

# TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

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## George Prager receives the 2012 Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award

The Technical Services Special Interest Section Awards Committee is pleased to announce the recipient of the 2012 Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is George Prager.

George Prager is Head of Cataloging and Assistant Professor at the New York University Law School Library. His professional activities, publications, presentations, and lectures are long and varied, including having served as the AALL representative to the Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) for five years. He is currently in his second term as chair of the TS-SIS Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee. George has served on many TS-SIS and Cataloging and Classification task groups and committees, including the TS-SIS Education Committee, the TS-SIS Strategic Directions Task Group, and the Law Genre/Form Project. In the fall of 2010 and the spring of 2011, he took a sabbatical to work with Jolande Goldberg (Law Specialist, Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division, and past recipient of the Renee Chapman Award) to revise and expand the LC Classification sections for international criminal law (now KZ7000-KZ7500). They also evaluated the corresponding subject headings. In the fall of 2011, he took two weeks of academic leave to work with Jolande and the LC Law Cataloging Team on the reclassification of materials into the new LC classification schedule for Indigenous Law of the Americas (KIA-KIX).

Under the aegis of the Library of Congress, George has been active in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). He has been a long-time NACO names and series trainer and reviewer. He served as the co-chair of the PCC Provider-Neutral E-Monograph Record Task Group. With co-chair Becky Culbertson (University of California, San Diego), they were able to complete the Task Force's discussion, write the *Provider-Neutral E-Monograph MARC Record Guide*, and have it approved by the PCC Policy Committee and the Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division. For their work, George and Becky were awarded a Certificate of Appreciation from the PCC in July 2009. During the summer of 2011, George

*Continued on page 34*

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Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries*

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#### ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC)

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TS-SIS Reps: Susan Goldner (2010-2012), Chris Long (2011-2013)

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#### OCLC Committee:

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#### Web Advisory Committee:

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# T echnical Services Special Interest Section

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I recently attended the Annie Moses Band concert at my church. It was an inspiring evening of music presented by a group of gifted and talented musicians. One unique characteristic of this band is that the performers are members of the same family, and each has different talents and abilities. In comparison, the *TS-SIS band* is comprised of many gifted librarians with diverse aptitudes and skills that have contributed to the success of the SIS through the years. All of us are grateful for the service and guidance of our predecessors and feel excitement knowing there are current and new members willing to *lead the band* in the future.

Congratulations to the newly elected officers: Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, Brian Striman (University of Nebraska); Secretary/Treasurer, Hollie White (Duke University); and Member-at-Large, Cindy Spadoni (UCLA).

Sincere congratulations to George Prager (New York University), recipient of the Renee Chapman Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship for 2012. This award will be presented at the TS-SIS annual business meeting on Sunday, July 22, 2012.

The TS-SIS Awards Committee and chair Michael Maben awarded the Marla J. Schwartz grant to Michael Umberger, law librarianship intern at the University of Washington, Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library.

On behalf of the TS-SIS Ad-hoc Committee on Strategic Planning, I submitted the committee's report to the TS-SIS Board. The report included a proposed revised mission statement, strategic directions, and a compilation of the survey's results. The strategic plan was reviewed and approved by the Board and will be published in *TSLL* and posted on the TS-SIS website for feedback from the membership. Plans are to submit it for approval at the TS-SIS annual business meeting. Many thanks to Holly Lakatos, chair, and committee members Sean Chen, Yumin Jiang, Angelina Joseph, Clement Lau, and George Prager for their invaluable service.

Special thanks to all of you who volunteered to serve on a committee or task force this year. Chris Long, a former TS chair, has been a supportive colleague and great resource for TS-SIS structure and policy.

I am indebted to the committee chairs and representatives who served during 2011-2012: Michael Maben (Awards), Aaron Kuperman (Committee on Professional Development), James Mumm (Education), Carol Collins (Membership), Carmen Brigandi (Nominating), Hollie White (Joint Research Grant chair), Susan Goldner and Chris Long (Joint Research Grant representatives), John Hostage (ALA SAC), Ellen McGrath (ALA CC:DA), Gwen Gregory and Lorna Tang (*TSLL*), and Alan Keely and Smita Parkhe (Discussion Forum Managers). Annual reports of the chairs and representatives will be posted on the TS-SIS website.

Appreciation is also extended to Virginia Bryant, *TSLL* editor-in-chief, Cindy May and Michele Thomas, associate editors, and Julie Stauffer, layout & design editor, for their professionalism and dedicated service. They do a marvelous job with the *Technical Services Law Librarian*.

As always, Martin Wisneski, our webmaster, has provided us with a complete schedule of TS-SIS activities including receptions, programs, meetings, roundtables, and the workshop on the TS-SIS website at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/annualmeeting/2012>. An SIS couldn't ask for or even dream of a better webmaster than Martin. He performs magic in keeping our website current, and I appreciate his exemplary service with *TSLL*.

I sincerely appreciate the counsel, insight, and reassurance provided by Executive Board members Miriam Childs, Pam Deemer, Suzanne R. Graham, Richard Paone, Elaine Bradshaw, Eric Parker, George Prager, Sally Wambold, and Wendy Moore.

The following three of our colleagues are retiring this year: Janice Anderson (April 30, 2012), Pam Deemer (August 30, 2012) and Carmen Brigandi (December 30, 2012). Thank you so much for your professionalism and dedicated service to TS-SIS.

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It has been a great privilege and honor to serve as TS-SIS chair and to work alongside an outstanding group of exceptional, creative, and hard-working individuals. This experience has been challenging, exciting, and rewarding. I have learned much and met so many wonderful people.

Looking ahead to July, Christina Tarr will be coordinating a blog for the Annual Meeting. You can read about the happenings at <http://tssis.blogspot.com>. May each of you have an awesome summer! I look forward to seeing you all in Boston.

*Ismael Gullon*  
*Mercer University*

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## Technical Services Special Interest Section Proposed Strategic Directions

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### **Suggested mission**

**Motto:** We lead – We educate – We serve.

The Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) serves the interests of our members engaged in acquisitions, cataloging & classification, collection & preservation of information, serials control, and management, including management of digital resources. We provide members with opportunities for continuing education, research, networking, leadership, and advocacy to promote our vital role in the exchange and accessibility of information. The Section forges partnerships with non-law librarians in order to develop and monitor national and international initiatives and standards. TS-SIS upholds the vision and strategic directions of AALL.

### **Proposed Strategic Directions**

#### **Strategic Direction 1: Broaden membership’s sense of community and develop leaders**

**Specific Action 1.1:** In the annual membership survey, increase the emphasis on the importance of volunteers for various committees; give priority to members who have not served on a committee to encourage participation.

**Specific Action 1.2:** Request the Joint Reception Committee to appoint a greeter at the Joint Reception to occupy a table at the entrance and provide nametags, with distinctive nametags for first-timers.

**Specific Action 1.3:** Introduce new technical services librarians at Annual Meeting roundtables.

- Create profiles or “spotlight” articles featuring newer TS-SIS members (less than 5 years) in *Technical Services Law Librarian* or on the website

**Specific Action 1.4:** Ensure the TS-SIS Chair or another designated officer is present at CONELL every year to publicize TS-SIS with the goal of recruiting new members.

**Specific Action 1.5:** Encourage TS-SIS members to participate in the AALL mentoring project, and promote informal mentoring relationships within TS-SIS.

- Facilitate a “Discussion of the Month,” during which all TS-SIS members could exchange information on best practices, problems, and other concerns related to technical services

**Specific Action 1.6:** Specifically increase the visibility of non-catalogers by encouraging all technical service librarians to become leaders.

**Specific Action 1.7:** Develop and maintain strong partnerships with other related organizations, library schools, and vendors.

- Promote member awareness of current issues discussed at other professional conferences (ALA, ALCTS, NASIG, Charleston Conference, etc.)
  - Highlight members’ participation in such programs by featuring regular reports in *Technical Services Law Librarian* as “Member Notables”
  - Also feature reports in the TS-SIS “AALL Community” space and/or on the website
- Invite a dean and/or faculty member who teaches in the areas of technical services or law librarianship as TS-SIS VIP.
  - Enlist support from VIPs to promote technical services in law librarianship as a career
  - VIPs should be from the same state or region where the Annual Meeting is held to minimize costs
  - Encourage VIPs to participate in round-tables and TS-SIS social events
- Partner with vendors in enhancing products and services

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## **Strategic Direction 2: Provide timely, cost-effective and high-quality programming for continuing education**

**Specific Action 2.1:** Solicit members for the TS-SIS Education Committee who represent a cross-section of technical services interests, and include a balance of new and more experienced members.

**Specific Action 2.2:** Explore web-based training opportunities and publicize them to members via the *Technical Services Law Librarian*, TS-SIS discussion forum (AALL Communities), and the TS-SIS website.

**Specific Action 2.3:** Establish a more formal system for designing, proposing, and supporting programs and workshops, to include the following actions (AMPC):

- Vigorously solicit ideas and be alert to issues of interest for program proposals
- Stay abreast of programming at other conferences for possible topics
- Encourage pre-meeting submissions of first drafts of program and workshop proposals for the following year's meeting in order to have them ready for distribution and discussion at the Education Committee meeting
- Submit a mix of program proposals that target both new and experienced TS-SIS members
- Establish that the Education Committee will focus on less overlap of program proposals when it submits its rankings to the Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC)
- Implement improvements to the program and workshop development process through AALL's Continuing Professional Education Committee and AALL's Annual Meeting Program Committee.

**Specific Action 2.4:** Provide scholarships and grants to defray cost of continuing education attendance for members.

- Provide grants specifically for annual conference
- Provide assistance for webinars and other AALL-sponsored continuing education events throughout the year
- Provide sponsorships that would allow some continuing education events to be provided to all TS-SIS members for free

**Specific Action 2.5:** Continue to use *Technical Services Law Librarian* and the TS-SIS website for educational purposes.

**Specific Action 2.6:** Create TS-SIS sponsored webinars to deliver education outside the Annual Meeting.

- Apply for AALL grants to create and provide webinars
- Ensure that these are archived on aall2Go and/or the AALL Learning Center
- Research the feasibility of creating a TS-SIS YouTube channel or other appropriate social media site that would post materials not available on AALL servers
- Work with the AALL Continuing Professional Education Committee on developing more technical service programs outside the Annual Meeting

**Specific Action 2.7:** Facilitate and post digital recordings of TS-SIS sponsored programs from AALL Annual Meeting through the TS-SIS website.

## **Strategic Direction 3: Create more visibility for TS-SIS within AALL**

**Specific Action 3.1:** Increase collaboration with other Special Interest Sections.

- Provide annual financial support (with OBS-SIS) for the joint research grant and actively recruit applicants

**Specific Action 3.2:** Support publication and research aspirations of members.

- Encourage members to submit articles to *Law Library Journal*, *Spectrum* and other publications that reach a wider audience
- Publicize member publications on the AALL website and in *Technical Services Law Librarian*

**Specific Action 3.3:** Publicize the work of TS-SIS in the "From the Chair" column in *Technical Services Law Librarian* and in the "Special Interest Sections" column in the AALL E-Newsletter.

**Specific Action 3.4:** Maintain a highly visible presence at the TS-SIS activities table in the exhibit hall.

**Specific Action 3.5:** Investigate the feasibility of establishing TS-SIS liaisons to the "type-of-library" Special Interest Sections, including Academic Law Libraries SIS; Private Law Libraries SIS; and State, Court, and County Law Libraries SIS.

- Differentiate the work of TS-SIS and OBS-SIS to avoid confusion among non-members

**Specific Action 3.6:** Solicit members to assist Webmaster in maintaining the TS-SIS website and keeping it up-to-date with new information and design enhancements.

- Post items of interest regularly
- Update website with names of new officers, committee chairs, and representatives in August of each year
- Compose and add an FAQ section to the website

**Specific Action 3.7:** Encourage use of the TS-SIS online community.

**Specific Action 3.8:** Encourage members to serve on AALL committees.

**Specific Action 3.9:** Submit at least two technical services librarians to run for the AALL Board each year.

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**Strategic Direction 4: Promote better communication between TS-SIS leadership and general membership**

**Specific Action 4.1:** Post TS-SIS board minutes online and notify membership.

- May be posted in “AALL My Communities” or other parts of AALL website, such as the TS-SIS home page
- Notify members as to specific location through discussion list and/or other regular communication channel

**Specific Action 4.2:** Develop regular feedback mechanisms throughout the year and at the Annual Meeting, such as virtual “Town Hall” meetings, Q&A sessions, and/or surveys.

**Specific Action 4.3:** Encourage more members to participate and serve on TS-SIS committees.

**Specific Action 4.4:** The TS-SIS Chair will solicit and give updates from the various committees and other officers, if the committee chairs or other officers cannot be present at Executive Board meetings.

**Strategic Direction 5: Advocate for technical services librarianship as a profession**

**Specific Action 5.1:** Develop presentations and other resources to help managers (academic, government, private) better understand technical services and related “policy” issues.

**Specific Action 5.2:** Encourage collaboration among law librarians by developing materials, programming, and initiatives that involve a broad cross section of AALL membership.

**Specific Action 5.3:** Design a workshop or webinar series that explains the foundations of technical services to solo and non-academic librarians who perform technical services functions.

- Highlight competencies
- Focus on all major technical services functions (cataloging, acquisitions, serials, etc.)
- Disseminate materials via website to library schools

**Specific Action 5.4:** Publish recruitment materials regarding technical services functions for library students and non-technical services librarians thinking about a career change.

- Highlight competencies
- Focus on all major functions (cataloging, acquisitions, serials, etc.)
- Disseminate materials via website to library schools

**Specific Action 5.5:** Create a mentorship group to help technical services librarians who are facing downsizing, severe budget cuts, and/or job elimination.

- Consider grants for unemployed technical services members to pay for SIS membership fee
- Actively promote job openings, in tandem with the AALL job bank
- Work with other SIS groups to cross-train technical services librarians so that they attain more skills and are more “employable” in library job markets

**Specific Action 5.6:** Work with local AALL chapters to promote technical services as a career in library schools.

**Specific Action 5.7:** Collaborate with colleagues in non-law libraries to promote national and international standards and develop new and advanced methods for technical services.

**Specific Action 5.8:** Broaden our perspective and diversify our skills so that we may effectively manage digital library collections, institutional repositories, and digital preservation.

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*From the Chair*

## Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

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As I faced the deadline for this column, the NATO Summit was being held in Chicago. All week, the news covered the proposed road closures, parking and public transportation restrictions, etc. Planes were patrolling the air space during the weekend of the actual meeting. There were some confrontations between protestors and police. Basically, you were not able to get anywhere without devising a contingency plan. Some of the protests lasted longer than projected; so, more streets were closed.

What does this have to do with the OBS-SIS? OBS members create plans to make everything work regardless of roadblocks. We create alternate routes behind the scenes. Users can access the information without any problems. Pat yourselves on the back. You deserve it!

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This is the final update in *TSL* before the Annual Meeting in Boston. We have some great programs for you. A major change to the schedule is cancellation of the Heads of Systems meeting on Monday at 7 a.m. Please plan to attend the Local Systems Roundtable on July 23 at 1:15 p.m., which will have a similar agenda. The OBS business meeting will be at noon on Sunday.

Here is the final OBS schedule for Boston (including only revised descriptions):

**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

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

**Monday, July 23:**

7:00-8:30 a.m. OBS/TS-SIS Joint Research Grant Committee meeting

Reminder: Continental breakfast with orange juice and coffee will be provided.

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

10:45-11:45 a.m.: OBS-SIS Program: Hot Topic: **“Are E-books the Future?”**

This is a discussion of the impact of e-books on libraries. How will this trend affect collection development, budgets, and staffing? Will the introduction and use of e-books lead to greater patron satisfaction? What will libraries need to do to prepare for this new format?

1:15-2:15 p.m. OBS-SIS Program: Local Systems Roundtable: **“What Does the Next Generation System Look Like?”** Join in a discussion of the development of next generation library systems. What are the trends in the new library systems being developed by Ex Libris, Innovative Interfaces, Serials Solutions and others? What is the current stage of development? When can we expect these systems to go on the market? What is the impact of storing systems “in the cloud?” How will the new systems change library staff workflows? Is open-source another option to be considered?

