University of California, Berkeley

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

*FCL newsletter*

196?- v. 58, no. 2 (Mar./Apr. 2009)

(OCoLC 5575262)

**Changed to:**

*FCLCA newsletter*

v. 58, no. 3 (Sept. 2009)-

(OCoLC 436936232)

*Michigan State journal of international law*

v. 12 (2003/2004)-v. 19, issue 3 (2011)

(OCoLC 5165933)

**Changed to:**

*Michigan State international law review*

v. 20, issue 1 (2011)-

(OCoLC 774685995)

*Recueil annuel de jurisprudence belge*

1949-2007

(OCoLC 233599720)

**Changed to:**

*Recueil permanent des revues juridiques*

2008-

(OCoLC 310114187)

*Releve general de la legislation*

1996-2008

(OCoLC 35836393)

**Changed to:**

*Repertoire analytique du droit Luxembourgeois*

2009-

(OCoLC 751709449)

*Tijdschrift voor milieuschade en aansprakelijkheidsrecht*

18e jaarg. (2004)-24e jaarg. (2010)

(OCoLC 64145837)

**Changed to:**

*Tijdschrift gezondheidsschade, milieuschade en aansprakelijkheidsrecht*

25e jaarg., nr. 1 (apr. 2011)-

(OCoLC 773829026)

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

*California criminal law*

**Ceased with:** 2010/2011 ed.

(OCoLC 244811089)

Format change to loose-leaf

*Journal of international dispute resolution : IDR*

**Ceased with:** Jahrg. 3, 2 (Dez. 2006)

(OCoLC 56434426)

*Levenson on California procedure*

**Ceased with:** 2010/2011 ed.

(OCoLC 54075936)

Format change to loose-leaf with title: *California criminal procedure*

*Macquarie law journal*

**Ceased with:** v. 9 (2009)

(OCoLC 50471747)

*News from ICSID*

**Ceased with:** v. 26, no. 1 (summer 2009)

(OCoLC 10826516)

*Penn State international law review*

**Ceased with:** v. 29, no. 4 (spring 2011)

(OCoLC 49210199)

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# Church, State, Freedom of Religion — and What’s in the News Lately

## SUBJECT HEADINGS

Aaron Wolfe Kuperman

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If time traveling law librarians from 250 years ago dropped in, they would have no trouble recognizing the subject headings for **Church and state** and **Freedom of religion** (since they were “hot” topics back then), but they would complain that we aren’t using them correctly and don’t seem to understand what they mean.

### Church and State vs. Freedom of Religion

Originally, **Church and state** referred to a situation in which there was one official “church” that was a government entity. Its clergy were government employees, and all loyal subjects were expected to be members. “Test laws” restricted the civil rights of those whose beliefs didn’t conform to the official doctrine. **Ecclesiastical laws** were laws enacted by Parliament (or the colonial legislatures) governing the administration of the official church. **Freedom of religion** was a radical idea, rarely supported by members of “The church,” that individuals should be allowed to worship, believe, and perhaps act according to their personal religious beliefs without being subject to discrimination, persecution, and occasionally criminal punishments.

Even 250 years ago, the matter wasn’t all that clear. The King (of the American colonies at the time) was (in our terminology) an Episcopalian when he was in England, a Presbyterian in Scotland, and a Lutheran when in his German possessions. While all American colonies agreed there was one established church and that it was the one and only true Protestant Church, they weren’t sure which church it was. Sometimes, it was the Church of England and sometimes a Puritan/Calvinist alternative—though everyone agreed that other flavors of Protestants such as Baptists, not to mention Catholics and non-Christians (at the time, referring almost exclusively to Jews) were somewhat outside the law, had limited civil rights, and were often prohibited from living in some colonies. With the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the prohibition of “test laws” in 1787, and the First Amendment a few years later, this all changed in the United States. By the mid-nineteenth century, all states had adopted laws providing for separation of **Church and state** (cf. the establishment clause of the First Amendment), rendering **Ecclesiastical law** irrelevant (since the churches they regulated were no longer government bodies) and extending **Freedom of religion** to any and all **Religious minorities**. In the late twentieth century, matters began to get confused.

