Eyeing the future of libraries: iSchool Associate Professor Joseph Janes talks about his provocative new book

Editor's note (Michael Maben): One of the highlights for me at the 2013 American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting was hearing Professor Joe Janes discuss his new book, Library 2020: Today's Leading Visionaries Describe Tomorrow's Library. *The Fall 2013 issue of* iNews *(a publication of the University of Washington Information School), published an interview with Professor Janes in which he discusses the book. Professor Janes and the Information School have granted permission to* TSLL *to reprint the interview, and it follows in full.*

iSchool Associate Professor and MLIS Program Chair Joseph Janes has created something a of a stir with his newly released book "Library 2020: Today's Leading Visionaries Describe Tomorrow's Library," published earlier this year by Scarecrow Press. iNews sat down with Janes for a question-and-answer session on the work.

iNews: How did you get started on this project? What was the impetus for your book?

Janes: There's lots of discussion about the future of libraries these days from lots of different perspectives, and that conversation has deepened over the last couple years. My publisher came to me last year and asked if I would do a book about the future of libraries.

The publisher gave me the title, "Library 2020," which I think was meant to be a sort of play on 20/20 vision. I didn't take that bait, but I did like the date — it's just far enough out to be interesting, but not so far as to be science fiction. So I reached out to a variety of people from many different aspects of the profession in the library world, and I asked them to write a piece starting with "The library in 2020 will be [fill in blank]."

I didn't dictate the topics, just the starting point, and let them go from there.

The result is a collection of 24 short pieces, each three to seven pages long, that are quite focused and quite varied. I put them in fairly broad categories of my

---

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

2013-2014 Officers, Committee Chairs, and Representatives

TS-SIS

Chair:
> Brian Striman
> University of Nebraska

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect:
> Suzanne Graham
> University of Georgia

Secretary/Treasurer:
> Hollie White
> Duke University

Members-at-Large:
> Cindy Spadoni (2012-2014)
> UCLA
> Eric Parker (2013-2015)
> Northwestern University

Acquisitions Committee:
> Trina Holloway
> Georgia State University

Awards Committee:
> Carol Morgan Collins
> University of Tennessee

Bylaws Committee:
> Miriam Childs
> Law Library of Louisiana

Cataloging & Classification:
> Lia Contursi
> Columbia University

Education Committee:
> Brian Striman
> University of Nebraska

Membership Committee:
> Jennifer Creevy
> Law Library of Louisiana

Nominating Committee:
> Linda Tesar
> William & Mary

Preservation Committee:
> Lauren Seney
> William & Mary

Professional Development Committee:
> Aaron Kuperman
> Library of Congress

Serials Committee:
> Jacob Sayward
> Fordham University

OBS-SIS

Chair:
> Katrina Piechnik
> Jenkins Law Library

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect:
> Karen Selden
> University of Colorado

Secretary/Treasurer:
> Elaine Bradshaw
> University of Oklahoma

Members-at-Large:
> Corrine Jacox (2012-2014)
> Creighton University
> Ilona Tsutsui (2013-2015)
> University of Oregon

Education Committee:
> Katrina Piechnik
> Jenkins Law Library

Local Systems Committee:
> Kevin Carey
> Ohio State University

Nominating Committee:
> Christina Tarr
> University of California, Berkeley

OCLC Committee:
> Jacqueline Magagnosc
> Cornell University

Web Advisory Committee:
> F. Tim Knight
> York University

OBS and TS-SIS Representatives

ALA MARC Advisory Committee
> Patricia Sayre-McCoy, University of Chicago

ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA)
> John Hostage, Harvard Law School

ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC)
> Suzanne Graham, University of Georgia

OBS/TS Joint Research Grant Committee
> Chair, Kerry Skinner, Arizona State University
> OBS SIS Reps: Merri Hartse (2012-2014), Ellen McGrath (2013-2015)
> TS SIS Reps: Victoria Sukhol (2012-2014), Frederick Chan (2013-2015)

Online Bibliographic Services
Special Interest Section

Dear OBS Colleagues!

I do not know about you, but I've had enough of winter and am looking forward to San Antonio's hot and humid weather. I am excited about the location of our 2014 meeting, but more so about the programs the Online Bibliographic Service Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS) will be presenting at the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting this year.

Results are back from the Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC) on the programs scheduled for the 2014 San Antonio Annual Meeting. Please visit https://event.crowdcompass.com/aall2014/custom-list/Schedule for information. The great news is that AMPC accepted one OBS-SIS independent program; the bad news is we have to pay expenses for the program.

This program "F1: Orbis Cascade Alliance Summit: A Library Management Service Model for the Future" will be presented on Tuesday, July 15, 2014 at 10:15 a.m. Please mark your calendar and attend this program, which is a continuation of the **OBS-SIS Local Systems Roundtable: Orbis Cascade Alliance** presented in Seattle.

On Sunday, July 13, 2014 at 11:45 a.m., Nicole Engard, our VIP for this year's meeting, will speak about "Open Source Software: a Community and a Philosophy of Freedom" during the OBS-SIS Local Systems Roundtables. Nicole is a Vice President of Education at ByWater Solutions (http://bywatersolutions.com/author/nengard/).

On Monday, July 14, 2014 at 11:45 a.m., please join us as we hear updates from our perennial favorite speaker, Glenn Patton, during the OBS OCLC Users Group meeting.

And perhaps we will get lucky enough to present a Hot Topic program as well, but I cannot tell you more about it now. So please stay tuned.

Looking ahead, it's not too soon to put together ideas for Philadelphia in 2015. Start thinking about topics you want to know more about or programs you think would be a good fit for OBS. Karen Selden, OBS Vice Chair/Chair-Elect and Chair of the 2014/2015 Education Committee would be delighted to hear your ideas.

Right now, she is working on our member survey, which will be distributed in March 2014.

Your homework is as follows:

1. Respond to the survey because we really want to serve you well and meet your expectations. We simply need to know about your needs. This year, we will even provide a drawing as an incentive to encourage your participation in this survey. The prize will be a pound of FLOOD MUD coffee, a medium roasted, certified organic and fair trade coffee from Colorado. This coffee was created specifically as a fundraiser for Colorado flood relief (http://kindcoffee.com/?cat=3168).
2. Volunteer, since serving on the OBS-SIS is a great way to meet new people and add some points to your resume. Personally, it has been very rewarding experience for me. I encourage you to give it some thought. If you have any questions about any of the positions, please contact me or read the description on http://www.aallnet.org/sections/obs/About/manual.
3. Recruit new OBS-SIS members.
4. Enjoy your Day.

Finally, I'm pleased to announce that the Nominations Committee, including Kathy Faust, Ruth Funabiki, Keiko Okuhara, and chaired by Chris Tarr, has assembled the 2014 slate of candidates for OBS offices.

The candidates are as follows:

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect: Marjorie Crawford
Member at Large: Barbara Ginzburg and Jennifer Nago

Thank you Marjorie, Barbara and Jennifer for agreeing to run for office.

I also would like to thank Chris, Kathy, Keiko, and Ruth for their great work on the Nominating Committee. The election will be held in March.

That's the news from your OBS Board. Happy Spring! Start looking for crocuses emerging from the earth, and I'll see you soon in San Antonio!

Katrina Piechnik
OBS-SIS Chair

Technical Services Special Interest Section

Do you know our Special Interest Section's (SIS) motto? The "motto" is actually a mission statement to me: *We Lead – We Educate – We Serve*. This column should touch on several aspects of our motto; sort of a stream of consciousness.

Ever wonder what it's like to be chair of a group of over 750 highly educated, dedicated, and hardworking colleagues, with 10 committees, some roundtables, a few subcommittees, and a couple of task force groups? Me too, the chairmanship is a busy wheelhouse and the trip goes fast. Being chair of our SIS is an honor, and it comes with a contingent of colleagues who help you out, as well as a strategic plan (thank you Ismael), an established set of bylaws, an updated handbook, a professional looking and highly useful newsletter, a fantastic website (thank you Martin), a wonderful executive board, a fun Facebook group, a fun and informative Annual Meeting blog (thanks Chris Tarr), and much more.

The job of chair is pretty daunting, especially when it comes time to be sure we have great education programs at our Annual Meeting, and that all our working committees meetings are properly named and scheduled so they don't crash against each other.

The Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) runs hard and plays hard. It runs hard on the fuel of our many working committees—and did you know that they all work? In my last chair column, I talked about our budget and trying to garner ideas and support to use more of our members' money to go back to the members to enhance our mission and to help provide some solutions of items as laid out in our Strategic Plan. What good is a strategic plan if it's not a map we use to guide the Good Ship TS-SIS? Our Strategic Plan is our compass. Have you ever taken 15 minutes to read through it? It's very concise and lays out direction and specific actions that should be taken if we want to accomplish what we say is important to us.

Let's parse out a few Specific Actions.

Specific Action 2.4: *Provide scholarships and grants to defray cost of continuing education attendance for members. Provide grants specifically for annual conference.* We do that now. You will see the solicitations for these grants posted on our AALL My Communities. Are we investigating adding more grants to help further this Specific Action? Yes. It will take time, but it's something that upcoming TS-SIS Boards will be looking at. You like that? Tell our incoming chair, Suzanne Graham.

Specific Action 3.7: *Encourage use of the TS-SIS online community*. I've received many emails from colleagues expressing agreement with one of my main dragons I'm trying to slay: WE DON'T COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER LIKE WE USE TO. The TSLAWCHATS Facebook group is helpful to promote collegial chat with each other. My Communities remains a vehicle we simply are not embracing. This means we aren't talking to one another. So, I'm going to test how much this column is read, for example. I realize this isn't on topic of communicating, but it will informally test who is reading and wants to have a chance at free money.

Specific Action 3.3: *Publicize the work of TS-SIS in the "From the Chair" column in Technical Services Law Librarian and in the "Special Interest Sections" column in the AALL E-Newsletter*. The "publicize" task stated in 3.3 is related to the current chair of our SIS. I will have three drawings, random names of equal number per drawing box. The drawing ends May 1, 2014. I will gather names from each colleague who emails me at brian.striman@unl.edu and says they want to be in the drawing for a crisp $10 bill (my own prize money; not from the TS-SIS treasury). There will be three winners, one selected per box. One of support staff here in the Schmid Law Library will draw the names. Everyone who's a member

of TS-SIS (or would be a member if she/he could afford it) is eligible. One email per person. No cheating. Having such a drawing will perhaps give me some ballpark figure of how many readers closely read my column—in spite of the somewhat dry content regarding the…. "strategic plan."

I realize that people recoil when they read the words "strategic plan." They run through walls, leaving an exact torn up silhouette of them crashing through the wall.

Specific Action 2.6: *Create TS-SIS sponsored webinars to deliver education outside the Annual Meeting.* This is extremely important for all of us. We whine and complain that there aren't enough programs or meeting times for us during the Annual Meeting, and the whining isn't something AALL can do anything about since it's already a very tough gig to accommodate all the competing things during the Annual Meeting. There are only so many rooms and so much time to go around. This action recognizes this problem and tells us how to alleviate it. Professional Development. Did you know we have a committee for that? If you have a passion and understand how very important it is for us as a group of professionals, then email me or Aaron Kuperman.

Speaking of Professional Development reminds me of the following:

Specific Action 1.1*: In the annual membership survey, increase the emphasis on the importance of volunteers for various committees; give priority to members who have not served on a committee to encourage participation.* Our colleagues who are *not* members of our SIS or even AALL must somehow be discovered and understand the value that belonging to this SIS provides. Members who don't get value from their membership either won't stay or won't even become new members. The Strategic Plan is packed with value. You could say it's Action-Packed. I want us to get more members. Help me with ideas on how to do this.

I know you're getting very close to stop reading this jumbo column. It's way too long. "Brian, please stop!" No. No, I'm not. You'll have to hunker down and read everything. There's still a lot more to relay. I did all the leadership/philosophical/coaching stuff above.

General Update News

I'd like to share some news and miscellany. These selected bits are not to give the impression that other SIS activities are any less important.