2:45-4:00 p.m. OBS-SIS Program: **OCLC Users Roundtable:** Speaker: Glenn E. Patton

**Tuesday, July 24:**

7:00-8:15 a.m. OBS-SIS Education Committee meeting

Reminder: Continental breakfast with orange juice and coffee will be provided.

8:30-9:45 a.m. OBS-SIS Program: **Researchers Roundtable:** Speaker: Hollie White

10:15-11:45 a.m. User Groups: OBS-SIS ALEPH Users Group, OBS-SIS INMAGIC Users Group, OBS-SIS SOFTLINK Users Group, OBS-SIS SYRSI/DYNIX Users Group, and OBS-SIS VOYAGER Users Group.

The OBS-SIS Program entitled **“User Groups on RDA”** in the AALL 2012 conference schedule is a bit misleading. There was some confusion in the planning process, and the previously separate OBS user group meetings (Aleph, Inmagic, SirsiDynix, Softlink, and Voyager) were all rolled into this one program for Boston.

This was turned into an Ex Libris Update Program because: (1) the largest numbers of user group attendees have historically been present at the Aleph and Voyager sessions; and (2) the two systems share the same parent company (Ex Libris). Susan Josephson (Ex Libris) will use approximately half of the 90 minute program to deliver a presentation focused on Alma (Ex Libris’ next-generation library management service), including its accommodation of *RDA*, as well as status reports on current Aleph and Voyager products. This will be an opportunity for anyone interested in seeing how the Alma system is developing.

The remainder of the program time will be used for the various user group members to split off into their appropriate groups to discuss any system issues of interest. Please direct questions to Ellen McGrath at [emcgrath@buffalo.edu](mailto:emcgrath@buffalo.edu).

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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, and Athena Salaba

5:00-6:00 p.m. OBS-SIS Incoming Board meeting

Congratulations to Vice Chair/Chair-Elect Katrina Piechnik (Jenkins Law Library). Thank you to Hollie White-(Duke University School of Law) for running.

Congratulations to Member-at-Large Corrine Jacox (Creighton University School of Law). Thank you to Jennifer Noga (Wake Forest University) for running.

As my term as OBS-SIS chair comes to an end, I thank the membership for allowing me this privilege. Special thanks to the OBS Board for all of their assistance. I hope the OBS members who contacted me with concerns and questions felt that my responses were timely enough. After the Annual Meeting, incoming chair Christina Tarr will be writing this column.

I look forward to seeing everyone in Boston.

*Betty Roeske*  
*Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP*

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## ACQUISITIONS

### A Day in the Life of Acquisitions without the ILS

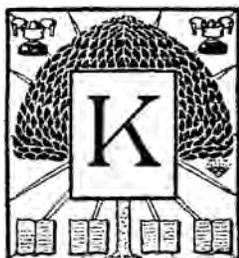
*Trina Robinson*  
*George Washington University Law Library*

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We never stop to give the integrated library system (ILS) much thought because it has been a permanent fixture in our daily work life for so long. What can we do in Acquisitions when our ILS is down?

Fortunately, our library had some time to think about this scenario when preparing for a move to a hosted environment. Initially, our reaction was panic—what are we going to do?—but we relaxed after a few deep breathes. Knowing a couple of weeks in advance that our ILS would be unavailable for an entire work day, we began setting aside tasks that could be performed outside of the ILS and saving them for the day when our system would be down.

We caught up on filing, cleaned out old files, and eliminated the need for one file altogether. We scheduled a meeting and decided which member of the acquisitions department would test which features when the system returned to operational status to ensure the transition was smooth. We followed up on unresolved phone calls and emails and cleared up issues/items that were in limbo. We did maintenance on some vendor sites. I even managed to do some AALL committee work. The day without the ILS turned out to be a productive day after all ... so productive, I am considering establishing an annual ILS free day during which our acquisitions team can get together to share ideas and labor, and actually think about the work we do every day. I hope the day will open our minds, allowing us to visualize how we can work more efficiently and develop a greater appreciation for our human resources.



## CLASSIFICATION

*Lia Contursi*  
*Columbia Law School Library*

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As collections of online resources are growing exponentially in the catalogs of every special library, we are observing a dichotomy in access policies: some libraries prefer to display the classification number; others opt to omit it from bibliographic records.

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It is true that—at first sight at least—the presence of a call number in a record for an online resource can be perceived as superfluous, if not incredibly frivolous. Presumably, in the majority of cases, our users do not even take notice of a class number if they are searching material available online. However, a sheer disregard of call numbers for online material might be justifiable for easy searches, when the user already has a firm grasp of his subject, and is aware of the likely linguistic variations that describe the literature in the topic he wishes to examine. In fact the class number search strategy is not terribly useful for the highly specialized scholar who wishes to consult material in his field of study. The class number search is not even desirable for the faint-hearted user, because it requires a more elaborate method of searching within the online catalog. On the other end, if we think of a reference librarian helping a patron look for poorly defined material within a broad subject, or if we consider a student who needs to compose an essay on a topic still obscure to her, we may want to reflect on the value of a more holistic search strategy that takes advantage of the classification scheme, as an added access point.

Over the years, or better stated, over a number of decades, the Library of Congress has put great effort into designing a classification system (LCC) that is correlated to the controlled vocabulary of the subject headings (*LCSH*). In cataloging, we are able to experience the tight correlation between these two resources when we consult *Classification Web* (*ClassWeb*). The conceptual relationship between a class number and one or more *LCSH* strings is a powerful feature that we catalogers utilize daily through the **bibliographic correlation** function of *ClassWeb*. When we identify one or more subjects that pertinently describe the content of a resource, we can anchor those subjects to a range of class numbers. If we perform a precise job in assigning the most appropriate LCC to the *LCSH* of the title at hand, we offer added value of depth of collocation within the space of a particular topic. Such conceptual categorization has the potential to provide a highly comprehensive overview of all related resources. It is not a surprise that we often experience a serendipitous find simply by browsing the shelves in a targeted area of our stacks.

In this era of high technology and virtual space, is **subject classified shelving** a notion of the past? It would be a major loss to renounce the great effort librarians have made over the years to apply a class number to every single title. The LCC is applied in the context of the *LCSH*, thereby elevating the collocation to a meaningful, comprehensive tool, far from the unsystematic taxonomy of a typical **relevance ranking** method. We should reassess the use of class numbers across our entire catalogs, for print material as well as online resources. Just as we are creating virtual libraries, with the fast growing titles accessible online, we can make use of **virtual shelving** and integrate our online literature with our print material.

The current technology is already capable of supporting our cataloging strategies. Some discovery platforms offer the added ability to facet a search by call number range. For example, if we execute a search by *LCSH* for **Constitutional history—United States** we can narrow down our three thousand results within different classes by choosing a variety of call number categories such as K (Law); J (Political Science); E (History, America); H (Social sciences); P (Language and literature). We can therefore restrict our subject search of American constitutional history to the more defined context of Law, Political science, etc. As we click on our preferences, we can continue to facet further and delve into narrower ranges of subclasses, until we are satisfied with a desired title list that is more manageable for a closer review. Moreover, we can virtually browse the shelf and inspect what physically or virtually sits in the proximity of our targeted titles, thus obtaining greater depth of access to the particular topic.

The perfect catalog search is yet to be invented. As our more experienced librarians teach us, we need to build smart search strategies in order to retrieve the most relevant literature we wish to consult. With the addition of online resources to our print titles, our catalogs are rapidly transforming into vast oceans that we need to categorize tightly and control effectively. It would be considerably more advantageous to make use of an added powerful instrument such as the LCC to categorize, and therefore to control, another piece of our immense databases, without discriminating between print and online resources.

*\*Kate Wilko, has concluded her term as contributor to this column. I wish to thank her personally for guiding me through my first year as contributor, and for making my transition easy and enjoyable. It has been a great pleasure to work with Kate.*

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## Time Well Spent: Working with Jolande at the Library of Congress

George A. Prager  
New York University Law School Library

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Most law catalogers use the Library of Congress Classification schedules every day. Some of us have proposed new classification numbers through the Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO) of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging. But I think it's safe to say that the art and science of creating new schedules or expanding existing ones remains mysterious to nearly all of us—with the exception of Jolande Goldberg, Senior Cataloging Policy/Law Classification Specialist at the Library of Congress (LC). Jolande has been at LC since 1967. During that time, among other accomplishments, she has created many of the LC law schedules: KK-KKC Law of Germany; KJV-KJW, Law of France; KKJ-KKZ, Law of Europe; KL-KLW, Law of Asia and Eurasia, Pacific Area, and Antarctica; KZ, Law of nations (as well as the parallel schedule JZ, International relations); KB, Religious law; and most recently, KIA-KIX, Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas. It's an amazing record of achievement, accomplished without the benefit of having a department of her own, or even a full-time assistant.

During fall 2010 and spring 2011, I had six months of sabbatical leave. As recounted in the last issue of *TSLI*, I spent part of it working at the Peking University Law Library as well as other overseas venues. As “icing on the cake,” Jolande offered me the rare opportunity to spend my remaining sabbatical time at LC, assisting her with an expansion of the KZ schedule to accommodate international criminal law (ICL). Needless to say, I jumped at the opportunity! All told, I made five trips to LC, from October 2010-May 2011, using my remaining sabbatical time, as well as some vacation days and academic leave. Typically, I would arrive in D.C. on a Sunday night, and return to New York City at the end of the week. I am fortunate to have some very generous and tolerant friends and relatives in Washington, who were kind enough to host me, so I would spend a few days with one, and then move on to plague another. Part of the time, Jolande and I worked together on the third floor of the Adams Building, where LC's Policy and Standards Division (PSD) offices are located. Due to recent retirements, there was no problem with finding an extra desk. Sometimes, we worked with the Law Cataloging Team, on the fifth floor of the Madison Building, where I had the honor of using Marie Whited's former desk. (For those of you who didn't know Marie, she was one of the true luminaries of the profession, who lamentably retired in 2010).

Each morning, I would be inspired anew by Jolande's enthusiasm, energy, and encyclopedic knowledge, all of which I tried to assimilate, though I can claim only modest success with the first mentioned. As much as the work itself, I always looked forward to our coffee and lunch breaks, filled with conversations about any and everything.

Now, on to the work itself. Since the creation of the International Criminal Court in 1998, ICL has become a dynamic component of international law. Before the KZ expansion, general works on international criminal law and/or procedure were usually classed in K5000-5570.2, mixed in with works on comparative and uniform criminal law of multiple jurisdictions in two or more regions. The majority were under K5301-5304.5 (Crimes against humanity, War crimes, Genocide). However, works on international criminal courts and tribunals (not on the actual international crimes) were classified in KZ6304-6332. Additionally, there were still works in the obsolete JX classification, mostly JX5415-5428. The KZ expansion had two major objectives. First: “to create a subject arrangement for the ICC and its body of rules and adopted principles, common to all criminal law ... Second ... to create a single place for the subject and its topics as it is now recognized by the UN doctrine and regimes, and firmly grounded in the Rome Treaty and agreements of the subsequent Review Conference.” (Jolande Goldberg, *Library of Congress Classes JZ and KZ: Historical Notes and Introduction to Application*. rev. ed. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 2011), 27.)

The first question was: Where should the expansion begin? Class KZ had an unused range of numbers available: KZ6800-9999. We decided on KZ7000-7500. Jolande prepared the basic draft. Despite having worked in law cataloging for over twenty years, it all seemed (and still does) like a magical process to me! The general order, as well as basic concepts of criminal law and procedure, were carried over in part from K5000-5570.2, Comparative and uniform criminal law and procedure. The section for general and comprehensive works on international criminal law and international criminal procedure began at KZ7000, roughly paralleling criminal law and criminal procedure at K5000+. The next big section was for international crimes (KZ7139-7225). Jolande advised me to analyze the text of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court which is available online at <http://untreaty.un.org/cod/icc/index.html>, and compare the list of crimes against what we already had in the newly revised schedule. She then added numbers to the schedule for many of the missing international crimes. If there was not yet any monographic work published on the particular crime, the name of the crime was more often included as a caption under a broader number in the schedule. The final numbers in this section (KZ7198-7225) were added for “Other crimes under international law” (crimes not listed in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, but covered

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by other conventions), including international environmental offenses, drug trafficking, piracy at sea, and terrorism. It is quite possible that some of these crimes will eventually be included as amendments to the Rome Statute. The remainder of the expansion was for international criminal courts and procedure (KZ7230-7495). Here as well, an analysis of the Rome Statute proved very helpful for uncovering needed concepts, such as “Hybrid criminal courts” (KZ7240).

New drafts in hand, we were now ready to make a trial run of the revised schedule! This is standard practice at LC— a new or revised schedule may look lovely, but you need to actually use it to see how well it works. Previously, we had made printouts of all the records for ICL titles we could find in LC’s catalog, and all the books were brought up for reclassification. Several numbers or ranges of numbers in the K schedule were closed or restricted in scope, and transferred to KZ7000+. Works on genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes were moved from the now obsolete numbers K5301-5304.5 to KZ7145-7180. Other K schedule changes involved: terrorism as an international crime (K5256 to KZ7220-7225), piracy at sea (K5277 to KZ7212), and human trafficking and enslavement in international law (K5258 to KZ7155). In the KZ schedules, works on international criminal courts and procedure (KZ6304-6332) migrated to a much more extensive range at KZ7230-7490; ICC reports and related materials were relocated from KZ218.92-220.2 to KZ7295-7310. The reclassification of LC’s collection on international criminal law went very smoothly. Of course, every new or expanded schedule will require ongoing adjustments. But encountering “issues” during a trial run is a positive thing—the draft schedule can be readjusted and improved, so that once it is publicly released, it will be closer to “perfection.”

Whenever a discipline is in need of a new or expanded classification schedule, it is safe to say that it also will need new and revised subject headings. That was certainly the case with international criminal law. Part of my work with Jolande was analyzing the existing subject headings in the discipline, and coming up with recommendations for improvements. Frequently we consulted with Aaron Kuperman, an expert LC law cataloger, as well as TS-SIS’s Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group. Once we agreed upon what changes and additions were needed, I would submit SACO proposals to LC. The broadest pre-existing LC subject heading in the field was “International offenses,” an outdated term that was used for works on international crimes as well as standing in by default for the entire discipline of ICL. We proposed “International criminal law” as a new subject heading to encompass the entire discipline, since that was the phrase overwhelmingly used by experts in the field. “International offenses” was replaced by “International crimes.” Many other new subject headings were proposed, including “Hybrid international criminal courts,” KZ7240; “Universal jurisdiction,” KZ7377; “Complementarity (International law),” KZ7379; and “Piracy (International law),” KZ7312. The reference structures for War crimes, Crimes against humanity, and Genocide (International law) were all revised to reflect the classification given in the Rome Statute, which treated these three groups of crimes as related terms.

It was an exhilarating experience to partner with Jolande and assist her with the expansion of the KZ schedule. But our work isn’t done. Just as international criminal law will continue to evolve, so too will the classification numbers and subject headings that are used for the discipline. I am looking forward to more collaboration in the future, including additional trips to the Library of Congress.

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## **Alphabet Soup Reception — Saturday, July 21, 2012**

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Please mark your schedules and plan to attend the Joint SIS Reception in Boston, sponsored by the Technical Services Special Interest Section, the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section, the Research Instruction and Patron Services Special Interest Section, and the Computing Services Special Interest Section (TS/OBS/RIPS/CS), and traditionally known as the Alphabet Soup reception in honor of all those acronyms.

Thanks to generous support from Innovative Interfaces, members of these SISs have the opportunity to get together for an enjoyable time meeting new colleagues and catching up with friends. This year, we’ll have a tempting selection of desserts and fruit.

Join us Saturday, July 21, 7:00-9:00 p.m. on the 5<sup>th</sup> Floor Outdoor Patio of the Sheraton (rain location is Republic Ballroom B).

See you there!

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# COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

## AALL 2012 Programs of Interest to Collection Development Aficionados

*Karen A. Nuckolls*  
*University of Kentucky Law Library*

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There are many programs at this year's AALL Annual Meeting (both AALL and SIS-sponsored) that will be of interest to anyone involved in collection development. For your consideration, I've compiled the following relevant program descriptions:

### SUNDAY JULY 22

#### **Program A4: "E-Stats Collection for Your Non-Stacks Collection."**

**10:45 – 11:45 a.m. (HCC 304)**

Library analytics have become more important in the electronic era. As budgets tighten and students demand more online resources, evaluating usage of such resources becomes a key issue in allocating expense funds. Statistical analysis is one way to determine whether a library is getting its best bang for the buck.

