Aloha, Fellow LSRD-SISers!

It is hard for us to imagine that Spring is on the horizon; however, the groundhogs predict the transition of the seasons. Our LSRD-SIS is also moving forward with the anticipation and aspiration of the devoted LSRD members, the LSRD-SIS Board, and Committee Chairs. In this quarter’s column, I would like to cover our SIS’s activities and programs as well as meetings at the annual meeting in Boston.

In the beginning of this year, results were back from the Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC) on the programs scheduled for the 2023 Annual Meeting in Boston. The following two program proposals were accepted:

- LSRD-SIS’s hot topic program, “Batch Please: Leveraging Batch Record Loading for Integrated Library System Improvements and Enhancing Resource Discovery,” Monday, July 17, Session Block D, 9:30 a.m.- 10:30 a.m.

- “Discovering Diversity through Linked Data,” Tuesday, July 18th, Session Block I, 11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.

In addition, the LSRD-SIS Board is working on coordinating a VIP program on FOLIO (Future Of Libraries Is Open) with Kathleen Berry, Head of Information Resources Management at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst Libraries. I hope our FOLIO adapters will be able to come to the program and raise your questions.

In February, the announcement of the 2023 Annual Meeting was made. The deadline for early registration is May 12, 2023. Although we will have the Annual Meeting in-person in Boston in July, the LSRD-SIS business meeting will be held virtually in June. Stay tuned for the date and Zoom information for our business meeting. Since any voting on amendments to the bylaws will take place at the Business Meeting, please make sure that you attend the business meeting. Here are the proposed amendments to the bylaws.

(Cont. on p. 3)
**2022-2023 Officers, Committee Chairs, and Representatives**

**LSRD-SIS:**
- **Chair:** Keiko Okuhara  
  University of Hawaii
- **Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:** Rebecca L. Bearden  
  Boston University
- **Past Chair:** Larissa Sullivant  
  Indiana University
- **Secretary/Treasurer (2021-2023):** Chris Todd  
  University of Pittsburgh
- **Members-at-Large:** Keelan Weber (2021-23)  
  University of Nebraska
  Rachel Sherie Evans (2023-24)  
  University of Georgia
- **Education Committee:**  
  Kevin Carey  
  Ohio State University
- **Local Systems Committee:**  
  Keiko Okuhara  
  University of Hawaii
- **Nominating Committee:**  
  Jessica Pasquale  
  University of Michigan
- **OCLC Committee:**  
  Christopher Thomas  
  UCLA
- **Web Advisory Committee:**  
  Kevin Carey  
  Ohio State University

**TS-SIS:**
- **Chair:** Jason LeMay  
  Emory University
- **Vice Chair/Chair-Elect:** Shawn King  
  University of Wisconsin
- **Past Chair:** Joan Stringfellow  
  Texas A&M University

**TS-SIS cont.:**
- **Secretary/Treasurer (2022-24):** Rachel Decker (2022-2024)  
  Chapman University
- **Members-at-Large:**  
  Jessie Tam (2021-23)  
  Thurgood Marshall State Law Library
  Rachel Decker (2022-2024)  
  Chapman University
- **Awards Committee:**  
  Keena Hilliard  
  Temple University
- **Bylaws & Handbook Committee:**  
  Joan Stringfellow  
  Texas A&M University
- **Membership Committee:**  
  Lisa Britt Wernke  
  University of Cincinnati
- **Metadata Management Committee:**  
  Christopher Thomas (2021-23)  
  UCLA
  Rachel Decker (2022-2024)  
  Chapman University
- **Nominating Committee:**  
  Barbara Szalkowski  
  South Texas College of Law
- **Professional Development Committee:**  
  Jennifer Mart-Rice (2021-23)  
  University of Iowa
  Jacqueline Magagnosc (2022-2024)  
  Cornell University
- **Resource Management Committee:**  
  Elizabeth Umpleby (2021-23)  
  University of Connecticut
  Laura Fouladi (2022-2024)  
  University of California Irvine
- **Website Coordinator:**  
  Marijah Sroczynski  
  Morrison & Foerster LLP

