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Sally Wambold – 2013 Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award recipient

It is with pleasure that the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Awards Committee announces the selection of Sally H. Wambold as the recipient of the 2013 Renee D. Chapman Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship.

Sally retired in March 2013 after serving 31 years as a dedicated technical services librarian at the University of Richmond Law School Library, where she ensured the highest level of access and organization of resources for library users. She left an indelible impression on Technical Services, those of us who know her personally, and law librarianship as a whole.

Due to her interest and work in preservation, Sally served as preservation columnist for *TSSL* and was instrumental in developing the online game *Preservation Jeopardy*, in addition to writing and reporting about digitizing library materials and accessibility to materials. Her extensive writing on this area has added volumes to her credit as well as the professional literature.

As a member of the genre/forms project group, Sally also was influential in developing strategies for identifying WorldCat records for retrospective conversion of law genre/form terms.

Sally's contribution locally and nationally to name authority records for OCLC resulted from her involvement in the Virginia Funnel Project for Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) training.

Sally's record of exemplary leadership roles in technical services is evident from her involvement in TS-SIS, Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS), the Southeast Association of Law Libraries (SEAALL), and the Virginia Association of Law Libraries (VALL) as an effective member and mentor.

Congratulations Sally!

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

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T echnical Services Special Interest Section

“A man’s got to know his limitations.” – Harry Callahan

I write this column – my last as Chair of TS-SIS – during a particularly busy time on the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) calendar and at my library. This year of serving as Chair has been a whirlwind. When I think back to the fall, I’m amazed that I successfully juggled professional responsibilities and work duties. Right now, however, I’m starting to feel the fatigue.

For me, fatigue starts with feeling fuzzy between the ears and having the perception of time distortion. The other day, I looked for an email I thought I received a few days prior, but I actually received it the previous morning. If my fatigue continues and starts going into the overwhelm stage, I get headaches. I have had a few of those in the past couple of weeks.

If I’m beginning to feel overwhelmed, it means I’m not following Harry Callahan’s advice. I need to know my own personal limitations. The more I push against them, the worse I feel. Though I push myself to produce, I take longer to complete tasks, work or TS-related. I am less efficient, which leads to the stress of feeling like I’m falling behind.

One way I cope with managing my various duties is to make lists. I’ve been using the Tasks feature in Outlook to help me remember all the little details. I allow myself to add anything, no matter how big or small, to the Outlook tasks list. In addition, I keep multiple calendars. Writing down a deadline multiple times reduces the chance I’ll forget. Making these lists takes time, but it’s worth it. I have one calendar that mixes personal and work/professional duties so that I can get the big picture of what’s happening in my life for a particular week. I never used to have to do it, being able to list chores in my mind. I can no longer keep things in my head like that. I have to write it down.

Another way I cope with juggling responsibilities is asking for help. Few people are successful all on their own, without help from at least one other person. (I challenge you to name one.) I have relied on my fellow Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Executive Board members, the Chair of the Council of SIS Chairs, and staff at AALL Headquarters to answer my questions or when I needed a sounding board. I’m the type of person who tries to think of everything, and then I forget one piece. I’m so thankful that my fellow TS-SIS Board members have kept me from making errors when I overlooked something.

I’ll bet many of you reading this understand exactly how I feel. I think that a healthy dose of honesty can prevent chronic fatigue and stress. Ask yourself: “What are my limitations?” Take a moment to think about it rather than answering quickly. Then think about your work life, identify the situations or duties that cause fatigue or stress, and find ways to adapt so that you aren’t pushing yourself beyond your limitations. You’ll still be getting the work done, hopefully more efficiently if you’re not tired and fighting yourself. Serving as Chair of TS-SIS has allowed me to recognize that I need to change my approach to managing several things at once. When I was younger, I used to bounce back quickly from fatigue and stress. I need to take it more seriously now, and that’s not a bad lesson to learn.

Thanks to all of you for giving me the opportunity to serve as your Chair this past year. Hope to see a lot of you in Seattle!

Miriam Childs
Law Library of Louisiana

O nline Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

Hello OBS,

This is my last message as Chair. This year as Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS) Chair has been a lot of work, but also a lot of fun. I really recommend volunteering for a position on the OBS Board or on an OBS committee – it's a great way to get to know your fellow OBSers better, and to get a sense for what the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) and OBS are all about. I can speak for the entire OBS Board when I say we worked very hard and accomplished a lot.

- We revised the OBS website. It's much more up-to-date and accurate. Many thanks to Tim Knight, OBS webmaster, for all the work he did—*while on sabbatical*. I'd also like to thank the committee chairs for rewriting their pages and the OBS Board for proofreading and link-checking the entire site more than once.
- We rewrote the OBS strategic plan. Check it out – it's on the OBS website. We will vote to approve it at the Annual Meeting. Many thanks to Vice Chair Katrina Piechnik for chairing the Strategic Plan Committee.
- Katrina also did the annual OBS survey. The survey always feels like a lot of work for not so much return, since so few people fill it out – but then there is always something useful in it that makes it worth the bother.
- We found a new editor for *TSLL*, Michael Maben, which will allow Virginia Bryant to step down. OBS can't take any credit for this, other than counting Michael as a member, but it still feels like an accomplishment. And, here is the place to thank Virginia for the excellent job she's done. I don't think *TSLL* has ever been as on-time and chock full of really interesting material. Either one of those attributes would be tough, but the combination is amazing. Thank you Michael for stepping up to fill her shoes.
- Programs: I hope you are planning to come to the Annual Meeting in Seattle. There are many fine programs to attend; specifically, OBS has four programs on the schedule.
- Our VIP, Joe Janes, will speak on Tuesday at 3:45 p.m. Read Mr. Janes' "Another Story" columns in *American Libraries* at <http://www.americanlibrariesmagazine.org/taxonomy/term/812>, and read about his recent podcast series – *Documents that Changed the World* at <http://www.washington.edu/news/2012/08/02/documents-that-changed-the-world-a-podcast-series-from-joe-janes/>. The exact topic of his talk is still to be determined, but anything he discusses will be interesting.
- Sunday at 2 p.m. (program B6), come hear Eric Miller and Karen Coyle speak on "**Linked Data: the New Bibliographic Framework for the Post-MARC World.**" Karen Coyle is, well, Karen Coyle (see her home page at <http://www.kcoyle.net/>), and Eric Miller is the consultant hired by the Library of Congress to imagine the bibliographical framework that might replace MARC. This program should give us a glimpse of the future – it's what all the fuss over *RDA* is ultimately all about. It's about the future of online bibliographic systems!
- Our third program, which will happen during the Local Systems Roundtable at 5:30 p.m. on Monday (not a program time), will be an exploration of migration to a cloud-based consortial catalog with four speakers from ORBIS Cascade. Because this program will happen during a roundtable, it will not be listed on the schedule – so be sure to add it to your schedule!
- Finally, Keiko Okuhara proposed *and had accepted by the Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC)* a Hot Topic program! "**Rethinking the Cloud: Legal Aspects of Cloud Solutions**" will be held on Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. (Program F8). Experts will discuss the legal implications for libraries of cloud-based data storage – see the previous program to see why this is of interest to us!

I think recent developments, such as the Velvet Chainsaw report and the AALL Board's response and the restructuring and shortening of the annual conference, which allows us less leeway in structuring our programming, may have left us feeling like "they" don't understand what it is that we do, what is important to us, or what we need from the Association. In the past, we have been successful at explaining to AMPC and the Association what we do and what we need, but the problem is that as AMPC and the Board turn over, we find ourselves explaining all over again. It's a distraction from the work we really need to be doing. Could we consider becoming "them?" Of course, we really are represented to some extent on AALL committees, but what if we were represented more? I think it might be worth a try.

Finally, I want to thank everyone on the OBS Board, everyone who chaired a committee or task force this year, and everyone in OBS for making my job so much easier this year. We had a lot of fun!

Thank you!

Chris Tarr
University of California, Berkeley

ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions and Vendor Relations

Trina R. Robinson
George Washington University Law Library

Vendor relations play a large role in the library acquisitions process. The strength of these relationships often affects the quality of service a library receives. When relationships are strong, they are usually positive and lead to good, sometimes great service to the library. Confidence in knowing your questions will be answered, your concerns addressed, and your issues resolved makes reaching out to your vendor representative a pleasant and satisfying experience. I have been fortunate to have a number of exceptional vendor representatives, but exceptional vendor representatives don't go unnoticed by their employers—so I have also been unfortunate in losing several of them. I am thrilled when I lose them to promotions and/or positive career moves. But I am also nervous when it happens because often the seasoned, positive representative is replaced with someone less seasoned, sometimes new to the company who knows little about my specific account and is still in the learning phase of their company's internal procedures, which forces us to start from scratch.

This relationship rebuilding can turn out good or not so good. Having spent my professional career in academic libraries, I believe the academic environment is seen by vendors as good training ground for their vendor representative staff. Academic libraries offer a wide range of products to students and faculty and shop in a wide market. A new representative gives both the library and the representative an opportunity to get fresh eyes on the account. When this exchange is successful, a positive relationship is formed, and a thorough review of the account is made, which can sometimes result in savings for the library.

When the exchange doesn't work out, it can lead to a strained relationship and compromised service to the library. I am sure every library has experienced this to some degree, but the make-up of the law library market (firms, corporate, academic) lead me to believe academic libraries tend to be more tolerant of this behavior. Problems which would take five to ten minutes to explain and a day or two to correct, instead takes long email messages and even longer email strings. It could take days, weeks, even months to correct, complicating the problem before resolving it and involving several others in the discussions, leading to the librarian explaining and re-explaining the same issue/s over and over again before resolution is finally reached. These complications lead the librarian to bypass the representative in the future going directly to the source that eventually satisfied the initial need. This act of going around your assigned representative continues the strained relationship and makes it more complicated for the acquisitions staff to get their work done, because they contact multiple sources within a company depending on their needs instead of their assigned representative.

Both librarians and vendors should work harder to maintain strong, positive relationships and equally hard to develop new ones when necessary. But we must keep in mind that both sides have to put in the work. Everyone benefits in the end.

As the subjects of research in academia develop and expand the *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)* change and expand as well. Sometimes the new subjects cannot be accommodated in the existing classification schedule; therefore a new number or cutter must be created.

The Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO) is the agency that accepts and reviews proposals for new subject headings as well as proposals for new Library of Congress Classification (LCC) numbers. When a cataloging institution discovers the need for a new class number or the correction of an existing caption, a proposal with the suggested changes or additions can be submitted to SACO. However, only SACO member institutions may directly submit a new proposal to the staff of the Library of Congress (LC), using their administrative accounts as partner libraries of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). Institutions may become SACO member institutions by joining any of the programs overseen by PCC. However, in order to be an independent SACO partner, an institution should contribute a minimum of 12 new LC subject headings per year, or changes to existing Subject Heading records (SAR), and keep current with the latest standards as they are updated in the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings (SCM)*. Proposals coming from non-member institutions must go through a further vetting process. There is an excellent option for law catalogers though, by submitting a new LCC number through the SACO Law Funnel project.

There are 13 specialized SACO Funnel cooperative projects, tapping into the specialized knowledge of the catalogers in these areas. The SACO Law Funnel is one of these specialized funnels, established by the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) and administered by a working group of the following four law librarians: Suzanne Graham, University of Georgia (Chair), Kathy Lin, University of California-Davis, Cindy May, University of Wisconsin, and Caroline Young, Rutgers University, Newark.