Organizers/Presenters: Ian Connor, Ian Kipnes, Peter Charkallis, Sujay Darji

#### **Program C3: "Law Library Collections Post-Microform: Future Implications for the Newest Legacy Format."**

**3:45 – 5:00 p.m. (HCC 302)**

For nearly a century, microform has provided compact storage of non-binary, human-readable information, allowing libraries to efficiently and effectively increase collection size and variety of topical content. Recently, the production of microform and microform reading equipment has plummeted, but the quality of digitization from microform has improved vastly. Microform is becoming a legacy format, and libraries must decide what to do with their collections. This program will examine the current status of the production of law-related materials on microform, availability of microform equipment, and digitization of existing law-related microform materials. Additional discussion will cover options for managing microform collections and access to print and microform-based information in the next decade, including storage and preservation, scanning and digitization equipment, access methodologies, and user services.

Organizers/Presenters: Terrence McCormack, Laura E. Ray, Jerry Dupont

### MONDAY JULY 23

#### **Program E3: "Seminoles and Gators: Can Patron-Driven Acquisitions of E-books Overcome the Rivalry?"**

**10:45 – 11:45 a.m. (HCC 304)**

This program describes the experiences of two state university law schools that joined forces to craft a shared patron-driven acquisitions (PDA) program with a common vendor. Building a shared e-book collection among the state university libraries in Florida has been a topic of discussion for some time, though budget cuts and reorganization prevented it from becoming a reality. Forced to look at creative ways to maximize acquisitions budgets, the law libraries at Florida State University and the University of Florida worked with Ingram Coultts to adopt a shared PDA plan for legal monographs. By combining resources, the libraries were able to provide access to far more titles than possible with individual plans. In this presentation, each school will discuss working together and with the vendor to create a shared profile, how they were able to exclude titles already owned or preferred in print, and how the PDA dovetails with each school's collection development goals. They will also share how the plan impacted their individual budgets, workflows, library management systems, and how it was received by users. A representative from Ingram Coultts will discuss the challenges and benefits of developing a single PDA plan to meet the individual needs of two separate law schools. Three players on this unlikely team will explain how these rival schools came together and whether they are still partners in this effort.

Organizers/Presenters: Edward T. Hart, Erin Gallagher, Sarah Pearson

#### **OBS-SIS Program: "Hot Topic – Are E-books the Future?"**

**10:45 – 11:45 a.m. (HCC 206)**

Join this discussion about the impact of e-books in libraries. How will this trend affect collection development, budgets, and staffing? Will the introduction and use of e-books lead to greater patron satisfaction? What will libraries need to do to prepare for this new format?

Organizers/Presenters: Marshall Breeding, Betty Roeske

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**CS-SIS Program: “Hot Topic: E-books.”**

**1:15 – 2:15 p.m. (HCC 203)**

Tom Boone (Reference Librarian, Loyola Law School Los Angeles) and Jason Eiseman (Head of Technology Services, Yale Law Library) will discuss emerging trends in e-books. This session will include an in-depth look at the technology, tools, and techniques for creating, editing, and publishing e-books in various formats for various platforms. See real-life examples of e-book creation and publishing by law libraries.

Organizers/Presenters: Cindy Bassett, Jason Eiseman, Thomas R. Boone

**Program F2: “Law Firm Libraries: Your E-book Future has Arrived.”**

**1:15 – 2:15 p.m. (HCC 306)**

With little fanfare, LexisNexis began offering some content in e-book format (e.g., the color books such as the *New York Civil Practice Law and Rules* “Redbook”). Thomson Reuters announced that court rules for New York and other states would be in e-book format in the fourth quarter of 2011. The ABA and Apple entered into a partnership to publish legal e-books for sale in the Apple bookstore. Visions of attorneys waving their Kindles and iPads in front of our faces demanding e-books have begun to haunt our dreams. So many questions come to mind: What will the functionality be like? How will updates work? Will attorneys want print and e-book formats, and what will that do to our budgets? What happens when an attorney leaves, along with e-book content paid for by the firm? A panel of two firm librarians and two vendors who have conducted e-book trials will talk about their experience as well as what vendors are doing with functionality, pricing, and administration.

Organizers/Presenters: Scott Meiser, Caren Biberman, Bess Reynolds, Colin Mackay

**Program F3: “Boston Best Friends Forever: A Collaboration Story.”**

**1:15 – 2:15 p.m. (HCC 309)**

The Boston Academic Law Library Consortium (BALLCO) is a joint undertaking to coordinate access, maintenance, and housing of law-related titles among members of the group and to provide for expedited access to those sources as requested by other members in the local geographic area. A panel from the six participating academic law libraries will share their collaborative efforts to optimize resources and provide users timely access to a wide range of legal materials. The panel will discuss the group’s efforts from inception through planning and implementation.

Organizers/Presenters: Caroline Walters, Mary Ann Neary, Russell Sweet, Susan D. (Drisko) Zago, Anne M. Acton, Kim Dulin

**ALL-SIS Collection Development Roundtable**

**5:45 – 6:45 p.m. (HCC 300)**

**Topic: Managing e-journal subscriptions in a fragmented collecting and licensing world.**

The Collection Development Committee encourages you to come share your experiences with e-journal subscriptions. The discussion can address both broad and specific issues. Suggested issues include unbundled print and online subscriptions, managing IP authentication, workflow successes, and licensing language. Send questions to Lisa at [ljunghahn@law.harvard.edu](mailto:ljunghahn@law.harvard.edu).

Organizer/Presenter: Lisa Junghahn, ALL-SIS Collection Development Committee chair

**TUESDAY JULY 24**

**Program H2: “Early Law Libraries as Historical Documents: Recording the Bookshelves of Long-Ago Lawyers.”**

**8:30 – 9:45 a.m. (HCC 312)**

The contents of early law libraries provide important evidence for legal historians studying individual lawyers, doctrinal development, and the history of legal publishing. The program will first examine the historical study of individual law libraries including the following: (1) how to analyze a library as a historical document; (2) how to reconstruct a library; and (3) why it is a powerful and useful collection development tool. Next, the program will focus on LibraryThing’s “Libraries of Early America” project, demonstrating: (1) how this free and open-access database enables the aggregation and comparison of holdings from many early libraries; (2) how the project enables the study of libraries from broad geographic areas, time periods, and professions; (3) how law librarians can add information on historical law libraries; and (4) opportunities for developing new tools.

Organizers/Presenters: Michael Widener, Jeremy B. Dibbell, Karen S. Beck

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## Program 14: “Pruning the Collection, Growing Services: What’s New in Your Library?”

10:15 – 11:45 a.m. (HCC 304)

The twin pressures of budget restrictions and increasing demand for services have inspired many creative responses from law librarians. Librarians will benefit from sharing their best practices and experiences with each other. This session will use the “fishbowl technique” to engage audience members in a discussion of innovative practices being implemented at their own libraries. The moderators will facilitate an ongoing conversation among four to six rotating participants from the audience and encourage questions from the audience at large.

Organizers/Presenters: Carol Watson, Maureen Cahill, Wendy E. Moore

See you in Boston!

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## DESCRIPTION & ENTRY

Robert Bratton  
George Washington University  
Law Library

Ashley Moye  
Charlotte School of Law

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### What’s Your “Field of Activity?” — Confusion Regarding this RDA Data Element

Robert Bratton

As I continued my adventures applying new *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* data elements to *AACR2* authority records, I came across a new situation. For the RDA element, “Field of activity” (MARC 372), I have been entering Library of Congress subject headings (*LCSH*) corresponding to the subjects about which the authors write. At the end of the field, I put “\$2 lcsh” to specify the controlled vocabulary source. For someone who writes books about patent and trademark law, I would input:

372 Patent laws and legislation \$a Trademarks—Law and legislation \$2 lcsh

Things got interesting when I had an author who wrote about the United Nations. Many authors’ areas of expertise are particular corporate bodies (e.g., U.S. Supreme Court), or people (e.g., John Marshall), or titles (e.g., the *Sachsenspiegel*). It seemed logical to add an additional 372 for this pertinent information and include a “\$2 naf” to denote the heading source was the Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) Authority File. For this name authority record I put the following:

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

372 United Nations \$2 naf

Pleased with myself, I consulted one of my institution’s liaisons at the Library of Congress to ensure I had done this correctly. He informed me that current Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC)/NACO guidelines do not allow it. He acknowledged that the 372 \$a is broadly defined in the MARC documentation as “A field of endeavor or area of expertise in which the person or corporate body is or was engaged.” However, he cited the *Descriptive Cataloging Manual*, section Z1, which states, “Use a term for the discipline.”

I was not happy with his response, and said so. If names and titles don’t qualify as disciplines, do things like wars (e.g., World War, 1939-1945), or statues (e.g., Statue of Liberty (New York, N.Y.)), etc. qualify as disciplines? He agreed with my sentiments and explained that everything was still in flux, and a lot could change in the near future. He stated LC’s current position that most terms from *LCSH* can be used in the Field of activity data element, with the exception of using class of persons headings (e.g., use “Chemistry” not “Chemists,” use “Law” not “Lawyers”). Class of persons *LCSH* can be used in the Occupation data element (MARC 374).

Why wouldn’t you want to record in authors’ authority records that they write about the Supreme Court, or John Marshall, or the *Sachsenspiegel*? I can think of no valid reason to forbid catalogers from adding this information. For those three examples, you could have the Fields of activity: **Courts of last resort—United States, Judges—United States, and Law, Saxon**, respectively. Why not have both the general and the specific?

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Again, I consulted the MARC documentation, hoping for helpful examples for the MARC 372. I was disappointed.

First example:

372 didjeridu player

I do not profess to be an expert in these data elements, but this makes no sense. For musicians, wouldn't the Field of activity be the kind of music played? And wouldn't Occupation (MARC 374) be the kind of instrumentalist or vocalist? Thus:

372 Didjeridu music \$2 lcsh

374 Didjeridu player

or:

372 Latin jazz \$2 lcsh

374 Saxophonists \$a Jazz musicians \$2 lcsh

The second example in the MARC documentation:

110 2 North Atlantic Treaty Organization

372 The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a political and military alliance of 26 countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed on 4 April 1949.

Since trying to use controlled vocabularies for the Field of activity and Occupation elements, this example isn't helpful at all.

LC, PCC, and the rest of us have a number of things to sort out and flesh out as we transition from *AACR2* to *RDA*. Catalogers will remain frustrated as guidelines and policies continue to evolve and change beneath our feet. For the foreseeable future, ambiguity and inconsistency shall reign, and we must cling to common sense. Despite some frustrations, I still encourage all law catalogers at NACO institutions to get acquainted with the new *RDA* data elements. They greatly improve the usefulness of authority records.

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## Conversations of Context: Communicating about *RDA* to Non-Catalogers

*Ashley Moye*

With the *RDA* implementation date set and the cataloging community rolling full force toward the future, conversations among administrators, public services staff, and outside vendors have become more than a checkbox on a to-do list. With the conversations looming, the most important question now becomes what content these conversations should contain. How do we bridge the gap between those who know about *RDA* and those who don't?

I don't claim a spot among the distinguished ranks of official catalogers and admit I am far from an expert on *RDA*'s subtle nuances. However, I wear the cataloging hat more often than others on our library staff. Therefore, I am tasked with navigating the treacherous waters of *RDA*. I serve as the gateway—and more importantly as the translator—between *AACR2* and *RDA* for our library team.

In this vein, I have been performing my due diligence. During my last lunch with our visiting ILS representative, amid the customary small talk, shared anecdotes and laughter, I took a moment to ask how the impending changes regarding *RDA* impact our current integrated library system (ILS) system.

I received a vague answer, likely precipitated by my equally vague inquiry. Casting around for something concrete, I mentioned the new fields, content type, media type and carrier type. I received the standard deer-in-the-headlights look that usually accompanies talk of these specific fields. Often these three fields are spoken of with a mixture of confusion and some gentle condescension as if to ask the following: Who will even use these fields? Who knows what they mean? What purpose does this radical change serve?

I acknowledged that at first glance, these new fields appear redundant and perhaps unnecessary. Then still searching for the concrete, I pointed out current weaknesses in *AACR2* for describing the new publication types cropping up in the information community. I didn't spew the party line of consistent, flexible, and extensible framework. Instead, I put it into context. I explained how our current ILS displays all electronic resources with the same icon, based on our MATTYPE. But the idea

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of “electronic resource” no longer is a sufficient distinguisher. Electronic resources can now mean any of a whole host of things, from streaming video to websites to audio files. How do we properly categorize these materials?

In an ideal world, the three new fields could be used in tandem to create icons and descriptors for public view that would accurately identify the features of these materials. They are all important to the users who use this information to discover resources and limit searches. By giving users a “grid” of information instead of an amorphous category, we make it possible for them to find and select appropriate resources with a greater level of accuracy—one not possible with our current cataloging practices.

She looked at me, light bulb flashing behind her eyes, and said something to the effect of, “No one has ever explained it like that before. Let me write that down.” I flagged the conversation in my mind, despite the fact I didn’t receive many answers. It alerted me to something incredibly valuable I think we as “translators” need to keep in mind when seeking support and resources for *RDA* implementation.

After mulling over my lesson learned, I realized the same goes for Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR). Throwing around terms such as “manifestation” and “expression” are all well and good, but ILS vendors need to hear real-life examples. They don’t care about terminology. They care about meeting the needs of the library, and the library cares about meeting the needs of its patrons.

So let’s focus on the concrete, and provide context. A patron says, “I need an English copy of the play *Romeo and Juliet*. I don’t care what the edition is or who publishes it or anything like that, so I don’t want to go into the catalog and have to put holds on every single version you have.” In that case, the patron actually wants an “expression” level hold. Another patron might say, “My friend needs a specific text for class so that she can follow along with the correct page numbers.” In this case, she’s looking for a “manifestation” level hold. Yet another patron might state, “My professor needs to get a hold of the teacher’s edition that’s currently checked out from the main branch library.” He needs an “item” level hold.

How can we alter the parameters of the ILS to suit each of these patron’s needs? You’ll also notice that by putting the concepts into context, our move to *RDA* is actually well behind the curve—we’ve needed these changes for years.

So where does that leave us? For most people I know in the library world, the general attitude consists of the following: we are all stretched thin from budget cuts year after year and requiring staff members to transition into multi-hat wearing, all-in-one positions. While we greet changes and the morphing of our roles and our duties as librarians with smiles, we do weigh costs and benefits when choosing how fully to embrace any changes. Everything must be viewed in this all-important context, with a focus on serving our patrons. Often, this is the overlooked context behind the shift from *AACR2* to *RDA*.

To the casual observer, the first question is always, “Why?” Why are these new fields important? Why are some new rules touted as imperative and other older rules now obsolete? What’s behind the new terminology? Why can’t we just keep doing what we’ve been doing? We’re barely keeping our heads above water as it is. We can’t spare resources just for the sake of getting “up to code.”

Robert Bratton’s last column provided a few answers. He explained that *RDA* allows for “better machine access, manipulation and linking” and that “it makes information much more readily apparent to a human reader.” Both of these statements could not be truer. They reflect the principles libraries have espoused for years, and they look towards the future. By focusing on the big picture, we can see some of the major themes at work in *RDA*.

One theme is our attempt to create a common vocabulary, one that can be used between librarians to effectively communicate with those outside the library community. First, we are trying to position ourselves so the machines and programs of the future will be able to take full advantage of the data we record and those designing the machines and programs can relate as well. Second, we are attempting to make the information available to us more readily apparent to our patrons. *RDA* is focused on the patron’s needs, from the principles of FRBR to the ability of libraries to choose the level of cataloging detail. Current *AACR2* cataloging methods prevent us from taking advantage of the ways technology and material types change the way we think. They also are beginning to actively inhibit patrons from accessing information.

You would think all members of the library community—from paraprofessionals to administrators to vendors to patrons—can understand these common themes. By clearly demonstrating the limitations of current practices, it’s nearly impossible to deny that this wave is imperative. No matter the cost, monetarily and in terms of man-hours, we owe it to our patrons to change. And removing the bitter push-back that goes hand in hand with the notion of complete upheaval is the first step in starting a productive conversation. Let’s acknowledge that we all want to change, but we don’t all have the resources—then embrace each other and forge ahead, each of us shouldering a part of the heavy load that goes along with *RDA* implementation.