**LSRD and TS-SIS Representatives/Liaisons**
- **ALA MARC Advisory Committee (MAC):**  
  Kate Peck, University of California Berkeley (2021-2024)
  Ryan Tamares, Stanford University (2021-2024)
- **ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC):**  
  Cate Kellett, Yale University (2021-2024)
  Funding Research Opportunities Grant (FROG)
- **Rep.-at-Large:**  
  Heather Buckwalter, Creighton University (2021-23)
- **LSRD-SIS Reps:**  
  Kevin Carey, Ohio State University (2021-23)
  Corinne Jacob, Creighton University (2022-2024)
- **TS-SIS Reps:**  
  Jennifer Argueta, University of La Verne (2021-25)
  Joe Anteau, Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone (2022-2024)
In addition to the amendments to our bylaws, the Board approved to update the following sections: Overview, Calendar of Events, Committees. All of the changes were voted on and approved by the Board during our January and February meetings.

Spring means that it is time for LSRD-SIS board elections and our biennial membership survey. Mahalo to those who took the survey! Your feedback about the activities and programs of LSRD is critical for the growth of our SIS and the future planning and endeavor. The Nominations Committee has put forward a roster of outstanding candidates for the positions of Vice Chair/Chair-Elect and Secretary/Treasurer for the 2023-2024 LSRD-SIS Executive Board. Many thanks to committee chair Jessica Pasquale for her hard work!

**Vice Chair/Chair-Elect (3-year term 2023-2026)**

Benjamin Carlson, University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School, Biddle Law Library

Joseph Cera, UC Berkeley Law Library

**Secretary/Treasurer (2-year term 2023-2025)**

Sam Cabo, University of Richmond School of Law Library

Danielle Elder, University of Texas at Austin School of Law, Tarlton Law Library

Thanks very much Ben, Joe, Sam, and Dani for agreeing to run for office and being willing to give your time and energy in support of LSRD! Please stay tuned for all candidate statements and election details. Additional nominees by petition, along with written acceptances, will also be accepted and must be filed with the Secretary/Treasurer by March 15, 2023. If you were not able to commit this year, please consider running for a board position in future elections.

Kudos to our OCLC Committee Chair, Christopher Thomas, for successfully putting on the Webinar on Indigenous people on February 14. This panel was hosted by three panelists, and the focus was on the recently published report from OCLC: Reimagine Descriptive Workflows: A Community-informed Agenda for Reparative and Inclusive Descriptive Practice. The Native perspectives from the panelists were well discussed, and we were hopeful that a good community based effort would be put forward for the reparative and inclusive descriptive practice in our library catalogs.

Finally, the Local Systems virtual meeting was held on February 3rd with breakout sessions for Alma with Trina Holloway; Jennifer Garafolo; Folio with Lauren Seney; Tind with Christina Peter and Joe Cera; IRs with Karen Shephard and Keelan Weber; III, Sierra, and Other systems with Bee Bornheimer. At the annual conference in Boston, we will meet in a room, and each platform now has their own user’s discussion group. If you’d like to join the group, you can do so with the link below:

- **Folio**: [groups.google.com/u/1/lists.stanford.edu/g/folio-law](https://groups.google.com/u/1/lists.stanford.edu/g/folio-law) (click "Ask to Join Group")
- **Tind**: [https://groups.google.com/g/tind--local-systems](https://groups.google.com/g/tind--local-systems) (click "Ask to Join Group")
- **IRs**: [https://groups.google.com/g/irs-local-systems](https://groups.google.com/g/irs-local-systems) (click "Ask to Join Group")

As you can see, we are trying to uniquely identify our mission and to create a new infrastructure to carry on the object of our SIS. We appreciate your feedback during this transition as we work on a sustainable plan for the future of LSRD-SIS to serve our stakeholders effectively by adapting innovative technologies and taking a lead on the evolution from MARC to Semantic Web compliant metadata. I hope everyone enjoys Spring since it comes around only once in a year.

Each moment is precious and has its own value. Let’s make the most of each moment to transform our SIS.

Keiko Okuhara
University of Hawaii

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©AALL Image via https://www.aallnet.org/conference/
Greetings, TS-SIS!

Spring is right around the corner, and the Annual Meeting in Boston grows ever closer. We are getting deep into the scheduling of meetings and programs, and I'm looking forward to seeing friends and colleagues in person once again. But first things first: Elections are nearly upon us! Our Nominating Committee has put together a great slate of candidates for this year's elections. Watch your emails closely for the link to vote once the polls open.