To see what's going on with your TS-SIS board, go to the TS-SIS website and read the minutes. Remember, you can contact anyone who's on the Board to air any complaints, concerns, kudos, volunteering, or if you have a really cool idea and you want to pass it on—instead of just letting it die on the vine.

Carol Collins is chair of our Awards Committee. This committee posts on My Communities. If you don't know what awards we have as an SIS, go to the TS-SIS website, find the tab, and click it. Our Nomination Committee, chaired by Linda Tesar, has finalized a wonderful slate of candidates. Give these leaders applause. Each was contacted and had to ponder what it means to be on the SIS election ballot and how much time it would mean they'd have to carve out above and beyond their already hideously busy life. The colleagues on the election ballot are to be respected for their nod to agree to be on slate for a position on the Executive Board. The rewards of leadership are very cool. This year's upcoming election slate consists of:

> Vice Chair/Chair-Elect
> Ajaye Bloomstone, Acquisitions Librarian, Louisiana State University
> Hollie White, Digital Initiatives Librarian, Duke University
>
> Secretary/Treasurer
> Katherine Marshall, Acquisitions Librarian, Ohio Northern University
> Stephanie Schmitt, Asst. Tech Services and Systems Librarian, UC Hastings Law Library
>
> Member-At-Large
> Ashley Moye, Metadata & Serials Librarian, Charlotte School of Law
> Wilhelmina Randtke, Electronic Services Librarian, St. Mary's University School of Law

Moving along with my news, Jennifer Creevy is the chair of the Membership Committee. I haven't spent nearly enough energy on this committee. I will, in this column, solicit the reader (that's you) to contact Jenny and tell her you'd like to be on the Membership Committee. We still have three months or so to work on membership. You say you don't know what it entails? Contact Jenny; and that reminds me of our website. After waiting months for content from me, Martin finally

received some and was then able to update our website. He's fast. He's good. Very good. If for some reason you haven't visited our website lately, it's time; especially with new stuff going on.

Then there's the work of the Joint Task Force on Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Record Creation and Distribution Models (JTF). The chair of the JTF was Caroline Walters. Wow, talk about a job that's a handful of work. The JTF completed their charge to investigate existing models and to craft a report from their findings, which is on the website. It's so well written that it speaks for itself. The report will proceed forward in a planned, step-by-step process. Stay alert for new updates of the report. Announcements will be made to check the website, by me most likely, and I'll post on the My Communities TS list.

I didn't hear from a single new tech services law librarian from my December *TSLL* column. What's up with that? I heard from several colleagues about my concept to create a formula for our TS-SIS budget spending and cap based on dues revenue. I will draft a proposal for the Executive Board to review, discuss, and tweak. The proposal will be based on a percentage of revenue, which will govern how much the Board can spend, with a base dollar amount that cannot be "touched." This way, each year's Board will know how much they can spend as it relates to our Strategic Plan and estimated Annual Meeting costs for our SIS. I haven't done any number crunching yet. Hollie White, our TS Secretary/Treasurer reported that as of December 31, 2013, we had $22,032.52.

Finally, I want to formally thank Innovative Interfaces Inc. (III) for once again sponsoring the "Alphabet Soup" reception at our upcoming Annual Meeting in San Antonio. Cindy Spadoni will be the liaison with III concerning the reception. Please watch for details on it, and put the event on your conference calendars. The sponsorship amount is significant, and we very much thank and acknowledge Innovative Interfaces, Inc. for their continuing support of the AALL membership. The SISs who are part of this joint reception are Online Bibliographic Services (OBS), Research, Instruction, and Patron Services (RIPS), and Computing Services (CS-SIS).

Brian Striman
TS-SIS Chair

ACQUISITIONS

Anne Myers
Yale University

Hello from your new Acquisitions Columnist! It will be my pleasure and responsibility to write about acquisition-y things here for the next three years. Let me tell you a little about myself first in case we haven't met. I've been a law librarian for over 30 years and have worked in technical services all my professional life. A former cataloger and systems person, I've found my home in Acquisitions. We get to spend someone else's money to buy cool stuff for our collections, giving our colleagues and patrons the tools they need for research and study. And on a snow day, I can be non-essential personnel. I'm happy to take a vacation day to avoid falling on snow and ice.

But it's not all that easy. Budgets have been, and continue to be, squeezed, and we are expected to do more with less. Staff sizes are shrinking due to layoffs, reorganizations, and/or retirements, which come with a loss of institutional memory at rates that can really hurt. Technology races along, and it's harder to keep up when something we just learned last month is already obsolete. Some of it, of course, allows us to streamline our work and free staff time for new responsibilities. But some of it is just deenergizing.

Then we have the vendors that are so essential and frequently so frustrating. Many of those I knew and worked with regularly years ago have been swallowed up first by bigger companies and then by international conglomerates. Last year, we had the functional merging of Aspen Publishing with Kluwer Law International and the non-tax part of CCH (I still wonder why the tax part is still separate). This year, we have the separation of Thomson Reuters and their academic titles, which are now with West Academic Publishing. Every change from them brings changes for us.

Electronic resources – books, journals, databases, data sets – continue to dominate discussions, fears, anticipation, and possibilities in all our libraries. They are both expensive and the future, but they are still problematic for many of us. Do we buy singles, bundles, or both? Do we obtain multi-user licenses or single user? What about duplication? Do we accept every platform offered or do we try to rein it in to reduce confusion for our users? These are some of the areas to be considered:

- Content: how much, if any, duplication with print?
- Platform: proprietary or neutral?
- Single or multi-user license
- Terms and conditions
- Perpetual access or leased?
- Defined users: just law school? Campus? Alums?
- Format: PDF and/or epub?
- Printing limitations: chapters? sections? all? none?
- Discovery: Cataloging and discovery systems
- Preservation: LOCKSS, Portico
- Statistics: Counter compliant?
- Price: Let's not forget price.

And, of course, once a decision is made to add eresources to the collection, are they used? We certainly know that HeinOnline, LexisNexis, and Westlaw are integral parts of our research collections; each of us will also have a set of other titles that fit our special needs.

Ebooks are relatively new on the scene for many of us and raise many issues that we didn't face with ejournals and databases. They have been around for a long time, although their scope, breadth, and complexity have increased. Some of the newest academic law libraries have entirely electronic collections, while others are slower to adopt because of money, pushback from faculty, license issues, or a host of other reasons. University presses were much faster to publish ebooks than legal publishers, who also have a different model that some - many? most? – of us haven't yet sorted out.

I don't have all the answers; heck, I only have some. So let's look at it together. I'm going to put together a survey about ebooks in law libraries and post the link to the Technical Services (TS) and Online Bibliographic Services (OBS) listservs seeking your input. I want to know what type of library is doing what (if there's a pattern). What content do you have, what do you want to add, how you deal with duplication? How do you provide access? How has staffing shifted to work with these new resources? Are these resources used?

Look for a link to an ebooks survey soon. If you have specific questions you'd like included, send them to me at anne. myers@yale.edu. I'll discuss the responses here, and maybe together, we can work out some of the issues that we all see coming at us like an oncoming train.

New KIA-KIX Classification

CLASSIFICATION

Lia Contursi
Columbia Law School Library

Karen Wahl
George Washington University
Law Library

A newly designed classification schedule for the law of American Indigenous People will be added to the Library of Congress Law Classification schedule. It is a dramatically enhanced bibliographic access tool, which will better represent the law of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, in particular the law of the American Indians in the United States and the Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The online version is currently being edited for release in Classification Web.

Indian law is not organically represented in the outlines of the K Class in its current form; on the contrary, it appears segmented and skeletal. For example, if we need to class a resource on Indian land, we are directed to the lean range KF5660-5662 for works about Federal legislation in form of statutes, court decisions, and all the legislative documents. If the work is a treatise on tribal land, then our only option is to use KF5662, subdivided alphabetically by tribes' names, for the entire panorama of the land legislation as it applies to a particular tribe or reservation. If we have to assign a class number to a work about a Federal set of laws regulating some other aspect of Indian affairs, the outline takes us on a long jump to KF8200-8228, which is another slender range of 28 numbers for everything relating to the jurisprudence of the Indian life.

For a work on any special legal topic, we can only rely on the classification number KF8224.A-Z (an alphabetical arrangement of topics). This scheme is quite restrictive and cannot accommodate any moderately large and well established collection on Indian law, especially considering its current new developments. Treaty after treaty and act after act, the law of the

Indigenous people of the Americas has developed substantially, especially in the United States, where modern Federal and tribal laws on Indian affairs have a capillary extension, covering complex areas such as environmental law, regulations on management of natural resources, natural persons, and management of property.

Section KF8200+ is currently undergoing a significant revision with substantial expansion, and in its new form will constitute the new contemporary federal correspondent to the KIA-KIX tribal law scheme.

The new American Indigenous Peoples' schedule designed by Dr. Jolande Goldberg is modern and more homogeneously synchronized with the current socio-political context. The KIA-KIX range offers a broad span of subjects, and the way in which those topics have been organized reflects the intrinsic nature of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas as well as the regional similarities of the law in their socio-economic structure. Dr. Goldberg advises, however, that the researcher who is interested in Indigenous treaties and Indigenous laws by tribe should not overlook Class E (History) 1-99 (by tribe), where historically, all the topical congressional hearings and treaties have been classed to-date.

In the K Outline, the new schedule falls at the end of the regional development of the Americas (KDZ, KG-KH) and before the regional schedule on the law of Europe (KJ-KKZ).

As a general outline, here is the hierarchy of the new schedule:

North America
  -Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska
    -Greenland
      -Northern Canada
        -Aboriginal jurisdictions
     -Alaska
        -Aboriginal jurisdictions

Canada (General Comparative) and Sub-Regions
  -Northern Canada, see Arctic and sub-Arctic
  -Eastern Canada
    -Aboriginal jurisdictions
  -Western Canada
    -Aboriginal jurisdictions

United States (General Comparative) and Sub-Regions
  -Northeast Atlantic
    -Indian jurisdictions
  -South
    -Indian jurisdictions
  -North Central
    -Indian jurisdiction
  -Pacific Northwest
    -Indian jurisdictions
  -New Southwest
    -Indian jurisdictions

Observing the framework of the schedule closely, we can visualize the complexity of the relations between tribal jurisdictions and federal law and the shifting of federal policies in history. For example, one aspect of the legal debate among American Indian tribes absent in the previous scheme is the legal intertwining of various aspects of the (Federal) environmental law and their connection to the tribal management of natural resources. This area of law has greatly developed in the last few years, and now it has ample space in the KIA-KIK sections of the schedule designated to the environmental law of the American Indians. Other areas of the scheme offer a considerably developed adjustment to the debate on the affairs of the Indian individuals, their civil rights, their family law, as well as land rights, access to and conservation of natural resources, the sovereignty and the catalog of human rights derived from the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), and protection of intellectual and cultural rights.

The KIA-KIX schedule permits keeping the law of Indigenous American Peoples in the Americas all organically and geographically organized in one place. However Dr. Goldberg, in consultation with the reference staff of the Law Library of Congress, has substantially reconstructed the section KF8200. Therefore, the class scheme for Indian law if configured as follows:

- KF8200-8500 (Federal Indian law and regulations) sub-arranged by Table KF6 addresses the important Federal Acts with related material on all Indian subjects that are still under the purview of Congress. One area developed for the first time in KF is for the Indian Trust doctrine and trust administration system, as well as Land policy and land claims legislation.
- KIE-KIK (Tribal law of American Indians residing in the US) addresses
    a. general and comparative law
    b. application/interpretation of the Federal acts, regulations, etc.
    c. original tribal law produced by self-governing (sovereign) tribes.

For libraries wishing not to separate the Indian law materials, a parallel arrangement in KIE for the Federal Indian law materials under class numbers KIE8200+ will be provided.

As the new class scheme will be added to ClassWeb, together with the new expanded range of KF8200+, catalogers will have two options.

1. Use KIA-KIK for all Indigenous American Law at the national, regional, and tribal level, and use KF8200-8500 for the revised Federal (statutory) law applied to American Indians; or
2. Use KIA-KIK ranges for both Indigenous law and the revised Federal Indian law (KF8200+) the latter as a parallel arrangement under the numbers KIE8200-8500.