## Taking the Plunge: Is it Finally Time for Law Libraries to Embrace E-Books?

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With this law librarian ready to answer a qualified “Yes” to the question, “Is it finally time for law libraries to embrace e-books,” it remains a fact that the e-book world is filled with incredible complexity. There are many issues libraries have to take into account when considering whether to offer e-books and e-book lending as a service. Some of the major ones include:

1. Lack of law-related titles (until recently, as we shall see)
2. Cost
3. Lack of stability -- A quickly changing and evolving industry
4. Choosing among multiple formats and deciding which to offer
5. Giving up control and ownership of the work

Along with all this, libraries have to consider their own mission when deciding whether to offer e-books. How do e-books (and an e-book platform) fit into the overall mission of the law library and the institution? Do they serve and further the core purpose? Until recently, offering e-books (and purchasing an e-book platform or vendor) simply hasn’t been worth it. In law, most online content was available through either Lexis or Westlaw, and treatises and monographs were obtained either in print or on sites like Project Gutenberg, Google Books, JSTOR or HeinOnline (though Lexis and Westlaw both now offer treatise content). However, with the advent of mobile devices like the Android phone, iPad, Blackberry, Kindle and Nook, etc. a whole new market has arisen for online content which could be delivered wirelessly to these mobile devices. Law has been late to this game and slow to embrace e-content but, in this librarian’s opinion, the timing couldn’t have been better. Let’s look at how some of the more visible issues listed above have been addressed recently.

Lack of law-related titles – In the “old” days (only a few years ago), only a small selection of law titles were produced, and the majority weren’t directly downloadable to or compatible with e-readers. E-brary offered as many as 1,400 law titles in its “bookstore,” but until a couple of years ago, they were only convertible to PCs and Mac computers, not portable or mobile devices. West made as many as 30 of their most popular titles available for download to the Kindle, but the rest were scanned copies of their print titles, and since they were protected by DRM technology, they were not exportable to any mobile device or e-reader. (Chick, Cindy L., “Lawyers, Libraries and E-books,” *LawLibTech*, October 18, 2009, <http://www.lawlibtech.com/2009/10/lawyers-and-e-books.html>). The only solution available to them and to other electronic vendors (and this was somewhat cumbersome) was to convert the scanned titles to PDFs, which could then be downloaded to Kindles, since Kindles worked well with Adobe formats.

Later, with the advent of Westlaw Next, downloading to e-readers became streamlined, and was a key feature (at least to Kindles). Users merely had to click on the Print icon, choose Send to Kindle as an option, enter their Kindle email addresses, and click Enter. Documents would download wirelessly and sync automatically to their devices. (Holt, David Brian, “Should Law Libraries Purchase Kindles?” *Law Library Technology*, May 9, 2011, <http://lawlibrarytech.wordpress.com>). But the number of law titles for mobile devices was still small, and didn’t really begin to take off until July 2009, when a nonprofit group that provides continuing education for lawyers made its titles available for sale on Amazon’s Kindle at a 20% discount from the print. What was the name of this nonprofit group that fired a shot across the bow and inaugurated a new age of making law books and legal research available electronically to as wide an audience as possible? (It was, after all, a business decision). It’s the group we know today as the Practising Law Institute (PLI). With this move, PLI cemented its place in the history of modern legal research (Trachtenberg, Jeffrey A., “Amazon’s Kindle to Sell Law Books,” *Wall Street Journal*, July 10, 2009, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124718172862520179.html>).

It is hard to believe this was all less than three years ago. A lot has changed since then, as Amazon and other vendors have now made tens of thousands of law titles available for download to mobile devices and law libraries (Hoffelder, Nate, “Kindle Library Ebooks & the Law of Unintended Consequences,” *The Digital Reader*, September 27, 2011, <http://www.the-digital-reader.com/2011/09/27/kindle-library-ebooks-the-law-of-unintended-consequences/#.T8Obj8WwUo4>). In addition, we now have OverDrive, which has become the premier distribution platform for e-content of all kinds and for all devices. The rise of OverDrive and the increasing popularity of e-readers have stimulated production of new e-titles of all types and genres, including law. It has also resulted in a great increase in e-book subscriptions by libraries across

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the United States. In addition to all this, on April 23, 2012, LexisNexis announced the launch of the LexisNexis Digital Library, “an ebook lending solution that allows organizations to loan out copies of primary law, deskbooks, legal code books, and treatises.” In doing so, of course, they partnered with OverDrive (“LexisNexis Digital Library Offers E-books to Law Libraries,” *PublicLibraries.com*, April 23, 2012, <http://www.publiclibraries.com/blog/lexisnexis-digital-library-offers-ebooks-to-law-libraries/>).

Cost – While cost is still a factor, and probably will be for the foreseeable future, the expectation of what a law library’s outlay will be is now much more consistent and can be budgeted. The primary reason for this is the rise of OverDrive, the primary distribution platform for e-content for libraries. As it stands now, libraries pay an annual licensing fee for use of the OverDrive Media Console and the Download Station, then an additional fee for each e-book copy they lend. This has gone a long way towards clarifying expectations regarding costs, and has made the decision to move to e-books that much easier. The other factor which has reduced overall costs has been the increasing affordability of eReaders, from Kindles to Nooks to Kobos. The world of e-reading is becoming much more universal, and this is reflected in lower costs.

Lack of stability -- A quickly changing and evolving industry – Though this is still a concern, all of the factors outlined above have gone a long way towards alleviating this issue. OverDrive, especially, with its dominance of the e-distribution marketplace, has streamlined the process for libraries and calmed the sea of insecurity with regard to expectations and processes. Now, law libraries can either purchase and offer their own devices for checkout (Kindle looks like the best choice right now since it has the most law titles available); leave it up to users to supply their own devices, whether they be Kindles, Blackberrys, Nooks, Androids or iPads; or do a little of both. OverDrive acts as a kind of filter through which widely varying documents can be formatted in any style, from .prc to .mobi to .epub to .pdf, and then be made uniformly translatable and downloadable to any e-book device or app. It has leveled the playing field, and created a much friendlier environment for libraries deciding whether to delve into the world of e-book lending.

Choosing among multiple formats and deciding which to offer – Not much to say about this that hasn’t been said above. OverDrive obviates the decision about which formats to use. Offer any format you want and let students bring in any eReader device or app they want. Again, I would personally argue that Kindle is best right now for libraries to offer, because of Amazon’s dominance of the marketplace and the number of titles it offers, but all vendors are offering more new law titles all the time.

Giving up control/ownership of the work – This is the flip side of the above. Are libraries running the same danger as with “traditional” vendor contracts, in which they are forced to give up control and ownership of the journals, periodicals, and even treatises they subscribe to, all for the sake of easy access? After all, nowadays libraries for the most part purchase licenses to lease e-books, which are then made available for download and become part of a library’s “collection.” But the library doesn’t own anything; if a subscription is cancelled, the books are gone. If the vendor goes out of business, the books are gone. If the vendor chooses to add books to or delete books from a collection (due to deals with publishers), libraries have no control or say in that. And finally, libraries have no archival rights to any of the books they have paid for (Sendze, Monique, “The E-Book Experiment,” *Public Libraries Online*, 51, no. 2 (2012), <http://www.publiclibrariesonline.org/magazines/featured-articles/e-book-experiment>).

Obviously, lack of ownership and control are real concerns for libraries considering e-books, especially given the market domination of both OverDrive and Amazon.

There may be an answer to these issues. In the next installment of this column, I will discuss what some libraries (or rather library systems) across the United States are doing to take back control of their e-content and regain ownership of their e-books. These are institutions at the cutting edge of what it means to be a modern library; they are empowering themselves, taking control of their own futures, and laying down a path for all libraries, especially law libraries, to follow.

## Avoiding Death by Meeting!

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We all have way too many meetings. Many of us have way too many boring meetings. And some of us have way too many boring, stupid meetings. OK, maybe stupid is rather harsh and unprofessional; so we'll call them "unproductive." I would be happy if all the meetings I attended were interesting OR productive OR infrequent. Having one of those is nice; two would be thrilling, probably unrealistic to ask for all three. We just don't live in that kind of world, at least not where I work.

So what do we do? It's amazing how much has been written about meetings. Not surprisingly, like every other management issue you research, you will inevitably come across the article about how they do it at Google. (See previous column on interviewing.) This time at least, the rules for a Google meeting are very similar to what a lot of experts tell us about running a meeting, with just a slight Google twist. So here are my biggest issues about meetings.

### 1. Why are we meeting?

Every meeting should have a clearly stated purpose and agenda items should all relate to that purpose. Please don't make me guess why we are meeting. I tend to be a bit paranoid; so I'll always think it's about something I did wrong. Someone should be appointed to keep things on topic. Some suggest designating a "rapper" who knocks on the table whenever the conversation starts wandering off topic, which is a common problem at our meetings. This is a great assignment for those anal-retentive types on your staff.

### 2. Who needs to be there?

How many of us have sat through meetings where there is only one agenda item that relates to us? Carefully consider who needs to attend a meeting. By keeping a meeting narrowly focused, you can ensure the right people, and only those people, attend. It's well known that the fewer people at a meeting, the more productive it will be. If attendees are not going to actively participate, do they really need to be there? Some people like to attend meetings so they feel like they are "in the loop." One author called those people "meeting tourists." Personally, I think the term should be "meeting voyeurs." Call it what you like, we're not meeting to provide people with entertainment. They should only be there if they are going to contribute. One executive starts every meeting with, "Does everyone need to be here?" Look around the room. If you have ten people meeting for one hour, that is ten hours of manpower. Add up everyone's salary for that hour, and let's hope the outcome of the meeting justifies its cost!

### 3. What is on the agenda?

We've all been told the importance of a good agenda, but how many of us really follow through? Agenda items should be detailed. We have agendas for all of our meetings, but often, the agenda items are so vague you don't know exactly what will be addressed. This makes for some interesting conjectures, but it's not conducive to a meaningful meeting. Some suggest that all agenda items be in the form of questions. Question or not, each agenda item should detail the problem or issue and what needs to be discussed. Provide participants with all preliminary information ahead of time so you can get right into an informed discussion, which avoids wasting time bringing people up to speed. Reading a report or analyzing data should happen before the meeting, not at the meeting.

### 4. How long is this going to take?

Each agenda item should be allotted a specific amount of time. Here is one of those Google twists: At Google meetings, a four-foot timer is projected on the wall and set for the allotted time for each agenda item. If a topic is not on the agenda, it can't be raised. I love working in academia and appreciate the culture of free expression of ideas. I'm also a big believer in brainstorming, but we can take things to the extreme. The timer on the wall at least encourages people to focus and express themselves succinctly.

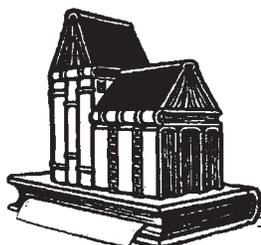
### 5. Do we really need a meeting?

The last thing I have to say about this topic is the first thing we should ask ourselves before calling a meeting. Only have a meeting if you need a two-way conversation. If you are meeting to just inform people, there are other methods of communication that are more efficient and less costly. It's also OK to cancel a regularly-scheduled meeting if there is nothing

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new that needs to be decided. If you are meeting just to provide an update on a project, use email. Like most things in life, doing something just because it's always been done that way is not a reason to keep doing it.

Since meetings are all about people, and nobody works with perfect people, I'm pretty sure our meetings will never be as focused and productive as they could be. Let's face it, asking some people to come prepared and stay on topic is like asking them to fly. Unfortunately, those same people are some of the most interesting and creative people I know. Don't you hate when that happens?



OCLC

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

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As you plan your AALL Annual Meeting schedule, remember that 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 bulk of the program time will be allotted to audience members to ask questions and to share comments, ideas, and concerns with the speaker and other OCLC users in the audience. Come prepared both to learn and to participate during this informative and interactive session. **Whether or not you can attend this program, if you have any specific concerns that you would like Glenn to address, please contact me at karen.selden@colorado.edu.** I will summarize the program in my next OCLC column.

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 *TSLL* was published.

### **Enhancements to Connexion Browser**

The following change was made to the Web-based Connexion browser interface on February 26, 2012:

Using the Insert from Cited Record command in the Function list for the appropriate field, you can insert series added entry fields 800, 810, 811, and 830 from cited records in addition to inserting linked entry fields 760 to 787. For example, the added entry fields let you relate a volume in a series to the series.

### **Enhancements to Connexion Client**

#### **1. Changes to controlling headings**

On February 26, 2012, OCLC made changes to the controlling functionality that links headings in bibliographic records to authority records. These changes are available to users of both the Windows-based Connexion client and Web-based Connexion browser.

These include changes to the functionality of Control All. Additional information for the changes made to controlling can be found in *Technical Bulletin 259*: <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/259/259.pdf>

- Uncontrols incorrectly 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 some types of partially controlled headings and attempts to fully control them.

#### **2. Connexion client version 2.40**

Connexion client version 2.40 is now available for download from the Software download area of Product Services Web. You will be required to upgrade to version 2.40 by October 1, 2012. An upgrade warning message will begin appearing when you start version 2.10, 2.20, or 2.30 beginning in early August 2012.

Information about Connexion client and a link to download the software are available at: <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/recent.htm>.

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Version 2.40 includes the following enhancements:

**Classify:** Use the new command Classify on the Edit 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 prototype, FRBR-based Classify Web service (<http://classify.oclc.org/>) to provide a classification number from a WorldCat record with a matching standard number in this order: OCLC number, ISBN, ISSN, UPC, LCCN.

**Resource Description and Access (RDA) workforms:** Set an option using General tab > Admin > Preferences 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).

**RDA Toolkit IP authentication:** Select new **Use IP authentication** option to link to RDA Toolkit without having to enter your RDA Toolkit username and password in Connexion.

**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. The Program for Cooperative Cataloging recent issued guidelines for coding MARC 21 264 field are available at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/documents/264-Guidelines.doc>.

**MARC Update 2011 changes:** New indexes are added to the drop-down index lists in search and/or browse windows, as appropriate. For details, see *Technical Bulletin 260* (<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 other format version of a bibliographic record for the same title. (Note: The GenerateERecord macro replaces the following two OCLC macros: GenerateESerial and GenerateESerialCONSER.)

**GLIMIR: Eventually Connexion users will be able to** set an option to show search results in **Global Library Manifestation Identifier** (<http://www.oclc.org/reports/worldcatquality/default.htm>) 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. **WARNING: Please do not select the GLIMIR option at this time. Many records in WorldCat do not yet contain GLIMIR information. OCLC will announce when this option is available for use.**

**If you did not upgrade from versions 2.10 or 2.20 to version 2.30** before upgrading to 2.40, please be aware of the following additional enhancements that version 2.30 provides:

Links to *RDA Toolkit*

- Display of 029 fields relocated to the bottom of displayed bibliographic records
- Language of Cataloging Limiter in Search WorldCat dialog
- Language of Cataloging display in search results
- Increase in the number of batch searches to download from 100 to 150
- Option to allow export of workforms
- New export/import support for MARCXML

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- Changes related to recent MARC Updates
  - Sorting changes
  - A new macro and changes to existing macros
  - Authority Control changes
  - Changes to Connexion digital import (Attach digital content)

### **OCLC-MARC Bibliographic, Authority, and Holdings Formats Update 2012**

On May 13, 2012, OCLC implemented the changes related to the *OCLC-MARC Bibliographic, Authority, and Holdings Formats Update 2012*, which are detailed in *OCLC Technical Bulletin 261* (<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/261/default.htm>). This installation includes MARC 21 Update No. 13 (dated September 2011), code list additions and changes published chiefly since August 2011, and other suggestions from WorldCat users and OCLC staff. Many of these elements, including those from MARC 21 Update No. 13, are related to *RDA*. Among the points of interest:

- Implementation of new subfield \$0 (Authority Record Control Number or Standard Number) in fields 034 “Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data” and 043 (Geographic Area Code) in the Bibliographic and Authority Formats.
- Implementation of new subfields \$k (Language Code of Intermediate Translations), \$m (Language Code of Original Accompanying Materials Other Than Librettos), and \$n (Language Code of Original Libretto) in field 041 (Language Code) in the Bibliographic format.
- Implementation of new First Indicator “7” (Other Edition Specified in Subfield \$2) in fields 082 (Dewey Decimal Classification Number) and 083 (Additional Dewey Decimal Classification Number) in the Bibliographic and Authority Formats.
- Implementation of new subfield \$q (Assigning Agency) in field 084 (Other Classification Number) in the Bibliographic format.
- Implementation of new fields 264 (Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice), 344 (Sound Characteristics), 345 (Projection Characteristics of Moving Image), 346 (Video Characteristics), 347 (Digital File Characteristics), and 377 (Associated Language) in the Bibliographic format.
- Implementation of new subfields \$j (Generation), \$k (Layout), \$m (Book Format), \$n (Font Size), \$o (Polarity), \$0 (Authority Record Control Number or Standard Number), and \$2 (Source) in field 340 (Physical Medium) in the Bibliographic format.
- Implementation of new fields 368 (Other Corporate Body Attributes) and 378 (Fuller Form of Personal Name) in the Authority format.
- Implementation of new indicators and new subfields \$b (Soloist), \$d (Doubling Instrument), \$n (Number of Performers of the Same Medium), \$p (Alternative Medium of Performance), \$s (Total Number of Performers), and \$v (Note) in field 382 (Medium of Performance) in the Bibliographic and Authority formats. **Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) participants should not implement the changes to Authority field 382 until OCLC announces that implementation and testing by all NACO nodes is complete.**
- Implementation of new subfields \$d (Thematic Index Code), \$e (Publisher Associated with Serial or Opus Number), and \$2 (Source Code) in field 383 (Numeric Designation of Musical Work) in the Bibliographic and Authority formats.