The scope note for **Religion and state** reads, “Here are entered works on the relationship between government and religion in general. Works on the relationship between government and Christian denominations are entered under **Church and state**.” The references suggest one is discussing whether a specific church is “established.” “Christianity and state” is a UF, and there are similar headings such as **Islam and state** or **Judaism and state**. But those headings appear to refer to a broader relationship between the religion and the government, rather than whether a certain corporate body is the officially established “church.” Should the heading on church-state relationships apply to cases where Christians are in fact **Religious minorities**? Should the heading cover the relationship between Christianity/Church and state in contexts other than “establishment”? Indeed, it might be a very good idea to abolish the subject heading **Church and state** and instead use **Religion and state** combined with a specific heading for the religion involved, if applicable and a heading for **Established churches**, if applicable.

The recent case of *Hosanna-Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Church and School v. EEOC*, 132 S.Ct. 694 (2012), is what a modern church-state case looks like. It dealt with the extent the government could require a “church” to submit to the government’s courts in a civil matter (in this case, an employment discrimination issue) or whether the only forum for a church employee was the church’s internal dispute resolution vehicle. This is a “classic” sort of church-state issue (think back to the days of “criminous clerks”—a hot issue 800 years ago), though it was decided more on **Freedom of religion** grounds. Someone from 100 years ago would protest that the Lutheran Church has never been an established church in North America, and the case would have been identical from a legal perspective if the plaintiff had been a Muslim or Jew, in which case the ruling would have been that the discrimination case would be decided by Halacha or Shariah. Therefore, calling this a church-state issue sounds absurd.

Consider the scope note for **Religion in the public schools** (which we use with the subdivision —**Law and legislation**), stating the heading covers the teaching of religion in public schools (a traditional **Church and state** issue) and the exercise of **Freedom of religion** by students and school employees (an issue which only arises in situations where the school’s policies conflict with the rights of its employees or students.)

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In *Board of Education of Kiryas Joel Village School District v. Grumet*, 512 U.S. 687 (1994), a government entity tried to favor members of a religious minority as an accommodation of their religious practices. The legal theory used by the Supreme Court was based on the view that this constituted “establishing” the minority’s position, which in *LCSH* would be **Church and state**, except that the plaintiffs weren’t Christians. Traditionally, the “establishment” clause didn’t apply to anything except the “established” religious body, and in Anglo-American tradition, that was always the “church.” A better solution might be to prefer the heading **Religion and state** regardless of the religious group involved (this would require a change in the scope note and a massive “flip” of bib records) and include a heading for **Established churches** (which perhaps should take a legal subdivision). Then, add a specific heading for the religious group or groups involved—a corporate heading for the group and/or a class of persons heading for members of the religious group (which takes the free-floating **Legal status, laws, etc.**) or if many groups are involved, **Religious minorities—Legal status, laws, etc.** Perhaps we should create a heading for the legal status of specific religions, such as [name of religion]—Legal status, laws, etc., which more realistically reflects the literature than headings such as **Church and state**.

The archaic heading **Ecclesiastical law** is even worse. Its scope note reads, “Here are entered works on the legal aspects of Christianity in Christian countries.” The NT references include both subjects that were part of the status of state churches and generic religious subjects that probably should only be NTs under **Religious law and legislation**, which is the generic form of the heading applicable to all countries. However, its scope note reads, “legal aspects of matters of religion,” which isn’t quite the same thing as legal aspects of a specific religion in a country where that is the majority or established religion. It would probably be better if **Ecclesiastical law** were canceled. Instead, we could use the generic heading with a heading for the name of the group (again, either as a 610 or a class of persons heading) or the heading for the legal status of a religion, as suggested above.

A century ago, there were no **Freedom of religion** issues involving someone who wasn’t part of a religious minority. Today, the issue can arise when members of the “majority” group are opposed by a relatively secular government, such as in *Christian Legal Society v. Martinez*, 130 S.Ct. 2971 (2010), which involved a religious group following policies the government considered discriminatory. Perhaps they should be considered a religious minority from a cataloging perspective, but that gets us into the issue of “what is a Christian” —something catalogers should not have to worry about. One could say the issue in the case was **Religious discrimination—Law and legislation**. However, that heading is relatively new and might prove difficult to apply. In part, the issue involved what in American law is a doctrine of “reasonable accommodation” of religious practice, as indicated in the subject heading **Religion in the workplace—Law and legislation**. This is subject to much controversy since one person’s cherished religious practices and beliefs are often considered by others absurd, offensive, and contrary to public policy.