It is important to mention that Dr. Goldberg paid special attention to vocabularies used in the schedule. The choice of the phrase "Indigenous People" derives, as Dr. Goldberg explains, from the consultation of domestic and international sources, which define Indigenous People as a group distinct from all the other minorities.

However, the choice of the terminology for the sub-regions like Arctic, Canada, and the United States was taken from regional sources. Therefore, since the official sources in Canada prefer the term Aboriginals to designate the Indigenous People of Canada, that term has been used in LCC. Likewise, since most sources in the United States use American Indians and Indian tribes, those terms have been used in the LCC, even though the America Bar Association uses the term Native Americans.

It is important to remember that each tribe is its own sovereign nation, albeit dependent in some ways on the nations within whose borders they reside. Like any other nation, or like our own state system, legal systems vary from tribe to tribe. Providing a more robust classification scheme allows these differences to come through more fully to the end user. While some researchers may be interested in a general overview of American Indian law, others are likely to be interested in the laws relating to a specific tribe. The KIA-KIX schedule will collate works on specific tribes and drill down topically within each tribe. This, in turn, will make browsing significantly easier for the user when they discover the area in which they're interested.

Over the last two hundred years, our society and government has struggled with policies and attitudes regarding Native Americans and their roles within and apart from the United States. As our society continues to develop a better perspective that more clearly accepts American Indian tribes as sovereign nations, it is heartening to see the hard work put into this scheme not only respects this sovereignty but also takes into account the complex nature of the relationship between these tribes and the countries in which they are found.

A special note of gratitude goes to Dr. Jolande Goldberg, for providing all the necessary references and for reviewing this column.

Drowning in Spreadsheets!

Theodora Belniak
University at Buffalo Law Library

Maybe this sounds familiar: an ILS that doesn't talk with your electronic resource manager, an interlibrary loan service that doesn't sync with your ILS, a slew of spreadsheets sent from vendors or inherited from colleagues, conversations with vendors and faculty members tucked away in your email account, and contracts in print and in e-format.

After two years in collection development, the limitations of my data's ad hoc organization are beginning to show. There is a lot of what I think of as "pre-system" data, including conversations with vendors about trials, pricing proposals, usage statistics from trials, feedback from users, and more that don't fit into our existing systems but may inform purchasing decisions in the future. Also, there is purchasing and contract data that gets entered into various systems. And then there's the post-purchase data, including usage statistics, cancellations, potential cancellations, and upgrades. Some of you may be lucky enough to be working at an institution that has an all-inclusive nextgeneration system that does a lot of the data work for you, but working with what we've got, I've spent the last few months thinking about how to better organize, maintain, and request data.

A few small-scale thoughts:

1. My long game is all wrong. From file names to file folders, I've been taking in externally generated data without fitting it into a comprehensive organizational structure so that it is easily findable in the future. I need to strike a balance between the overly-broad "Collections" folder and the far-too-specific "Looseleaf cancellation project Spring 2010 faculty feedback." There are many schools of thought on organizing digital files, but I'm leaning toward organizing by function, e.g. Cancellation Projects, and then chronological sub-files, e.g. 2010.

2. The first thought leads me to two related questions: what goes into those sub-files and when to retire files altogether? Now, I have a lot of documentation in email format, which is a less than ideal filing system. All that documentation and the attachments should be migrated over to a central filing system, including spreadsheets, in keeping with a sensible file structure. Retiring files is a bit more complicated because it requires the definition of a life cycle for documents. In collections, this is probably a lengthy time line.

3. Is it a fool's dream to contemplate building a database to house a lot of this information? It would be wonderful to have a more interactive experience with this data. Imagine ticklers sent to you to remind you of a trial or to remove something you'd cancelled from the stacks—that would be fantastic!

A few large-scale thoughts:

1. Day-dreaming for a new all-in-one system is a great way to distract myself from thinking about and addressing current problems. It is difficult to imagine a turnkey product addressing the needs of our idiosyncratic library institutions, and I have reservations about such a product's cost-efficacy balance for many institutions that are already suffering budget troubles. Are there small-scale collaborations that we can undertake across libraries that will help address some of the gaps in our management of information? Are you using tools, home grown or otherwise, that might be useful to your colleagues at other institutions?

2. Every time I talk with a vendor, it is a teaching moment. The other day, I was chatting with a vendor representative who was doing research on how to revamp the vendor platform, and he asked, "When deciding on a platform, what is most important to you?" I responded, "Transferability of usage data." I also mentioned the need for report and usage data that complied with standards. Although ideally, a vendor would have a tool or platform to address every need, the odds are against it in reality, making movement across platforms all the more important. I sent him suggested reading after our phone conference so he could send it to his colleagues in the hope it would trickle up.

What do you think, dear Reader? Do you have any suggestions for a new collection manager? Any tips or tools that would benefit your colleagues? What are your thoughts on the new systems coming soon to a library near you?

RDA and Treaties: An Update

Robert Bratton
George Washington University Law Library

Beginning in late 2012, a small group of law catalogers began to coalesce around a serious problem with the *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*) instructions for constructing authorized access points (AAPs) for treaties. Initially, it seemed that *RDA* had streamlined and simplified the rules, but the results were potentially disastrous for access. Take for example the Geneva Convention that was signed in 1929. Under AACR2, the uniform title is: "Geneva Convention (1929);" under *RDA* (if you have access to documents with the signatories) the AAP could be: "Australia. Treaties, etc. (1929 July 27)."

John Hostage assumed the onerous task of leading this group. For 13 months, he worked tirelessly along with George Prager, Melissa Beck, myself, and others on the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Descriptive Cataloging Advisory Group drafting a formal proposal to change the *RDA* instructions. I think all of us were surprised and sometimes overwhelmed by just how large and complex this task turned out to be. At times, it felt like a bottomless can of worms, and we all learned more than we ever wanted to know about treaties, signatories, protocols, accession, etc.

Our labors paid off, however, and this *RDA* change proposal was approved (with revisions) by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC). The changes will appear in the April 2014 update of the *RDA Toolkit*. Even after the JSC approved the proposal, questions and concerns kept coming up as the changes were actually made to the text of *RDA*.

What will the AAPs for treaties look like under the new and improved *RDA*? For most multilateral treaties and compilations of treaties known under a collective name, they will look very similar to how they looked under AACR2. AAPs for bilateral and trilateral treaties will look exactly like multilateral treaties, which means they will look very different than under AACR2. The AAPs for *all* treaties will now be constructed as (1) the preferred title of the treaty; and (2) the date of the treaty. Date of the treaty is now defined as "the earliest date a treaty or a protocol to a treaty was adopted by an international intergovernmental body or by an international conference, was opened for signing, was formally signed, was ratified, was proclaimed, etc." Note that while the formulation "Protocols, etc." survives (at least for now), "Treaties, etc." is a thing of the past.

Here are some examples of before and after AAPs for treaties (note: these AAPs have not been converted yet):

AACR2: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973)
RDA: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973 March 3)

AACR2: Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
RDA: Treaty of Utrecht (1713-1715)
[Compilation of individual treaties known under the collective name: Treaty of Utrecht.]

AACR2: International Wheat Agreement (1971). Protocols, etc., 1974 Apr. 2
RDA: International Wheat Agreement (1971 March 29). Protocols, etc. (1974 April 2)

AACR2: Canada. Treaties, etc. 1992 Oct. 7
RDA: North American Free Trade Agreement (1992 October 7)

AACR2: Israel. Treaties, etc. United States, 1960 September 30
RDA: Convention between the United States of America and Israel for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income and for the Encouragement of International Trade and Investment (1960 September 30)

What do the changes to *RDA* mean for catalogers who are faced with all the authority records for treaties that contain the friendly note, "THIS 1XX FIELD CANNOT BE USED UNDER RDA UNTIL THIS RECORD HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND/OR UPDATED?" The Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) has established an interim policy for AAPs for treaties explaining we should continue to follow AACR2 when constructing new ones and not convert existing ones until after the changes to the April update of the *RDA Toolkit*. After April 3, 2014 when the changes become official in the *RDA Toolkit*, we can begin to convert the AAPs for treaties to *RDA*. In converting these (actually in converting any AAP in an authority record), always remember to include a cross reference for the previous AAP.

Dan Blackaby
Cornell University

A number of interesting news items appeared in the last few months regarding library technical services. Let's look at a few:

Perma.cc—Perma is a project of a consortium of law libraries that is dedicated to creating permanent durable links to legal scholarship, essentially preserving them for use in future scholarship, court opinions, and any other possible use. The possible ramifications of Perma are interesting. If these are truly permanent links, it could be argued that the articles are just as permanent and durable as the websites which contain them. If this is the case, it should be possible to separate them from the periodical in which they originally appeared, at least in terms of cataloging. In other words, if the location is permanent, why not catalog the article separately? We already have articles appearing in discovery layers such as Summon. The durability of the Perma citations are going to allow them to function as data points in a linked data structure. So are catalogers looking at this from the *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*)/ Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) perspective to leave it up to the full text searching capabilities and metadata within discovery layers such as Summon, or are they going to treat the citations as entries to be included in their collections, especially if their library is the hosting site?

Interlibrary Loan of Ebooks—There have been several articles in the past few weeks detailing the efforts of schools such as Duke, Texas Tech, and Hawaii to facilitate the interlibrary loans of ebooks (for example, see http://chronicle.com/article/Library-Consortium-Tests/144743/). Hawaii is an especially interesting case, as interlibrary loan to the middle of the Pacific is a somewhat daunting process, which loaning ebooks would almost certainly make easier. To that end, Texas Tech and Hawaii have partnered on Occams's Reader (http://occamsreader.org), a pilot program for loaning ebooks. The program currently works in concert with ILLIAD and is limited to .pdfs. Given the current restrictions of Digital Rights Management (DRM) on many published ebooks, this limitation is understandable. The program begins in March and will run for one year.

Additionally, Angela M. Carreño and Bill Maltarich have documented New York University's Ebook strategy in their article in the latest *eContent Quarterly*, "Aggregation, Integration, Cooperation: The Three Imperatives of New York University's E-book Strategy." (eContent Quarterly1.2 (Dec 2013): 36-52.)

The Association for Library Collections and Technical Services has a number of online classes and webinars available, covering a range of topics, from "*RDA* Staff Training, Implementation and Monographic Workflow", (http://www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/webinars/031914) to "Through a MOOC Darkly: Understanding the MOOC Landscape and its Impact on Libraries' Digital Resources" (http://www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar/032614).

Marshall Breeding released "Library Technology Forecast for 2014 and Beyond" (http://www.infotoday.com/cilmag/dec13/Breeding--Library-Technology-Forecast%20-for-2014-and-Beyond.shtml). He notes the implementation of the shared library ILS for the Illinois Heartland Library System may be indicative of a coming trend toward increased system level collaboration. Given the increased push from Ex Libris Alma, OCLC's World Management, and Innovative's Sierra platforms, Breeding has plenty of reason to think collaboration will increase if the vendors have anything to say about it. Breeding also notes the varying prospects of the different ebook lending systems being used in public libraries, such as at Boston Public, the New York Public Library, and the Seattle Public Library. Perhaps most interestingly, he points toward the increasing consolidation of the ownership of library integrated services since the 1990s.

Over at TechSoup for Libraries, Ginny Mies has compiled a great list of open web collection development tools (http://www.techsoupforlibraries.org/blog/open-web-collection-development-tools). Of particular interest is Website-Watcher (http://aignes.com/) and Scoop-It (http://www.scoop.it/). While WebsiteWatcher allows heavy monitoring of selected sites, ScoopIt allows for selected media curation.

If you are interested in WordPress as a content management system, note that Amanda Goodman has written "The Comparative Guide to WordPress in Libraries: A LITA Guide" (http://www.alastore.ala.org/detail.aspx?ID=10736). This pairs nicely with Kyle M. Jones and Polly-Alida Farrington's release last year of "Learning from Libraries that Use WordPress" (http://www.alastore.ala.org/detail.aspx?ID=3709).

Thanks for reading! Until next time...

Are you sabotaging your credibility?