Except as noted above and in *OCLC Technical Bulletin 261*, new capabilities, new fields and subfields, new indicators, new practices and new codes may now be used.

### **OCLC control number expansion coming in 2013**

WorldCat continues to grow! The OCLC Control Number, a unique number in each bibliographic record, is anticipated to reach one billion after July 1, 2013. At that point, OCLC will increase the length of the OCLC number to accommodate a variable length number string.

If you use and/or store OCLC MARC bibliographic records and the OCLC Control Number, you will notice a change after July 1, 2013. You will need to check the systems at your institution that use OCLC MARC bibliographic records and the OCLC number. You may need to implement changes to ensure those systems will be able to successfully handle the longer OCLC number effective July 1, 2013.

For example, libraries may be impacted in the following areas:

- Cataloging and IT librarians who download OCLC MARC bibliographic records to the library’s local system
- Resource sharing librarians using third party ILL management programs that store or use the OCLC number for searching
- Reference services librarians using WorldCat Local to help patrons locate items.

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Publishers, vendors and others that partner with OCLC may be impacted as follows:

- Integrated Library System (ILS) vendors that use OCLC MARC bibliographic records to test compatibility with OCLC
- Publishers, material suppliers and e-content providers that use OCLC MARC bibliographic records in their systems
- Developers maintaining services that use OCLC Control Numbers.



## PRESERVATION

*Maxine Wright*  
*North Carolina Central University Law Library*

A lot has happened since the last column. First, I bid farewell to my colleagues at Columbia University, Arthur W. Diamond Law Library. It was no easy task, especially after being part of their team for sixteen years. I miss everyone. I miss every single book and every corner/crevice of that library. I am grateful for having the opportunity and privilege to manage such an extraordinary collection. Now, on I go to a different region and library. Recently, I joined the Eagles family at North Carolina Central University Law Library—as collection management librarian. I remain excited about the process of learning their collection and uncovering the hidden treasures within.

Needless to say, there are some undeniable differences between being a librarian at a private law library versus a public law library. I came face to face with some of those differences during the first week. And I have answered quite a few questions about my transition. However, I was most intrigued by the questions regarding preservation. Several of my colleagues—former and new—asked me if the task of preserving collections just got easier. In other words, I hailed from a library with a million plus items and descended upon one with approximately 400,000. Here are a few of the questions that rolled my way:

1. Is it fair to assume that shelves are much cleaner in smaller libraries; are they more likely to pass the “white glove test” every quarter?
2. Is it easier to get all hands on deck with “proper handling techniques” when you have a small staff?
3. Can you expect to see more in-house remedies being practiced at public libraries?
4. Does weeding occur more frequently at smaller libraries?
5. Does weeding occur less frequently at public libraries?
6. Are preservation grants easier to acquire at public institutions?
7. Are private libraries more proactive?
8. Are collections within smaller libraries in better physical condition?

Here are some of my answers: The size of the collection does not dictate the level of attention it receives, although I can understand why others would draw this conclusion. And staff size does not automatically translate into the level of attention it receives either. However, your library’s position, approach, or philosophy on preservation says a lot. It sets the tone for the entire library staff and can either help or hinder us in the “plight” to preserve our collections. Your library’s budget says a lot too. Do not, however, let your library’s budget stop you in your tracks. Exploring other options is what keeps me charged up and connected to the challenge of preserving materials. I enjoy browsing different discussion lists and finding out which libraries or institutions are offering free bookends, book glue, book tape, cheese-cloths, and other items (as they clear out their storage bins or reduce the size of their collections). Granted, it is first-come-first-serve, but imagine being able to acquire fifty cheese-cloths to help facilitate cleaning your shelves and books.

### **Preservation Week: April 22-28, 2012**

This is the time of year when libraries and other institutions engage in ways to promote preservation. Many libraries sponsored events and activities all week long. It is one of my favorite times to get recharged and seek out and share resources. This year, I was between libraries and not in a position to participate or establish preservation activities. Therefore, I got charged by reading through RSS feeds from LOC, ALCTS, NEH, COOL, RLG, NEDCC, LYRASIS, and other organizations I have come to rely upon. Each year is another opportunity to get involved and spread the word about preservation. Hats off to all the libraries that participated by conducting workshops and webinars, taking on special digitization projects, proclaiming staff awareness days, and organizing other stimulating activities.

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## AALL 2012: 105<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting and Conference—Boston

At this year's annual meeting, the Preservation Committee is sponsoring a photograph contest—featuring pictures you send showing books with the *worst physical condition* you can find! Email those digital pictures, including a brief description how the damage occurred, to me at [mwrigh44@ncu.edu](mailto:mwrigh44@ncu.edu).

### Binding

Binding is by far the most traveled road in the world of library preservation. The frightening thing is that nowadays, many libraries are cutting the amount of material they bind and/or revising binding policies. For example, some libraries are binding monographs only or have switched to a less expensive type of casing (laminations). Other libraries have simply suspended binding indefinitely. Typically, we try to bind material as quickly as possible to ensure complete volumes. However, if binding is suspended, does this mean we will have more incomplete sets on our shelves (if/when we resume binding)? Are we jeopardizing the physical integrity of our material by leaving them unbound? What alternatives do we have if we do not bind materials that remain on-site? Send me an email, and let me know what is happening with binding at your library. I would like to expand on this topic in the next column.

### Survey

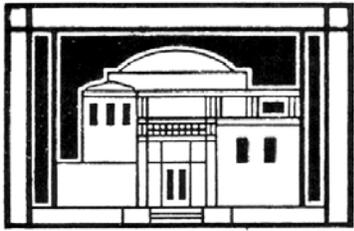
I created the survey “Preserving Legal Collections” in October 2011 on SurveyMonkey.com and posted it to TS-SIS, OBS-SIS, and ALL-SIS. My goal was to find out (1) how many law libraries are actively engaged in the process of preserving their collections; (2) how much funding is allocated for this purpose; and (3) the level of preservation training/education provided in law libraries. I received 43 responses as of March 2012 and have since received another 14. This brings total responses to 57. However, I am going to make a few more telephone calls. I will close the survey at the end of the fiscal year. Please spread the word. Here is the link: <http://Surveymonkey.com/s/Y3HKR8W>.

### Summer Projects

Intersession is a great time to have fun in the stacks. Yes, cleaning can be fun. What is your library doing to improve the overall physical maintenance of the collection? Here are a few suggestions:

1. Clean & Sing Along: Grab as many employees as you can, select a song you can get excited about, and start singing as you clean. Before you know it, everyone has a nice pace going as books are being cleaned to the sound of music. Don't be surprised if your co-workers want to clean for several hours—music is a powerful motivator. It's best to do this before the library opens or at non-peak times.
2. Cheese Cloth Competition: Gather as many cheese-cloths as you can, divide into teams, and start cleaning those books and shelves. The team that does the best job (as determined by the collection management librarian) is treated to pizza with “extra cheese.” You can supplement the prize as you wish, but the concept is to compete. Everyone likes a little competition every now and again.
3. Name that Range: Have staff members take walking tours of the stacks and report their findings. Do not hold back. Have them report on any issues or inconsistencies they uncover within or outside the ranges.
4. One Day Pass: Have staff members identify collections in the library they wish they could simply browse through all day long. Grant them permission to do so. The catch is they should spend only half the day browsing, and dedicate the other half to cleaning and shelf-reading the very same collections.
5. Label Looker: Assign sections of the library to staff members, and then ask them to go into the stacks with the sole purpose of spotting books lacking labels or with faded labels. These books can then be pulled, relabeled, and returned to the shelves. Having legible labels on books undoubtedly speeds up both searching and shelving.

Email me at [mwrigh44@ncu.edu](mailto:mwrigh44@ncu.edu) to let me know what you are doing this summer for preservation. In the meantime, put on your preservation cap and start preserving.



## Storing Online Access Information in MARC Bib Records

*Allison Rainey*

Many integrated library system (ILS) software packages can be overwhelming in the firm library environment. We don't need all of the bells and whistles that they offer, and too many fancy features can complicate our basic daily technical services processes. We just want a straightforward database that will allow us to store our bibliographic, patron and acquisitions data and run a variety of reports on that information. We need our ILS to be a complete reference, a repository for all of the data we collect in all of our various technical services functions. For this reason, it is often necessary for us to work outside of the confines of MARC 21 and AACR2 and store additional information in our bibliographic records.

One area where this is particularly important is electronic resources. While we do have some resources that are available to everyone via IP authentication, the majority of our subscriptions are limited to a select group of users within the firm. Since each resource has different restrictions and registered users, we need to keep detailed records so that we avoid violating license agreements, and know the procedures for adding new users or for retrieving forgotten passwords. This type of information could be placed in a MARC 500 field, but it is often information that we don't want to share with our patrons. It doesn't make sense for us to have a separate database for storing this type of information; we need to have all of the information about the resource in one place. While our technical services staff most often handles questions from attorneys and staff about electronic resource subscriptions, our reference staff needs to be able to easily find this information as well. Storing everything in the bibliographic record is the easiest way for us to provide both library staff and patrons with the information that they need.

Our standard new bibliographic record form includes a local note field (MARC 590) that is titled Username and Password. We worked with our ILS vendor so that the 590 field only shows up when viewing records from the staff side of the ILS and not the OPAC. We use this field for storing a list of registered users and their log-in information when it is available to us. For our resources that are accessed via IP authentication, we use this field to store the "out of office" log-in information. Some resources are available only for use by library staff members and this type of note is included in the 590 field as well.

In addition to questions about forgotten passwords, we frequently get questions from attorneys and staff about how to gain access to resources. We want those browsing our OPAC to have a general idea about whether or not they are eligible to use a given resource without having to contact us. So in the general notes field (MARC 500) we add notes about whether or not a resource is restricted to a limited number of users, or is available to everyone through IP authentication. We include a standard note in records for restricted electronic resources that says, "Please contact Research Services for more information or to access this resource." When possible, in the 590 field we also include instructions for library staff about how to sign up individuals to receive emails, or add individuals to our registered user lists.

Originally, we only stored the names of registered users in the 590 local note field. However, we would sometimes receive requests from individuals for a list of all of the resources for which they were registered, or a new attorney would ask to be set up with access to all of the same resources as others in his or her practice group. Our ILS does not allow for a search on just the notes field, so pulling this information required looking through the records for all of the electronic resources available for a given practice group or subject area and making a list of those where the attorney was a registered user. At some point during one of these drawn-out searches, I started to think that there had to be a better system for storing and retrieving this type of information. The serials module of our ILS allows us to create routing lists for print journals that we circulate, and when users are added to a given routing list, it is linked to their patron records in the circulation module. This means that each patron record contains a list of all of the print materials that are circulated to that individual. I realized that rather than reinventing the wheel, I could use the routing system that was already available through the serials module. This required a few modifications of the electronic resources records. First, they had to be put under serials control so that there was an option to create a routing list and add patrons. The one downside to this is that serials records predict new issues. Since no issues will be received for these resources, we set the enumerations pattern to "irregular," to keep the system from predicting issues that will never be checked in and end up clogging up our overdue reports. One other potential complication is that we frequently have the same title available both in print and electronically. The electronic resource records do

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include [electronic resource] in subfield h of the MARC 245 field, but it is possible to overlook this when working quickly to check in all of the serials we receive each day. To help avoid any check-in errors when both records will be retrieved by a title search, we add a clear note to the electronic resource record saying “DO NOT CHECK IN HERE.” The creation of electronic resource “routing” lists has made it significantly easier to answer questions about registered users for specific resources and tell individuals exactly what resources they can access.

The last field that we use for storing information about our electronic resource subscriptions is the staff notes field, which is found on the copy level of our bibliographic records. We use this for any notes about licenses or use restrictions that we don’t need to share with patrons. If we decide to cancel the subscription, we list the reason and the date in this field as well.

While every library is different, we have found that these modifications work for us. Our biggest concern was making sure that all of the details about our electronic resource subscriptions would be readily available to all staff members. Using the bibliographic records for each title was the easiest way to achieve this goal. With our current system in place, we can easily pull information for patrons about all of our subscriptions. For us, this is a bigger priority than making sure all of our records conform to the rules of MARC 21 and AACR2.

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## RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS

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### Research Support and Publication Inspiration

Hollie White  
Duke Law School

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Recently, I had a research conversation with a technical services librarian. Neither of us could identify more than four or five people who are currently technical services librarians and conducting research. This makes me a little sad, but I can understand why. People have their own reasons for not being as scholarly productive as they could be. Sometimes, it can be hard just to get started writing or to find a research topic that seems right. Other times, you may have a ton of data but just do not have the time to sit down and pull together the research. Being busy plagues every law librarian, and I don’t see that changing any time in the near future. So where can people go for help?

OBS-SIS and TS-SIS offer research and publication support. Here are a few examples:

TSLL: The publication you are reading right now would love to help you start publishing. Writing an AALL conference report is a great way to start! To learn more about opportunities and needs, contact Virginia Bryant at vbryant@law.gwu.edu.

Joint Research Grant: This grant (funded by both the OBS-SIS and TS-SIS) offers up to \$1000 of financial support for research benefiting technical services. To learn more about this grant, go to <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/research/>.

Researchers Roundtable: This annual AALL event offers TS professionals interested in research the opportunity to learn and collaborate with others. This year’s Researchers Roundtable will be held in Boston on Tuesday, July 24<sup>th</sup> from 8:30-9:45 a.m. in HCC-Room 204.

Not all inspiration has to come from within TS, OBS, or AALL. Here are few resources outside of AALL that can also be helpful:

College and Research Libraries (C&RL) News: This publication prints articles about projects, programs, and services that relate to academic librarianship. *C&RL News* is a good publication option for those librarians who want to write, but do not have time for a fully fleshed out research study. To get more information about publishing with *C&RL News*, contact David Free (dfree@ala.org)

Tomorrows-Professor: This e-newsletter provides informed snippets from academic publications and blogs. While it has “professor” in the title, don’t be fooled into thinking there are no benefits to the librarian. Topics covered include academic presentations, plagiarism, managing your boss, technology, and learning. Sign up for these emails at <https://mailman.stanford.edu/mailman/listinfo/tomorrows-professor>.

There are many ways to get involved with research and publication. Finding the appropriate resources and support for participating in research can lead to productive scholarship.



A collection of “quick hits” for this edition of “Serial Issues” . . .