### **Catholic Church, Birth Control and Health Reform**

The recent rules controversy regarding contraceptives and Catholic hospitals under the new health care reform law (which inspired this column) illustrates some of the problems. One side clearly argues it is a **Freedom of religion** issue, while the other side argues that freedom has to do with worship, doctrine, and religious practices only—not with public health, running a hospital, or selling insurance. While it meets the *LCSH* definition of **Church and state**, the issue involves a group that is definitely not established in America. Whether this is a matter of **Religious discrimination—Law and legislation** depends on one’s ideological perspective.

The first heading for a work on the dispute would probably be **Health insurance—Law and legislation—United States** or perhaps **Preventive health services—Finance—Law and legislation** (but this also can be a politically loaded decision). Note that none of these topics take “religious aspects” at this time. One might propose a new heading for the concept of religion and either health insurance or medical care, but it would not have a good supporting pattern. LC’s PSD would probably suggest one should “post-coordinate” (use multiple headings in combination). One should include a heading for the health care reform statute **United States. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act**, though this will be unnecessary when the law is no longer “new.”

Next, the “religious” aspect of the controversy has to be conveyed. One could use **Medical care—Religious Aspects—Catholic Church**, but that can’t be a first heading in law books under LC practice because it would force classification out of “K.” There is a heading for **Insurance—Religious aspects—Christianity**, and one might be able to propose **Health insurance—Religious aspects—Catholic Church** even though it is not free-floating. There already is a valid heading for **Catholic hospitals—Law and legislation**. If needed, one could propose establishing a broader heading such as **Catholic health facilities—Law and legislation**. If the discussion gets broader yet, one can switch to the generic **Religious health facilities**. If it involves litigation, it is easy to bring that out for a corporate body with the trial subdivision, e.g., **Catholic Church—Trials, litigation, etc.** While not all religious movements are corporate bodies, in most cases some bodies can be identified. As an alternative, one can use a class of persons heading, though classes of persons do not take **Trials, litigation,**

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etc., and not all books on the controversy will involve litigation. Also, a class of persons heading such as **Catholics—Legal status, laws, etc.** is less desirable if the issue involves the corporate body rather than the individuals as a group.

The reference structure and past practices indicate that books on legal questions regarding contraceptives get the heading **Birth control—Law and legislation—United States**. If a book discussed the internal rules of the Catholic Church on the subject, we could use **Birth control (Canon law)** or **Birth control—Religious aspects—Catholic Church**. If a medical topic isn't established as a "law" heading in *LCSH*, there are frequently available patterns. Further, one can always fall back on **—Patients—Legal status, laws, etc.** after a disease or medical condition, since both subdivisions are free-floating (such as **AIDS (Disease)—Patients—Legal status, laws, etc.**), or finding an applicable class of persons, e.g., **Pregnant women—Legal status, laws, etc.**

Whether or not to include a heading for **Freedom of religion** or **Religious discrimination—Law and legislation** is a problematic decision that probably depends on the terms discussed by the author and the level of "political correctness" preferred. Using the heading **Reproductive rights** would be similarly problematic. One must reflect the author's perspective no matter what one's personal opinion, while ensuring the cataloging will make the work retrievable by users of all ideologies.

*This is not an official policy statement from LC.*



TECHSCANS

*Corinne Jacox, column editor*

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*Contributing Authors: Marlene Bubrick, Yumin Jiang, Jean Pajerek, Andrea Rabbia*

The *TSLL TechScans Blog* is available at <http://www.tslitechscans.blogspot.com/>.

### **Acquisitions/Collection Development**

#### **Electronic Content Procurement**

Delquie, Emilie and Cory Tucker. "Moving Forward with Electronic Content Procurement." *Against the Grain* 23, no. 5 (November 2011).

In this article, electronic content refers to all electronic resources, including journals, books, reference works, index databases, and all other electronic materials. The authors first review current methods of acquiring electronic resources, then describe a variety of new business models, including pay-per-view, patron-driven acquisitions (PDA), leasing, open access, usage-based pricing, purchase vs. subscription, and scholarly iTunes. In addition to new business models, factors such as library budgets, collection philosophy, and user behavior will also influence libraries' purchasing of electronic content.

#### **Transformation of Academic Library Collecting**

<http://crl.acrl.org/content/early/2012/01/09/crl-309.full.pdf+html>

Lewis, David W. "From Stacks to the Web: The Transformation of Academic Library Collecting." *College & Research Libraries* (November 2011).