The SACO Law Funnel offers any law cataloger the possibility to prepare a proposal for new subject headings as well as new LCC numbers, and when approved, they are incorporated in the whole body of the *LCSH* and *LCC*. Proposals for new classification can be submitted for multiple reasons:

1. Creating a new cutter
2. Creating a new single or decimal number
3. Creating a new development with multiple consecutive lines
4. Changing a caption
5. Changing the indentation of existing captions
6. Parenthesizing a number and creating a see reference
7. Creating a C.f. note.

The process of preparing a proposal through the SACO Law Funnel project is divided in two distinct steps.

The first phase falls entirely under the responsibility and judgment of the proposing cataloger and requires a high degree of accuracy. To significantly increase the success rate of a proposal, it is crucial to outline the document meticulously.

Before considering any new proposal, a cataloger should first consult the most current edition of the *Classification and Shelflist Manual (CSM)* and the LC classification schedules, both accessible through *Cataloger's Desktop*. After making sure that no appropriate class number exists for the resource in hand, the cataloger should observe the existing hierarchical layout where a new cutter or a new number should fall. It is essential to respect the pattern of the existing numbers and to conform to a similar indentation, when inserting a new classification number. Assigning a new caption that relates to the existing lexicon is equally important in order to justify the additional classification and to accommodate it in the existing scheme.

A new cutter could also be proposed for a span of numbers. In such case, the cataloger should closely analyze the table by which those numbers are sub-arranged and assign a new table number where appropriate.

Another highly recommended element to include is the citation of the work cataloged for which a new number is necessary.

While it is very important to follow the basic instructions contained in the *CSM*, a cataloger proposing a new LCC will find very helpful to refer to the LC Classification Proposal Guidelines on LC's web site at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/LCCclassification.html>. This web page provides clear and detailed guidelines for SACO catalogers who can submit their proposals directly to LC, but this material can also facilitate the preparation of a proposal for a submission through the Law Funnel project. Moreover, the web page offers various examples which represent the most typical proposals.

Finally, once a proposal is correctly composed, it can be submitted to the SACO Law Funnel through the special form posted on their web page at <http://www.aallnet.org/sections/ts/committees/Cataloging/Task-Groups/Classification/SACO-Law-Funnel>, which begins the second phase of the process.

After the members of the Law Funnel Reviewing Group evaluate a specific case, the Chair will advocate further validation by circulating the proposal through the AALL Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Group. By attaining the consensus of a larger group of law catalogers, the administrators of the SACO Funnel will be able to build a strong case for a new LCC number and will submit the request directly to the staff of the Library of Congress who will make the final determination of the new classification number's inclusion into the schedule.

The authors would like to express their thanks to Suzanne Graham, SACO Law Funnel chair, for her suggestions.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

AALL 2013 Programs of Interest to Collection Development Aficionados

*Karen A. Nuckolls
University of Kentucky Law Library*

Here is a list of several programs (either AALL or SIS-sponsored) that will be of interest to anyone interested in collection development at AALL in Seattle this year:

SUNDAY JULY 14

Program A1: Making Sense of the Numbers: Understanding Vendor Statistics

Online usage statistics can be deceptively straightforward. Before relying on them to make decisions, you must fully understand what the column headers mean, how data is collected, and how local configurations affect the data. Participants will review statistics tables available from common data providers such as Lexis, Westlaw, Serials Solutions, Gale, HeinOnline, OneLog, and Lookup Precision.

Organizers/Presenters: Suzanne R. Graham, Jacob Sayward, Jean P. O'Grady.

11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. (WSSC 602-604)

Program A5: Intellectual Property Basics: Resources to Support an IP Practice

This session will highlight online resources (from free websites to paid databases), must-have secondary sources, and cutting-edge advice for supporting IP attorneys. The speakers will concentrate on key resources and will provide an annotated, comprehensive handout that will include other important IP tools.

Organizers/Presenters: Emily R. Florio, Scott D. Bailey, Marguerita T. Young-Jones

11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. (WSSC 618-620)

MONDAY JULY 15

Program E1: Off the Page and Beyond the Book: New Models for Buying and Selling Legal Information

Long ago, legal information moved off the page and beyond the book. However, both information vendors and their customers remain mired in paper—and in book-based metaphors that affect the way vendors price and package legal information, as well as the way librarians buy, organize, and disseminate it. Conventional thinking about legal information has led this industry to an impasse where vendors continue to raise prices to sustain needed profit margins, and librarians hold down costs by cutting titles. The current legal information economy is not sustainable.

Organizers/Presenters: Todd Melnick, Ed Walters, Eyal Iffergan, Scott Meiser, Jason Wilson

2:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m. (WSSC 602-604)

ALL-SIS Collection Development Roundtable

The Roundtable is an open forum, and the conversation will be directed by those who attend. Some potentially interesting areas of focus include the following: (1) what, if anything, libraries are doing with ebooks, including budgets, cataloging, platforms, technologies, managing updates, and tracking user statistics; and (2) how libraries are considering the stewardship of materials they no longer own.

Organizer/Presenter: Lisa Junghahn, Chair of Collection Development Committee

5:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. (Sheraton-Willow A)

TUESDAY JULY 16

Collection Development Coffee Talk: “Where Do We Begin? What the Proposed Revisions to ABA Standard 606 Will Mean for Your Collection – and Your Budget.”

In March of this year, an active committee member sent an email requesting our collective wisdom on the question of stewardship in the collection as it relates to ABA standards, budgets and space constraints. Different committee members responded. From this discussion, the Committee developed the “Coffee Talk” to be held on Tuesday, July 16 at 7:30 a.m. in the Convention Center.

Organizer/Presenter: Lisa Junghahn, Harvard Law School Library

7:30 a.m. – 8:15 a.m. (WSSC)

Program F5: Mass Digitization in the Law Library: Obstacles and Opportunities

Copyright law is one of the greatest obstacles to mass digitization; the Google Books and HathiTrust cases vividly illustrate the problem. This session will explore those legal challenges, and will discuss new approaches to enabling mass digitization and access. The session will (1) highlight how fair use and best practices can be used to address orphan works (i.e., works whose copyright owners cannot be located); and (2) explain strategies for how law libraries can more realistically balance the risk of copyright infringement against the risk of failing to provide users with effective digital access to the incredible wealth of materials in their collections. For more information about the research work of these scholars, see <http://www.law.berkeley.edu/bclt.htm>.

Organizers/Presenters: Victoria K. Trotta, Dean Rowan, David Hansen

8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m. (WSSC 615-617)

Program G5: PAC-Rim Legal Values: A Primer on Top Legal Resources from Non-English Speaking Jurisdictions

Hear leading professionals discuss the top legal resources from their respective countries of expertise. Among the resources highlighted will be those English language resources that are hard to find in print (e.g., limited print runs) or online (e.g., due to tagging or webpage issues), or those that offer little-known English language editorial enhancements. The anticipated coverage includes China, Japan, Korea, and other PAC-Rim countries.

Organizers/Presenters: Donald L. Ford, Robert R. Britt, Eugene D. Hsue, Tom Kimbrough, Jootaek Juice Lee, Sergio Stone

10:15 a.m. – 11:45 a.m. (WSSC 606-607)

See you in Seattle!

Silent Auction Will Be Held in Seattle to Benefit the Marla J. Schwartz Grant

Dear Colleagues,

Don't forget about donations to the 2013 Marla J. Schwartz Silent Auction to be held at the Seattle Annual Meeting.

We welcome any fine piece of craftwork or handiwork to raise money for this special grant, which enables newer law librarians to attend conferences. Contact me at spadoni@law.ucla.edu if you, or someone you know, wishes to make a donation.

See you in Seattle!

Cynthia Spadoni
TS-SIS Member-at-Large



DESCRIPTION & ENTRY

Robert Bratton
George Washington University Law Library

Ashley Moye
Charlotte School of Law

Establishing a Proposed Corporate Body of an International (?) Nature

Robert Bratton

I selected a book from our cataloging queue entitled, *Introduction to the Unitary Patent and the Unified Patent Court: the (Draft) Rules of Procedure of the Unified Patent Court*. I thought it should be relatively straightforward, subject wise, as it was about patent law and a particular court. Don't judge a book by its cover!

As soon as I started examining the book, I realized this Court was a *proposed* corporate body that did not actually exist yet. Twenty-four European Union (EU) member states signed the agreement to create this Court, but none have yet to ratify the agreement (it will need to be ratified by at least 13 states, including France, Germany, and the United Kingdom to enter into force.) What to do – establish the body's name in the LC/NACO Authority File or not? I did some online research, and most people who are discussing it seem to think the requisite European states will ratify the agreement. I resolved to establish it with all the information I currently had, but I coded the authority record Provisional, thinking that the record could be updated later. Regarding Provisional records, the *NACO Participant's Manual* states, "These may be created by NACO participants when there is not enough information to establish a full record." I thought this situation fit the bill perfectly.

After I decided to establish the Court, my next decision was whether to enter it directly or subordinately. Directly would be straightforward, but if subordinately – under what? *RDA* and *AACR2* both stipulate to enter the name of a court under the name of the "jurisdiction whose authority it exercises." Both *RDA* and *AACR2* have a section on ad hoc military courts, but say nothing about international courts, or courts whose authority extends beyond a single political jurisdiction. I thought of entering it subordinately under European Union, but this court is a separate entity and not legally bound to the EU. Is a supranational court the same as an international court? *RDA* 11.2.2.14 carries over *AACR2*'s rules for the six kinds of corporate bodies that we enter subordinately, but the Unified Patent Court did not fit any of those either. *RDA* 11.2.2.19 stipulates to enter courts subordinately under the jurisdiction, but the examples given are for county, provincial, and national courts. I then went hunting for precedent for how other courts related to the EU and European Communities were established. With one exception, they were all entered directly. I decided to enter this court directly.

I created the following Authorized Access Point (AAP) "Unified Patent Court." I considered adding "(European Union)" as a qualifier, but after reading more about the European patent system and how the Court will operate, I decided against it since the Court is not an EU-only entity. After consultation and reassurance from my esteemed colleagues George Prager (NYU Law School Library) and John Hostage (Harvard Library), I added the authority record to the LC/NACO authority file for the Unified Patent Court.

One constant remains: all things relating to the European Union continue to confound law catalogers!

***RDA Toolkit* Virtual Users Group and Development Blog: Comment on Our Consummate Cataloging Companion**

Ashley Moye

Now that *RDA* implementation has come and gone and the concepts we've all been wrestling with have transitioned from figurative and metaphorical to literal and very real, libraries are finding themselves knee deep in new territory. It's a terribly exciting time, but sometimes you want some company. So it naturally follows that the *RDA Toolkit* has become more than just a resource. The Toolkit is finding ways to solidify itself as an indispensable partner in our journey, proving its worth again and again.

As a small library that retrieves our bibliographic and authority records from outside sources as opposed to centralizing the process in-house, exploring the *RDA Toolkit* in depth was low on the list of priorities. Similarly, it may not currently be on

a list of priorities for your technical services librarians. But ignoring this rich resource is a mistake, especially when the Toolkit team has made it so easy to keep up with their development.

Basic *RDA Toolkit* Essentials webinars are hosted monthly, providing attendees with a crash course in the content and functionality of the Toolkit in a brief hour. After you've got the basics down, it's a simple matter of keeping up with new enhancements and staying informed about planned developments.