In addition to elections, now is the time to sign up for TS-SIS committees. From awards to membership, nominations to professional development, there is sure to be a committee needing your help. Shawn has (or will soon be) sending out the Volunteer Survey, so be sure to fill it out and be an active part of TS!

By now, AMPC and AALL have approved program proposals for the meeting in Boston. At the time of writing, I don't have a specific list of approved programs yet, but I do know that at least a couple of great proposals appear to have been chosen. We'll be sending out information about programs that relate to our TS members via My Communities, and I'll have a full list of programs and meetings taking place in Boston in the June newsletter.

Speaking of the newsletter, Sara Campbell (our editor-in-chief) is always on the lookout for columnists. There are a number of vacancies that still need to be filled. Writers of all levels are appreciated, and writing a regular column is a great way to be active in AALL and TS-SIS. As of February, TSSL is still in need of new columnists for Acquisitions, Classification, Description and Entry, Management, and Private Law Libraries. You can email Sara at saracampbell2@my.unt.edu.

As always, feel free to drop me a line at jason.lemay@emory.edu if you have any questions, suggestions, or need help finding the right person to contact in TS-SIS.

Jason LeMay
Emory University

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COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Rightsizeing the Academic Library Collection by Mary E. Miller and Suzanne M. Ward

Now in its second edition (2021), this is one of my favorite books on how to weed, I mean rightsize, an academic library collection. It provides information on how to craft your own rightsizing plan, how to work with your library’s stakeholders, and how to manage workflow and disposal of withdrawn materials. The discussion on how to handle print resources after licensing perpetual access rights to their electronic equivalent was of particular interest.

Professional reading is not my only resource. One of my favorite collection development resources is the website Awful Library Books. Created by Mary Kelly and Holly Hibner, two public librarians in Michigan, Awful Library Books not only features real books found in public and academic libraries but also contains sample collection documents and thoughtful blog posts on issues that can occur when creating or implementing a library weeding plan. Come for the information, stay for the posts on the actual books found in public and academic libraries. (I’m looking at you The Famine, I mean The Taming by Jude Deveraux, an actual book that was found on the shelf of an academic library).

Finally, the Collection Development Committee of AALL has some helpful resources on its webpage. There you can find a list of academic library collection development policies (sign-in required), a Powerpoint on weeding, shelving, or storing materials, and a list of online collection development resources. Of particular note is the training outline for new collection development librarians. This is a great tool that can be modified for institutional needs.

I hope that this list of resources both assists and inspires you in all your upcoming library projects. Happy Spring!

THE INTERNET

Google Analytics: Change from Universal Analytics to Google Analytics 4

by Wilhelmina Randtke, Georgia Southern University

Introduction.

This past and current year (March 2022 to March 2023) [1], Google Analytics is encouraging all sites to set up Google Analytics 4. Starting July 1, 2023, all Google Analytics instances will stop processing Universal Analytics. During March 2023, Google will begin automatically switching sites over to Google Analytics 4, if site administrators have not already made the switch sooner. However, Google Analytics can only change things up on its end and cannot change tracking code on your websites. This article overviews what the changes might mean for you.

History and background for the change.

Google launched Universal Analytics in 2012 [2]. Over the years, Google’s Universal Analytics has gotten regular tweaks and changes, which are covered in regular posts on https://blog.google/products/marketingplatform/analytics/ but hasn’t been replaced with a different platform. So, it’s been about a decade since such a big change went through for Google Analytics.

Then in 2019, Google launched Google Analytics 4. The motivation for this change is to combine analytics from apps with analytics from websites; so if a company has both an app and a website, it is possible to track user behavior going back and forth between those [3]. In March 2022, Google announced a cut over date. Any customers who haven’t set up Google Analytics 4

(Cont. on p. 6)
as of March 2023 will have it set up for them. Both Universal Analytics and Google Analytics 4 will be able to collect data during a transition period ending July 2, 2023. Universal Analytics will no longer collect data starting July 1, 2023. Sometime after that, it is likely that historical Universal Analytics data will become completely unavailable. Through December 2023, Google has stated that older data will still be available and it will still be possible to click through to look at older data or pull reports on the older data. After Google Analytics 4 is set up, it will show up as a different account on your analytics.google.com screen, if you have been given permissions to see it. (See Figure 1.)