- The latest issue of *The Serials Librarian* was published in mid-April and encapsulates volume 62 in its entirety by covering the content of last year’s annual NASIG conference in St. Louis, Missouri. Many of the subjects covered in individual sessions continue to contradict the standard accepted narrative of digital technology providing greater access to serials content on a practical level, whether because of funding threats (“The Razor’s Edge: Louisiana’s State Budget and the Serials Crisis of 2010-2012”), reconsideration of previous licensing agreements (“Leaving the ‘Big Deal’: Consequences and Next Steps”), or the continued upward trajectory of subscription costs (“Polishing the Crystal Ball: Using Historical Data to Project Serials Trends and Pricing”). As the Durham Statement influence maintains its crawling pace in academic law library land, this kind of “big picture” view is a reminder that access to content is and will continue to be primarily an issue of political economy as opposed to one of technological advances.
- The latest issue of *Law Library Journal* includes an article by Nancy McCormack entitled, “Cancellation of Print Primary Sources in Canadian Academic Law Libraries,” which contains an interesting set of survey data and its analysis, but it was the particular mention of Carswell’s unexpected acquisition of Canada Law Book that made me quiver briefly. Much serials-related collection development policy change relies de facto on the relative independence of a company like W.S. Hein, whose own acquisition could have far-reaching ramifications for our world.
- In case it somehow slipped under your radar, in early May Judge Orinda Evans released her opinion on the Georgia State University copyright infringement lawsuit, which has generally been characterized as a flawed but definite win for “fair use.” You can get up to speed on the decision with the Association of Research Libraries’ Issue Brief at [http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/gsu\\_issuebrief\\_15may12.pdf](http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/gsu_issuebrief_15may12.pdf). And speaking of the ARL and “fair use,” the organization has released its own *Code of Best Practices in Fair Use for Academic and Research Libraries* document which is worth a look at <http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/code-of-best-practices-fair-use.pdf>.

## Silent Auction at TS-SIS Activities Table open to all AALL members

TS-SIS is sponsoring a silent auction again at AALL 2012 Boston to promote and raise money for the Marla Schwartz Grant, which enables newer law librarians to attend conferences. For more information on this grant see <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/schwartz/>.

If you would like to contribute an item to the auction, please send an email to Richard Paone at [rop2@psu.edu](mailto:rop2@psu.edu). Include in your email a description of the item you are donating and the minimum bid. **Then, bring your item to the TS-SIS activities table in Boston.**

Everyone, please remember to bring your checkbook with you to the AALL Annual Meeting. It’s fun to look at the artistic talents of our membership, and you never know what treasures you may want to purchase!

Questions? Contact me or any other TS-SIS Executive Board Member listed at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/board/current.htm>.

See you soon in Boston!

Richard Paone  
TS-SIS Member-at-large



## 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:

*Boston College third world law journal*

Vol. 1 (1980)-v. 31 (2011)

(OCoLC 6558685)

**Changed to:**

*Boston College journal of law & social justice*

Vol. 31, no. 1 (winter 2012)-

(OCoLC 773198135)

*Debt[cubed] or Debt 3*

Vol. 1, issue 1 (Nov./Dec. 2004)-v. 26, issue 3 (May/June 2011)

(OCoLC 57443028)

**Changed to:**

*Commercial law world*

Vol. 28, no. 3 (July/Aug. 2011)

(OCoLC 758502139)

The volume numbering on this title is erratic; the Jan./Feb. 2012 issue is called "Vol. 27, no. 1" (see: [www.clla.org](http://www.clla.org))

*Law & sexuality*

Vol. 1 (summer 1991)-v. 20 (2011)

(OCoLC 24611882)

**Changed to:**

*Tulane journal of law & sexuality*

Vol. 21 (2012)-

(OCoLC 793383087)

*New York City law review*

Vol. 1 (1996)-v. 13, no. 2 (spring 2010)

(OCoLC 34795846)

**Changed to:**

*CUNY law review*

Vol. 14, no. 1 (winter 2010)-

(OCoLC 792757190)

*Rechtsphilosophie & rechtstheorie*

Jrg. 36 (2007)-Jrg. 40 (2011)

(OCoLC 170935141)

**Changed to:**

*Netherlands journal of legal philosophy*

Jrg. 41, nr. 1 (2012)-

(OCoLC 790352584)

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

*Annual report / Justice (Society)*

**Ceased with:** 2010

(OCoLC 1638885)

*Annual report of the Commissioner for Human Rights*

**Ceased in print with:** 1<sup>st</sup> (15 Oct. 1999-1 Apr. 2001)

(OCoLC 50096778)

Available in electronic format only: 2<sup>nd</sup> (2002)-

*Chelovek I zakon*

**Ceased with:** 2011, no. 3

(OCoLC 15375311)

*Deutsche Rechtsbibliographie*

**Ceased with:** 1989

(OCoLC 11765785)

*Estudos juridicos*

**Ceased with:** v. 40 (2007)

(OCoLC 1097259)

*Indian journal of human rights*

**Ceased with:** v. 9 (2005)

(OCoLC 48839726)

*Jahrbuch fur Psychotherapie und Recht*

**Ceased with:** v. 4/5 (2004/2005)

(OCoLC 45374516)

*Journal of migration and refugee issues*

**Ceased with:** v. 5 (2009)

(OCoLC 62794894)

*Legalis.net*

**Ceased with:** 2009, no. 1

(OCoLC 48863084)

*Mental and physical disability law reporter*

**Ceased with:** v. 35, no. 6 (2011)

(OCoLC 10503120)

*Nepal recorder*

**Ceased with:** Year 29, no. 17 (Dec. 21, 2005)

(OCoLC 7118291)

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*Personal injury verdict survey. California edition.*

**Ceased with (per publisher):** 2006?

(OCoLC 11433951)

*Revista de derecho procesal*

**Ceased with:** 2009

(OCoLC 24366128)

*Rudimentos legales : revista de historia del derecho de la Universidad de Jaen*

**Ceased with:** v. 5 (2003)

(OCoLC 51205973)

*San Francisco law review*

**Ceased with:** v. 11/12 (2002/2003)

(OCoLC 32775825)

*Taxable sales in California (sales and use tax)*

**Ceased with:** 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2008

(OCoLC 8140443)

Continued online only

*Vera lex*

**Ceased with:** v. 11, nos. 1 & 2 (winter 2010)

(OCoLC 9848154)

*Yearbook of consumer law*

**Ceased with:** 2009

(OCoLC 123128102)

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## Marla Schwartz Grant for 2012

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The Technical Services Special Interest Section Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the recipient of the 2012 Marla Schwartz Grant is Michael Umberger. Michael is a law librarianship student at the University of Washington Information School and a law library intern. He will use his grant to attend CONELL and the AALL Annual Meeting in Boston.

*Submitted by Michael Maben  
Chair, TS-SIS Awards Committee*

### About the Marla Schwartz Grant

The Marla Schwartz Grant is a special educational grant intended for newer law librarians and graduate students in library/information studies programs. Marla Schwartz was the head of acquisitions and technical systems at the Pence Law Library at American University when she passed away in 2005. Well known for her natural ability to mentor, this grant for students was established to honor Marla's memory and achievements.

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## SUBJECT HEADINGS

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### In CASE You Are Confused ...

*Aaron Wolfe Kuperman*

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A recent question to the Subject/Classification help site at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/classificationquestions/> led to a wide-ranging online discussion, and then an LC Law Section meeting, and now this article. There are two aspects of the problem. One is that the creation of form/genre headings and subdivisions greatly confused the application of the subdivision — **Cases** (and transformed it into a much more powerful tool for subject cataloging). The other is that legal publishing has evolved over the last 140 years, and a “casebook” today is not quite what it was when *LCSH* was new (and unfortunately, *LCSH* and the *Subject Headings Manual* haven't evolved quite as fast, but this discussion has led to the possibility of changes to the headings in the near future).

### CASEBOOKS

About 140 years ago, Dean C. C. Langdell at Harvard published the first “casebook.” For a variety of reasons, the curriculum he developed, and the concept of casebooks, became the standard in American legal education. While students of the

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common law had long studied cases as the primary method of instruction, “casebooks” as a form/genre (or as we say **655 -7 Casebooks \$2 lcgft**) began with Langdell.

If you look at his casebooks (one was reprinted recently, and the rest are probably online since they are long past their copyright protection terms), you will notice that they consist almost exclusively of moderately edited cases. Back in the nineteenth century, it was probably reasonable to use the subdivision —**Cases** with casebooks. *LCSH* and *Subject Headings Manual* H1350 say we should be using **Law—Cases** for non-subject specific casebooks, and —**Cases** for subject specific casebooks. Even beyond the fact that our databases suggest the rules have not been consistently applied over time, there are two reasons why we should be wary about using —**Cases** with casebooks.

First, the cases in casebooks aren’t really cases. They have been edited for pedagogical purposes in such a way that they often bear little resemblance to the original case reports. This editing to remove arguments that don’t go along with the way the professor is teaching the class, results in the cases being useless for doing legal research. A first year law student who tries to cite a casebook gets laughed out of moot court. Users looking for —**Cases** do not want casebooks.

Second, in modern casebooks, it is doubtful if half the text is the actual cases, unlike Langdell’s originals in which most of the text consisted of the cases themselves. A modern version of the casebook is likely entitled something like “cases and materials,” and the materials are often over half of the text. Some “casebooks” may have few or no cases at all.

If users see the heading **Torts—United States—Cases**, they expect to find either a collection of real cases about American torts, or perhaps a commentary on the case law relevant to American torts. They won’t find them in a casebook. But with the adoption of form/genre, a solution emerges. We should give a 650 heading **Torts—United States** for the subject, and a second heading **655 -7 Casebooks \$2 lcgft**. Then users will be able to tell from our cataloging what exactly the book is, and is not. Hopefully the *LCSH* records and the *Subject Headings Manual* will be revised to reflect the situation as it is in the twenty-first century.

#### **CASE LAW vs REPORTS OF CASES (\$v Cases vs. \$x Cases)**

In the not too distant past, the free-floating (under legal topics) subdivision —**Cases** was used for either collections of cases, or for books about those cases (excluding collections of cases not a specific subject, which became **Law reports, digests, etc.**) Then the universe “split,” with the **\$v** subdivision for works that were “cases” and **\$x** for works that were about “cases.” (And remember, virtually any subdivision authorized with a **\$v** for works that are the form/genre can be used as **\$x** for works about said form/genre.) While the distinction was not made at the behest of the law cataloging community, we quickly discovered its utility in bringing out that a treatise is about “case law” — the discussion of cases to the exclusion of other sources of law. Also note the recent addition of **655 -7 Court decisions and opinions \$2 lcgft** as well as **655 -7 Administrative decision \$2 lcgft**, which at present are used in addition to the 650 heading with **\$v Cases** for resources that include the texts of adjudicatory decisions.

Our common law paradigm, dating back to the Plantagenets, involved a weak or disinterested central government (often preoccupied with foreign wars or less than loyal barons, and not yet Anglophonic) that for a variety of reasons selectively respected local customs (in part to keep the natives from becoming too restless). This led to a system in which courts followed their own interpretations of local custom, rather than relying on a legislature to enact statutes. It should be noted that with few exceptions, the English kings of the period were usually more concerned with conquering France or Scotland than in law reform. Adoption of Roman law, with its emphasis on codes and written scholarship, never caught on in England. Unlike continental law that developed in universities, English law developed in the courts themselves and in the famous Inns of Court. And yes, this history is necessary in order to understand why **\$x Cases** is rarely used in English-language works.

Traditionally, in common law systems, decisions in previous cases have precedence unless changed by a statute (and not always then) or a higher court ruling. Any and all legal discussions involve the case law as well as other sources of law. A lawyer likes to find a statute, but even better is a favorable case interpreting the statute. Books are good for finding relevant cases, but scholarly opinion was considered something for professors, not real lawyers and judges. (Ivory towers were suspect; inns were in.) Thus any law book published in a common law country will always discuss the case law pertaining to the subject. Especially before the mid-twentieth century, that was frequently all that was discussed. Therefore, a subdivision for **\$x Cases** would be redundant, since all common law is about cases. We should probably never use **\$x Cases** for a common law country unless the book makes it very clear that it is limited to discussing cases, to the exclusion of other sources of law, such as a book discussing the cases of a specific judge or a specific court (e.g. *Immigration law in the Ninth Circuit* or *Justice Douglas and freedom of speech*).

In civil law systems (meaning systems derived from Roman law) the paradigm is based on the idea of an all-wise, divinely inspired central government (such as Justinian, who regarded himself as such, and not too many Justinian wannabees down

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through the ages) setting down the law after consulting with leading scholars. Legal research focuses on statutes (i.e., what the emperor commanded), and scholarly opinions are well-regarded in understanding the imperial will. (After all, leading scholars actually wrote the laws.) If a judge determines that a previous judge made a mistake in interpreting the statute (i.e., misunderstood the emperor's orders as expressed in his code), of course the judge will follow the emperor's wishes rather than follow his colleague down a wrong path. Cases are exemplary but lack precedential value. In such systems, there is a genre of what in French is called "jurisprudence" — the study of cases, or as we say in our common law English **\$x Cases**. It is a distinct genre, and "jurisprudence" (or the equivalent word in every other language with a civil law system) is an inferior type of authority compared to statutes (being the expression of official imperial wisdom, according to the model) or "doctrine" (using the French *legalese* for legal scholarship). Books discussing case law (what we call **\$x Cases**) are a distinct genre in civil law systems, and we need to bring out this aspect since it is important to our users.

#### —CASE STUDIES and —TRIALS, LITIGATION, ETC.

According to law cataloging tradition, dating back such that memory of catalogers runneth not to the contrary, not to mention the *Subject Headings Manual* H1350, law catalogers do not use the subdivision "case studies." The probable reason is fear of confusion with —**Cases**. However, —**Cases** refers to adjudication of disputes, and is quite different than a work discussing "instances illustrating the conditions of a particular field, from which general principles may be drawn." It seems we should revisit this issue. It is quite possible to have **\$v Case studies** on legal subjects that don't involve adjudication. (Think of topics such as non-judicial foreclosures, plea bargaining, use of paralegals, etc.).

—**Trials, litigation, etc.** refers to works about the entire proceedings, whereas —**Cases** refers to judicial or administrative decisions, even though some decisions describe evidence or quote witnesses, etc. Books on trials often contain biographical insights on the people involved and discuss the backgrounds of cases. We probably should use **\$v Trials, litigation, etc.** only for works that include the formal documentation of proceedings, such as transcripts, documentary evidence, jury charges, pleadings, etc., but based on the database neither LC nor non-LC catalogers have been consistent in this matter, and many catalogers use **\$v** rather than **\$x** for works about the trial and its context. Arguably a "trial" is both a form of publication (with the court records, among other things), as well as a well-established genre in legal publishing. Note the existence of **655 -7 Trial and arbitral proceedings \$2 lcgft** which probably should be used for any work that gets —**Trials, litigation, etc.** The authority record for the form/genre heading does not make clear whether it is a form (which might limit its use to transcripts and documents, and correspond to **\$v** in *LCSH*) or a genre (which would include the well-established genre of accounts of trials, and arguably correspond to **\$x** in *LCSH*). This probably needs clarification.

#### SOME LAST-MINUTES CHANGES TO *LCSH* – SEVERAL PROPOSALS OF INTEREST ON THE JUNE LIST

**Business law** has been cancelled. It had been defined as **Commercial law—Popular works**. In the future, Business law will be a UF reference pointing to **Commercial law**, and works on the subject for non-lawyers will get the subdivision —**Popular works**.

**Arbitration and award, International** has been changed to **International commercial arbitration**. Its meaning is unchanged, referring to international arbitration involving individuals (including corporations) with either other individuals or with nations. If only nations are involved, the correct heading is **Arbitration (International law)**.

The scope note for the subdivision —**International status** has been changed to read "Use as a topical subdivision under names of countries, cities, etc., and bodies of water." It had been unclear if a heading such as "**East China Sea—International status**" was valid, since it was unclear if the "etc." included bodies of water, so the definition was clarified.

*This is not an official communication from LC.*



*Contributing Authors: Marlene Bubrick, Yumin Jiang, Jackie Magagnosc, Jean Pajerek, Andrea Rabbia, Christina Tarr*

Please welcome our new contributing author, Jackie Magagnosc.

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

## **Acquisitions/Collection Development**

### **PDA at Winthrop**

Mays, Antje. "An Environmental Analysis Corroborating PDA and the Winthrop Example." *Against the Grain* 24, no. 2 (April 2012).

This article briefly outlines challenges academic libraries face today in terms of budget, space constraints, technologies, patrons, and user needs. It also describes a patron-driven acquisitions project at Winthrop University, with details on implementation, payment and workflow.