Three to four times a year, the Toolkit hosts a virtual user group webinar with the sole purpose of giving updates on the Toolkit, to demo recently released enhancements, to preview upcoming enhancements and to discuss planned developments. The Toolkit crew then opens up the floor to attendees, looking for discussion and feedback on new development issues. This webinar runs for about an hour, and archived videos are made available online shortly after the webinar goes live.

When *RDA* was just a smudge on the horizon and the *RDA Toolkit* was in its inception days, I attended an Essentials webinar. As *RDA*-related webinars and trainings became more prolific, it became impossible to sit through a session without running across a reference to the Toolkit over the following weeks, months, and even years. By keeping an ear perked up for news during these webinars and conferences, I managed to stay familiar with the product. I was fairly certain that I could navigate my way through the resource effectively and more importantly, find my way out if I got lost. I also knew I had enough of my head wrapped around it that my knowledge could meet my school's minor needs for cataloging resources.

This quarter though, I decided to branch out and attend the Virtual Users Group. I was wholly impressed with the Toolkit team's ability to keep users abreast of the changes in the consummate sidekick for *RDA* during a single hour. Even more amazing and awe-inspiring was how much impact other libraries' opinions and feedback could have on the Toolkit development process.

RDA Toolkit releases have settled in to a bimonthly schedule, taking place on the second Tuesday of the month on the even numbered months, primarily consisting of simple, quick changes that don't necessarily affect cataloging practices. Changes directly from the Joint Steering Committee for the Development of *RDA* (JSC), such as revisions to *RDA* which require changes to cataloging practices themselves will be incorporated into the annual *RDA* updates. This update also includes an update of the instruction revision history.

And where, you should ask, did the introduction of instruction revision history stem from? It actually was posted on the *RDA Development Blog* in February of 2012 at <http://www.rdatoolkit.org/development/RDA-55>. And the *RDA Development Blog* is full of other developments and enhancements, both pending and completed.

For instance, recent changes include giving users the ability to toggle links to outside resources on and off (<http://www.rdatoolkit.org/development/RDA-133>), automatic synching the table of contents (<http://www.rdatoolkit.org/development/RDA-31>), and adding timeout settings to your user profile to allow each user to set inactivity timeouts and timeout warnings (<http://www.rdatoolkit.org/development/RDA-10>). But there are many more enhancement ideas and proposed developments that still are waiting to be completed.

The *RDA Toolkit* display of instructions currently houses a lot of mismanaged space. While indentations and white space are handy to have in print, they can be unwelcome guests in an online resource if it results in users having a majority of their screen bare while the information they're seeking is listed in one narrow column. The Toolkit is proposing removing most of the indentation in a newer graphical user interface at <http://www.rdatoolkit.org/development/RDA-96>. Join your colleagues, and weigh in with your own comments.

What about using *RDA* on mobile devices? See <http://www.rdatoolkit.org/development/RDA-97>. In this posting, the Toolkit specifically asks users for the reasons why they are using the Toolkit on their mobile devices as well as where users are when accessing *RDA* on a mobile device in hopes of using this information to help them evaluate the best way to make improvements to the display. While there are some simple things that can be done to make *RDA* more usable on tablets, this posting states that if there is a great enough need, they could develop a mobile version or tablet apps. Why are there no comments yet on this page?

Tell me. Is your curiosity piqued yet? Check out the full blog at <http://www.rdatoolkit.org/development>. Keep in mind this is a separate blog from the primary Toolkit blog. In other words, don't click the "Blog" link on the Toolkit – click on "Development" instead. In their own words, "This blog is the best resource for learning about bugs, improvements, and new functions on *RDA Toolkit's* 'to-do' list, and it's the best way for you to weigh in on these issues. Between meetings of the Virtual User Group we encourage everyone to visit the Development Blog (or subscribe to its RSS feed) to stay informed and to share your thoughts and ideas on how to make *RDA Toolkit* better."

For posted enhancements, use cases as well as proposed developments and screen captures, when applicable, are presented. Additionally, summaries of every Toolkit release are posted prior to the release going in to effect, including content updates, development updates, fixes, and the schedule for the next release. All postings on the blog are retained, even after an enhancement has gone into effect, with closed cases marked with a giant “Completed” stamp icon.

That’s not all, though. Much as the use of Regulations.gov at <http://www.regulations.gov/#!home> to solicit the public’s feedback and allow them to consciously participate in the rule making process and the development of agency rules, this development blog serves much the same purpose. Postings of potential enhancements request comments, facilitating interactions between the Toolkit team and library staff as well as conversations between libraries themselves.

At this time, though, this feature of the resource seems underutilized, which is counterintuitive. This is the formative time to participate in the way that the Toolkit grows and develops as well as the ways it responds to our libraries’ specific needs. Both users and developers alike would benefit greatly from a larger share of libraries participating in these discussions.

And yes, the public participation does matter. Soliciting and facilitating comments from the public and your user groups lends legitimacy to the decisions made, allows for a higher degree of responsiveness to needs, grievances, and preferences, and assesses the level of acceptance or resistance in the community to various suggestions. The Toolkit recognizes and respects the distributed expertise of their users, meaning that the more comments received, the greater likelihood they have of collecting the most accurate, useful, and current information to use during development. So get out there and comment. Make your voice heard, and help shape this new cataloging companion into something that is truly amazing.

THE INTERNET

Linked Data

Dan Blackaby
Cornell University Law School

Recently, President Obama signed an executive order at <http://wh.gov/J5Pk> that was barely mentioned in the news, but hopefully it will have big implications for libraries and for the way government information is used. By ordering that the default format for government data be open and machine-readable, the Obama administration demonstrated awareness of the possibilities of the Semantic Web and the uses of Linked Data.

Now Linked Data is a term bandied about at conferences in a very jargon-y way, where the meaning is often assumed to be understood. Essentially, Linked Data is a way of creating and handling data that will allow those datasets to be referenced and understood in a wider data structure. Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a data model that allows individual pieces of data to be related, and more importantly, for machines to utilize those relations. So what does that mean? It means the computer will be able to do more of the work.

Right now, our web pages are essentially Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML), which basically says, “This picture goes here.” It doesn’t say how that picture relates to the text around it or to other pictures on the page in any way other than spatially. The linkages provided by RDF provide this missing relational context, which enables computers to display relations between data and datasets that may not have been obvious before.

If Obama has decreed that all government data shall be in this open, machine-readable format, does that mean we’ll be seeing these great relational databases next month? Probably not, as it takes time to develop the standards for linking the data. So why not just use MARC or *RDA*? It might get there, but as much as we like to think of ourselves as innovators and change agents, the library world is not often fast movers. *RDA* is just now coming “online” after a development process that has taken at least ten years. The Linked Open Data (LOD) community has various people working hard to develop the standards for the metadata that will make up these linkages, but as data becomes ever more ubiquitous, it is likely that the standards will define themselves, as water finds its level. What that level is will likely be determined by the difference between what can be done and what level of linkage and usability the users of this data come to expect as a standard.

That standard will likely be greatly influenced by the holders of the vast quantities of proprietary data. In this case, I’m speaking of Google. As the recent presentations at the Google I/O Developers conference demonstrate, Google has amassed a large amount of data, both objective and contextual, about its users and is using that data to enhance its products, both in the choice of ads and results that are targeted at certain users, and in the context of the search operations themselves. Google

is at the forefront of interacting with data, but the question remains as to what role they will play in the management of that data, and in enabling its usability outside of the context of their own products.

In any case, Obama's Executive Order is a big step down the road toward government Linked Data and toward legal research being enhanced by it. The question is now, "How long will it take us?"

MANAGEMENT

Why is there nothing for me?

Mary Lippold
South Texas College of Law

I'll admit now this is a bit of a rant—it's something that irks the heck out of me and has for a long time. You know... that thing we hear all the time? Let's talk about "the Annual Meeting never has anything for me."

Maybe we are unique (but I don't think so) in that the lines between the traditional technical services and public services are rather blurred in our library. None of us are strictly one side or the other. Even our cataloger, who is probably the most traditional technical services librarian, does four hours of reference a week, participates in the evening rotation, and is also a manager and supervises staff. We are all librarians, and our priority is a quality library and the success of our patrons. I get frustrated when people talk about technical services librarians and public services librarians like we are in two different professions. We are all LIBRARIANS, specifically law librarians. As a librarian, I want to know what is going on in my profession. There are lots of things for which you may not be directly responsible, but they do affect you, your career, and our profession.

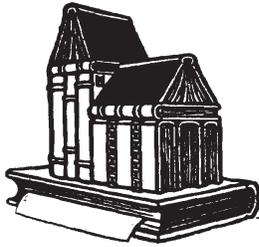
Like many of you, I wear lots of different hats. It's what I enjoy about my job. Luckily, we are not pigeon-holed here. Interested in participating or speaking at programs we have for our patrons? Come on in. Concerned about the usability of our website or portal? Come help us improve it. Want to do some professional writing or speaking? Let us help you. Saw some creative ideas about what people are doing with their catalog? Tell us about it. It doesn't matter what "side" of the library you are from. Good ideas and good work can come from anywhere.

I have attended many sessions and meetings that did not relate directly to my job at the time. Maybe you don't have any management or budgetary responsibility right now, but chances are you will at some time in your career. I thrive on the chance to get out of my everyday routine and learn about things I've never considered. I want my librarians to do the same and go to a wide variety of programming. Don't just learn about what you currently do; learn about what you might want to do in the future. In fact, how will you know what direction you want to go if you never explore other areas? The Annual Meeting might be the perfect place to do that. Where else do you have access to such a wide variety of people in our field?

Common career advice states, "Don't dress for the job you have, but dress for the job you want." The same goes for continuing education. Don't just learn about the job you do now; learn about the job you may want or get in the future. Go see what's out there, find out what other people are doing (and not just in your little area), be inspired, get outside your comfort zone, even be a bit bewildered...you know, be a professional. And never underestimate the value of committee meetings, roundtables, and casual get-togethers. Learning happens in lots of places unexpectedly.

I took a look at this year's education sessions. Nothing for technical services librarians? Along with the full day cataloging workshop, consider these programs? A1: "Making Sense of the Numbers: Understanding Vendor Statistics;" B6: "Linked Data: The New Bibliographic Framework in the Post-MARC World;" B7: "Surrounded by Geniuses: Knowledge Management Learning from Other Industries;" C1: "Fishbowl Fun! A Closer Look at Four Key Licensing Provisions;" C3: "Releasing Your Inner Writer;" D1: "Get Hired: How to Convey Your Value;" D3: "Practical Methods to Correct Workplace Behavior;" E1: "Off the Page and Beyond the Book: New Models for Buying and Selling Legal Information;" E3: "Motivating Staff: What Works and What Doesn't?;" F1: "'Don't Assume the Peanut Butter Is in the Pantry!': Demystifying Project Management;" F5: "Mass Digitization in the Law Library: Obstacles and Opportunities;" G6: "Implement/Access an E-Book Collection in a Law Library."

Can the annual meeting be improved? Sure, it is far from perfect. It is not going to meet all your educational needs. It can't always be in a location that is convenient to you. But it is not worthless, and I'm not buying the "there's nothing for me." Pick your head up, look around, and be curious. Boomers loved the idea of "thinking outside the box," but first we have to get out of the box. We all have things we are responsible for, but I'm not limited to learning just about those. You shouldn't let yourself be limited to those things either.