Mary Lippold
South Texas College of Law Library

I recently read an article about two things that women tend to do much more than men that undermine their credibility and professionalism. I started examining my own behavior and watched carefully at subsequent meetings and email exchanges to see if those claims held true. Unfortunately, I think they do.

Do you do these?

Negative self talk. How often does something happen and we replay it over and over again telling ourselves, "How could I have been so stupid?" "Why didn't I keep quiet?" "I'm never going to be able to get that right." It wouldn't be so bad if we just did that once or twice, learned from the experience, and moved on, but too often, we go on for days dwelling only on the negative. The more we do it, the worse we make it, and the worse we feel about ourselves. Let's face it, we would never talk to someone else like we talk to ourselves.

Do you start conversations with, "This may be a stupid question, but….?" Or "No one else probably has a problem with this, but….?" Why do we do that? Listen to those people perceived as competent, confident leaders. They never start conversations with negative self-talk. In our quest to be nice and foster cooperation, we somehow learned these self-deprecating behaviors. I'm not talking about an occasional use of self-deprecating humor that can make you seem human and lighten the mood. You minimize the risk of offending someone with your humor if you're laughing at yourself. I'm talking about that nagging, overly critical voice in your head that is eroding your self-confidence and credibility.

Over apologizing. Do you say "I'm sorry" for every inconsequential thing? "I'm sorry, I have a question?" Why are you sorry? You need to know something to get the job done—you don't have to apologize for asking for clarification. Do you apologize for things that you have no control over or have nothing to do with you? "I'm sorry, he's having a bad day today." You haven't done anything wrong, why are you apologizing? Even worse, do you apologize to someone who actually has made a mistake? "I'm sorry, but this work is not up to our standards, you'll need to redo it." Why are you apologizing when you are not the one who turned in shabby work? Once you become aware of how often you hear this (or say it), it actually starts sounding silly. Apologizing unnecessarily makes you look weak and submissive.

So now that we're aware of these pitfalls, what do we do?

Listen to that voice as if it was a separate person, even give it a name. Hear it out, and then talk back to it. "OK, Nagging Nancy, you've made your point, but now I've heard enough from you, you're blowing this way out of proportion."(I actually find this technique quite helpful.)

Don't let that voice say anything to you that you wouldn't say to your best friend. When you are really beating yourself up, ask, "Would I say that to_____?" If the answer is "no," then you don't deserve to be spoken to in that way either. Defend yourself against Nagging Nancy.

When you make a mistake, resist the urge to call yourself names. Train yourself to state the problem in a neutral manner with a very pragmatic view, no judgment nor criticism. "I really missed that deadline. What am I going to do to not make that mistake again?"

Don't use "I'm sorry" when you mean "excuse me" whether you've bumped into someone or need to interrupt. Also, don't use" I'm sorry" when you mean, "I sympathize."

Stop beginning emails with, "Sorry for…" or "I hate to bother you but…." As soon as you type that, backspace right over it, and continue with your sentence.

When something really does deserve an apology, give it sincerely, give it once, and move on to fixing it.

In a recent episode of Downton Abbey, Isobel announced herself at the Dowager's door stating, "It's only me." Maggie Smith responded as only she can, "I always feel that greeting betrays such a lack of self-worth." It all comes down to treating yourself with respect. When you take responsibility for how you talk to yourself and how you present yourself to others, you'll feel more confident. As a result, others will have more confidence in you.

Decisions and discussions from the American Library Association (ALA) Midwinter MARC Advisory Committee (MAC) meeting.

Pat Sayre-McCoy
University of Chicago

As reported last year, MARBI ceased to exist at the end of the ALA annual meeting in June of 2013. At the time, it was not known which group would assume MARBI's duties. Later in 2013, a new group, the MARC Advisory Committee (MAC) was formed, with the same members as MARBI. MAC serves as the advisory group to the MARC Steering Group (LC, Library and Archives Canada, British Library and the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek) by reviewing, evaluating, and discussing proposed changes to the MARC format. Proposals can be accepted or rejected, or changes and additions can be added. Unlike MARBI, there are more voting members in MAC; so the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) has more of a voice now.

The first meeting of MAC was held at ALA Midwinter, January 2014. I was unable to attend but did review the proposals and sent in comments based on law cataloging practices and uses of MARC and *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*). There were three proposals and four discussion papers for review at this meeting.

Library of Congress Report
PDF versions of the MARC 21 Concise format have been discontinued and will no longer be maintained, based on the low number of downloads in recent years.

Proposal 2014-01: Defining Indicator Values for Field 588 Source of Description Note in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format
This paper proposed defining the first indicator of the 588 field, currently not used, as a display constant for the source of description information. This note is entered by different catalogers in different ways, and misspellings occur. It is not easy to repurpose data entered in such a fashion. The proposal treats the note more as a data element that can be mapped to other formats, standardizes the information, saves catalogers' time by providing a display constant, and eliminates misspellings. The proposal approved unanimously with slight editorial changes. The Library of Congress (LC) will clarify the display constant recommendations and indicator value definitions based on concerns raised by the British Library. The National Library of Medicine (NLM) suggested that this field may have applications beyond the Description of Source and that a name change for the field should be considered.

The Law cataloging community will be affected by this proposal since our materials are heavily serial in nature. Indicator blank is defined as "No information provided" so older records need not be recoded.

Proposal 2014-02: Making Subfield #c Repeatable in Fields X10 and X11 of the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats
This proposal deals with conferences that meet concurrently in different locations. Currently, #c, Location of Meeting/Conference, is not repeatable in the X10 and X11 fields, and catalogers are instructed to record multiple locations in the single subfield. This does not allow machine manipulation of the data. This proposal suggests making the #c repeatable, just as the 370 #f is in the Authority format. The proposal was passed unanimously "as written," and "best practices" will be necessary for cataloger guidance. Recording multiple conference locations with repeatable #cs should use semi-colons between the location names and not "and" as in AACR2. Since many conference names are being changed to the *RDA* form, this proposal needs to be acted upon quickly.

The Law cataloging community will be somewhat affected by this proposal since we do catalog conferences and committee meetings.

Proposal 2014-03: Renaming and Redefining 347 #f (Transmission Speed) in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format
This paper proposes renaming and redefining 347 #f to align with the changes made in July 2013 *RDA* update, which renamed the subfield "Encoded bitrate" from "Transmission speed." That change was necessitated by the realization that Transmission speed implies that data is being transmitted live, while most data is not. To align more closely with *RDA* terminology, the data element name should also be changed. This proposal was accepted unanimously.

This change will only affect catalogers who catalog audio or video materials, a minority in law cataloging at the present.

Discussion Paper 2014-DP01: Designating Never published in the MARC21 Bibliographic Format
This proposal originated with the German National Library and discusses the need for some way to indicate that a title projected by a publisher and that sometimes received Cataloging in Publication (CIP) cataloging was never published. The proposal suggests adding a new code to the 06 Type of Publication field to indicate it was not published. This only would apply to materials that are normally published; so, manuscripts and other items not intended for publication would not be affected by this new code and would not use it. The German Library will explore the available ONIX values for the 366 #c (Trade Availability Information, Availability Status Code) and will see if this suffices. Using information from ONIX allows automatic updating for those libraries with the ability to update bib records with ONIX data. If additional options are identified, this paper will be resubmitted as a proposal.

Discussion paper 2014-DP02: Relationships Between Subject Headings from Different Thesauri in the MARC 21 Authority Format
This proposal was also submitted by the German National Library. The German National Library proposes defining #i (Relationship information) and #4 (Relationship code) to the 7XX headings to describe the relationships between headings in various thesauri. Describing one-to-one term relationships should be straightforward, but complicated relationships will be inherently difficult and complicated. This paper may be resubmitted as a proposal.
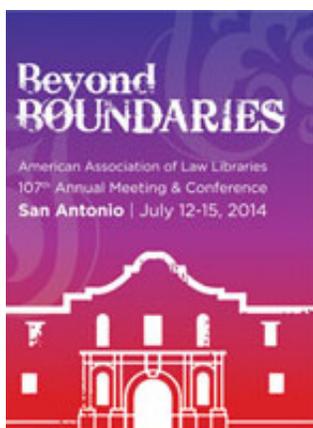
Discussion Paper 2014-DP03: "Miscellaneous information" in Topical Term and Geographic name Fields of the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats
This paper proposes encoding qualifying or "miscellaneous" information in repeatable #gs to distinguish topical and geographic subject terms. It also proposes redefining #g as repeatable in all formats. Since #g has not been defined uniformly in all formats, this could be problematic. It is recognized that there is a need for this information, and has been raised with MARC in the past, but it appears that no changes will be made now. This paper may be resubmitted as a proposal.

Discussion Paper 2014-DP04: Recording RDA Relationship Designators in the MARC 21 Authority and Bibliographic Formats
This proposal was submitted by the Canadian Committee on MARC. It proposes options for recording *RDA* relationship designators in the authority and bibliographic records in a user-friendly form for public display. It is agreed that no one likes the parenthetical qualifiers (i.e., work, expression, manifestation) for public display. A Joint Steering Committee Task Force has been created to address this display concern and determine the best solution. This situation may be clearer next year; therefore, this paper will not become a proposal, and MAC will not address the issue at this time. It should be remembered that coding and display are two different issues, and catalogers want to include specific information to allow for data mapping in the future.

AALL2go Pick of the Month

AALL's Continuing Professional Education Committee presents the AALL2go pick of the month: Games We Don't Want to Play: Negotiating Electronic Resources Contracts.

Faced with dwindling budgets and an ever-expanding universe of electronic resources, librarians need to make every dollar count. Negotiating licensing agreements has become a regular feature in acquisitions and collection development job descriptions. Barbara Holt and Tracy Thompson discuss the possibilities and limitations of contract negotiations and offer tips to improve your negotiation skills.

Find this and more free continuing education programs and webinars for AALL members on AALL2go!

OCLC

Jackie Magagnosc
Cornell University

With registration now open for the 2014 American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting, it's time to start planning your schedule. The **2014 OCLC Users Roundtable and Update is scheduled for Monday, July 14th from 11:45-12:45**. Glenn Patton, our OCLC liaison, will be the featured speaker again. This session is open to anyone who uses OCLC products or services and will cover OCLC's new, enhanced services as well as planned future developments. Program time is allotted for audience members to ask questions and share comments, ideas, and concerns with the speaker and other OCLC users. Please come prepared to learn and participate in this informative and interactive session. If you have any specific questions or concerns you want the speaker to address, please contact me at jkm95@cornell.edu.

OCLC continues to develop and expand their WorldShare suite of services. Extensive support and training resources are available via the OCLC Training portal at http://www.oclc.org/support/training.en.html.

WorldCat Discovery Services

OCLC has announced availability of WorldCat Discovery Services, a suite of cloud-based applications bringing together FirstSearch and WorldCat Local services. This product will be available to current FirstSearch subscribers in March 2014 as part of their current subscriptions and will replace FirstSearch over the coming year. More information is available at http://www.oclc.org/go/en/worldcat-discovery.html.

Connexion client 2.50 is now available
Editor's note: OCLC has announced that 2.40 will continue indefinitely after March 31st while they fix an export issue in 2.50.

This information is for users of the Windows-based Connexion client interface; it does not impact users of the Web-based Connexion browser.

Connexion client version 2.50 is now available at the Software download area of Product Services Web (http://psw.oclc.org/software.htm, login required). You will be required to upgrade to version 2.50 by March 31, 2014. An upgrade warning message will begin appearing when you start version 2.40 beginning in early February 2014. View the upgrade instructions (http://www.oclc.org/content/dam/support/connexion/documentation/client/gettingstarted/gettingstarted/gettingstarted.pdf#page=32) before installing version 2.50.

To install the client on Windows XP, an account with administrative rights is required. To help prevent installation problems with Windows Vista, 7, and 8, right-click the file you downloaded and click Run as Administrator.

Version 2.50 includes the following enhancements which will be detailed in a forthcoming recording:

- Armenian, Ethiopic and Syriac scripts are now supported.
- New *RDA* authority workforms for Family and Name Title have been implemented.
- New authority indexes Cataloging Source, Descriptive Conventions, Keyword, and Notes available for searching via the Keyword/Numeric Search drop down lists; these were previously only available via command line searching.
- GenerateAuthorityRecord macro updated to fully recognize the 264 field.
- GenerateERecord macro updated to better handle Unicode characters.
- Help, Useful Web Links list updated to link to OCLC-MARC Records documentation.