If you’ve set up reports in Google Analytics, done regular pulls of statistics for reporting, or done anything much with the "Configuration" tab of Universal Analytics, then you probably will want to work through documentation on the change and tweak settings in Google Analytics 4. Even if you only casually use Google Analytics, if you pulled a report in the past, you would be able to pull that same report for that same time period in the past, but going forward, different information will be collected after July 1, 2023, so you have to scope a similar report, but you won’t be able to pull exactly the same information about your website’s use after July 1, 2023. You will be able to pull a comparable report but not an identical report, and the format of any regular reporting you do will have to change.

According to Google, “All standard Universal Analytics properties will stop processing new hits on July 1, 2023, and 360 Universal Analytics properties will stop processing new hits on July 1, 2024. After that, you’ll be able to access your previously processed data in Universal Analytics for at least six months.” (360 Universal Analytics is a paid version of Google Analytics. Pricing for 360 Universal Analytics is a flat rate at $150,000 with no tiers. Based on that, if your library has the 360 paid version of Google Analytics, you are extremely likely to know that you have the paid version.) So, Google has promised 6 month access after Universal Analytics is discontinued to being able to go back and look at older data, but no more than that. While older data may be available longer than 6 months, the tone of the announcement from Google sounds like older data is going away soonish. Because of this, it’s likely a good idea to go back and pull any standard reports you rely on and to archive them somewhere. And it’s a good idea to pull and archive reports on your older data before the end of December 2023, which is the last month Google has said data will remain available. Of course, putting the most important reports into an annual report or other document that is polished and likely to be retained for reference later, and keeping some basic reports on your own device and not in the cloud, is a good habit to have if you expect to reference statistics indefinitely into the future.

How to tell whether your site is on Google Analytics 4 yet.

The two roles on a Google Analytics site that can set up Google Analytics 4 are the Administrator and Editor roles. Roles that can’t set it up are Marketer, Analyst, and Viewer. A common arrangement for libraries is to be part of a bigger organization and to use technology tools provided by that organization. Very likely, most people working with Google Analytics through an employer don’t have the Administrator or Editor role. As a result, it may not be possible for the library to set up Google Analytics 4, and the library might not even hear much about the change.

To check whether Google Analytics 4 is set up:

First, see whether it’s set up and you already have access. From analytics.google.com, if you are able to browse to two instances of Google Analytics for your site, then likely Google Analytics 4 has been set up, and you were already added to it. See Figure 1 for a screenshot.

![Screenshot of Universal Analytics set up next to Google Analytics 4. The “LibGuides - GA4” is the Google Analytics 4 instance. During the migration process, Google automatically takes the name of the Universal Analytics install and adds “- GA4” to the end. An Administrator or Editor on the Google Analytics account can edit the name, but the default when first created or when automatically created by Google will have “- GA4” added.](https://www.hzdg.com/blog/google-analytics-4-is-giving-everyone-150-000-a-year)

Figure 1. Screenshot of Universal Analytics set up next to Google Analytics 4. The “LibGuides - GA4” is the Google Analytics 4 instance. During the migration process, Google automatically takes the name of the Universal Analytics install and adds “- GA4” to the end. An Administrator or Editor on the Google Analytics account can edit the name, but the default when first created or when automatically created by Google will have “- GA4” added.

(Cont. on p. 7)


[6] Derek Gleason, Google Analytics 360: The Features Worth $150k a Year, CXL All Things Data Driven Marketing (December 18, 2022), https://www.cxl.com/blog/google-analytics-360-features-worth-150k-a-year/, Reddit comment posted 2022, https://www.reddit.com/r/GoogleAnalytics/comments/9x4yoa3/comment/nku8dkd/ (last visited February 21, 2023); Chris Wilson, David Fields, and Kena Patel, Google Analytics 4 is giving everyone $150,000 a year, HZ (September 22, 2022) https://www.hzdg.com/blog/google-analytics-4-is-giving-everyone-150-000-a-year.
It is also possible that Google Analytics 4 was set up for your site but you were not yet added. To check for this, go to Universal Analytics (your same old Google Analytics instance that you have been using for years) and look for the message along the top of the screen stating, “On July 1, 2023, this property will stop processing data. Starting in March 2023, for continued website measurement, migrate your original property settings to a Google Analytics 4 (GA4) property, or they’ll be copied for you to an existing GA4 property, reusing existing site tags.” Under this, click the “Manage GA4 Migration” button. See Figure 2 for a screenshot.