OCLC

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

For those of you attending the 2013 American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting in July, the **2013 OCLC Users Roundtable and Update is scheduled for Sunday July 14, 2013 from 12:30 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.** This roundtable is open to anyone who uses OCLC products or services, and will feature the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS) OCLC liaison, Glenn Patton, Director of the WorldCat Quality Management Division at OCLC, 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 roundtable time will be allotted to audience members to ask questions and to share comments, ideas, and concerns with the speaker and other audience members. Come prepared to learn and to participate during this informative and interactive session. If you have any specific concerns you would like the speaker to address, please contact me at karen.selden@colorado.edu.

Updated OBS OCLC Committee List and Webpage

Thanks to OBS Webmaster Tim Knight, the OBS OCLC webpage and the OBS OCLC Committee list are now revised and updated. Please view the new page at <http://www.aallnet.org/sections/obs/committees/OCLC-Committee> to verify that your name is on the committee list or to suggest links or other information you would find useful on the webpage. Please contact me at karen.selden@colorado.edu to add your name or make any suggestions.

The OBS OCLC Committee is open to any OBS member who has an interest in OCLC and its products or services. There is no formal committee work required of members, but it is useful to create and maintain a community of OBS members who share similar interests and concerns.

As always, please forward any questions or concerns about OCLC and its products and services to me, and I will work with Glenn Patton at OCLC to find answers or obtain clarification.

OCLC Cataloging Credits Update

In late March 2013, OBS & TS members were invited to send opinions regarding OCLC cataloging credits to Lesliediana Jones, the Head of Document Services/Research Librarian at the George Washington University Law School's Jacob Burns Law Library. Lesliediana was asked to substitute for an OCLC Global Council delegate who could not attend the OCLC Global Council Meeting held during the week of April 22, 2013 in The Hague, Netherlands. Even though Lesliediana was substituting for an absent delegate, she was recognized as a full delegate, and thus not required to act or vote per the wishes of the absent delegate. For that reason, she reached out to the law library community to obtain our views on the OCLC cataloging credits issue, and she greatly appreciated all comments received.

Ultimately, the **OCLC Global Council voted to accept the recommendation in the Final Report of the Global Advisory Group on Credits and Incentives to phase out the current OCLC financial credits program.** See <http://www.oclc.org/content/dam/oclc/councils/global/global-advisory-group-on-credits-and-incentives.pdf>. However, the vote was not unanimous, with five delegates abstaining. Lesliediana was one of the delegates who abstained. She explained that she did not vote "NO" because she understood the reasons why the advisory group recommended the phase-out. However, she felt she was representing a group (law librarians) that solidly indicated they wanted the program to continue, and she agreed with the group's reasons. When a member of the OCLC Advisory Council asked why she abstained, she stated those reasons.

Many thanks to Lesliediana for presenting law librarians' views on this topic to the OCLC Global Council, and a thank you to all of those in the law library community who provided Lesliediana with feedback. **The recommendation to phase out the financial credits and incentives now goes to the OCLC Board of Trustees and OCLC senior management for consideration and action.**

The following post to the OCLC-CAT list by Glenn Patton on May 1, 2013 contains more details on the Global Council's recommendation on OCLC credits and incentives (**note that bolding has been added for this column**):

A brief synopsis of the Global Council action [regarding OCLC credits and incentives] was included in the news release about the Global Council meeting that was issued on Friday, April 26th (<http://www.oclc.org/en-US/news/releases/2013/201320dublin.html>):

Global Council accepted a report and recommendations by the Global Advisory Group on Credits and Incentives. Following 18 months of analysis and discussion with members, **the report recommends that the Cooperative gradually phase out the Financial Credits Program through June 2016**. The report recognizes the important role that the Financial Credits Program has played in the Cooperative. The report calls for the continued promotion and celebration of member contribution and sharing, and the need to ensure that the phase-out of the program minimizes any financial impact to members currently participating in the Financial Credits Program. While the current program is being phased out, **the Advisory Group report said, "...the Cooperative should support development of new mechanisms that celebrate and encourage member cooperation and sharing in support of our common purpose of furthering access to the world's information."**

The recommendation goes to the OCLC Board of Trustees and OCLC management for consideration.

The resolution on which the Global Council voted is on the OCLC web site at <http://www.oclc.org/content/dam/oclc/councils/global/global-advisory-group-resolution.pdf>.

Below is recent OCLC news adapted from press releases to various discussion lists:

Expansion of the OCLC Control Number

WorldCat continues to grow! OCLC Control Numbers are assigned to WorldCat bibliographic records, including Institution Records. The OCLC Control Number range is anticipated to reach 1 billion sometime after July 1, 2013. While the actual date the number will be reached is unknown, it is anticipated to be some months after July 2013. At that point, OCLC will increase the length of the OCLC Control 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 when the OCLC Control Number 1 billion is reached. You will need to check the systems at your institution that use OCLC MARC bibliographic records and the OCLC Control Number. You may need to implement changes to ensure those systems will be able to successfully handle the longer OCLC Control Number. OCLC recommends that you ensure your systems are ready effective July 1, 2013.

OCLC has made sample files available for use in testing your systems. The files contain sample MARC bibliographic records with expanded OCLC Control Numbers, and are available for download on the OCLC Control Number Expansion website at <http://www.oclc.org/batchload/controlnumber/number-expansion.en.html>.

Library staff who may need to be aware of this change include: cataloging and IT librarians who download OCLC MARC bibliographic records to the library's local system; resource sharing librarians who use third-party ILL management programs that store or use the OCLC Control Number for searching; and reference services librarians who use WorldCat Local to help patrons locate items.

The OCLC Control Number resides in the MARC 001 field and may also be stored in other fields. The OCLC Control Number in the 001 field is formatted as follows:

OCLC Control Numbers 1 through 99999999:

"ocm" prefix; 8 digit OCLC control number, right-justified with leading zeros; and a blank space as the last character
For example: ocm00012345

OCLC Control Numbers 100000000 to 999999999:

"ocn" prefix; followed by the 9 digit OCLC control number
For example: ocn123456789

OCLC Control Numbers 1000000000 and higher:

"on" prefix; followed by an OCLC control number of 10 or more digits
For example: on1234567890 OR on1234567890123

In the 035 field, the OCLC Control Number is usually stored with the prefix (OCoLC) and without the "ocm," "ocn" or "on" prefixes. For example: (OCoLC)1234567890.

When this change takes place, the "on" prefix will be used to identify OCLC Control Numbers that contain ten or more digits. Eight- and nine-digit OCLC Control Numbers will continue to use the "ocn" or "ocm" prefix as described above.

The update to the OCLC Control Number is backward-compatible so that previously assigned OCLC Control Numbers will not be impacted and will continue to work as before.

To see new OCLC Control Numbers as they are assigned – and anticipate when the 1 billionth bibliographic record will be added to WorldCat -- visit the Watch WorldCat Grow webpage, at <http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/newgrow.htm>.

WorldCat database reaches 2 billion holdings

On a related note, on Saturday, May 4, 2013 at 2:58 a.m. (MDT), the holding symbol for the University of Alberta Libraries, in Edmonton, was set through an automated process to the WorldCat bibliographic record for the e-book, *Evaluation of the City of Lakes Family Health Team Patient Portal Pilot Project: Final Report*, published in 2012 by the Centre for Rural and Northern Health Research. It was the 2 billionth holding set in WorldCat. The e-book catalog record was created by the Canadian Electronic Book Library, an e-book provider in Canada, and was enhanced through OCLC's automated authority control processing system.

PRESERVATION

Weeding

Maxine Wright

We all know weeding is an essential part of a library's collection development and maintenance; it helps to ensure a current and useful collection. In addition, it helps us make best use of space, improves appearance, makes it easier for users to browse, allows us to check for materials that need repair or replacement, and offers an opportunity to receive feedback on the collection's strengths and weaknesses. There are many more reasons why weeding is an essential part of a librarian's duties. However, just because it is essential does not necessarily mean that it is treated as such. Each librarian/library holds unique views, policies, criteria, and procedures on weeding. Some hold it in high regard, while others do not. The question is, "Why?" Does it depend on your library, staffing, time constraints, costs, interests, expertise, or training?

Here are a few comments made by law librarians when I asked them to share their view on weeding:

"It is a painful, long process."

"I wish we took it more seriously at my library."

"I have been at my library for six years and have not been involved in a weeding project yet."

"We only weed the reference collection."

"Only reference librarians do the weeding; I don't know why they don't allow technical services librarians to get involved."

"We use interns at our library, and I can't say that I am not happy about that."

"I like weeding. I just don't like getting dirty; most of the books are old and has red rot."

"I don't even know if we have a weeding policy."

"I don't have time to weed."

"There have been times when I elected to withdraw an item, and my boss decided to put it back in the collection (with no explanation). It became clear to me that we are working from two different sets of criteria."

"Weeding is a contentious topic at my library."

"Weeding is too controversial for me."

"One person holds the monopoly on weeding at my library; that's why it is moving so slowly."

"We don't weed certain collections because the shelves would be too empty."

"I put equal time into selecting and deselecting material. This helps me keep things balanced."

Here are some questions that arose from our conversation:

1. Who should weed?
2. What should they weed?
3. Is there anything they shouldn't weed?
4. Is there an ideal time to weed?
5. What's the best way to keep track of items weeded?
6. What criteria exist in addition to condition, frequency, historical relevance, copies, accuracy, age, format, curriculum, core titles, broken runs, publication date, outside the scope of the library, or items held by other libraries?
7. Who would be the best person to organize a weeding project?
8. What is a realistic timeframe in which to complete a weeding project?
9. Has the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) adopted a national weeding policy such as, CREW (Continuous Review, Evaluation, and Weeding) or MUSTIE (Misleading, Ugly, Superseded, Trivial, Irrelevant, Elsewhere)?
10. Does weeding require any special tools?

There are several types of weeders. What type are you?

As time permits: you will get to it when you have a pocket of time; no date has been set.

Whenever: you know it has to get done, but based upon your schedule, it will be years before you make it happen.

Space alert: you have been informed by staff that they cannot get one more book on the shelves.

Blow the horn: your boss sounds the horn and says you must prepare for an influx of new books (all in one specific area).

Inventory: only during times of inventory.

Project: will weed as part of a larger departmental project, such as reclassification.

Email: you noticed your inbox is filled with requests for you to weed the collection.

Traveler: you weed only when your work takes you into the stacks.

Class: you weed as you prepare syllabus/course work for the upcoming semester.

Weekly: you review items every Friday at 10 a.m.

Steady: you have a schedule that changes month to month or semester to semester, but it gets done. It is on your list of rotations.

Out of the office: you do not weed at all.

Myths

It is not necessary to establish policies and procedures for weeding—just start the process.

A weeding policy should be followed explicitly; it supersedes individual judgment.

Weeding is all about interior design—moving books around to make things look nice.

Weeding can only be done when the library is closed.

If you can't identify the item, throw it away.

If a faculty member donated it, you can't remove it from the collection.

Funny Facts

No matter how long you had an item or how many copies you had, as soon as you remove it, a request will be made for the item.

You determined the library will keep three copies of XYZ. Therefore, you withdrew the other two copies. Several months later, all three copies had gone missing.

Suggestions

Share your weeding policy library-wide. The more staff knows about what goes into your decision to keep or withdraw an item, the better they can help facilitate the process. For example, if your policy is to keep three copies of XYZ, then they would know you want to repair copy two. Therefore, this item does not have to sit on the damage shelf waiting for a decision. Also, if they know the policy is not to repair any items on reserve while the semester is underway, they would not remove this item and place on the damaged book shelf.