This particular version is a pre-print, as the article will be published in *C&RL* in January 2013. Lewis starts the article by reviewing current developments in the academic library world, including digitization of content, print repositories, e-readers and print-on-demand publishing, and open access. Based on his observations, he offers five suggestions on academic library collecting: (1) Deconstruct legacy print collections, (2) Move from item-by-item book selection to purchase-on-demand and subscriptions, (3) Manage the transition to open access journals, (4) Curate the unique, and (5) Develop new mechanisms to fund national infrastructure.

### **Cataloging**

#### **Skyriver or OCLC?**

<http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Publications/spectrum/Spectrum-Online/skyriver.html>

Janes, Judy. "Skyriver or OCLC?: A Cataloger's Choice" *Spectrum Online* (November 21, 2011).

Judy Janes, Interim Director of the University of California at Davis Law Library, compared SkyRiver and OCLC using the following questions.

1. Does each provide a source for clean, full, MARC cataloging records?
2. What percentage of records sought are found in each database?
3. What are the relative costs for the services?
4. What are the notable efficiencies of each system?
5. Does the system accommodate file downloads of vendor cataloging records?

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6. Do the databases provide full name authority records and Library of Congress subject headings?
  7. What vital services, if any, are not provided?

### **The *RDA Toolkit Blog* is a Great Resource for Catalogers!**

<http://www.rdatoolkit.org/blog>

The *RDA Toolkit Blog* is a valuable resource for catalogers gearing up for *RDA*, and it may be viewed without a subscription to the *RDA Toolkit*. In addition to *RDA*-related news and announcements, the blog features an ongoing series called “Tips in Threes.” “Tips in Threes” is intended to give Toolkit subscribers information that will enhance their user experience with the Toolkit. Recent posts offer tips on workflows, quick search, and advanced search. In October 2011, the blog began featuring a series of interviews with representatives from *RDA* test libraries in order to glean their insights about the *RDA* test and their experiences with cataloging in *RDA*. Libraries interviewed so far include Emory University Library, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and North Carolina State University Library. During the summer, the blog conducted interviews with library automation vendors to find out what, if anything, they were doing to prepare for the eventual implementation of *RDA*. Among the twelve vendors interviewed are Ex Libris, OCLC, SkyRiver, SirsiDynix, Serials Solutions, VTLS, and Innovative Interfaces. Toolkit subscribers may also be interested in checking out the *RDA Toolkit* Virtual User Group at <http://www.rdatoolkit.org/blog/241>, a webinar-based forum for user interaction and information sharing.

### **New *RDA Toolkit* Release - January 10, 2012**

<http://www.rdatoolkit.org/content/318>

A new *RDA Toolkit* release was issued on January 10, 2012. The new release includes revisions and updates to the Library of Congress Policy Statements (LCPS), revisions and updates to the Help Guide, and improved loading time for chapters. English language text buttons have been replaced by icons in order to accommodate the introduction of non-English *RDA* text in the future.

### **E-book Readers in Libraries**

Sapon-White, Richard E. “Kindles and Kindle E-Books in an Academic Library: Cataloging and Workflow Challenges.” *Library Resources & Technical Services* 56, no. 1 (January 2012): 45-52.

Academic and public libraries have begun to purchase e-book readers and make them available for check-out to their users. The nature of the e-books on these devices necessitates new approaches to workflow for acquisitions and cataloging departments. One library details its new workflow, which bypasses the acquisitions unit and uses provider-neutral e-monograph MARC records.

### **Information Technology**

#### **LITA/ALCTS MARC Formats Interest Group Slides from Midwinter Available**

<http://connect.ala.org/node/163477>

[http://connect.ala.org/files/MARCandRDA\\_rev.pdf](http://connect.ala.org/files/MARCandRDA_rev.pdf)

Slides from the LITA/ALCTS MARC Formats Interest Group presentations made last month at ALA Midwinter are available. The speakers, Kelley McGrath, Jennifer Bowen, and Diane Hillmann, addressed the topic: “What Lies Beyond MARC?” Mark Ehlert has also made available a paper on the relationship between *RDA* and MARC.

#### **Mobile Access to Digital Collections**

<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january12/mitchell/01mitchell.html>

Mitchell, Carmen. “Developing Mobile Access to Digital Collections.” *D-Lib Magazine* 18, no. 1/2 (January/February 2012).