And if the site has not been set up for Google Analytics 4 yet, and you do not have the Administrator or Editor role on the older Universal Analytics, then clicking “Manage GA4 Migration” takes you to the settings area of Universal Analytics. (See Figure 4.)

If you aren’t in an Administrator or Editor role on your site’s older Universal Analytics, then contact the admin for your Google Analytics instance and check regarding where they are working through Google’s migration materials and setting up Google Analytics 4. Your main goal should be to ensure that you have the level of access to statistics and reports that you need in order to pull reports in the new Google Analytics 4.

Keep in mind that given the timeframe of when this article is coming out, it is extremely likely that Google automatically set up Google Analytics 4 for your website unless someone in your organization set it up ahead of time or unless your organization opted out of Google Analytics 4.

A quick checklist for addressing the Google Analytics change:

- If you aren’t in an Administrator or Editor role on your site’s older Universal Analytics, then contact the admin for your Google Analytics instance and check regarding where they are working through Google’s migration materials and setting up Google Analytics 4. Your main goal should be to ensure that you have the level of access to statistics and reports that you need in order to pull reports in the new Google Analytics 4.

- In any role, make the most of the remaining overlap time when both Universal Analytics and Google Analytics 4 are able to collect data. You should have a goal of getting access to Google Analytics 4 before July 1, 2023, having both Universal Analytics and Google Analytics 4 set up side-by-side on the same site during an overlap period, and then pulling up your site’s Universal Analytics and Google Analytics 4 side-by-side and comparing data. This will let you confirm that Google Analytics 4 seems to be set up correctly. And being able to pull statistics on both platforms for the same time period will help to familiarize yourself with changes to the platform.
• If you are in an Administrator or Editor role on your site’s older Universal Analytics, then work through Google’s migration materials. A good starting point might be Google’s guide to Get Started with Google Analytics 4 Using Setup Assistant.[7] It’s a chunk to read and work through, and it is longer than it first appears, with outgoing links to steps for setting up specific things and many page sections that accordion out to show a much longer page with a bit of reading. The good news is that big parts of the migration guide are applicable only if you use Google’s Ad Words and other paid advertising, which is less common for libraries, and another big chunk is about tracking user behavior as a user browses across apps and multiple websites, which likely is more applicable to eCommerce sites. However, there’s still quite a bit of reading and looking at settings even if you have only a single basic library site.

• If you are in an Administrator or Editor role in Google Analytics, or if you manage your library’s website, LibGuides, or other web presence or web site, check the Google Analytics tracking code on your site. To set up Google Analytics 4 and get it collecting data, I had to update the tracking code on my Libraries’ sites. Google Analytics has a strong market share, with 70% of English language websites having Google tracking code installed in 2019 just before Google Analytics 4 was released.[8] “Surely,” I thought, “they would not risk losing market share by requiring people to copy and paste new tracking code.” Oh, but they might. At my current employer, I have an Administrator account on Universal Analytics for the LibGuides and for the discovery tool, but I can only pull reports through a lesser role on the Libraries’ main campus provided website. When I did the migration to Google Analytics 4 for the LibGuides site, I noted that the Google Analytics tracking code on LibGuides was a pretty old code snippet and not the currently provided code snippet for Universal Analytics. Nevertheless, that outdated Universal Analytics snippet was still sending data to Universal Analytics just fine. I left that old code in place for a few days to see whether it was sending data to Google Analytics 4, and it did not send the data. I then updated to the most current tracking code for Universal Analytics, and that did not send data to Google Analytics 4 either. What I had to do to get things working smoothly during the transition period was include both the Universal Analytics tracking code and the Google Analytics 4 tracking code. That let me collect data during the overlap period and let me be able to look at data side-by-side for the same time periods and notice what was and wasn’t different. The code snippet from one did not send statistics to the other.

• Google’s documentation hints at potentially losing the ability to pull reports on older data. As discussed above, Google has promised that Universal Analytics will stop collecting data as of July 1, 2023 and that data previously collected will continue to be available for 6 months after that. Promising 6 months of access implies that access will be cut off eventually and that access to older data will sunset rather than be kept indefinitely as part of the Google Analytics platform.