Share weeding responsibilities library-wide. Train your staff. As long as you provide clear, detailed instructions and examples of common problems, things should go well. They should be able to handle basic weeding of serials, monographs, casebooks, textbooks, government documents, nutshells, CD-ROMs, and microfiche based upon a set of rules and procedures. However, procedures for comprehensive weeding should remain with subject specialists.

Second Annual Worst Book Contest

The Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Preservation contest to locate the book in the worst physical condition has officially begun. Submit your entries; your library could be the lucky winner of \$150.00 preservation bucks. All entries must be received by July 1. Send your pictures to Maxine Wright at mwright102@qc.cuny.edu.

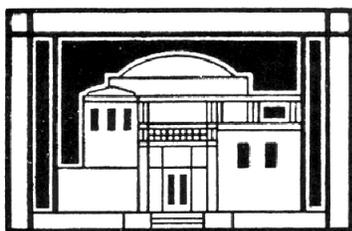
Preservation Tip of the Month

The Preservation Committee introduced a new feature during National Preservation Week. It is called “Preservation Tip of the Month.” They will highlight tips, tricks, resources, and collections on a monthly basis to help you reach your preservation goals. Check it out at <http://www.aallnet.org/sections/ts/committees/Preservation>. If you have topics you would like to see highlighted, examples, and/or suggestions for resources, please send them to Lauren Seney, Preservation Standing Committee Chair, at lsene@wm.edu.

New Members

The Preservation Committee welcomes new members. To find out more about this committee, come see us in Seattle. Visit us at the TS-SIS Activities Table or come to our committee meeting on Monday, July 15, 5:30-6:30 p.m., WSCC Room 305.

In the meanwhile, put on your preservation cap and start preserving!



PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES

Erin Harper *Allison Rainey*
Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP *Crowell & Moring LLP*

Expand Your Repertoire, Expand Your Options

Erin Harper

These days, Big Law is in as tenuous a position as many other industries in this economy. The great recession is taking its toll on what used to be a slam-dunk industry, as everyone in a law firm library can tell you. In my last column, I wrote about the importance of defining what technical services brings to the library, and therefore, the firm. This month, I have been thinking more about how to make yourself a more valuable employee.

Of course, being a member of such esteemed organizations as the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) and attending the Annual Meeting are two great ways of learning from your colleagues through networking or program presentations. However, local organizations should not be overlooked. In Boston, the Association of Boston Law Libraries (ABLL) tends to attract private law librarians, while the Law Librarians of New England (LLNE) has a more academic bent. Despite their respective tendencies, I have learned from each one. A recent ABLL speaker addressed the topic of Competitive Intelligence, something I would love to branch into. The ability to perform Competitive Intelligence, while perhaps more of a reference function, would definitely make me a valuable and flexible employee. Every year, LLNE offers a course entitled “Legal Research Instruction Program.” As a technical services librarian with a background in English Literature, I took this course in 2010 due to my near-complete lack of legal knowledge. A technical services librarian does not need to know nearly as much about the law as a research librarian, but a basic knowledge of the topic went a long way toward helping me understand my job better.

In the last issue of *TSLL*, my co-columnist Allison Rainey gave an overview of a large project her library undertook regarding their presence on the firm intranet. My library also has a portal on the firm’s intranet, which is mostly maintained by the technical services department. Our intranet is housed on SharePoint. The library director and reference librarians give input on what would be useful on the site and how it should be structured, but work on the site is performed by technical services—or the Information Technology (IT) department when the task is too large for us. However lately, I have seen the following theme in job descriptions: “knowledge of HTML5, XML, and Adobe a plus;” “Must be comfortable with Ruby;” “Experience with online publishing platforms absolutely necessary.” More importantly, these phrases are in job descriptions for technical services librarians, or at least for jobs in which our more traditional skills apply. It appears that for those of us who graduated into this job market, computing skills are going to cull the next herd of technical services librarians.

When it comes to programming languages, it may be more important to have the skills than to point to a degree or certificate. That being the case, there are a few options for learning these languages once you have left school. I am a member of PyLadies, a group of professional women in Boston who want to learn the coding language Python. I joined this group through Meetup, an online community through which like-minded people come together in the real world. Meetups are available in most major cities. More information can be found at <http://www.meetup.com>. Another great resource is Code Academy, available at <http://www.codecademy.com>, which is an online community through which you can learn a number of coding languages interactively. You learn at your own pace, create your own projects, and collaborate with other students around the world. I plan on using this particular resource to expand my repertoire.

Of course, there are the Massively Online Open Courses (MOOC) which have the whole library world abuzz. These are not limited to coding or computer science, but those topics can certainly be found. And of course, reddit at <http://www.reddit.com> has more than one conversation dedicated to this topic. Searching the phrase “learn programming” will bring you to more than one thread with several resources recommended or panned. I cannot in good conscience send you there without a content warning. There are resources for both graded and ungraded programs, some of which come with certificates upon completion.

There is no way for one person to learn every programming language or anticipate the desires of every potential employer. However, as so much changes in the law world, it is important for technical services librarians to make themselves more knowledgeable and therefore more valuable. Even dipping a toe into the waters, finding out how much you don’t know (which is where I am now), can be useful.

RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS

Research and Publication Communities within AALL

*Hollie C. White
Duke Law School*

An important component of research and publication is finding communities where individuals can share work and receive feedback. Luckily, the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) has a few of these communities to help researchers and writers come together and talk about their scholarship. Below are a few examples of what AALL has to offer.

AALL Empirical Research Caucus

Organized in 2011, this group’s goal is to promote the use and knowledge of empirical research (and its methods) in law libraries and instruction. The group focuses on many issues involving running studies, reporting results, and archiving data. For more information, please visit the AALL web site at <http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Member-Communities/caucuses/caucus-websites/erc>.

ALL-SIS Research & Scholarship Scholarly Writing Mentor Program

Designed to support academic law librarians at every level of experience, the program matches each person to a mentee or mentor. The group maintains a wiki at <http://lawlibrarianswrite.pbworks.com> with information about the journal submission process and links to other blogs and resources. For more information on the mentorship program, send an email to LawLibrariansMentor@gmail.com.

OBS-TS Research Roundtable

Usually this meeting is early in the morning at the end of AALL’s Annual Meeting, but it is great way to meet people in Technical Services (TS) and Online Bibliographic Services (OBS) who are interested in research. Topics vary every year from guest speakers to general research discussion. This year’s roundtable will be held on Tuesday, July 16 at 7:00 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. in WSCC-Room 213. Be sure to bring your coffee!

Summer Conference on Legal Information (aka the Boulder Conference)

Two days prior to AALL’s Annual Meeting, the Summer Conference on Legal Information is held. Participation is limited to 20 individuals interested in sharing their “works-in-progress on any topic related to legal information.” Deadlines for acceptance into this year’s conference have already passed, but keep an eye out for next year’s conference. For more information see <http://legalscholarshipblog.com/?p=9774>.

Workshop for Legal Information and Information Law and Policy

This writing workshop debuted in April, and its first year of success promises more workshops in the coming years. Experienced editors and writers read the pieces and then lead roundtable discussions with other workshop attendees. This one day workshop allows authors of complete article manuscripts to get detailed feedback on their work. For more details about this workshop see <http://www.law.unc.edu/faculty/conferences/legalinfo/default.aspx>.



SERIALS ISSUES

Wendy E. Moore
University of Georgia Law Library

Spring flew by as usual and now the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting is almost upon us. Below are a few things that caught my eye over the past couple of months. Hope you find something here of interest.

Inside Computers in Libraries 2013: In April, I was fortunate to attend the annual Computers in Libraries conference in Washington, D.C. There were many excellent sessions, but few that embodied a traditional technical services perspective. Looking through my notes, I realized I had nonetheless gathered several bits of wisdom to apply to my work. The best session I attended was presented by Mike Gruenberg (a consultant) and Richard Hulser (a librarian) on negotiating licenses. It was a great overview of best practices for working with vendor representatives, including the important tip to ask representatives for an agenda for your meetings, or make your own. Gruenberg has a book coming out in October 2013 called *Buying and Selling Information: A Guide for Information Professionals and Salespeople to Build Mutual Success*, published by Information Today, which should cover topics from his presentation in depth. Several of the larger sessions from the conference are available currently for free viewing on the Computers in Libraries web site at <http://www.infotoday.com/CIL2013/>. I recommend the keynote address by Daniel Rasmus (a self-described “Anti-Futurist”), A101 “Super Searcher Secrets” by Mary Ellen Bates (I think she is great!), D203 “Advances in Automation” by Marshall Breeding, and A301 “Change Without Pain” by Jill Sodd and Laura Botts.

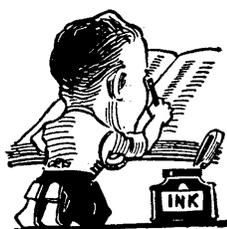
Discovering Our Users: I really enjoyed Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) member Christine Koryntnk Dulaney’s March 2013 *AALL Spectrum* article, “How Can We Make Our Discovery Layer More User-Centric?” at <http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Publications/spectrum/Archives/vol-17/No-5/discovery-layer.pdf>. Her account of American University Pence Law Library’s launch of their new catalog discovery layer provides an excellent example of the insights to be gained for technical services work from interacting with our users about how they search. More than that, the article reminded me that the days of not leaving the technical services office are over and inspired me to look for more opportunities to use my professional skills and knowledge to help my library better meet users’ needs.

All The News That’s Fit to Pin: Finding ways to monitor news and resources for librarians without it taking over your whole day is a challenge. I recommend trying out *PinHawk’s* daily *Librarian News Digest* edited by Nina Platt. You can sign up for free for the *Librarian News Digest* at the *PinHawk* samples web page at <http://pinhawk.com/samples.php> under the category of ‘Library.’ While the digest is targeted to law firm librarians, I find that there is always some item that is interesting or thought provoking no matter what type of law library in which you work. If you prefer reading blogs, you can follow the same information on the *PinHawk Blog* under the ‘Law Librarian’ tab at <http://www.pinhawkblog.com/category/law-librarian/>. Thanks to TS-SIS member Elizabeth Geesey Holmes for turning me onto *PinHawk*.

Gonna Buy Me an Electronic Resource: The newly approved *Procurement Toolkit and Code of Best Practices For Licensing Electronic Resources* at <http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Publications/products/procurement-toolkit.html> was announced by AALL in May. Replacing the *Principles for Licensing Electronic Resources*, the new *Code of Best Practices* continues to provide guidance for both librarians and vendors about the licensing process. In addition, the appendices contain support materials including links to sample clauses and model licenses resources, a current bibliography, the “Checklist for Licensing Electronic Products,” and the “Procurement Process Checklist for Law Libraries.” I found the “Procurement Process Checklist” (Appendix E) to be a simple and straightforward reminder of all the steps in the procurement process, steps that even seasoned librarians occasionally forget. For example, the first item listed is “Identify an information need.” I know my library falls victim occasionally to promotions and trial offers without first asking the important questions, “How does this product address an information need, and are there other resources that we do or do not have that also meet this information need?”

So Sue Me: Yet another librarian, this time Jeffrey Beall, the Scholarly Initiatives Librarian at the University of Colorado – Denver, has been sued for statements made about a publisher. The news reports prompted me to take a look at his blog, *Scholarly Open Access* at <http://scholarlyoa.com/>. The blog keeps a watchful eye on the booming growth of open access journals, helping you to identify fair and equitable scholarly open access journals from the journals with questionable practices. It highlights new publishers, noted problems, and thoughts on serials in general. The real heart of the web site is the list of questionable open access publishers, known as *Beall's List*, at <http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>. Many of these publishers are frequently criticized for their aggressive and misleading author recruiting tactics. Law school faculty are among those being recruited, and since law faculty interested in cross-disciplinary research especially might be looking for new ways to promote their scholarship, it is important for librarians to promote tools, such as *Beall's List*, to assist faculty in navigating the new scholarly publishing options.