One of the recent dominant topics in library technology has been the development of library mobile websites and services tailored to mobile users. While much has been written and discussed on the subject, very little of the conversation has focused on mobile access to digital collections. Libraries and museums spend significant resources in an effort to identify, digitize, ingest, describe, store, and display items in their digital asset management systems (DAMs). Creating user interfaces that provide online access is just one component of building a digital collection, and represents a continual challenge to stay abreast of evolving technology and user expectations. The latest challenge for libraries and museums is to adapt and grow our digital collections to meet the needs of an increasingly mobile user. This article describes the findings from in-depth case studies of four selected institutions and university libraries. These institutions were chosen because they already offer mobile services built around their digital collections and are thus leading the effort to present them in uniquely mobile-centric ways.

#### **Code Year**

<http://codeyear.com/>

Codeacademy is offering Code Year, interactive programming lessons that are emailed to participants every week to help them with building apps and websites.

#### **Mobile Services**

“Bridging the Digital Divide with Mobile Services.” *Library Technology Reports* 48, no. 1 (January 2012).

This issue is devoted to library users who use smart phones or other mobile devices, such as tablets or e-readers, to connect with their libraries of choice. Making your library’s website mobile-friendly is growing in importance as a way to reach all of your community.

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## Local Systems

### Library Web-Scale

Breeding, Marshall, "Library Web-Scale." *Computers in Libraries* 32, no. 1 (January/February 2012): 19.

Though web-scale is not necessarily a term that lends itself to precise definition, it represents an important shift in the way that libraries engage with technology. Web-scale represents a new alternative paradigm for libraries to operate, both in terms of their internal operations and in the way that they provide access to their collections and services for their users by leveraging current Internet technologies and concepts.

While web-scale products may be an interesting and growing segment of the library automation scene, we're at a very early stage of the development, marketing, and adoption cycles. Discovery products based on this model have gained quite a bit of traction, with a steady expansion of their underlying indexes, broader participation by publishers and other content providers, and maturing software platforms. The competition among web-scale management products has just begun. We can expect things to heat up considerably in this arena over the next year or so.

### Library Automation in 2012

Breeding, Marshall. "What's In Store for the Library Automation Industry in 2012?" *Smart Libraries* 32, no. 1 (January 2012).

Marshall Breeding predicts that 2012 will be a watershed year in the roll-out of a new generation of library automation platforms, especially in academic libraries.

### Evaluating Open Source Software for Library Use

[http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/v012/12.1.samuels.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v012/12.1.samuels.html)

Samuels, Ruth Gallegos and Henry Griffy. "Evaluating Open Source Software for Use in Library Initiatives: A Case Study Involving Electronic Publishing." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 12, no. 1 (January 2012).

This article discusses best practices for evaluating open source software for use in library projects, based on the authors' experience evaluating electronic publishing solutions. First, it presents a brief review of the literature, emphasizing the need to evaluate open source solutions carefully in order to minimize total cost of ownership. Next, it describes the process used to conduct a comparative evaluation between two open source electronic publishing systems, highlighting aspects of the methodology not described elsewhere. Finally, it concludes with a discussion of reporting the results of an evaluation to decision-makers.

## Management

### Making Good on the Promise of ERM

[http://www.niso.org/news/pr/view?item\\_key=b93c495341167780c8cbb46a007b186e652d0492](http://www.niso.org/news/pr/view?item_key=b93c495341167780c8cbb46a007b186e652d0492)

[http://www.niso.org/publications/white\\_papers](http://www.niso.org/publications/white_papers)

*NISO Publishes White Paper on the Future Standardization*

*Needs for Electronic Resource Management Systems in NISO Press Release* (February 1, 2012).

The National Information Standards Organization (NISO) published *Making Good on the Promise of ERM: A Standards and Best Practices Discussion Paper*. The publication is the outcome of the NISO Electronic Resource Management (ERM) Data Standards and Best Practices Project, a successor to the Digital Library Federation's Electronic Resources Management Initiative (ERMI). The project's primary goals were to perform a "gap analysis" of standards and best practices and make recommendations on the future of the ERMI Data Dictionary.

According to Tim Jewell, Chair of the ERM Data Standards and Best Practices Review Steering Committee, their analysis focused on five categories: (1) link resolvers and knowledge bases; (2) the work, manifestations, and access points; (3) cost and usage-related data; (4) license terms; and (5) data exchange using institutional identifiers.

### Online Resources for LIS Current Awareness

Hands, Africa S. "What's in Your Toolbox?: Online Resources Keeping LIS Professionals Informed." *Against the Grain* 23, no. 5 (November 2011).