• Beyond that, the way data is collected is pretty different. Google Analytics is fast and easy to set up at a basic level by registering a website and dropping the tracking code onto that site, but it is then very customizable with plenty of settings to tweak and reports to scope in a deep dive. When I looked for more information, most guides to Universal Analytics vs Google Analytics 4 go into detail on comparing reporting metrics that are available on each platform after each is fully set up, and there are many video tutorials and checklists with comparisons. If you have tended to work intensely with Google Analytics and configuring, then you probably already have encountered this. If you pull reports from Google Analytics but wear “many hats” and haven’t necessarily dug through settings, then the main thing for you to know is that if you are pulling regular reports and sending those somewhere, then you are very probably going to have to change what you are reporting and to switch the format of your reports. Hopefully, if you take the time between now and July 1, 2023, when Universal Analytics will stop collecting data, to get both platforms set up and collecting data, and then do some side-by-side comparisons of the two, that will both ensure that your new Google Analytics 4 is set up correctly and give you a feel for how you can scope reports going forward. Google recommends to do set up, then go for 2 weeks collecting data, then do a side-by-side comparison, in order to ensure there’s enough data to work with as you compare.[9] In case of discrepancies, you would look through settings, make tweaks to settings, then wait another 2 weeks and compare again.

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[9] Id. at 8.
OCLC

Disaster Planning Handbook

by Lauren Seney, University of Colorado

Disaster planning is a topic that likely sits in the back of most administrators’ minds but only fights its way to being a priority when confronted by an emergency situation. There are a variety of reasons for this happening, and the root is frequently that everyone in a library is stretched in too many directions to give the due diligence required for developing or updating a plan. This is not a column to shame anyone for lacking the time but rather to provide a tool to help in the process. The Disaster Planning Handbook for Libraries is written with this in mind and can help libraries make progress in identifying weaknesses in their library as well as ways to help address them. While this resource will best serve those living in the United States, given that the majority of the resources referenced are organizations, government bodies, and materials located there, it does provide many open access links that will help everyone gain further insight into the disaster planning process.

The compact size of this volume (150 pages including an index and appendix) makes this a very consumable resource for anyone looking for some solid advice on risk assessment, disaster preparedness, and mitigation. There are both practical and real-life examples, easy-to-read graphics, and a wealth of resources included in this concise monograph. Some of the links can be a little hard to pull out of the text if you’re merely skimming, so take the time to read the sections that are most relevant to you.

The early chapters set the foundation for addressing disaster planning, including the history of libraries and FEMA – it was not until 2011 that libraries were designated as facilities that fulfilled an essential community function and were thus able to re-open sooner and be eligible for federal support post-disaster. The topic of risk assessment is also addressed, providing readers with tips about how to review the risks in their geographic region as well as a reminder that natural disaster risks may change over time.

The third chapter goes into great detail about the human experience and the impacts of disasters on both communities and individuals. The fact that this chapter is before any of the discussion about dealing with specific disasters is noteworthy as it helps to stress the impacts on our staff, colleagues, and communities during any type of disaster. And given recent scenarios such as Hurricane Maria, the COVID-19 pandemic, and recent mass shootings, it’s important to take the emotional components seriously.

For more details, see the release notes.

[1] https://www.alastore.ala.org/dphandbook

by Christopher Thomas, UCLA

Webinar on Indigenous People: Reparative and Inclusive Description Practice

On February 14, the LSRD-SIS OCLC Committee, in collaboration with the AALL Native Peoples Law Caucus, sponsored a webinar on the OCLC Research Report, Reimagine Descriptive Workflows: A Community-informed Agenda for Reparative and Inclusive Descriptive Practice, by Rachel L. Frick and Merrilee Proffitt. The webinar aimed to cover the following points:

1. How do we (audience, libraries, archivists, etc.) know what language to use for our reparative work and what to replace the legacy language with?
2. What are some ideas for building relationships within our own local contexts? Some steps we can begin with for building trust and relationships within our reparative description work?

Merrilee Proffitt began with a presentation on the report. A panel discussion followed, featuring the native Hawaiian perspective from Ruth Horie of UH Manoa and the Native American perspective from Cindy Hohl of Kansas City Public Library. A recording of the webinar is available at: https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/recording/728850248098817623

OCLC Cataloging Community Meeting

On February 3, OCLC staff and community members presented a panel discussion on diversity, equity, and inclusion in library metadata, cataloging workflows, and WorldCat quality enhancements. Community presenters included Diana Reid of University of Louisville, Pamela Louderback of Northeastern State University, Patricia Harpring of Getty Research Institute, Sara Levinson (she/ella/ela) of University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and TJ Kao of University of California, Davis. A recording is not currently on the website, but it will be made available to those who registered and were not able to attend live.