That's all for this issue. Hope to see many of you at the **TS-SIS Acquisitions and Serials Standing Committees and Roundtable Meeting at AALL in Seattle on Monday, July 15, at 7:00 a.m.** Now, I know that is early, but there will be a light continental breakfast and lots of heavy discussion with your colleagues about serials issues. You can't get that just anywhere!



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:

Ars aequi. Katern.
1981- 116 (sep. 2010)
(OCoLC 25570400)

Changed to:

Ars aequi. Kwartaal signaal
117 (dec. 2010)-
(OCoLC 794271642)

Birosagi határozatok
1953-2012.
(OCoLC 2785655)

Changed to:

Kuriai dontesek : birosagi határozatok
2013.jan.-
(OCoLC 831714361)

Erkenntnisse und Beschlüsse des Verfassungsgerichtshofes
33. Bd. der Sammlung (1968)-76. Bd. der Sammlung (2012)
(OCoLC 9463275)

Changed to:

Ausgewählte Entscheidungen des Verfassungsgerichtshofes
77. Bd. der Sammlung (2013)-
(OCoLC 833132818)

Stockholm international arbitration review
2005:1-2009:2
(OCoLC 62414153)

Changed to:

European international arbitration review
Vol. 1, issue 1 (2012)-
(OCoLC 794078305)

Villanova sports & entertainment law journal
Vol. 3, issue 1 (1996)-v. 19, issue 2 (2012)
(OCoLC 34347525)

Changed to:

Jeffrey S. Moorad sports law journal
Vol. 20, issue 1 (2013)-
(OCoLC 829854809)

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

Annals of health law
Ceased in print with: Vol. 21, no. 3 (summer 2012)
(OCoLC 27351996)

Annual status report, minorities in higher education
Ceased with: 24th (2010)
(OCoLC 11633411)

Bloomberg law quarterly
Ceased with: Vol. 1, no. 4 (2010)
(OCoLC 630633709)

The Directory of EU information sources
Ceased with: 19th ed. (2010)
(OCoLC 33376102)

Epitheorese tou emporikou dikaiou

Ceased with: T. 49 (1998)
(OCoLC 9305136)

Issues in law & medicine

Ceased with: Vol. 28, no. 2 (fall 2012)
(OCoLC 11695493)

Journal fur Rechtspolitik

Ceased with: Jahrg. 20, Heft 4 (2012)
(OCoLC 300541657)

Journal of European criminal law

Ceased with: Vol. 3, issue 4 (2009)
(OCoLC 71196231)

Judgments of the Administrative Tribunal of the International
Labour Organisation ... ordinary session

Ceased with: Dec. 2012
(OCoLC 6116006)

Juristische Blatter

Ceased with: 134. Jahrg, Nr. 12 (Dec. 2012)
(OCoLC 1639219)

Justice journal

Ceased with: Vol. 9, no. 2 (2012)
(OCoLC 56767072)

Juvenile and family justice today

Ceased in print with: v. 30 (2012)
(OCoLC 25569067)

Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General

Ceased with: 2009
(OCoLC 8463770)

Philosophy & public policy quarterly

Ceased in print with: Vol. 30, no. 3-4 (2010)
(OCoLC 47044083)

Continued as online journal – <http://journals.gmu.edu/PPPO>

Policy review

Ceased with: no. 177 (Feb./Mar. 2013)
(OCoLC 3665154)

Report (Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution)

Ceased with: 29th (2011)
(OCoLC 2093899)

*Special report (California. Administrative Office of the
Courts)*

Ceased with: Vol. 3, no. 1 (Mar. 1995)
(OCoLC 30119092)

State and local bar dues, fees and member benefits survey

Ceased in print with: 2010
(OCoLC 421110156)

Trademark law handbook

Ceased in print with: 2012
(OCoLC 7209557)

UNIDROIT proceedings & papers

Suspended indefinitely with: 2010
(OCoLC 63182620)

UCLC journal of environmental law and policy

Ceased in print with: Vol. 30 (2012)
(OCoLC 7066735)

Waseda proceedings of comparative law

Ceased with: Vol. 13 (2010)
(OCoLC 45011075)

Alphabet Soup Reception – Saturday, July 13, 2013

Please mark your schedules and plan to attend the Joint SIS Reception in Seattle, 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), 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 13, 7:00-9:00 p.m. at the Sheraton in Metropolitan Ballroom B.

See you there!

Treaties, standards, conventions, resolutions, model laws, mass confusion, etc.

Aaron Wolfe Kuperman

Assuming you are paying attention to the debate over *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* implementation, you are aware of the discussion over how to enter treaties. In subject cataloging, treaties end up as 610/630 headings for works about a specific treaty, and that will be affected by *RDA*. And if worse comes to worst, one can always add a 653 for the name a treaty is known by, e.g., a 653 for “NAFTA” even if the 610 is *Canada. Treaties, etc. 1992 October 7*. However, that isn’t what this column is about. There are a lot more problems we need to address.

For starters, what is a treaty? In an oversimplified world, a treaty is an agreement (any agreement?) between countries, or groups of countries, or (oops, a complication arises) international organizations, or (more complications) an agreed standard for domestic law agreed on by many countries or organizations but not enforceable under any theory. Our cataloging definitions do not address the complexities of the definitions (i.e., don’t try to make sense out of them, they are non-sensible.)

If a work includes a treaty, subject cataloging assigns a “z” in the fixed fields and a 655 for **Treaties**. If a work is about a treaty, the treaty is a 610 or 630 heading. However, if a work is about an area of law governed by treaties, in some cases one gets a heading such as **Bills of exchange (International law)** or perhaps a heading such as **Environmental law, International**. But other times, the only heading available will be the legal subject heading without anything indicating the international (i.e., treaty) aspect, in which case the heading is indistinguishable from one comparing the national law of various countries (hint: this problem needs to be addressed—my kludge is to include a secondary heading for **International and municipal law** or **International law**—but it would be nice if there was a free-floating subdivision to indicate public international law.)

The standard definition of a “treaty” is an agreement between nations, or international organizations (though this isn’t reflected in the definition in LCGFT for **Treaties**.) However, what about an international convention such as the following: **United Nations. General Assembly. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** or the **Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989 November 20)**. The latter is in effect in most countries other than the United States, but it doesn’t necessarily grant anyone new rights unless a country’s national legal system chooses to base legislation on it. The former is officially a mere resolution, though some scholars consider it a source of international law. Even if an international convention were ratified by the United States Senate, it is subject to debate to what extent it would impact American law, especially if it conflicts with the constitution or infringes on areas governed by state rather than federal law. Are these declarations and conventions to be considered “treaties”? There appears to be a tendency to do so, though many American scholars and judges are skeptical. For cataloging purposes, we probably should do so, though perhaps we need rules clarifying the matter since this is quite philosophical, and law catalogers aren’t expected to be philosophers.

Are all international agreements treaties? Our cataloging definitions seem to indicate that. What about an agreement by the national libraries of the major “bibliographic powers” to use a single code of cataloging rules? (probably not, but only since it isn’t enforceable in the courts?). Does it make a difference that the agreement is between an agency rather than the Head of State? (probably, but is it still an international agreement, which we define as a treaty) For the United States, it is legally significant if the agreement is, or is not, denominated as a treaty and submitted to the Senate for ratification, but for cataloging purposes, how do we treat executive agreements between the President (an executive agency) and a foreign government?

For subject cataloging purposes, it is probably best to treat all of them as treaties since they are sources of international law, regardless of their validity within the United States. That means a 610/630 heading, a subject heading for the subject matter of the treaty, and probably a secondary heading to show it is talking about public international law rather than comparative national law (unless there is an “international” heading already established). However, we definitely need to rewrite some of the definitions, scope notes, etc.

Similar issues arise domestically when a person or body writes a “model” law they hope will be adopted by the state or local governments. These works are clearly not laws, but are designed to be at least “standards” for laws, similar in concept to the international conventions that only have meaning if implemented by a national legal system. In *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)*, we treat them in a similar way to international quasi-treaties—inconsistently.

The subdivision —**Standards** is defined in its authority record as being “established by authority.” But what’s an authority? Law is the ultimate authority in this world (so says the legal profession, and we know who butters our bread). And to complicate the matter, a standard adopted by a private organization, such as the standards adopted by the American Correctional Association, are routinely used by government agencies and sometimes included by reference in statutes or regulations. The Financial Accounting Standards Board is a private non-profit organization; however, the use of their standards is legally mandated, and their breach has figured into criminal convictions and civil actions, meaning law libraries collect materials on them. In these two examples, the standards get the subdivision —**Standards**, and the works are usually treated as non-legal for cataloging purposes, though the wisdom of their treatment is subject to debate.

The Uniform Law Commission (formerly the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws) in effect proposes standards for law, which have no legal force unless enacted by a state; we treat them as laws, usually adding **\$x States** to the 650 headings. However, there are also model laws from other sources including the private American Law Institute, as well as business groups who hope the government will adopt their proposal. Among the more curious, and frequently miscataloged, are the various building codes originating from the International Code Council, which in spite of its name is an American organization sponsored by the construction industry (a clear “give away” is that their codes are in English measure and oriented towards adoption by uniquely American-style local governments.) These standards are really model codes, and should be treated as laws, typically **Building laws** with 610/630 headings for the actual codes. The logic is that if a QUANGO (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organization) makes something that if you don’t follow up ends up with you as a defendant in court – they are, de facto, laws. In these cases, the “standard” is not merely by something in “authority” but are written with the intent of their being enacted and enforced as laws.

The *LCSH* treatment of standards is inconsistent. **Motor vehicles—Standards—Law and legislation** is established, but otherwise there are no examples of **Standards—Law and legislation** in *LCSH*. “**Air—Pollution—Standards**” is a NT of **Air—Pollution—Law and legislation**, and “**Labor standards**” is a 450 of **Labor laws and legislation**. But otherwise, the relationship of “standards” and “laws” is left open. One might suggest that —**Standards** should be considered a “legal” subdivision, or perhaps it might be a NT to **Law and legislation** or perhaps we should routinely establish —**Standards—Law and legislation**, or set up a definition by which QUANGO produced quasi-laws are treated as “law” and standards that are not intended to be legally meaningful (such as cataloging codes) are adequately distinguished.

But this brings us back to the original question. What is the status of treaties that aren’t enforceable agreements between countries, but are rather expressions of hope as to what countries should adopt in their national legal systems. We probably should accept that as “law” since the sponsors think that is what they are, and even in countries, particularly the United States, that don’t recognize them as “law,” you can still cite them as authorities, albeit not especially persuasive ones. That means a 610/630 heading (and a 653 of whatever your system takes if *RDA* totally messed up the descriptive heading), and a 650 for the subject with something to indicate that this is public international law (which would be so much easier if they made the qualifier (**International law**) into a free-floater after legal topics.) If the text is present, a “z” in the contents fixed field and a 655 for **Treaties**.

And maybe this is yet another area that needs some fixing to make *LCSH* compatible with the 21st century.