This information about Connexion client and a link to download the software is available on the Connexion client enhancements Web page at http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/recent.en.html.

If you need assistance installing the Connexion client, please contact support@oclc.org.

WorldCat Metadata API powers new enhancements in latest MarcEdit release

MarcEdit, the popular free library metadata software suite, now includes new functionality that will give OCLC members the ability to contribute and to enhance their bibliographic and holdings data within WorldCat using MarcEdit.

In order to utilize the new features in MarcEdit, API-eligible libraries will need to request a Web Services Key (WSKey) that supports both the WorldCat Metadata API and the WorldCat Search API. The WSKey enables OCLC to authenticate users and activity so libraries can be confident when updating their data through third party or locally built applications.

"WorldCat integration into MarcEdit is made possible by the WorldShare Platform," says Kathryn Harnish, OCLC Director of Network Experience. "The cooperative has been sharing data for more than 40 years through WorldCat cataloging. Now, through API integration—at a machine-to-machine level—we can enable an ecosystem in which library staff can work in the editor of their choice to manage and share metadata. When integrated into solutions like MarcEdit, the WorldCat Metadata API streamlines workflows, helping libraries to reflect more accurate holdings in WorldCat with far less effort."

Interested in learning more? Please see the full news release (http://www.oclc.org/en-US/news/announcements/2013/marcedit.html) for additional details.

Changes to Connexion authorities

OCLC has provided the following information concerning changes to control of undifferentiated personal names.

Name Authority Cooperative Program of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (NACO) participants recently began applying a new policy for undifferentiated personal name authority records. An undifferentiated authority record is a record in which the 008/32 element in the fixed field (Name:) is coded as 'b', meaning that more than a single identity is represented in the authority record. Under this new policy (http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/PCC%20RDA%20guidelines/Z01%20008%2032%202014rfeb.pdf), no new undifferentiated personal name authority records will be created under *RDA* and no new identities will be added to existing undifferentiated name records. Instead, NACO participants will use *RDA* attributes to create a unique authorized access point for the identity being established. The list of attributes is given in the new guidelines.

The policy also gives guidelines on how to break apart existing undifferentiated name authority records and create new authority records to represent each of the identities that were previously covered by the undifferentiated name record. Steps in the process include creating new records for each of the identities, adding the LCCN of the undifferentiated authority record to both $z in the 010 field of the newly created records and a 667 note, and requesting that the Library of Congress delete the undifferentiated authority record once all of the identities are represented in separate records.

As a consequence of this new policy and as part of a strategy to ensure that incorrect updates are not applied to WorldCat records as NACO participants implement the new guidelines, OCLC is making the following two changes:

(1) As part of the February 9, 2014 Connexion install, the ability to control a name to an undifferentiated authority record is no longer supported.

When attempting to control to a heading found on an undifferentiated authority record, the Control Headings window will open, the heading will be presented but cannot be viewed. A message appears reading, "Note: Requested control is for an unqualified personal name." Future changes may be made to support the ability to view the record, as well as changes to

return a specific message that the record matched was an undifferentiated authority record. No date is currently associated to support those enhancements.

(2) Shortly after the February 9 install, OCLC uncontrolled all headings in bibliographic records that had been controlled to undifferentiated authority records.

Please contact OCLC-Support at support@oclc.org with any questions or concerns related to this announcement.

Library of Congress ILS Upgrade impact on Bibliographic and Authority Files in OCLC

The following announcement has been distributed by OCLC.

The Library of Congress (LC) recently announced scheduled downtime to support an upgrade to their Integrated Library System (ILS) system starting Friday, February 14, 2014. The ILS upgrade process is expected to take approximately one week. During the upgrade process, the creation, updating and importing of both bibliographic and authority cataloging records into the LC production database will cease.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS: Files containing new and updated bibliographic records from LC will not be distributed during the upgrade process. That means that no new and updated LC records will be added to WorldCat during this time period. Regular distribution of bibliographic records will resume after the LC system upgrade is completed.

AUTHORITY RECORDS: The upgrade process will have the following impact related to authority records for all OCLC users:

- New authority records contributed through Connexion will be available for browsing, searching, saving, and can be used for controlling. However, these records cannot be modified until the Library of Congress ILS upgrade is completed and contributed records are added and redistributed. This will mean that contributed records will be locked from editing for longer than the typical 48-72 hours.
- Name authority records contributed to the LC/NACO Authority File from venues outside of OCLC (i.e. other NACO nodes, such as the British Library) will not be distributed during the system upgrade, and therefore will not be available via Connexion.
- Names and subjects files will not be sent to OCLC from the Library of Congress during that time; therefore, records cannot be loaded into Connexion or Record Manager.

Following the completion of the upgrade on Monday, February 24, 2014, all contributed records will be distributed by the Library of Congress and made available for OCLC users.

Please contact OCLC-Support at support@oclc.org with any OCLC related questions or concerns related to this announcement.

OCLC QC Tip: Standard Numbers.

Luanne Goodson, WorldCat Quality & Partner Content Department, has provided the following information concerning the importance of recording standard numbers, such as ISBNs, ISSNs, and UPC codes.

Many standard numbers may be recorded in bibliographic records. They are also indexed and can be very useful for searching and retrieval. Most catalogers are aware you can retrieve a bibliographic record in WorldCat using the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) as a search key. You can read about field 020 (where the ISBN is recorded in a bibliographic record) in Bibliographic Formats and Standards (BFAS), http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/0xx/020.html. You can read about retrieving WorldCat records via ISBNs on the Searching WorldCat Indexes page: http://www.oclc.org/support/services/worldcat/documentation/searching/searchworldcatindexes.en.html.

Searching for accession numbers, such as the OCLC control number or LCCN; standard numbers, such as an ISBN or ISSN; or a class number, such as a Dewey or Library of Congress classification number, is one of the most efficient ways to search. So it is particularly important for catalogers to include such numbers whenever possible in the records they enter.

Another standard number, which may be more familiar to audiovisual catalogers, is the Universal Product Code (UPC). This number is recorded in bibliographic records in field 024 with first indicator coded '1'. Field 024 (http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/0xx/024.html) also allows for recording other standard numbers or codes which cannot be accommodated in another field (e.g. 020, 022, or 027, etc.).

Many standard numbers are specifically indexed in WorldCat. The index labels and searches for these numbers can be found on the Searching WorldCat Indexes page (http://www.oclc.org/support/services/worldcat/documentation/searching/searchworldcatindexes.en.html) by choosing "4 Search index check list" in the box on the upper left of the page.

By recording standard numbers in bibliographic records, catalogers save time for everyone who searches WorldCat and assist other catalogers in finding records, which in turn cuts down on duplication of effort.

If you come across a WorldCat record that needs a number added, please feel free to add it. If you cannot add it yourself, please send a note to bibchange@oclc.org requesting that the number be added. Please note that OCLC QC staff process requests in the order they are received. Due to extremely large numbers of requests, QC staff will only respond in special situations.

Thanks to Ian Fairclough of George Mason University for suggesting this topic for a QC tip. If you have a topic to suggest, please let us know: askqc@oclc.org.

OCLC MARC test records

Linda Gabel of OCLC WorldCat Quality Management has shared the following list of OCLC MARC test records. Each record provides examples of all the possible fields or characters for that type of record or character set.

OCLC Number	Characteristic
#2878528	Monographic test record
#44104524	Arabic
#8448190	Diacritics
#8460397	Special characters
#8463440	Standard character set
#33836707	Serial test
#33836711	Serial test
#33836714	Serial test
#865715525	*RDA* test record
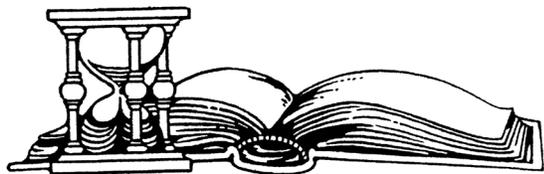
PRESERVATION

Maxine Wright

Snowy Days

Did you all enjoy the snow this season? Many of us shared picturesque images of newly fallen snow around the library. While these were fun to view, there is another side to winter storms—frozen pipes bursting, air handlers breaking down, or snow run off from the ground or roof. And when this happens, a leak or flood will soon follow. The old adage states, "It is best to find the leak as opposed to the leak finding us." Therefore, it will serve us well to know our building and work with facilities management staff to prevent small leaks from turning into big ones.

Here are a few things facilities teams typically do during the winter season. If they don't, you can use this list as a springboard to generate a discussion with facilities managers.

• Check to make sure that the places water should go out are open; floor drains, roof drains, and gutters.
• Periodically clear the roof of excessive snow and ice jams.
• Avoid having large piles of snow uphill of the library (they may melt quickly and flow into the building).
• Find ways to divert snow; trenching and sandbags.
• Adjust your automatic thermostat; don't set the temperatures more than five degrees apart; a sudden cold spike in the weather can also translate into busted pipes.

Here are a few things library staff can do:

• If there is melting of snow going on, check the library at least a couple of times a day and night.
• Check your emergency supplies and replenish accordingly; have rolls of plastic sheeting and waterproof tape on hand to cover things if water comes down.

- Remove any items (that you want to keep dry) off the floor; put on a shelf, pallet, or in a plastic bin.
- Close all windows.

The tricky thing about water is it can come from any direction, up, down, and/or sideways. Water damage occurs most frequently when leaks are undetected over extended periods. Many library stories begin, "When staff arrived on Monday morning…." Granted, not every leak occurs on Friday night or after a snow storm, but a leak that does occur can cause tremendous damage before detection. How did your collection do this winter?

Preservation Plan: Parts 1-20

I had a conversation with a librarian tasked with developing a preservation plan for her library. She started by defining the following three terms: (1) *preservation* - "It is all those activities aimed at caring for your collection;" (2) *preservation plan* - a "document that charts and defines a course of action to meet the overall preservation needs for its collection;" and (3) *preservation planning* - the "process by which an organization determines its preservation needs, reviews corrective action and their feasibility, identifies resources for implementation (funding and staff), and develops a specific schedule for preservation action."

Our conversation began with her stating, "I am learning so much while doing this. I did not know how comprehensive a preservation plan could be. It is comprised of 15-20 other policies."

Here is a list of policies she compiled to successfully build a plan:

- Use Policy
- Loan Policy
- Housekeeping Policy
- Rights and Reproduction Policy
- Collection Management Policy
- Collection Development Policy
- Emergency Preparedness Policy
- Security Policy
- Exhibit and Handling Policy
- Handling and Access Policy
- Lighting Policy
- Pest Management Policy
- Facilities Policy
- Environment Policy
- Collections Storage Policy
- Communication Policy
- Training Policy
- Inventory Policy
- Review Policy
- Conservation Policy

Before a library preservation plan can be effective, it must have the support of the library personnel. Once this is in place, a primary responsibility of the preservation plan is to communicate the preservation goals of the library to all personnel. Preservation of the collection requires the cooperation of everyone who works in the library. If it is to be effective, preservation of collections must be planned and proactive, and not reactionary.