## **Cataloging**

### **Intro to Metadata and Taxonomies**

<http://blog.braintraffic.com/2012/03/an-intro-to-metadata-and-taxonomies/>

Benson, Christine. "An Intro to Metadata and Taxonomies." *Brain Traffic* (March 29, 2012).

The title to this blog post is self-explanatory. It describes the three main types of metadata, the common types of taxonomies, and how the two work together. It ends with a list of resources for exploring the topic in more depth.

### **OCLC Issues Discussion Paper: "Incorporating RDA Practices into WorldCat"**

<http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/discussion.htm>

This discussion paper proposes policies and actions that may be implemented as OCLC moves toward incorporating *RDA* practices into WorldCat. It outlines specific changes that may be made to pre-*RDA* records to reflect *RDA* practice, but without changing the rules under which the catalog record was initially created (Leader/18). If approved, allowed changes would include: (1) converting Latin abbreviations to their spelled-out English equivalents (e.g., "et al." could be changed to "and others"); (2) substituting 336, 337 and 338 fields for GMDs; and (3) adding additional access points required under *RDA* to pre-*RDA* records.

### **Library of Congress Announces Its Long-Range RDA Training Plan**

[http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/pdf/RDA\\_Long-Range\\_Training\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/pdf/RDA_Long-Range_Training_Plan.pdf)

*Long-Range RDA Training Plan for 2012 and Beyond* (February 27, 2012).

On Feb. 27, 2012, the Library of Congress (LC) issued a document outlining its long-range *RDA* training plan. LC's Day One for *RDA* implementation will be March 31, 2013. The National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine intend to implement *RDA* between January 2 and March 31, 2013.

### **RDA Toolkit**

The April update to the *RDA Toolkit* contained notable new content and features. The release included the first Joint Steering Committee (JSC) update of *RDA*, consisting of substantive changes to the cataloging instructions. These changes are the result of formal proposals from the community to the JSC. In support of the updated content, an *RDA Update History* section was added to *RDA Toolkit*. This new section serves as an archive of the outdated versions of instructions and includes a summary of the major changes made in the update. Other enhancements include user-configurable timeout periods and revised Instruction filters. These improvements allow users to better tailor their *RDA Toolkit* experiences to their needs.

### **PCC Day One for RDA Authority Records Announced**

<http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/>

PCC's "Day One for *RDA* Authority Records" will be March 31, 2013, the same day as the "Day One" selected by LC and the other U.S. national test libraries for *RDA* implementation. PCC "Day One" for *RDA* authority records has been defined as: "the point after which all new authority records entering the LC/NACO Authority File must be coded *RDA*, and all access points on bibliographic records coded "pcc" must be *RDA*." Linda Barnhart, current chair of the PCC, explains that the date was selected for several reasons:

1. It gives a year of lead time for NACO catalogers to be trained in NACO *RDA* authority work (and to develop a smooth and confident local workflow for those contributions).
2. It provides a reasonable target date for the work that will need to take place in and with the authority file in preparation for *RDA*.
3. It gives the vendor community time to plan.
4. Because it matches the date for LC implementation of *RDA*, there will be less confusion for catalogers in keeping dates straight.

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### **National Library of Medicine on Name Authority Records**

“NLM has decided to follow the British Library’s lead and try to avoid creating any further undifferentiated NARs for NACO and to avoid adding any further identities to existing NARs. If *RDA* qualifiers such as period of activity or profession will allow a name to be differentiated, then these elements will be added to the heading, and it will be coded *RDA*.” (post by Diane Boehr on PCC list)

### **Final Draft Versions of KIA-KIX Classification Schedules Available for Discussion**

[http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsio/kia\\_draft.html](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsio/kia_draft.html)

Final draft versions of the KIA-KIX classification schedules (Law of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas) have been made available for review and discussion by the user community at the above link. The 26-page introduction and outline provides a thorough background to the organization of the schedules and highlights the integration of web resources into their development. Those planning to attend program J-5 at AALL in Boston (Tuesday, July 24, 2:30-3:15 p.m., HCC Room 311) are encouraged to look over the drafts in advance. Thanks to George Prager and Jolande Goldberg for this information.

### **RDA Implementation: Day One Celebration**

<http://www.grapheine.com/bombaytv/illustrateur-en-045334482cadac9afce5e6510f25d515.html>

This is a humorous video about *RDA* implementation created by James Weinheimer.

### **Local Systems**

#### **III and SkyRiver Receive Strategic Investments**

[http://www.iii.com/news/pr\\_display.php?id=522](http://www.iii.com/news/pr_display.php?id=522)

In a press release dated March 1, 2011, Innovative Interfaces announced that it had received a strategic investment from a middle market private equity firm, Huntsman Gay Global Capital, and from JMI Equity, a growth equity firm that focuses on investing in growing software, Internet and business services companies. Innovative’s founder and chairman, Jerry Kline, who also owns SkyRiver, announced that SkyRiver had also received investment on the same terms. Kline will continue as Chairman of the Board of Innovative Interfaces.

#### **Evaluating Web-Scale Discovery Services**

<http://www.infotoday.com/cilmag/apr12/Hoepfner-Web-Scale-Discovery-Services.shtml>

Hoepfner, Athena. “The Ins and Outs of Evaluating Web-Scale Discovery Services.” *Computers in Libraries* 32, no. 3 (April 2012).

This introductory article explains web-scale discovery concepts and terminology, and provides a short checklist for examining the products discussed, including: EBSCO’s Discovery Service (EBSCO), Primo Central Index (Ex Libris), Summon (Serials Solutions), and WorldCat Local (OCLC).

#### **Investigating Web-Scale Discovery Services**

<http://ejournals.bc.edu/ojs/index.php/ital/article/view/1916>

Vaughan, Jason. “Investigations into Library Web-Scale Discovery Services.” *Information Technology and Libraries* 31, no. 1 (March 2012).

This article describes in depth how the University of Nevada Las Vegas Library investigated discovery service tools. The Discovery Task Force conducted several internal staff surveys, prepared comprehensive question lists for vendors, organized onsite vendor visits, tracked product enhancements, and made final recommendations. Many of the documents used in the process are available in the Appendix section.

### **Management**

#### **Collection Management Plans**

Demas, Sam and Mary Miller. “Curating Collective Collections – What’s Your Plan? Writing Collection Management Plans.” *Against the Grain*, 24, no. 1 (February 2012).

The authors use the term “collection management” to refer to “decisions and activities made after items are already part of library collections, including: collection consolidation, transfer to storage, weeding, preservation, format migration, de-duplication ...” When writing a collection management plan, librarians need to consider a range of issues, including: (1) Collection values, situation and outlook; (2) Print and digital format preferences and strategies; (3) Collective collections context; (4) Decision support software (such as OCLC’s Collection Analysis); (5) Bibliographic records, discovery and access; (6) Retention: on campus, in storage, and transfer to special collections; (7) Weeding; (8) Disposition of withdrawn materials; and (9) Education, outreach and communication.

#### **Think Like a Startup**

<http://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/18649>

Mathews, Brian. *Think Like a Startup: A White Paper to Inspire Library Entrepreneurialism*. (3 April 2012).

This is a working paper published in the *VTechWorks* digital repository. Brian Mathews is Associate Dean for Learning & Outreach at Virginia Tech. Mathews intends to inspire transformative thinking using insight into startup culture and innovation methodologies. He states that, “We don’t just need change, we need breakthrough, paradigm-shifting, transformative, disruptive ideas.” He lists his points in the summary section at the end of the article, including: “Launching a good idea is always better than not launching an awesome one,” “The library is a platform, not a place, website, or person,” “Libraries need less assessment and more R&D,” “Good ideas are usable, feasible, and valuable,” and “Build a strategic culture, not a strategic plan.”

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## Preservation

E-journal Preservation and Archiving

<http://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2012/03/07/e-journal-preservation-and-archiving-whether-how-who-which-where-and-when/>

Anderson, Rick. "E-journal Preservation and Archiving: Whether, How, Who, Which, Where, and When?" *The Scholarly Kitchen* (March 7, 2012).

Due to financial and space constraints, most libraries are being forced to choose between collecting print or digital versions of many publications. Our increased reliance on electronic resources raises serious concerns about long-term preservation of the scholarly record. In this blog post, Rick Anderson, Associate Dean for Scholarly Resources & Collections at the J. Willard Marriott Library at the University of Utah, wonders "how important is it that we archive all of the scholarly record?" In the past, archiving and preservation were serendipitous byproducts of libraries building their local collections. Perhaps we should take a step back from the automatic assumption that all of the scholarly record must be preserved.

## Web Archives

<http://dlib.org/dlib/march12/niu/03niu2.html>

Niu, Jinfang. "Functionalities of Web Archives." *D-Lib Magazine* 18, no. 3/4 (March/April 2012).

From the abstract: "The author examined ten of the most established English language web archives to determine which functionalities each of the archives supported, and how

they compared. A functionality checklist was designed, based on use cases created by the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC), and the findings of two related user studies. The functionality review was conducted, along with a comprehensive literature review of web archiving methods, in preparation for the development of a web archiving course for library and information school students. This paper describes the functionalities used in the checklist, the extent to which those functionalities are implemented by the various archives, and discusses the author's findings."

## Serials

### Serials and RDA: An Ongoing Relationship

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0361526X.2012.652470>

The 26th conference of the National Serials Interest Group held in St. Louis, Missouri on June 2-5, 2011, featured a full-day pre-conference entitled, "Serials and RDA: An Ongoing Relationship." Judith Kuhagen, Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist at the Library of Congress, presented highlights of RDA as it applies to serials. This helpful presentation linked AACR2 to RDA vocabulary and emphasized areas of greatest concern. Concrete examples of RDA in MARC were most helpful.

Full conference proceedings are available to NASIG members via the NASIG website, or in a special issue of the *Serials Librarian*.

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*Continued from page 1*

also served as co-chair of another PCC task group that revised *Integrating Resources: A Cataloging Manual*. In the spring of 2012, George began chairing two PCC RDA task groups.

In addition to his impressive service record, George has contributed to the professional literature through numerous publications and articles. His commitment to sharing his expertise with his colleagues is evident from his many professional lectures and presentations, including a series of lectures on international developments in cataloging and RDA in both Italy and China.

George's work and service to the law library community and technical services librarianship are exemplary and reflect the values of the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award in its finest tradition. The TS-SIS Awards Committee is pleased to recognize George Prager with this award.

*Submitted by Michael Maben  
Chair, TS-SIS Awards Committee*

## About the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries to an individual or group in recognition of extended and sustained distinguished service to technical services law librarianship and to AALL. Honorees may be recognized for achievement in a particular area of technical services, for service to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature. These achievements may include, but need not be limited to, publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques or research, analysis, or commentary; or developing software, hardware, or other mechanisms that significantly enhance access to law library materials and collections. These contributions may be applied in the functional areas of processing, preservation, or technical services administration. Contributions may also consist of service to TS-SIS as a whole.

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## 2012 OBS-SIS Annual Meeting Information Programs and Meetings

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Programs are listed in alphabetical order with content drawn from information available on OBS-SIS, TS-SIS and AALL websites. Formatting by Virginia Bryant.

### **Business Meeting**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — 12:00-1:00 p.m.  
Sheraton-Berkeley B

- Betty Roeske, Chair, Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

### **Education Committee Meeting for the 2013 Annual Meeting in Seattle**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 7:00-8:15 a.m.  
Sheraton-Gardner B

- Christina Tarr, OBS-SIS Chair 2012/2013, University of California, Berkeley

### **Executive Board Meeting, 2011/2012 (outgoing)**

Saturday, July 21, 2012 — 4:00-5:00 p.m.  
Sheraton-Dalton B

- Betty Roeske, Chair, Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

### **Executive Board Meeting, 2012/2013 (incoming)**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 5:00-6:00 p.m.  
Sheraton-Conference Room

- Christina Tarr, OBS-SIS Chair 2012/2013, University of California, Berkeley

### ***Guerrilla Usability Testing (Program A3)***

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.  
HCC-Room 302

How can you design systems that work efficiently, while avoiding common problems? Enter usability testing, a process employed to observe user interaction with a system, and intended 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.

- Jason Eiseman, Speaker, Yale Law Library
- Roger Vicarius Skalbeck, Speaker, Georgetown University Law Library

### ***The Innovative Interfaces/SkyRiver vs. OCLC Lawsuit: Who Wins? Who Loses? (Program D1)***

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 8:30-9:45 a.m.  
HCC-Room 309

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 that market, too. This program will present the facts surrounding the lawsuit, what it may mean for libraries, and some projections for the future of library automation.

- Jonathan A. Franklin, Speaker, University of Washington Gallagher Law Library
- Richard M. Jost, Speaker, University of Washington Gallagher Law Library
- Marshall Breeding, Speaker, Director for Innovative Technology and Research, Vanderbilt University
- Scott Matheson, Speaker, Yale Law Library

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### **Innovative Law Users Group Annual Meeting**

Saturday, July 21, 2012 — 8:00 a.m.-2 p.m.

Sheraton-Commonwealth

- Melanie Cornell, 2011/2012 Chair, University of New Hampshire School of Law Library

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

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 7:00-8:30 a.m.

Sheraton-Gardner A

- Hollie White, Chair, Duke Law Library

### **Local Systems Roundtable — *What Does the Next Generation System Look Like?* (OBS-SIS Program)**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 1:15-2:15 p.m.

HCC-Room 208

Join in a discussion of the development of next generation library systems. What are the trends in the new library systems being developed by Ex Libris, Innovative Interfaces, Serials Solutions and others? What is the current stage of development? When can we expect these systems to go on the market? What is the impact of storing systems “in the cloud?” How will the new systems change library staff workflows? Is open-source another option to be considered?

- Marjorie Crawford, Chair, Rutgers University
- Marshall Breeding, Director for Innovative Technology and Research, Vanderbilt University

### **Local Systems Users Groups Meeting — Ex Libris Update Program and User Groups Meetings**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 10:15-11:45 a.m.

HCC-Room 207

Susan Josephson (Ex Libris) will use approximately half the program time to deliver a presentation focused on Alma (Ex Libris' next-generation library management service), including its accommodation of *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*, as well as status reports on current Aleph and Voyager products. The remainder of the program time will be used for the various user group members in attendance to split off into their appropriate groups and discuss any system issues of interest.

- **ALEPH Users Group Meeting**
- **InMagic Users Group Meeting**
- **Sirsi/Dynix Users Group Meeting**
- **Softlink Users Group Meeting**
- **Voyager Users Group Meeting**

### ***Modeling Subject Authority Data: FRSAD Overview and Implementation Examples.* (Program K5)**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 3:45-4:45 p.m.

HCC-Room 306

The *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* standard incorporated 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. The third model, Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD), was published in June 2011. It provides a clearly defined, structured frame of reference for relating subject authority records to user needs, and facilitates development of international use and sharing of subject authority data, both within and beyond the library sector.

- Pat Sayre-McCoy, Speaker, University of Chicago, D'Angelo Law Library
- Ming Lu, Speaker, Los Angeles County Law Library
- Athena Salaba, Speaker, Kent State University, School of Library and Information Science

### **OBS-SIS Hot Topic Program: *Are E-books the Future?***

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.

HCC-Room 206

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Join the discussion about the impact of e-books in libraries. How will this trend affect collection development, budgets, and staffing? Will the introduction and use of e-books lead to greater patron satisfaction? What will libraries need to do to prepare for this new format?

- Marshall Breeding, Director for Innovative Technology and Research, Vanderbilt University

### **OCLC Users Roundtable**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 2:45-4:00 p.m.  
HCC-Room 205

OCLC provides a diverse and ever-expanding and developing range of products and services 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 bulk of the program time will be allotted to audience member questions and a chance to share comments, ideas, and concerns with other OCLC users.