TECHSCANS

Corinne Jacox, column editor

Contributing Authors: Dan Blackaby, Marlene Bubrick, Jackie Magagnosc, Jean Pajerek, Andrea Rabbia

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

Acquisitions/Collection Development

From Stacks to the Web

Lewis, David W. “From Stacks to the Web: The Transformation of Academic Library Collecting.” *College and Research Libraries* 74 (March 2013): 159-176.

The availability of freely available digital documents is transforming the collecting practices of academic libraries. This article looks at what libraries will need to do to make the transition successful.

Cataloging

MARC Usage in WorldCat

<http://experimental.worldcat.org/marcusage/>

Roy Tennant of OCLC research recently released a new web site, MARC Usage in WorldCat. The site reports how MARC has actually been used as evidence by the “WorldCat aggregation.” For each MARC field, the number of uses of each subfield can be seen. This is intended as a temporary service to be updated quarterly through 2013.

ALA Midwinter RDA Update Forum

<http://alamw13.ala.org/node/9050>

The American Library Association (ALA) has made a number of recordings of sessions from January’s Midwinter meeting freely available online. Among these is the *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* Update Forum; speakers at the Forum include representatives from LC (Beacher Wiggins), ALA Publishing (Troy Linker), OCLC (Cynthia Whitacre), Joint Steering Committee (JSC) (John Attig) and Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) (Philip Schreur). Users can access a pdf version of the presentation slides, an MP3 of the audio portion of the presentation, and the recorded audio and slides together. The recording is over ninety minutes long, but well worth listening to because of the broad range of *RDA*-related information presented. Changes to the *RDA Toolkit*, proposed revisions to *RDA* itself, updates on PCC task group activities, and a review of OCLC’s new *RDA* Policy Statement (effective March 31, 2012) are covered.

NACO Series Training Materials Available

http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/courses/rda_naco_series/course%20table.html

The *RDA* Series Training Task Group, part of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) Standing Committee on Training, developed and made its *RDA* Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) Series Bridge training materials available online. The bridge training is intended for NACO catalogers who are already independent in series authority work and want to make the transition to *RDA* series authority work. The eight-module series includes slides, videos, scripts, quizzes, and a handbook. Among the topics covered are Identifying Series, Recording the Attributes of Series, Constructing the Series Authorized Access Point, and a comparison of series treatment in *AACR2* and in *RDA*. An email account has been established to take questions about *RDA* series work at series@indiana.edu. NACO catalogers who undergo the bridge training must work with a reviewer to achieve independent status before contributing *RDA* NACO series authority records to the national authority file.

BIBFRAME “Early Experimenters” Issue Discussion Papers

<http://bibframe.org/documentation/annotations/>

<http://listserv.loc.gov/listarch/bibframe.html>

On May 2, Sally McCallum, chief of LC’s Network Development and Standards Office, announced the availability of a discussion paper on the BIBFRAME annotation model, prepared by a subgroup of the BIBFRAME Early Experimenters team. The paper is the first in a planned series which will eventually include discussion papers on BIBFRAME authorities, relationships, Schema.org, resource types, holdings, and aggregates.

The BIBFRAME model defines the following four core resource classes: Work, Instance, Authority, and Annotation. According to the introduction to the Annotations paper, “a review of a BIBFRAME Work, Instance, or Authority is considered an Annotation of that resource. Review is one of several potential categories of information to be treated as Annotations. Other categories include contributor biographical information, publisher description, cover art, and sample text.” Feedback on the paper is invited via the Bibliographic Framework Initiative discussion list.

Cataloging the Stream?

http://files.shareholder.com/downloads/NFLX/2411009056x0x656145/e4410bd8-e5d4-4d31-ad79-84c36c49f77c/IROverviewHomePageLetter_4.24.13_pdf.pdf

<http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=176060&p=RssLanding&cat=news&id=1809132>

<http://www.directv.com/premiums/audience>

<http://www.pandora.com/>

<http://grooveshark.com/>

<https://www.spotify.com/us/for-music/>

<https://soundcloud.com/>

<http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2007/04/drm-lock-ins-and-piracy-all-red-herrings-for-a-music-industry-in-trouble/>

<http://www.nasdaq.com/article/studio-cable-net-stocks-climb-on-content-demand-cm227759>

http://www.amazon.com/House-Cards-Complete-First-Season/dp/B00BC5I6Q2/ref=sr_1_2?ie=UTF8&qid=1366994233&sr=8-2&keywords=House+of+Cards

Bangeman, Eric. "DRM, Lock-ins, and Piracy: All Red Herrings for a Music Industry in Trouble." (April 12, 2007).
Hastings, Reed. "The Netflix Long Term View." (April 25, 2013).
Investor's Business Daily. "Studio, Cable Net Stocks Climb on Content Demand." (March 15, 2013).
Stanford University Libraries. "Videos—Cataloging (*RDA*)." (February 26, 2013).

Recently, Netflix CEO Reed Hastings issued a document entitled "The Netflix Long Term View," in which Netflix details their plans to start producing more original programming, anticipating that users will abandon "linear TV" in favor of "Internet TV." Their recent release of *House of Cards* and the upcoming release of a new season of *Arrested Development* are the prime examples of this model, created for self-paced (often binge) watching and not dependent on TV schedules or on the classical TV commercial model.

Amazon has recently developed its own original programming on Hulu. DirectTV and others also offer original programming competing with the broadcast and cable TV networks. While this is highly convenient, it also speaks to another trend—the growing ubiquity of streaming and the slow death of the physical item. With music streaming on sites like Pandora, Grooveshark, and Spotify, and even more interactive sites like SoundCloud, physical compact disc (CD) sales have followed downward trends predicted six years ago (Bangeman) and all signs point to physical DVD sales doing the same (*Investor's Business Daily*), even though Netflix is maximizing their potential profit by issuing physical DVDs of *House of Cards*.

So if there are no physical items, how are libraries to catalog access to items on a streaming service, where items can be available one day and not the next? Do we adopt the discovery layer model for searching article databases, leaving the "cataloging" up to the discovery layer's indexing? Or is there a need for a catalog record at all if we will necessarily have to search the streaming service?

Stanford University Libraries' cataloging reference does provide information on how to catalog streaming video, but this is understandably geared toward streaming video housed on local servers. Access to items on streaming services such as Netflix are impermanent, but in the future may be the only access point and exist permanently outside of a library's "collection," but within their "access." So perhaps the question is not how to catalog such material, but whether it should be included in the purview of the catalog.

Information Technology

Web Archiving of California Elections

<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may13/gray/05gray.html>

Gray, Gabriella, and Scott Martin. "Choosing a Sustainable Web Archiving Method: A Comparison of Capture Quality." *D-Lib Magazine*, 19, no. 5/6 (May/June 2013).

This article describes the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Online Campaign Literature Archive's process for testing an automated tool for capturing Los Angeles and California election campaign websites.

RSS Post Google Reader

<http://www.theverge.com/2013/3/19/4119006/the-best-google-reader-alternatives>

Hamburger, Ellis. "RSS Isn't Dead: The Best Google Reader Alternatives." *The Verge* (March 19, 2013).

As you may have read, Google Reader will soon be like Monty Python's Parrot, and cease to be. So how will this impact anyone using Google Reader for their RSS feeds? The answer is probably not much, as there are, and have been several alternatives to Google Reader. This article explores the options.

Feedly is probably the best of these alternatives. With free mobile apps and an easy user interface (it handles keyboard shortcuts!), it is visually friendly and not overly complicated to use. That being said, if you are requiring your reader to handle more feeds, NewsBlur is probably the feeder you need to be using. It not only handles a large number of feeds, it refreshes every minute, which is more often than the standard you've come to expect with Google Reader.

One warning that should be taken out of *The Verge* article is that with Google out of the "free" reader business, expect the market for premium reader services to pick up.

More on RSS Feeds

<http://feedspot.com>

<http://www.theoldreader.com>

Here are some additional options for managing RSS feeds.

Feedspot provides a simple interface, easily imports Google Reader feeds, and can interact with social media (Facebook, Twitter) accounts.

The Old Reader provides a nice stripped down interface. The process to import feeds is a bit complex, requiring export of an OPML file from Google Reader and a wait as feeds are imported. The feed presentation is simple enough that it works well on an iPad.

Both options have user feedback areas and are taking user suggestions for enhancements and other developments.

Amazon to Acquire Goodreads

<http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=176060&p=irol-newsArticle&ID=1801563&highlight=>

Amazon.com announced on March 28th, 2013, that it has reached an agreement to acquire Goodreads, a site where readers can discover and share books they love.

Local Systems

III and Overdrive Announce Plans for Deep API Integration

<http://www.librarytechnology.org/lrg-displaytext.pl?RC=17870>

Innovative Interfaces, Inc. (“III”) and OverDrive, the leading full-service digital distributor of eBooks, agreed on plans for deep application programming interface (API) integration of OverDrive services into III products, including Sierra and Encore Discovery Services Platform. Building on the success of the first round of OverDrive APIs, the coming API updates will include the ability to check out and place a hold on eBooks from a library’s online catalog.

Management

MOOCS

<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/march13/wright/03wright.html>

Wright, Forrest. “What Do Librarians Need to Know About MOOCS? *D-Lib Magazine*, 19, no. 3/4 (March/April 2013). There has been a proliferation of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) offered in recent months. This article looks at the phenomenon and what academic librarians should examine when considering ways to integrate library services with these courses.

Serials

NISO Publishes Recommended Practice on Presentation & Identification of E-Journals

http://www.niso.org/news/pr/view?item_key=a4cb17fa3cd324c142e9a33dc74e577663578359

On March 27, 2013, the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) announced the publication of a new Recommended Practice: PIE-J: Presentation & Identification of E-Journals (NISO RP-16-2013). “This Recommended Practice was developed to provide guidance on the presentation of e-journals—particularly in the areas of title presentation, accurate use of ISSN, and citation practices—to publishers and platform providers, as well as to solve some long-standing concerns of serials, collections, and electronic resources librarians.”

Continued from page 1

achievement in an area of technical services, for service to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature. Factors considered in selecting the recipients of the Award include such things as the publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques or research, analysis or commentary; the development of software, hardware, or other mechanisms that significantly enhance access to collections; and the contribution of service to the Technical Services SIS as a whole. Achievements may be in the area of acquisitions, cataloging and classification, materials processing, preservation, automation, or technical services administration.

*Calmer Chattoo, Committee Chair
2012-2013 TS-SIS Awards Committee*

2013 OBS-SIS and TS-SIS Annual Meeting Information Programs and Meetings

Programs and meetings relevant to the 2013 conference, “rethink your value,” are listed in alphabetical order with content drawn from information available from the web sites of Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS), Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS), and the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL). Formatting is by Virginia Bryant.

Acquisitions Standing Committee and Serials Standing Committee (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 7:00-8:45 a.m.

Sheraton-Capitol Hill

- Trina Holloway, Acquisitions Committee Chair, Georgia State University
- Wendy Moore, Serials Committee Chair, University of Georgia

Business Meeting (OBS-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 11:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m.

WSCC-Room 210

- Christina Tarr, Chair, University of California, Berkeley

Business Meeting and Awards Presentation (TS-SIS)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 5:30-7:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Aspen

- Miriam Childs, Chair, Law Library of Louisiana

Cataloging & Classification Roundtable (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

WSCC-Room 303

- George Prager, Chair, New York University

Cataloging & Classification Standing Committee Meeting (TS-SIS)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

WSCC-Room 208

- George Prager, Chair, New York University

Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group Meeting (TS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

WSCC-Room 212

- Suzanne Graham, Chair, University of Georgia

Collection Development Roundtable (ALL-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

Sheraton-Willow A

- Lisa Junghahn, Chair, Harvard University Law Library

Descriptive Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 11:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m.