How is your library doing with communicating its preservation plan? Here's a quick test you can give to your staff at your next staff meeting:

1. Who is responsible for preservation at your library? (a) director (b) facilities staff (c) technical services staff (d) all library employees
2. What is the best time to practice preservation? (a) right after a leak (b) when I am training new staff (c) daily (d) during American Bar Association inspections
3. Which of the following will prolong the life of books and other materials? (a) high temperature and humidity (b) low temperature and humidity (c) shutting the air off for two weeks; during the change in seasons
4. What is the optimal relative humidity for a library environment? (a) 25% (b) 50% (c) 62% (d) 78.5%
5. How many books per year are repaired at your library? (a) 1-250 (b) 250-500 (c) we don't keep count (d) none

6. How often should your shelves get dusted? (a) once a year (b) quarterly (c) during shifts only (d) when students complain
7. How should books in the stacks that cannot be shelved upright be placed on the shelf? (a) spine up (b) spine down (c) sent to oversized collection (d) laid neatly on top of the other books on the shelf
8. Libraries often have little control over the environmental factors (temperature, humidity and light) that greatly affect the useful life of library materials. (a) true (b) false (c) depends on the director's relationship with building management (d) depends on the budget
9. What does the Housekeeping Policy cover? (a) time schedule for rest-rooms cleaning (b) list of products cleaning crews are allowed to use in the library (c) system for basic cleaning of stacks, boxes and storage areas (d) list of staff responsibilities after a party
10. Is preservation part of your library's strategic plan? (a) yes (b)no (c) maybe (d) haven't seen my library's strategic plan
11. If you do not smell an odor when walking through your collection, then all is well. (a) true (b) false
12. Do you know the members and contact numbers for your Disaster Recovery Team? (a) yes (b) no (c) as long as my boss knows, I am good (d) I don't need to know, as soon as disaster strikes, I am out the door
13. To what does the term "reback" refer? (a) calling back a book that has been checked out (b) adding additional support to the back of a book (c) reattaching a spine to a book (d) copying the index of a book
14. Which two actions are considered standard book repair? (a) bathing books and tipping in pages (b) removing mold and mending torn pages (c) tipping in pages and removing goo from covers (d) putting masking tape on spine and erasing scribble from pages
15. What should be done with Post-it notes found in books? (a) left in place; removing creates a sticky residue (b) given to a more experienced staff person to remove (c) removed carefully (d) placed on the book repair shelf
16. What should you do if a book is fully wet? (a) leave it closed and place in front of a fan (b) leave it closed and place in freezer (c) open it and slowly and peel the pages apart; insert paper towels (d)leave it close and let it air dry
17. How quickly can you access your emergency toolkit? (a) less than two minutes (b) less than five minutes (c) more than fifteen (d) please explain what a toolkit is, thank you
18. What does the Collection Security Policy cover? (a) how to properly affix security targets to library materials (b) names of security officers assigned to the library (c) process designed to protect library collections against unauthorized removal, loss, disasters, thieves and intruders (d) steps taken by security personnel to mitigate risk and ensure access
19. What does the Use Policy cover? (a) how to use the library for research (b) use of facilities and collections (c) copyright laws (d) proper handling of equipment
20. For what is a data logger device used? (a) pumping water out of vents (b) tracking activity of pest and bugs (c) environmental monitoring (d) inventory

Bonus
21. Do you support your library efforts to preserve collections? (a) yes (b) no (c) sometimes (d) I want to improve my efforts, tell me what I can do

National Preservation Week April 27-May 3

The Preservation Committee will soon start planning activities for National Library Preservation Week. Did you know Preservation Week was created by the American Library Association (with the support from their founders, partners and sponsors) in 2010? According to ALA's website, "some 630 million items in collecting institutions require immediate attention and care. Eighty percent of these institutions have no paid staffs assigned responsibility for collections care; 22 percent have no collections care personnel at all. Some 2.6 billion items are not protected by an emergency plan."

Those figures are daunting. However, we can all do something to preserve our collections and slow down the process of deterioration. Stay tuned for suggestions for Preservation Week (and of course beyond), which will be posted to the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Preservation page in the coming weeks: http://www.aallnet.org/sections/ts/committees/Preservation.

Do you have an interesting preservation story you would like to share with the Preservation Committee? If so, we would like to hear about it. And with your permission, we would like to highlight it during national preservation week and in the next preservation column. Send your preservation story to Lauren Seney, Chair at lpsene@wm.edu.

In the meantime, put your preservation cap on and start preserving.

How will law firms implement RDA?

Erin Harper
Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP

By now, *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*) has been hashed out on all levels of the library community. Conferences, papers, surveys, and test releases have led to a complete overhaul of *AACR2* cataloging conventions. On paper, this is as it should be. As we move into a world brimming with new varieties of resources, we must find a way to adapt our record-keeping to stay relevant. Of course, law libraries are included in this sea change. However, perhaps the title of this article would be more accurate if it contained the word "should"—should law libraries implement *RDA*? And if so, how?

As we all know, law librarians have been asked to do more with less since the recession began in 2008. With the rise of *RDA*, the library world is asking us to do a complete overhaul our catalogs. I have always been proud of the standardization of library records; it seems that while other industries (including medicine) have trouble finding a standard to share across institutions, we have found a way to share our information and thereby make the entire field stronger. In fact, sharing records is old hat to us, while hospitals and doctors' offices struggle to interpret each other's patient information. It is only natural that we evolve as information evolves. However, as necessary as *RDA* is to the changing landscape of resources, it signals a possible breach in the stronghold of library automation.

With library staffs growing smaller under greater demands for resources, some firms may not be able to make the switch any time soon. Unfortunately, many firm administrations do not understand the value of the library to begin with, so explaining the benefit of switching from *AACR2* to *RDA* records is a difficult task to say the least. I know I despair at the thought of how few of our lawyers use the catalog at all; the thought of changing the format of the records makes me shudder for those who do use it.

In the wake of law library downsizing, many shops have been set up to do our work for us. Be it cataloging or filing, there is a company out there that can help you fill the holes in your staff—for a price. One such company is Cassidy Cataloguing, which has provided our library with quality records for several years now (to learn more about Cassidy, please visit http:// www.cassidycat.com). This winter, Cassidy sent out a letter asking if we would prefer our new records in *RDA* or *AACR2* formatting, and although the purist in me wants to switch to *RDA*, the pragmatist wants to hold onto the past. That may seem like a misuse of the word "pragmatist," but in this case, it is not realistic to have Cassidy feeding us one set of records in *RDA* while the staff catalogs in *AACR2*, not to mention the thousands of *AACR2* records already in the catalog. The cost of retraining the cataloging staff is prohibitive, and I fear it would fall to us to learn as we go. Is it possible for us to live in both worlds, or do we have to choose sides? I'm afraid that the industry has already chosen for us, and those of us who drag our feet risk being left behind. With the work piling up on every desk and the ability to hire staff or temporary help becoming more difficult, the thought of overhauling the entire catalog is a scary one. However, it might be one we all have to face, and sooner may be better than later.

Do I embrace the future and ask for all further Cassidy records to come in *RDA* format, or do I cling to what is known for as long as I can and risk falling drastically behind?

Tips for Providing Effective Feedback on Academic Writing

Hollie C. White
Duke University

Feedback about writing isn't just for students. As professional librarians, we are constantly asked to give feedback on products, work performance, workflows, and ideas. Also, we have all had that experience where after asking for feedback, you were given garbage in return. This can be frustrating and discouraging for a writer. Just as in other areas of our jobs, being proficient in providing productive feedback about academic writing is an important skill. Below are a few tips to think about when providing feedback.

- **Ask the writer to send you focused areas to examine and to explain the background of the piece.**
  A writer should already know what they want feedback on. Whether it is an outline, abstract, first draft, or polished essay, ask the writer on what they really want feedback. By focusing on what really matters to the writer, feedback can be serve its ultimate purpose…to be helpful. Also, getting a sense of where the writer wants to go with the piece will give you needed context before writing comments.

- **Give feedback appropriate for the item you have been given.**
  Feedback can be given at any time during the writing process. Make sure your feedback focuses on the specific areas for which the writer requested feedback. Going off topic will get your comments ignored. For example, if you are given an early draft of a paper and the writer asks for feedback on overall structure, giving detailed grammar and word choice feedback will not be helpful.

- **Feedback should include supportive comments as well as improvement comments.**
  If a writer is asking for feedback, it is because the writer wants to know what is strong about the piece and what needs more work. Giving good feedback means striking a balance between highlighting strengths and pointing out weaknesses. Comments that are only supportive (i.e. "good job", "nice intro", etc.) do not let the writer know how to improve the piece. Comments that are only negative will encourage the writer to disregard all of your feedback.

- **Be as specific as possible.**
  Instead of making broad, sweeping statements about a piece, be sure you can highlight specific examples to elaborate your larger points. I once had a reviewer make a comment that it seemed that part of the piece read like had been cut and pasted from different drafts. My coauthors and I spent a month trying to figure out what area the commentator meant. We even shared the piece with two experienced editors to see if they could find the area only to later learn that the comment was about the bibliography. If the commentator/reviewer had been more specific in his/her feedback, we could have spent time on other aspects of the paper.

- **Be helpful, not self-serving.**
  Ultimately, the purpose of giving feedback is to help the writer, not to prove how smart you are as a reviewer or commenter. Before returning your feedback to the writer, reflect on whether your comments will assist the writer in developing the piece further. Be constructive, and don't be a jerk!

For further advice, please see the following two interesting resources:

Caroline Campbell, Feedback: What the Writer Hears and What the Editor Really Means, CopyPress Community (October 1, 2013) http://community.copypress.com/feedback-what-the-writer-hears-and-what-the-editor-really-means/

UNC Writing Center, Getting Feedback Handout, http://writingcenter.unc.edu/handouts/getting-feedback/

Serials Issues

Wendy E. Moore
University of Georgia Law Library

How is it already March? I feel like I'm still digging out from the avalanche of unfinished work caused by the various "snowpocalypse" events to hit Georgia this winter. But I haven't let that keep me from browsing for serials related news!

Remember the ERM Workflow!: You are probably already tired of reading promotional bits about the 2014 American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting & Conference in San Antonio. But I want to direct your attention to a special treat on the schedule for those of us who spend our days thinking about serials. The preconference workshop "W2: Techniques for Electronic Resource Management (TERMS): From Coping to Best Practices" on Saturday, July 12, 2014 from 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. is being presented by ERM experts Graham Stone (University of Huddersfield) and Jill Emery (Portland State University). They are presenting a similar workshop this month at the Electronic Resources & Libraries (ER&L) Conference – a conference I have always dreamed of attending, but never get to go to, what with other obligations and a limited travel budget. So, I am very excited we are going to have the same quality content available to us at AALL Annual Meeting this summer! Thanks to Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) member Eric

Parker, Acquisitions Librarian at Northwestern University School of Law, for serving as the Coordinator and Moderator for this workshop. Start working on your pitches for why you should attend!

'What's in a name?': In January, ProQuest announced the retirement of the separate Serials Solutions brand name. Serials Solutions has been owned by ProQuest since 2004 but continued operating as a separate unit for the most part. All of its products, such as Summon discovery service, 360 products, and Intota Service Platform, will remain available. In their January 20, 2014 press release, ProQuest CEO Kurt Sanford stated, "While the Serials Solutions brand is well known, customer feedback indicates that having too many brand names in the mix creates unnecessary confusion." I guess that's what happens after a decade of acquiring so many different library service and information providers, isn't it? I bet it won't be long until we see the brands ebrary and EBL also go by the name of ProQuest. This name change not only solidifies the overall ProQuest brand, but also demonstrates the continued shift away from using the term 'serials.' That doesn't bode well for the name of this column!

The Future of Libraries, Again: If you are looking for a little food for thought, read "Uncertainty and the Future of Libraries" by Daniel W. Rasmus in *Computers in Libraries*, December 2013, pp.4-7+. The article focuses on eleven questions to ask yourself about how the future is going to play out in your library. At first, I thought it was going to be too public library focused, but as I continued reading, I found the questions apply equally well in law libraries. The following questions particularly intrigued me:

- How will we find stuff?
- What do we hire a library to do?
- What will be the role of place?
- What rights management model will predominate?

RDA **– This Time With More Serials!**: Live tweeting of conference sessions is great, but sometimes you want a little more depth than 140 characters and a *Vine* video. But is seems you still have to wait around for a long time to get a quality conference report in a published journal. I think we all know why the printed journal is an endangered species! But, I digress. Stephanie P. Hess provides an excellent overview of one of last summer's North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) Preconference workshops in the article, "*RDA* & Serials: Transitioning to *RDA* within a MARC21 Framework (Preconference Workshop, NASIG 2013 Conference)," in *Serials Review*, vol. 39, no. 4, December 2013, pp. 267–271 at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.serrev.2013.10.015. The author summarizes each of the six modules presented by Les Hawkins and Hien Nguyen, both from the Library of Congress, in this two day workshop. Even I, a noncataloger, found that it offered a helpful summary of the issues related to serials cataloging with *RDA*. It made me almost want to log into our subscription of *RDA Toolkit*. Almost.