This is a short list of websites, blogs, and news sites for librarians who want to keep up with current developments in the field. LLRX is one of them. Others include Future Ready 365 (hosted by the Special Library Association), No Shelf Required (a blog on eBooks industry), Planet Cataloging (an aggregation of more than 60 blogs related to cataloging and metadata), and What I Learned Today (a site run by Nicole C. Engard, who is active in library technology circles).

### Tips on Making Scholarly Resources More Accessible

Parker, Adriana. "Top 10 Things You Can Do To Make Your Scholarly Resources More Accessible To (and More Accessed By) Undergraduates." *Against the Grain* 23, no. 5 (November 2011).

Parker grouped her ten ideas under these three categories: (1) For those who create online resources, (2) for those who select and manage online resources, and (3) for everyone. Some ideas that may be more applicable to law students include help students set their Google Scholar preferences so that library-selected resources are retrieved, reach out to faculty to enhance their awareness of and buy-in for scholarly resources, collaborate with faculty to design research assignments, promote resources at the point-of-need, and encourage students to help promote your resources to their peers.

### Redefining the Academic Library

<http://www.educationadvisoryboard.com/pdf/23634-EAB-Redefining-the-Academic-Library.pdf>

*Redefining the Academic Library: Managing the Migration to Digital Information Services*. Washington, DC: Education Advisory Board, 2011.

Hailed as a seminal report by *Current Cites*, a monthly

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annotated bibliography of literature on information technology, this report summarizes the challenges academic libraries face in the digital age, and possible responses they can make. It includes four main sections: (1) Leveraging digital collections (The promise and perils of e-books, Patron-driven acquisition, Print-on-demand); (2) Rethinking the scholarly publishing model (Centralized licensing structure, On-demand article access, Open-access publishing); (3) Repurposing library space (Data-driven deselection, Collaborative collection management, Building the 21st century library); and (4) Redeploying library staff (Externalizing low-impact activity, Roles in teaching and learning, Roles in research and scholarship).

## *Serials*

### **New Job Duties for Serials Department**

Branch, Denise. "Serials Departments Aren't What They Used to Be: Providing Public Service to Users from Behind the Scene." *Against the Grain* 23, no. 6 (December 2011/January 2012).

At Virginia Commonwealth University, the Serials Unit staff work with electronic resources and help users with access problems, in addition to traditional check-in and claiming activities. In particular, Branch describes the Electronic Journal Problem Report (EJPR) and how serials staff members develop new skills and workflow to resolve access problems. The article includes an interview with one serials staff member who works with the EJPR, which gives readers a more in-depth look at how one person developed the confidence and skills to handle new responsibilities.

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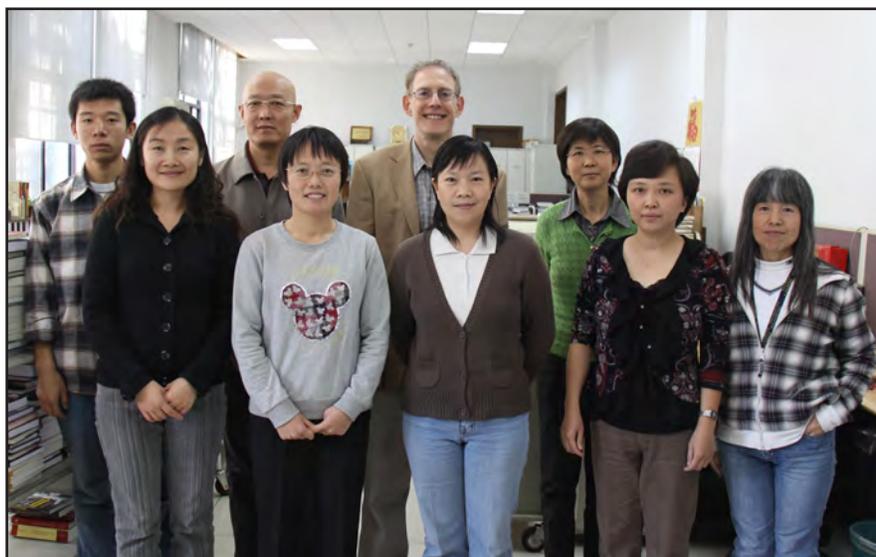
*Continued from page 1*