WSCC-Room 305

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

Education Committee Meeting for 2014 Annual Meeting in San Antonio (OBS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

WSCC-Room 209

- Katrina Piechnik, OBS-SIS Chair 2013/2014, Jenkins Law Library

Education Committee Meeting for the 2014 Annual Meeting in San Antonio (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 11:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m.

WSSC-Room 213

- Brian Striman, TS-SIS Chair 2013/2014, University of Nebraska

Executive Board Meeting, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 (OBS-SIS)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 7:00-8:00 a.m.

Sheraton-Spruce

- Christina Tarr, 2012/2013 OBS-SIS Chair, University of California, Berkeley
- Katrina Piechnik, 2013/2014 OBS-SIS Chair, Jenkins Law Library

Executive Board Meeting, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 (TS-SIS)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 12:30-1:45 p.m.

WSSC-Room 212

- Miriam Childs, 2012/2013 TS-SIS Chair, Law Library of Louisiana
- Brian Striman, 2013/2014 TS-SIS Chair, University of Nebraska

Heads of Cataloging Roundtable (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 7:00-8:45 a.m.

Sheraton-Daily Grill

- Christina Tarr, co-organizer, University of California, Berkeley
- Michael Maben, co-organizer, Indiana University-Bloomington

Hot Topic: Rethinking the Cloud: Legal Aspects of Cloud Solutions (Program F8)

Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 8:30-9:45 a.m.

WSSC-Rooms 618-620

While cloud computing is revolutionary in the legal context, it does have a potential impact on legal risk. Once the data is on the web, where does it reside? Electronically stored information on the cloud is subject to different protections than information stored in-house. Warranties are given by the customer instead of by the service provider for privacy and data security. If your library chooses a cloud solution, which regulations do you need to be familiar with to protect client/patron data? Identify key factors to discuss and negotiate with service providers before giving assent to their Service Level Agreements (SLAs)

- Keiko Okuhara, Coordinator & Moderator, University of Hawaii at Manoa
- Danielle Conway, Speaker, University of Hawaii at Manoa
- George Pike, Speaker, University of Pittsburgh

Implement/Access an E-Book Collection in a Law Library (Program G6)

Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 10:15-11:45 a.m.

WSSC-Rooms 618-620

Apple has sold more than 40 million iPads, and Amazon now sells more Kindle titles than print books. E-books have reached the tipping point. Libraries are watching the demand for e-book platforms, the ins and outs of pricing models, including demand-driven acquisitions, functionality unique to this format, and vendor types, as well as the questions you should ask about technical requirements. Become knowledgeable about the key challenges and benefits of launching an e-book initiative in your law library, as well as alternatives to purchasing e-books.

- Ellyssa Kroski, Coordinator & Speaker, New York Law Institute
- Ralph A. Monaco, Moderator, New York Law Institute
- Jacob Sayward, Speaker, Fordham University Law Library
- Jeremy Sullivan, Speaker, DLA Piper
- David Swords, Speaker, Ebook Library

Innovative Law Users Group Annual Meeting

Saturday, July 13, 2013 – 8:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Metropolitan Ballroom B

- Lucinda Harrison-Cox, Chair, Roger Williams University

Joe Janes Discusses the Library of Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow (Program I3)

Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 3:45-4:45 p.m.

WSSC-Rooms 606-607

Joseph Janes, writer of *American Libraries* “Another Story” column, curator of the podcast series “Documents that Changed the World,” and associate professor and Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS) program chair at the University of Washington iSchool, will discuss what’s in store for the library of the future.

- Christina Tarr, Coordinator, University of California, Berkeley
- Georgia Briscoe, Moderator, University of Colorado Boulder
- Joseph Janes, Speaker, University of Washington

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

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

Sheraton-Everett

- Hollie White, Chair, Duke University Law Library

Law for the Non-JD Librarian (ProgramC5) (TS-SIS sponsored)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 4:00-5:15 p.m.

WSSC-Rooms 618-620

While many technical services librarians, in addition to others on the library staff roster, have one or more advanced academic degrees, they often do not hold a law degree. This program will enable non-JD librarians to better serve patron communities through more focused acquisitions and precise bibliographic description by developing skills needed to quickly find out about the law and understand various legal systems and their differences. Domestic and international law topics to be addressed include: an overview of the organization of law, sources for learning about law, translating “legalese,” and how this all relates to understanding the nature of the new/prospective purchase. An interactive discussion and question-and-answer period will follow the presentation.

- Ajaye Bloomstone, Coordinator & Moderator, Louisiana State University
- Heather Casey, Speaker, Georgetown University
- Francis X. Norton, Jr., Speaker, Loyola University College of Law

Linked Data: The New Bibliographic Framework in the Post-MARC World (Program B6) (OBS-SIS sponsored)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 2:00-3:30 p.m.

WSSC-Rooms 615-617

The Library of Congress’ Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative will transform existing metadata (the MARC format) into a sustainable bibliographic encoding system, connecting library resources to the whole world of information resources. Does the library’s initiative enable current library metadata to be used in linked data technology to construct a core data model for library applications? Can a huge library infrastructure built up over the years around the MARC format be harvested by the new and emerging content standards to support prototype services? How can future bibliographic control standards leverage all the services to benefit the community? You will find answers to these questions in this program.

- Keiko Okuhara, Coordinator & Moderator, University of Hawaii at Manoa
- Karen Coyle, Speaker, Consultant
- Eric Miller, Speaker, Zephiera
- Glenn E. Patton, Speaker, OCLC

Local Systems Roundtable — *Great Western Migration: ORBIS Cascade* (OBS-SIS Program)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 5:30-6:45 p.m.

WSSC-Room 210

This SIS-produced program will feature an exploration of the migration to a cloud-based consortia catalog with four speakers from ORBIS Cascade.

- Marjorie Crawford, Chair, Rutgers University

Making Sense of the Numbers: Understanding Vendor Statistics (Program A1)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 11:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

WSCC-Rooms 4C1-2

Online usage statistics can be deceptively straightforward. Before relying on them to make decisions, you must fully understand what the column headers mean, how data is collected, and how local configurations affect the data. Participants will review statistics tables available from common data providers such as Lexis, Westlaw, Serials Solutions, Gale, HeinOnline, OneLog, and Lookup Precision.

- Suzanne Graham, Coordinator, Moderator & Speaker, University of Georgia
- Jacob Sayward, Speaker, Fordham University Law Library
- Jean P. O'Grady, Speaker, DLA Piper

OCLC Users Roundtable (OBS-SIS)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 12:30-1:45 p.m.

WSCC-Room 204

- Karen Selden, OCLC Committee Chair, University of Colorado Boulder
- Glenn Patton, Speaker, OCLC

Off the Page and Beyond the Book: New Models for Buying and Selling Legal Information (Program E1)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 2:30-3:45 p.m.

WSCC-Rooms 602-604

Long ago, legal information moved off the page and beyond the book. However, both information vendors and their customers remain mired in paper-and-book-based metaphors that affect the way vendors price and package legal information, as well as the way librarians buy, organize, and disseminate it. Conventional thinking about legal information has led this industry to the impasse faced when vendors continue to raise prices to sustain needed profit margins, while librarians hold down costs by cutting titles. The current legal information economy is not sustainable.

- Todd Melnick, Coordinator, Fordham University Law Library
- Ed Walters, Moderator, Fastcase
- Eyal Iffergan, Speaker, Hyperion Global Partners
- Scott Meiser, Speaker, LexisNexis
- Jason Wilson, Speaker, Jones McClure Publishing

Preservation Standing Committee (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

WSCC-Room 305

- Lauren Seney, Chair, College of William and Mary

Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable (LHRB-SIS)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 5:30-6:15 p.m.

WSCC-Room 303

- Sarah Yates, Coordinator, University of Minnesota

RDA Cataloging Cooperative (Workshop W1)

Saturday, July 13, 2013 – 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

WSCC-Room 4C3

This workshop is geared toward intermediate catalogers who have knowledge of, and some experience with, cataloging in RDA. Participants will work together with an experienced panel of RDA catalogers to help them understand and solve difficult, challenging issues with real examples. Participants will be encouraged to pre-submit questions or problems they have encountered, which will supply content for a day of mini-seminars including examples, exercises, and group discussion. During the workshop, presenters will introduce each topic and lead participants through the decision-making process, assisted by a panel of catalogers who will lend their assistance (and opinions). This workshop will be highly interactive. Participants will be expected to speak up, share questions, and collaborate on solutions. Workshop attendees are strongly encouraged to bring their own laptops in order to participate in online exercises.

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- Melissa Beck, Coordinator & Speaker, UCLA Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library
 - Ismael Gullon, Co-moderator, Mercer University
 - Angela Jones, Co-moderator, Southern Methodist University
 - Richard Amelung, Speaker, St. Louis University Law Library
 - Lia Contursi, Speaker, Columbia Law School Library
 - John Hostage, Speaker, Harvard Law School Library
 - Jean M. Pajerek, Speaker, Cornell University
 - George Prager, Speaker, New York University
 - Patricia Sayre-McCoy, Speaker, University of Chicago
 - Adam Schiff, Speaker, University of Washington Libraries
 - Steve Shadle, Speaker, University of Washington Libraries
 - Paul Frank, Speaker, Library of Congress

Researchers Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

WSCC-Room 213

- Hollie White, Duke University Law Library

Serials Standing Committee Meeting (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 7:00-8:45 a.m.

Sheraton-Capitol Hill (meeting together with the Acquisitions Standing Committee)

Task Group on Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records (TS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

WSCC-Room 304

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

Technical Services Group Meeting (PLL-SIS)

Monday, July 15, 2013 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

WSCC-Room 209

- Bess Reynolds, Chair, Debevoise & Plimpton LLP

Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable (TS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

WSCC-Room 310

- Ajaye Bloomstone, Coordinator, Louisiana State University

TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception

Saturday, July 13, 2013 – 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Sheraton-Metropolitan Ballroom B

Sponsored by Innovative Interfaces, Inc.

Richard Paone, Coordinator, Pennsylvania State University

TSLL Executive Board Meeting (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)

Saturday, July 13, 2013 – 1:45-2:45 p.m.

Sheraton-Cedar A

- Michael Maben, Editor-in-Chief, Indiana University-Bloomington

Website Advisory Committee (OBS-SIS)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 5:30-6:15 p.m.

Sheraton-Everett

- F. Tim Knight, Chair, York University

TS-SIS Educational Grants for 2013

The Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Awards Committee is pleased to announce the recipients of educational grants for 2013. This year, the Marla Schwartz Grant is awarded to Antionette Vanterpool. Currently studying for her library degree from Florida State University, Antionette is a library assistant in technical services at the University of Florida where she earned her Juris Doctor.

Diana Menashi and Joseph Reimers are this year's recipients of educational grants. Having recently completed her Master of Library Science, Diana is a relatively new cataloger at Touro Law College. She is a member of the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee and active in the New York City law cataloger's meetings. Joe Reimers is a technology support assistant at the University of Notre Dame Law School Library, who is currently earning his Master of Science in Library and Information Science from Drexel University's iSchool. He is a leader in the technology and technical services area and has been active in the Innovative Users Group as a steering committee member and a program presenter.

Please give a warm welcome to these grant recipients at the Annual Meeting in Seattle!

Calmer Chattoo
Chair, TS-SIS Awards Committee

TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

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