- Karen Selden, Chair OCLC Committee, University of Colorado, Boulder
- Glenn E. Patton, Director, WorldCat Quality Management, OCLC

### **Researchers Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 8:30-9:45 a.m.  
HCC-Room 204

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

- Hollie White, Duke University Law Library

### **TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception**

Saturday, July 21, 2012 — 7:00-9:00 p.m.  
Sheraton 5<sup>th</sup> Floor Outdoor Patio (rain location — Sheraton-Republic Ballroom B)

- Sponsored by Innovative Interfaces, Inc.
- Suzanne Graham, Coordinator, University of Georgia Law Library

### **TSLL Executive Board Meeting**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 12:30-1:00 p.m.  
Sheraton-Clarendon A

- Virginia Bryant, Editor-in-Chief, George Washington University Law Library

### ***Who Wants to be an Acronymaire? The New Game Show for Law Librarians* (OBS-SIS Program)**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — 1:15-2:45 p.m.  
HCC-Room 206

FRSAD? RDA? FRAD? BSR? NACO? Acronyms are everywhere in our profession. New ones arrive 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! Simply sit in our audience and cheer for your favorite contestant. Everyone gets a prize – becoming an expert on what *all* those acronyms mean. Then when you return to work, you can host your very own, "Who Wants to Be an Acronymaire?"

- Brian D. Striman, Speaker, University of Nebraska Law Library
- Janet Ann Hedin, Speaker, Michigan State University LawLibrary

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## 2012 TS-SIS Annual Meeting Information Programs and Meetings

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Programs are listed in alphabetical order with content based on the TS-SIS website at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/annualmeeting/2012/programdescriptions.htm>. Martin Wisneski, website manager. Some additional information is drawn from the AALL website. Formatting by Virginia Bryant.

### ***The Accidental Archivists: Lessons Learned from a Digital Archive Project* (TS-SIS Program)**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 1:15-2:15 p.m.  
HCC-Room 206

In July 2011, the University of Colorado's William A. Wise Law Library received a large and unexpected donation of print materials when former dean and prolific scholar David Getches passed away. The library's small staff, which had limited experience with archives or digitization, suddenly became "accidental archivists," with a mandated goal to create a digital archive of selected materials from the donation by April 2012. This program traces the development of the project from initiation to completion and provides a practical case study of what to expect when a library undertakes a digitization project for the first time. The presentation will focus on the following key issues: establishing digitization processes and obtaining equipment; funding; gathering permissions; planning; staffing; and using outside sources of assistance.

- Georgia Briscoe, Speaker, University of Colorado, Boulder
- Karen Selden, Speaker, University of Colorado, Boulder
- Robert M. Linz, Speaker, University of Colorado, Boulder

### **Acquisitions Standing Committee Meeting and Acquisitions Roundtable**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 7:00-8:30 a.m.  
Sheraton-Commonwealth

- Eric C. Parker, Chair, Northwestern University School of Law Pritzker Legal Research Center

### **Business Meeting and Awards Presentation**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — 5:15-6:15 p.m.  
HCC-Room 205

- Ismael Gullon, TS-SIS Chair, Mercer University Law Library

### **Cataloging & Classification Roundtable**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 5:00-6:00 p.m.  
HCC-Room 205

- George Prager, Chair, New York University Law School Library

### **Cataloging & Classification Standing Committee Meeting**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — 7:00-8:30 a.m.  
HCC-Room 202

- George Prager, Chair, New York University Law School Library

### ***Class KIA-KIX: a Revolutionary New Classification Schedule for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (Program J5)**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 2:30-3:15 p.m.  
HCC-Room 311

Dr. Jolande Goldberg is working on the newest Library of Congress (LC) schedule, Law of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (Classes KIA-KIX), which is expected to be completed prior to July 2012. Throughout the schedule are links to primary sources in indigenous law. She will show how the indigenous law schedule can be utilized via ClassWeb to support cataloging activities as well as collection development and reference services in exciting new ways. George Prager will discuss his work at LC reclassifying relevant parts of the collection into the new schedule.

- Ajaye Bloomstone, Coordinator, Louisiana State University Law Library
- George Prager, Speaker, New York University Law Library
- Jolande E. Goldberg, Speaker, Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist for Law Classification, Library of Congress

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### **Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 7:00-8:30 a.m.

HCC-Room 301

- Suzanne Graham, Chair, University of Georgia Law Library

### **Collection Development Roundtable (ALL-SIS)**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 5:45-6:45 p.m.

HCC-Room 300

Discussion will be about managing e-journal subscriptions in a fragmented collecting and licensing world. The Collection Development Committee encourages you to come share your experiences with e-journal subscriptions. The discussion can be both broad and specific. Suggested issues include unbundled print and online subscriptions, managing IP authentication, workflow successes, and licensing language.

- Lisa Junghahn, Chair, Harvard University Law Library

### **Creating Legal Subject Headings (TS-SIS Program)**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — 1:30-2:30 p.m.

HCC- Room 202

The *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)* will grow and evolve only if librarians take an active role in its curation. Through hands-on practice, participants will work together to conceive, compose, evaluate, and submit a draft proposal to SACO via the TS-SIS law funnel. SACO (Subject Authority Cooperative Program of the PCC) is the editorial body that ultimately adds and changes terms in *LCSH*. This program will involve participants in the kinds of discussions in which the *LCSH* editorial board engages.

- George Prager, Speaker, New York University Law Library
- Paul Frank, Speaker, Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division, Library of Congress
- Suzanne R. Graham, Speaker, University of Georgia Law Library

### **Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 7:00-8:45 a.m.

HCC-Room 305

- Melissa Beck, Chair, UCLA Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library

### **E-Stats Collection for Your Non-Stacks Collection (Program A4)**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.

HCC-Room 304

Library analytics have become more important than ever in the electronic era. As budgets tighten and students demand more online resources, evaluating usage of such resources becomes a key issue in allocating expense funds. Statistical analysis is one way to determine whether a library is getting its best bang for the buck. However, obtaining and analyzing such statistics can be a scattered and challenging process. Speakers will discuss the ways libraries obtain patron usage statistics with a central focus on electronic resources. Participants will see demonstrations of third-party statistical gathering software and learn how to gain access to statistics held and distributed directly by vendors. An overview of COUNTER and SUSHI compliance will also be presented.

- Ian Kipnes, Speaker, California Western School of Law Library
- Ian Connor, Speaker, Senior Director of Engineering, Copyright Clearance Center
- Peter Charkallis, Speaker, Director of Sales, North American Operations for Information Technology Supply limited
- Sujay Darji, Speaker, Project Manager, Swets

### **Education Committee Meeting for 2013 Annual Meeting in Seattle**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — Noon-1:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Jefferson

- Jim Mumm, Chair, Marquette University Law Library

### **Executive Board Meeting, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — Noon-1:00 p.m.

HCC-Room 204

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- Ismael Gullon, 2011/2012 TS-SIS Chair, Mercer University Law Library
  - Miriam Childs, 2012/2013 TS-SIS Chair, Law Library of Louisiana

### **Heads of Cataloging Roundtable**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 5:45-6:45 p.m.  
Sheraton-Back Bay Ballroom A

- George Prager, Coordinator, New York University Law School Library

### **Helping Others Learn, Connect and Grow through Times of Stress (Program F4)**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 1:15-2:15 p.m.  
HCC-Room 304

Personal staff problems seem to be on the rise. Library employees are dealing with anxiety, depression, divorce, financial difficulties, and other issues which affect their productivity and ability to concentrate. Managers may find themselves spending extensive amounts of time coaching employees with personal problems at the expense of working through specific job duties. Good managers, like good counselors, understand the issues and needs, both professional and personal, of their staff. They also know how to help and motivate staff through difficult periods. Participants in this program will explore effective techniques, utilized by social workers, for counseling staff who are going through difficult personal issues. Join us in a lively discussion with a librarian and a social worker as we discuss and role play real staff issues, exploring effective techniques for resolving them.

- Maxine Wright, Speaker, North Carolina Central University Law Library
- Valerie Wright, Speaker

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

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 7:00-8:30 a.m.  
Sheraton-Gardner A

- Hollie White, Chair, Duke University Law Library

### **Launching into RDA: the New Frontier (Program C2)**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — 3:45-5:00 p.m.  
HCC- Room 306

Three U.S. national libraries are expected to implement the new cataloging code, *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*, beginning January 2013. Law catalogers who participated in the *RDA* testing process and training during the fall of 2010 and the spring of 2011 described their experiences at “The TS-SIS Hot Topic program: The *RDA* Decision and What It Means for Me and My Library!” in Philadelphia in 2011, available at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SXoiXGK4ixA>. The two law libraries represented at that program have decided to implement *RDA* well before the U.S. national libraries do so. Law catalogers from those libraries will share their experiences transitioning from *AACR2* to *RDA* and discuss the impact on workflow, productivity, OPAC displays, and information retrieval. If there are specific *RDA*-related questions you would like the presenters to address during the session, please send them to Jean Pajerek at jmp8@cornell.edu by June 30, 2012.

- Ismael Gullon, Moderator, Mercer University Law Library
- Jean M. Pajerek, Speaker, Cornell University Law Library
- Patricia Sayre-McCoy, Speaker, University of Chicago, D’Angelo Law Library

### **Linked Data, Law Libraries, and the Semantic Web (Program D2)**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 8:30-9:45 a.m.  
HCC-Room 302

Catalogers and systems developers might appreciate the potential of the Semantic Web, but it is difficult to see how a library’s catalog data can be linked in. The speakers will provide an overview and live project examples of how *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*, Search Engine Optimization (SEO), Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs), and Resource Description Framework (RDF) can push libraries’ records onto the web and extend catalog functionality.

- Diane I. Hillmann, Speaker, Director of Metadata Initiatives at the Information Institute of Syracuse
- F. Tim Knight, Speaker, York University, Osgood Hall Law School
- John Joergensen, Speaker, Rutgers University Law Library

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### **Membership Committee Meeting**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — Noon-1:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Exeter B

- Carol M. Collins, Chair, University of Tennessee Law Library

### **New Law Catalogers Roundtable**

Sunday, July 22, 2012 — Noon-1:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Gardner AB

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

- Aaron Wolfe Kuperman, Coordinator, Library of Congress Law Cataloging Section

### ***Passing the Baton: Option or Obligation?* (Program K3)**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 3:45-4:45 p.m.

HCC-Room 304

As the professional and paraprofessional librarian population ages, new members must be recruited, hired, and trained to manage and continue development of our public and technical services departments and operations. Staff may be retiring or absent from work for extended periods due to maternity, medical, military, and other types of leave. Regardless of job titles or how jobs may have changed over the years, this program will focus on concerns, issues, and implementation plans as staff members retire or take extended leave and "pass the baton" to newer members of the law library community. How do you recruit and train replacements? How do you seamlessly return to work after an extended absence? What historical information do you impart about institutions and departments so that the library can continue to be responsive to its ever-changing patron community? Program speakers will address technology tools and communications necessary for smoothly managing succession to accommodate retirements and/or planned extended absences. The program will conclude with an interactive discussion among presenters and attendees.

- Ajaye Bloomstone, Speaker, Louisiana State University Law Library
- Margaret (Meg) Butler, Speaker, Georgia State University College of Law Library
- Wendy E. Moore, Speaker, University of Georgia Law Library

### **Professional Development Committee Meeting**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — Noon-1:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Dalton A

- Aaron Wolfe Kuperman, Chair, Library of Congress Law Cataloging Section

### **Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — Noon-1:15 p.m.

Sheraton-Berkeley B

- Sarah Yates, Coordinator, University of Minnesota Law Library

### ***RDA for Law Catalogers* (Workshop W1)**

Saturday, July 21, 2012 — 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

HCC-Room 207

This workshop will explore cataloging legal materials under the new *RDA* rules, as well as showcase training materials developed during 2011-2012 by various AALL catalogers and trainers, staff at the Library of Congress, and members of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). The workshop schedule will include: (1) a brief overview of theoretical background for *RDA*; (2) the differences between *RDA* and *AACR2*; (3) how to successfully navigate the *RDA Toolkit*; (4) how to apply *RDA* to legal materials; (5) hands-on cataloging exercises and examples; and (6) an introduction to available law-specific training tools for *RDA*.

- Patricia Sayre-McCoy, Speaker, University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library
- George Prager, Speaker, New York University Law Library
- Paul Frank, Speaker, Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division, Library of Congress
- Melissa Beck, Speaker, UCLA Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library
- John Hostage, Speaker, Harvard Law Library
- Lia Contursi, Speaker, Columbia University, Arthur W. Diamond Law Library

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### **Researchers Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 8:30-9:45 a.m.

HCC-Room 204

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

- Hollie White, Duke University Law Library

### ***Seminole and Gators: Can Shared Patron-Driven Acquisitions of E-books Overcome the Rivalry? (Program E3)***

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 10:45-11:45 a.m.

HCC-Room 304

This program describes the experiences of two state university law schools that joined forces to craft a shared patron-driven acquisitions (PDA) program with a common vendor. Building a shared e-book collection among the state university libraries in Florida has been a topic of discussion for some time, though budget cuts and reorganization prevented it from becoming a reality. Forced to look at creative ways to maximize acquisitions budgets, the law libraries at Florida State University and the University of Florida worked with Ingram Couetts to adopt a shared PDA plan for legal monographs. By combining resources, the libraries were able to provide access to far more titles than possible with individual plans. In this presentation, each school will discuss working together and with the vendor to create a shared profile, how they were able to exclude titles already owned or preferred in print, and how the PDA dovetails with each school's collection development goals. They will also share how the plan impacted their individual budgets, workflows, library management systems, and how it was received by users. A representative from Ingram Couetts will discuss the challenges and benefits of developing a single PDA plan to meet the individual needs of two separate law schools. Three players on this unlikely team will explain how these rival schools came together and whether they are still partners in this effort.

- Edward T. Hart, Speaker, University of Florida, Chiles Legal Information Center
- Erin Gallagher, Speaker, Ingram Couetts Information Services
- Sarah Pearson, Speaker, Florida State University

### **Serials Standing Committee Meeting**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 7:00-8:45 a.m.

Sheraton-Independence Ballroom East

- Wendy E. Moore, Chair, University of Georgia Law Library

### **Task Group on Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 5:45-6:45 p.m.

Sheraton-Jefferson

- Cindy Spadoni, Chair, UCLA Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library

### ***Technical Services by the Seat of Your Pants (PLL-SIS Program)***

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 8:30-9:45 a.m.

HCC- Room 207

This program addresses the following questions: What is "technical services?" What does the technical services staff do? What can I expect from them? What will my institution—university, law firm or government agency—expect from the library's technical services department? How do I create and implement a successful technical services unit in my library when I have never done this type of work before? A panel of experienced technical services librarians representing a law firm library, a government agency, and a university library will describe how they learned technical services, how they developed successful technical services workflows, and how they manage and train technical services staff. Additionally, these pros will discuss how to identify and address the critical issues of their respective types of institution, including budgeting, providing access to resources, and managing contractors.

- Bess Reynolds, Speaker, Debevoise & Plimpton LLP
- Christine Korytnyk Dulaney, Speaker, American University Law Library
- Kurt Carroll, Speaker, Law Library of Congress

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**Technical Services Group Meeting (PLL-SIS)**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 5:45-6:30 p.m.

Sheraton-Fairfax B

The primary topic will be *RDA* in private law libraries. Questions to be considered include the following: Have you begun to use *RDA*? If so, what does it offer to the attorneys who are our patrons? Does it enhance the discovery of resources in any meaningful way? Why do librarians use so many acronyms?

- Bess Reynolds, Co-chair, Debevoise & Plimpton LLP
- Janet Peros, Co-chair, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP

**Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable**

Tuesday, July 24, 2012 — 5:00-6:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Republic Ballroom B

- Ismael Gullon, Coordinator, Mercer University Law Library

**TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception**

Saturday, July 21, 2012 — 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Sheraton 5<sup>th</sup> Floor Outdoor Patio (rain location — Sheraton-Republic Ballroom B)

- Sponsored by Innovative Interfaces, Inc.
- Suzanne Graham, Coordinator, University of Georgia Law Library

**TSLL Executive Board Meeting**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — 12:30-1:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Clarendon A

- Virginia Bryant, Editor-in-Chief, George Washington University Law Library

**Website Advisory Roundtable**

Monday, July 23, 2012 — Noon-1:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Dalton B

- Martin Wisneski, Coordinator, Washburn University Law Library

**TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY**

Technical Services Law Librarian (ISSN 0195-4857) is an official publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. It carries reports or summaries of AALL annual meeting events and other programs of OBS-SIS and TS-SIS, acts as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, awards, and announcements, as well as current awareness and short implementation reports. It also publishes regular columns and special articles on a variety of topics related to technical services law librarianship.

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*Deadlines (each vol/year):*

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- no. 2 (December) .....November 21st
- no. 3 (March) ..... February 21st
- no. 4 (June)..... May 21st