Arranging to spend part of my sabbatical in China seemed like an especially long shot, given that I spoke no Chinese—and could identify (but not pronounce) all of a few dozen Chinese characters—from my intermittent Japanese studies. I spoke with my friend and colleague Joan Liu, New York University Law School's serials and acquisitions librarian, who had contacts with several Chinese law librarians. Joan wrote to Dr. Yu Liying, director of Tsinghua Law School Library. Liying had spent some time at NYU Law as a visiting scholar about ten years ago, so we knew each other a little. Liying couldn't use me in Tsinghua, but contacted Dr. Chen Zhihong, director of the Law Library at Peking University Law School (PKU Law School). Unfortunately, the law school had recently moved into temporary quarters and was being relocated into a new building sometime in 2011. So working there wasn't really an option for me either. Zhihong was kind enough to contact PKU main university library and soon reported that their Western language cataloging section would be happy to accept me as a visiting scholar! We decided on dates of September 11-October 15, 2010. The first week Satsuki and I intended to settle in and do some travelling. Zhihong graciously and efficiently took care of all our arrangements, including a letter of invitation from the university librarian (necessary for my visa). We decided to stay in Zhongguan Yuan Global Village, an excellent housing complex for foreign scholars, close to PKU's East Gate, and less than a ten minute walk from the PKU Library where I would work. We had a two bedroom apartment with a kitchen. We could have chosen on-campus housing without cooking facilities, but we thought it would be more fun to do some of our cooking and shopping.

After a mere thirteen hour overnight flight, we arrived in Beijing on Saturday, September 11. Zhihong and Liying met us at the East Gate of PKU and brought us to our housing. After Satsuki and I had a brief rest, they took us out for dinner and then to do some shopping (the kitchen wasn't furnished with pots or cookware). Zhihong had also arranged for a PKU graduate student, Liao Yao (Larry), to be an erstwhile guide. The next day, Sunday, Satsuki and I spent arranging Internet access in our rooms and doing an inventory on what we'd forgotten to bring. Yes, I had remembered to bring the peppermill. But I had forgotten my business cards and my cell phone charger. Regarding the latter, we were living near the electronics area; so it was fairly easy to pick up a universal charger. Regarding the former, I contacted Joan at NYU, who agreed to mail my business cards (peacefully residing in a drawer in my office) as soon as possible. Joan was as good as her word, but due to the vagaries of mail delivery, the cards didn't arrive until the time when they were most needed—the evening prior to my last work day. On Tuesday, we met Larry, who turned out to be a charming and very bright young man from Sichuan province. Given our love of spicy food, we couldn't have had a better guide. Larry gave us a tour of the spectacular PKU campus in the morning—it even has its own lake—followed by a wonderful "hot pot" meal. In the afternoon, we visited the Summer Palace. Later in the week, we spent a few days in Xian and communed with the terracotta army.

I started work on Monday, September 20. I had my own desk in a comfortable sunny area, with a nice view of the campus. My "boss" was Ms. Wang Yalin (Wendy), who was deputy director of the collection development department and supervised the Western language cataloging section. Wendy was a very enthusiastic and cheerful person and fluent in English. She seemed wise beyond her youthful years, which I attribute to the fact that she was born in Confucius' village. We quickly bonded. The collection development department had eight staff members. Morale in the department was very high—everyone seemed to enjoy their work and each other's company as well. Although most of the people in the department understood some English, only Wendy and one of her staff, Summer, were really comfortable speaking it—very understandable, given that they didn't have much of a chance to practice it.

During my first two weeks there, I did a little cataloging of Western language materials, mostly in English, German, and French. This included both new acquisitions as well as some “gift” books. The Western Language Department uses AACR2 and LCSH and English description for these records. They have a Chinese union catalog, CALIS (Chinese Academic Library and Information Services), and a SIRSI Unicorn OPAC. Most if not all changes to records are done at the network level. But PKU does have a Chinese classification system with local variations, which I couldn’t help with since the manual and online version are only in Chinese. Records are downloaded via Z39. 50 from



*George with the staff of the Collection Development Department*

OCLC or CALIS and added to the university’s catalog. I discovered that responding to Windows’ queries in Chinese is not so easy when you don’t know Chinese, but I soon learned to distinguish the Kanji characters for “author,” “title,” “subject,” etc. In addition to a wide range of new books, I also cataloged a rather eclectic selection of gift books, including *De Republica* by Cicero, as well as a German history of the English language, an early 20th century French introduction to geography, and a German introduction to mathematical thought. Probably some gifts from an influential alumnus—sound familiar?

On the first day, Wendy and several other librarians treated me to lunch at a special restaurant. On most other days, Wendy and I would lunch at one of the many cafeterias on campus. They were all very busy and offered an extraordinary variety of good Chinese food at a very low price. (I don’t think any meal ever cost more than a dollar.) We had many interesting talks about Chinese librarianship and life in Beijing.