Show 'Em Whatcha Got: The January 2014 issue of *Library Resources & Technical Services* (vol.58, no.1) had a book review by Lynn Schuessler of *Marketing Your Library's Electronic Resources: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Librarians* by Marie R. Kennedy and Cheryl LaGuardia. Published under the Neal-Schuman imprint in 2013, the book will run you $60.00 list price for 177 pages. The review convinced me the book had something specific to offer librarians concerning how to promote electronic resources – so much so that I just placed an order for it. We'll see if I win some fancy marketing award next year!

An Ode to HeinOnline: If you are like me, you have good intentions of sitting down to read all of your *AALL Spectrum*, but somehow don't get back to the articles after you skim the 'Member-to-Member' and 'Views from You' sections when it arrives in your mailbox. Take a look at Joe Gerkin's article, "The Invention of HeinOnline" in the February 2014 issue starting on page 17. The article takes you back to those wild mid-1990s when big scanning projects such as JSTOR and Project Muse were launched. It is easy to take the existence of HeinOnline for granted now, but without it, we would most likely not have such a deep, single source for full image access to a broad collection of legal literature.

Mined Any Text Lately?: Elsevier announced at the American Library Association (ALA) Midwinter Meeting that they have updated their text and data mining (TDM) policy to allow academic researchers at subscribing institutions to text mine across their content for non-commercial purposes. That is over 11 million research papers. Of course, "open" is somewhat in the eye of the beholder, since there are additional licensing agreements that come into play. This move by Elsevier is expected to be followed by other publishers and governmental bodies opening their text for data mining, which researchers hope will lead to increased functionality for this growing research practice. Not only is the journal an endangered species, but it is starting to look like even the importance of individual articles could go the way of the dinosaur!

Now You See It, Now You Don't: *U.S. News & World Report* recently proved to the world what those of us working with serials in libraries have known for years – you can't trust the publisher to archive information. That's one of the reasons

we have libraries! Among many other things, libraries serve as information archives, and librarians assist users in tracking down specific references and information needs. When switching to a new content management system, *U.S. News* decided to dump all archived web content prior to 2007. *U.S. News* editor Brian Kelly was quoted in a blog post on *JimRomenesko. com*, dated February 18, 2014 stating, "Those stories, which mostly originated in the print magazine, are available on the LexisNexis and EBSCO archive services, as well as in bound volumes." The bound volume part really made me laugh, but calling LexisNexis and EBSCO "archive services" just made me sad. We all know that a title could be gone tomorrow from a third party full-text aggregation provider, not to mention that these resources are dependent on libraries subscribing to the content annually and that accessing the information is limited to authenticated users for limited purposes. It is a shame that *U.S. News* didn't work beforehand with a real archive service such as Portico or even Internet Archive to continue to make these archives freely available.

Well, that wraps it up for this issue. I'm getting ready for the 2014 Southeastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries (SEAALL) Annual Meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee in a few weeks where hopefully I will get to see some TS-SIS and Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS) members. As always, I'll be listening for any serials related chatter that I can share with you!

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:

John Marshall journal of computer & information law
Vol. 12, no. 3 (Oct. 1993)-v. 29, no. 4 (fall/winter 2012)
(OCoLC 30365829)
Changed to:
Journal of information technology & privacy law
v. XXX, no. 1 (spring/summer 2013)
(OCoLC 869382068)

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

Amnesty international (New York, NY)
Ceased with: v. 38, no. 2 (summer 2012)?
(OCoLC 174315510)

A.W.R. bulletin
Ceased with: 51. (60.) Jahrgang, no. 1-2 (2013)
(OCoLC 1951106)

Constitutional law & policy review
Ceased with: v. 13, no. 3 (2011)
(OCoLC 42425360)

Derecho colombiano
Ceased with: no. 600 (dic. 2011)
(OCoLC 12484971)

East Asian law journal
Ceased after: 2012?
(OCoLC 613438385)

First Nations gazette
Ceased in print with: v. 17, no. 4 (2013)
(OCoLC 37659168)

Human rights information bulletin
Ceased with: No. 85 (November 2011-April 2012)
(OCoLC 39351460)

Duke journal of gender law & policy
Ceased in print with: v. 20 (2013)
(OCoLC 31100679)
Vol. 21- available via publisher's web site

Media ethics
Ceased with: Vol. 22, no. 2 (spring 2011)
(OCoLC 33136193)

Michigan State international law review
Ceased in print with: v. 21, issue 3 (2013)
(OCoLC 774685995)

New England journal of international and comparative law
Ceased with: Vol. 18, no. 2 (2012)
(OCoLC 52473892)

Pittsburgh journal of environmental and public health law
Ceased in print with: Vol. 6, no. 2 (spring 2012)
(OCoLC 74449448)

Revista de derechos humanos
Ceased with: Ano 5, num. 8 (2007)
(OCoLC 190931173)

Revista de estudios juridicos
Ceased in print with: Num. 10 (Ano 2010)
(OCoLC 48024452)

Trends (Chicago, Ill. : 1999)
Ceased in print with: Vol. 43, no. 6 (July/Aug. 2012)
(OCoLC 42635260)

University of Baltimore intellectual property law journal
Ceased with: v. 19, no. 2 (spring 2011)
(OCoLC 28135379)

Standards – Inherently confusing

<div style="text-align:right">

SUBJECT HEADINGS

</div>

Aaron Wolfe Kuperman
LC Law Cataloging Section

We catalog legal materials such as codes and regulations as well as works about them. We don't deal with industry standards. Those aren't adopted by the government and aren't enforceable in the courts. And most importantly, lawyers don't derive any livelihood from them, and law catalogers deal with the books the lawyers want. But what happens when the people selecting books for a law library start selecting materials about industry standards? Ours is not to question why they selected something. If the legal profession wants something, we catalog it.

One rule to determine if a subject is "law" is to ask, if you break a rule, will someone with a big (proverbial) stick come and do bad things to you, and after much talking by lawyers, you will end up in prison. If yes, then the "rule" in question is a "law". If instead, violation of the rule means you are shunned as a traitor to your profession who can't be trusted by erstwhile colleagues, it isn't a law. Another definition of "what is law" looks to whether a rule is adopted by the government as opposed to a private body, since usually it is the power of the state that makes something "legal."

So what do we do with the **United States-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles** (known as the US GAAP)? They are a private standard developed by the **American Institute of Certified Public Accountants**, a private organization, and now maintained by the **Financial Accounting Standards Board,** also a private organization. The standards are probably being replaced by the **International Financial Reporting Standards,** also a non-governmental organization. By our normal rules, these are non-government standards and are therefore not the purview of the legal profession (meaning we shouldn't be cataloging them, they shouldn't class in K, not our problem, right?).

Unfortunately (for us catalogers), the **United States. Securities and Exchange Commission** (note the jurisdiction in the heading—this is government) has adopted rules and policies that result in bad things happening to anyone who doesn't follow the GAAP—bad things of the sort that one hires lawyers to prevent, such as a long vacation in "Club Fed" or having to make a humongous payment to the Federal Treasury. While the origins of GAAP are as standards of a professional organization for its members, at present they are rules of the sort that interest law libraries. For classification and acquisition librarians, this is a more serious problem since over the last century in effect, a big chunk of "accounting" literature has turned into "legal" literature. Subject headings allow a more flexible approach to the problem of subject areas being taken over by the legal profession.

The subject heading **Accounting--Standards--[place]** is arguably a "legal" heading, but in practice, LC has never used it as a first subject heading for a work classified as "K". As a first heading, we probably should use **Accounting--Law and legislation--[place]** or **Auditing--Law and legislation--[Place]** for works on accounting standards that are primarily legal, with the "standards" heading as a second heading (and probably a 610/630 for the actual standard). Note that while **[Name of industry]--Accounting--Law and legislation--[place]** is free-floating, **--Auditing--Law and legislation** is free-floating only after educational institutions. It would be wise if the rules were changed so that the **--Law and legislation** versions of both subdivisions (**--Accounting** and **--Auditing**) were free-floating under everything that the subdivision is authorized under. The logic is that anything that can be accounted for, or audited, has a legal dimension to deal with. By combing a 610/630 for the standard, with a heading with **–Law and legislation** in it, along with the heading for **Accounting—Standards**, we can provide access regardless of where the work is classed (and we should suggest a similar treatment to our colleagues in the business libraries). This subject poses a big challenge from a classification perspective, but that goes beyond the scope of this column.

Similar issues appear in other areas. The American Correctional Association adopts standards for prisons and jails that are then adopted by jurisdictions, but it is less confusing since "corrections" was always a government business, unlike accounting, which once had little to do with the legal system. Many standards for the construction industry are written as model rules for local governments to adopt. The many building codes issued by the "International Code Council," an American non-governmental organization, are all private proposed building standards which are important because they are adopted by jurisdictions throughout the United States (the "international" in the name is misleading—these are American codes not designed for export, note the presence of "inches" and references to local American-style governments). These probably should be regarded as similar to the proposed uniform state laws or model codes, which only have a force of law once adopted. These standards should get the heading for the specific type of code, e.g., **Building laws--United States**, and arguably the lcgft **Model acts** (though these were defined in a way that limits it to model acts designed for states in a federation with state legislatures, excluding model acts designed to be adopted by local governments or by national governments but this probably should be changed so it covers model local laws as well).

There are many bodies that adopt rules and standards that are usually not "legal" and in theory should never find their way into a law library. However in other countries, the equivalent group is a government agency, and if we get "rules" from those countries, we probably need to give it legal subject headings. If the issuing body is a government agency, its rules are administrative law. This includes groups such as the Olympic committees (and all sports organizations), Boy Scouts, Red Cross, etc. We normally have legal versions of topical subject headings available such as **Olympics—Law and legislation** and **Boy Scouts—Legal status, laws, etc.**, though for Red Cross, one needs to bring out the specific activity (**Disaster relief—Law and legislation** or **Emergency medical services—Law and legislation**).

The relationship between "standards" and "laws" isn't very clear in LCSH. In one situation, **Air—Pollution—Standards**, the BT is **Air--Pollution—Law and legislation**, however **Motor Vehicles—Standards—Law and legislation** is a valid heading, and there are several headings in which "standards" and "law…" are distinguished by scope notes, or are in RT relationships. This suggests that the matter of "standards" is not standardized or perhaps should be understood to be inherently confusing.

TechScans

Jackie Magagnosc, column editor

Contributing Authors: Dan Blackaby, Marlene Bubrick, Jacqueline Magagnosc, Jean Pajerek, Andrea Rabbia, Lauren Seney

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

Cataloging

RDA Toolkit price change
http://www.rdatoolkit.org/content/2014pricechange
The publishers of the *RDA Toolkit* have announced a changed price model effective January 1, 2014. The new pricing continues to be calculated per user, but the numbers of users are grouped differently. The stated purpose of the new pricing is to make the *RDA Toolkit* "more accessible for small cataloging departments" and "more fairly distributing the cost across all sizes of institutions".

An analysis posted on the RDA-L discussion list verifies price reductions for subscriptions with fewer than two simultaneous users, but subscriptions allowing three or more concurrent users will be more expensive. The price increases range from 18% to 164%.

Usage statistics for the *RDA Toolkit* are available at http://admin.rdatoolkit.org/ (login required).

NISO seeking feedback on its Bibliographic Development Roadmap Project
http://niso.ideascale.com/a/ideafactory.do?id=18685&mode=top&discussionFilter=byids&discussionID=48211
In April, the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) held a two-day meeting to kick off a "Bibliographic Development Roadmap Project." Funded by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the project aims to "effectively

transform how bibliographic data is created, exchanged, and managed in the linked web world." The meeting generated 40 project ideas in 15 categories; the next phase of the project will involve gathering feedback and prioritizing the project ideas, which are compiled at NISO's IdeaScale Input Forum (http://niso.ideascale.com/a/ideafactory.do?id=18685&mode=top&discussionFilter=byids&discussionID=48211). IdeaScale is a web-based platform that allows a community of registered users to share ideas and provide feedback about them. Those who are not registered users are still able to read the ideas and feedback that have been posted. The two most popular ideas, with 17 votes each, posted as of this writing are (1) "[i]mprove the ability of our data to be consumed and manipulated;" and (2) "[w]ork to make vocabularies work across systems."