In addition to dabbling at cataloging, my hosts wanted me to give a lecture or two during my visit. For my first lecture, since I had just a few days to prepare prior to the National Holiday in early October, I decided to cover a lot of topics superficially—thus masking my lack of in-depth knowledge of anything! Therefore, my first presentation on September 29, before fifteen Chinese librarians from PKU University Library and PKU Law Library, was on “What’s New in Cataloging, with an Emphasis on International and Anglo-American Developments.” It covered the *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP)*, *FRAD*, *FRSAD*, *RDA*, genre/form headings, and provider-neutral e-monograph records—all in 27 slides! While I couldn’t offer a written Chinese translation of my lecture, I was able at least to provide citations to online freely-available Chinese translations of *ICP* and *FRBR*, and links to *MulDiCat*, the *Multilingual Dictionary of Cataloguing Terms and Concepts*, that includes some Chinese terminology. Luckily, one of the librarians in the audience had worked at NYU in the late 1980’s, so she became our informal—and very capable—translator. Never before having lectured with a translator, I was surprised that it took two hours. The first lecture was more or less a success—so I was asked to give a more “in-depth” lecture just focusing on *RDA* on October 14, my second- to-last work day. At the time, I had basic knowledge of *RDA* but certainly no substantive knowledge. Luckily, excellent presentations by Barbara Tillet, Adam Schiff, Robert Maxwell, Judy Kuhagen, and other real *RDA* experts were freely available. After two weeks of *RDA* cramming, I was able to put together a 64 slide introduction to *RDA*, which included a few Chinese bibliographic examples.

On October 14, before a group of about twenty Chinese librarians from PKU and the National Library of China, I gave my second presentation: “Essentials of *RDA: Resource Description and Access*.” The entire program lasted almost three hours, and by the end, needless to say, the poor translator was even more exhausted than the audience.

During my stay, I was able to visit a few other libraries as well. Zhihong gave me a tour of the temporary PKU Law Library. Much of their collection was packed in boxes, awaiting the move to new quarters, but I did get to see some manuscripts of Ching Dynasty 18<sup>th</sup> century penal statutes. A photo and short article on my visit to the Law Library is available on the PKU Law School web page at <http://en.law.pku.edu.cn/partycolumn/Display.asp?ID=205&mid=20091125156534&menuid=20091125151564&menuname=News+Events>. (For the record, I am only head of cataloging, not an associate director!)

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Liyang invited Satsuki, Zhihong, and me to visit the Tsinghua University and Law Library. Tsinghua University and PKU have a relationship often compared to that between MIT and Harvard. Tsinghua also has a spacious, modern, beautiful campus. After the tour, we all went out for Guizhou food (a spicy and sour cuisine of southeast China, not well represented in New York City—I was no longer satisfied with Sichuan and did my best to try the cuisines of all the Chinese ethnic minorities.) The day prior to my last presentation, Larry and I visited the National Library of China, which also looked exceptionally modern and comfortable. Ms. Gao Hong gave us the tour and invited me to also give a lecture at the National Library. Given that Satsuki and I were leaving the country in three days, I gratefully took a rain check but invited her and any of her staff to attend my lecture at PKU.

Throughout our stay in Beijing, everyone was extraordinarily kind and hospitable. We had numerous invitations to dinner from Zhihong, Liyang, and Larry. Serendipitously, the parents of a librarian friend were teaching at PKU and living in the same housing complex. They took us to dinner at a Ching Dynasty Banquet Hall.

Before my second lecture, Satsuki, Wendy, and I were invited to an elegant restaurant for lunch by PKU Library's deputy director, Professor Long Xiao. Upon the conclusion of our meal, I was presented with a facsimile copy of a beautifully illustrated Chinese 18th century novel: Li Ruzhen's *Jing hua yuan* (*Flowers in the Mirror*, in English). It is often compared to *Gulliver's Travels*. When I got home, I found an abridged English version of the novel, which I enjoyed very much. In one scene, the male protagonist visits a land where he becomes part of the queen's harem and is forced to have his feet bound.

The night before we left, we had one final dinner of roast duck with our guide and friend, Larry. The next day, Wendy accompanied us to the airport, and we left Beijing—a little homesick but exhilarated by the wonderful adventure that we had just been through and the lovely friends we had made.

### **TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY**

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