BIBFRAME webinars available for viewing
http://www.slis.wisc.edu/BFwebin.htm

Recordings and slides from two recently presented webinars about Bibliographic Framework Initiative Bibliographic Framework Initiative (BIBFRAME) have been made freely available by the School of Library & Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The webinars were presented November 6, 2013 and January 8, 2014 by Kevin Ford of LC's Network Development and MARC Standards Office. BIBFRAME is a project to "determine a transition path for the MARC 21 exchange format to more Web-based, Linked Data standards." In the first webinar, Ford provides a basic background to the BIBFRAME initiative, with an emphasis on objectives, requirements, and expectations for the project. The second webinar begins with a review of some of these concepts, then progresses to a live demonstration of a BIBFRAME editing tool. The webinars do not assume prior knowledge of BIBFRAME or Resource Description Framework (RDF); therefore, they are a good starting point for those looking for an easily absorbed introduction to BIBFRAME.

Is it inevitable your ILS will be Cloud-based?
In a recent Twitter post, Lisa Rabey asked a question.
Question: is there a distributed cloud ILS? If not, why not?
— #moriartylives (@pnkrcklibrarian) January 15, 2014
https://twitter.com/pnkrcklibrarian/statuses/423604987587854336

A few people responded to her question, notably Marshall Breeding (http://www.librarytechnology.org/breeding-bio.pl) and Keri Cascio, Director of Innovative Technologies and Library Resource Management at the Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering and Technology in Kansas City, Missouri. Cascio pointed out that Ex Libris' Primo and Alma, OCLC WorldShare Management System (http://www.oclc.org/worldshare-management-services.en.html), VTLS Virtua were all cloud based systems, either through as SaaS (Software as a Service)or as a distributed cloud server environment. SirsiDynix has trumpeted their BlueCloud Suite (http://www.sirsidynix.com/bluecloud-suite). Libserra also has a product (http://libserra.com/product/cloud-ils/).

Two years ago, Edward M. Corrado and Heather Lea Moulaison wrote an article in the Digital Shift (http://www.thedigitalshift.com/2012/03/software/the-library-cloud-pros-and-cons) that tackled many of the questions surrounding putting a library in the cloud. At a recent conference in Charleston, Brad Spry, Shoko Tokoro, and Michael Winecoff presented on UNC-Charlotte's Atkins Library's recent move to the OCLC Worldshare System (http://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/embed_code/28293749). Softlink has a cloud based product tailored specifically for law firm libraries (http://www.softlinkamerica.com/sector/law-library/).

Management

Collection Assessment and Evaluation E-forum
How can we best evaluate our collections to ensure their ongoing utility and value? The Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS) recently sponsored an e-forum on Collection Assessment and Evaluation. Questions examined included participants' experiences with collection assessment, methods, and tools used for conducting assessments as well as evaluation of non-textual collections.

One interesting result of this e-forum was the creation of a Collection Assessment discussion list hosted by the American Library Association mailing list service (http://lists.ala.org/sympa/info/coll-assess/).

A summary of the e-forum is available along with an archive of the individual messages. The summary includes links to tools, presentations, and articles related to collection assessment.

The ALCTS website describes e-Forums as "two-day, moderated, electronic discussion forums that provide an opportunity for librarians to discuss matters of interest on an ALCTS discussion list. These discussions are free of charge and available to anyone who wishes to subscribe to the list."

Government Documents

Potential name change for Government Printing Office

Legislation has been introduced to rename the Government Printing Office (GPO) as the Government Publishing Office. The position of Public Printer would be re-titled Director of the Government Publishing Office. According to Public Printer Davita Vance-Cooks, "The name Government Publishing Office better reflects the services that GPO currently provides and will provide in the future."

GPO's full announcement on the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) page is available at http://www.fdlp.gov/component/content/article/19-general/1583-legislation-introduced-to-change-gpos-name-to-government-publishing-office. Full text of the legislation is available via FDsys at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-113s1947is/pdf/BILLS-113s1947is.pdf.

Information Technology

Digital Document Fixity?

As more law libraries are developing independent digital collections it is important to take into consideration the preservation of those documents for the future. One main component of this is to ensure that the files and corresponding metadata have not been corrupted. While many of us are fortunate enough to have a third-party system hosting our content that we can rely on to maintain the integrity of our documents, this isn't something that is universally true.

If you aren't relying on a third-party system, and in many cases even if you are, you will want to maintain independent copies of your data. A good guideline to follow is *Levels of Digital Preservation* (http://www.digitalpreservation.gov/ndsa/activities/levels.html) from the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA). This tiered set of recommendations provides solutions for institutions of all sizes and allows you to start small and build up. Bear in mind that the goal is to develop these guidelines over time; so, it's a good idea to check back occasionally to see if they have been updated.

One of the central concepts of these guidelines is the idea of fixity, or stability, of digital documents. In essence, fixity is information that can be used to confirm that unauthorized changes have not been made to digital content. NDSA has recently released a draft version of a Fact Sheet, *Checking Your Digital Content: How, What and When to Check Fixity?* (http://blogs.loc.gov/digitalpreservation/files/2014/02/NDSA-Checking-your-digital-content-Draft-2-5-14.pdf?loclr=blogsig), which helps identify the reasons behind identifying and then checking fixity, as well as several ways to go about doing so and where to store fixity data once it has been obtained.

Preservation

NDSA: 3 Years in Review

http://blogs.loc.gov/digitalpreservation/2013/12/the-ndsa-at-3-taking-stock-and-looking-ahead/

Last month the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA) celebrated the third anniversary of its organizing workshop. In that time, five working groups have tackled several pressing issues related to digital stewardship. Butch Lazorchak from the Library of Congress has put together a review of NDSA's accomplishments as well as an overview of where it is headed in 2014.

Some of the highlights include identifying NDSA Innovation award winners across several categories (so we all have digital stewardship role models), web archiving and storage surveys, and Digital Preservation in a Box (http://dpoutreach.net/). NDSA has also produced a series of webinars and posts regularly to The Signal blog (http://blogs.loc.gov/digitalpreservation/), providing two valuable resources for now and the future.

In 2014, we should keep our eyes open for the release of several more NDSA reports as well as expanded outreach activities.

Staffing for Digital Preservation

http://digitalpreservation.gov/ndsa/documents/NDSA-Staffing-Survey-Report-Final122013.pdf?loclr=blogsig

The National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA) has just released a report on *Staffing for Effective Digital Preservation*. The Report showcases the results of a 2012 survey of 85 institutions that have mandates to preserve digital content. Some of the key findings are that most institutions do not have a dedicated department for digital preservation and that many institutions also feel that digital preservation is understaffed. Most organizations are retraining existing staff to meet the challenges associated with digital preservation, but the report offers potential qualifications for new digital preservation managers. With a substantial increase in digital holdings anticipated over the next year, this is an issue that will need addressed in the near future.

Processing

Managing Microforms in the Digital Age

As a result of the changes that have transpired over the past thirty years, a revision of the 1977 American Library Association (ALA) publication, *Guidelines for Handling Library Orders for Microforms* published by the Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD), Resources Section, and Bookdealer-Library Committee was necessary. The revised publication, retitled *Managing Microforms in the Digital Age,* provides librarians and information management specialists with some basic information about managing microform collections. The publication does not attempt to be a comprehensive review of the microform industry, nor does it serve as a guide for preservation microfilm production. *Managing Microforms* addresses trends in bibliographic control, storage environments, current vendors and resources, and microform terminology. See the report at http://www.ala.org/alcts/resources/collect/serials/microforms.

own devising. Several authors wrote about materials, resources, collections and so on; that wound up in a section called "Stuff." A number of people focused on the library as a building, a web presence, a community center, and they wound up in a section called "Place." There's also "People," "Community" and "Leadership and Vision."

Combined, it makes for a diverse and interesting read. The response has certainly been positive, which is gratifying.

iNews: Who is the audience?

Janes: It's not written for any particular segment of the field. It's meant to be broad and accessible to anybody, from the head of a library that is thinking about where the profession is going to the new person who's trying to map out a strategy for their career. I did a book signing at ALA a while ago and one of the first people to talk with me was the head of a state library we make information work trustees association, saying they're going to use it as a training piece for trustees to help them understand what's happening in public libraries. And I know of at least two people who are going to use it as a supplementary textbook in classes this year.

iNews: How did you select your authors?

Janes: My approach was that I wanted it to be fun, but it must be professional. It's mainly people I've met along the way as I've made my way through the profession. I'm fortunate to have a good range of contacts within the community. I wanted to get a good mix: people from different types and sizes of libraries in U.S. and Canada. Also, I didn't want it to just be the old guard — I specifically sought out a few people who are new to the profession.

iNews: Can you tell us about some of the contributions?

Janes: I absolutely do not have a favorite, but several stand out as really provocative. A number wrote pieces about how the nature of resources is changing as we move from analog to digital to streaming to cloud-based. Cliff Lynch described how the marketplace for cultural objects seems to be migrating from sales to licensing. Meaning the objects aren't yours to do whatever you want with for eternity — you just have it for a while until the publisher decides to change the license. That's a different way of thinking about what a library is — it isn't a repository so much as it is a switchboard, and the library model becomes one of rights management and finances.

Others talked about the public library as an agent for civil engagement. Susan Hildreth wrote that in a nation and communities that are very divided, the library is still one of the really neutral, trusted places, creating an opportunity for bringing communities together to talk about important issues — and just to interact in general.

Another one I really love is by James Rosenzweig, one of our alumni, in which he describes the library of the future as an information base camp. He uses the mountaineering metaphor of a basecamp as a place where people can get advice, share ideas, share the benefit of experience, and then strike out on their own in an information environment that is increasingly wild. He also has a great line: "...we need to recognize that our job isn't to convince people not to use the world of information we don't control or maintain." Which to be honest, we kind of do! So it's the same paradigm: how much effort do we put in the traditional world, and how much in the new world?

This is contrasted by a piece by Ruth Faklis, who runs a suburban Chicago public library system. Ruth injects a little bit of day-to-day reality, saying we'll still have gang kids and people sleeping in the stacks and you've got to keep the fire extinguishers charged and so on. As a librarian, you've just got to keep going.

I end with a piece by Dan Chudnov in which he fills in the blank by saying the library in 2020 will be a crumbling ruin. Then he looks back at the missed opportunities and things libraries could have or should have done over the years to prevent it. It's really depressing, but then he finishes by essentially saying that's why we've got to fight. We've got to fight for our communities, and for our right to determine our information future. That's what librarians do.

iNews: Actually, the book doesn't end there, does it?

Janes: That's true. My piece appears at the end in a section titled "My Turn." In it, I talk about how much of librarianship going forward can legitimately be about access. If we just present ourselves as "come to us and get stuff," well, that's not a game we're going to win, because in the future there's going to be way more ways to get stuff than there is currently. So where do we put our effort? How much time and money and effort do we dedicate to traditional media, typically high in quality and interest, with tons of restrictions, increasingly held by fewer companies which charge higher prices? And how much do we encourage and foster the freely available world of information, still emerging, where we can have a significant impact long-term? That's a powerful question for the long-term of the field and the institution.

From my own perspective, from what I've seen over the last year or two, there is a real sense of possibility. A feeling that all is not lost, we've come through the economic crisis — it's not fantastic for us right now, but we've come through it. I see lots of reasons to be optimistic and hopeful. So I wanted to end with something encouraging. I didn't want people to go through the journey of reading this book only to hear "we're all doomed!" Nobody wants to read that, plus, I don't believe it.

iNews: Earlier you said the response has been very positive. Can you elaborate?

Janes: Well, the first print run sold out before there were any reviews. When you consider how much the library market is tied to reviews, that's saying something.

It's also gotten some attention in social media and the blogosphere. I think my favorite was a tweet that said something like, "I'm simultaneously really irritated and intrigued by this." I tweeted back, "Good, that's exactly what I had in mind."

"If after reading this book you are a little mad and kind of incited to do something, then my work is done."