WorldCat Validation Release Notes, January 2023

Many updates were made to WorldCat validation, including:

- New source codes added for cartographic data, genre/form terms, geographic area codes, language codes, and subject terms
- Codes were updated for LC Children’s cataloging
- New indicators and subfields were added to MARC field 856 in bibliographic and authority records, including new indicators 3 and 4 for component parts, new subfield $g for persistent identifier, and $h for non-functioning URI
- Allowing use of non-filing indicators for preferred title fields in records where the language of cataloging is not English
- Allowing family name headings to be used as subjects

For more details, see the release notes.
of a disaster into consideration when developing a disaster plan. The safety of library employees and patrons is paramount; however, a library’s place in the community also means that it is likely it will play a crucial role in supporting the community as it recovers from the disaster.

The rest of the volume gets in to the finer details of specific types of disasters, both natural and man-made. These sections tie back into the earlier topics of risk assessment as well as provide individual experiences and lessons learned from libraries that encountered a variety of disasters. One common theme is that most libraries don’t have a plan (or if they do it hasn’t been updated recently), the plan only addresses what to do during a disaster (not after), or is mostly relevant to their parent institution.

The final substantive chapter covers disaster planning in archives and special collections. Given the unique materials that can be housed in these locations, it’s a reminder that there may be specialized circumstances that need to be addressed in any disaster plan to ensure the best outcome for all collections in your building.

Overall, this small volume is packed full of information to help you write, or update, your disaster plan. Many of the stories in this volume stress that the plans were absent or greatly lacking for the scenarios the library encountered. So, if you need a reason to move this task up your priority list, that is another good reason to read this volume.

Using Metrics in Serials Management – Can you confidently tell your serials’ story through numbers?

by Paula Seeger, Fox Rothschild, LLP

Now, perhaps more than ever, decisions about retention, cancellation, format, and usage rely on accurate metrics to tell leaders why or how to support or withdraw budget lines for serials and other resources. To get a quick look at the use of metrics related to serials in law libraries among technical services colleagues, a brief survey was distributed via web link in the email listserv for the Technical Services Special Interest Section members in December 2022 and January 2023. The result are as follows.

To understand the context of the participants in the survey, the survey asked “What type of library are you affiliated with?”

• 21 Academic Law Libraries (75%)
• 7 Law Firm Libraries (25%)

Next, respondents answered questions about their current use of metrics/statistics of any kind to inform serials-related decisions.

• On a scale from 1 (never) to 5 (always), regarding how often metrics are used, the majority indicated metrics are somewhat to mostly used: options 3 (75%) and 4 (25%).
• On a scale from 1 (not at all important) to 5 (extremely important), regarding how important metrics are, 50% answered 3 and 50% answered 4.
• Approximately 75% indicated their use of metrics increased compared to previous years.

As to the gathering of metrics, respondents indicated they use the following external consultants or programs (not including the library catalog or integrated library system):

• Research Output & Acquisition Management (ROAM) to manage serials/continuing resources and online subscriptions
• Specific vendors such as HeinOnline, Westlaw, Lexis+ to check for online formats of print titles
• GreenGlass, a product from Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) that offers suggested decisions based on collection data and evidence,
• Research Monitor, usage tracking software from TRG Screen.
SERIALS ISSUES

Expanding on internal methods, respondents described the following homegrown processes:

- “We use an internal evaluation process for serials/continuing resources since most serials are non-circulating and do not have stats in the management system. Titles are managed in ROAM, and staff meet annually to evaluate each title and to determine whether to renew or cancel and whether to retain or withdrawn cancelled titles.”
- Use cost/use data and informal community feedback
- Use mostly Alma analytics, Excel
- Combination of catalog statistics, usage data from Research Monitor, and solicited polling and feedback

Interestingly, there is a wide range of confidence regarding whether current methods of gathering and interpreting metrics are useful for library needs:

- Not at all confident: 5%
- Somewhat confident: 15%
- Mostly confident: 75%
- Absolutely confident: 5%

The follow up question for this rating was to ask whether anyone considered using a different method for obtaining or interpreting metrics in general (or specifically for serials). Most responses indicated that the process of gathering, interpreting, and using metrics was under review or somewhat new:

- “This process is new to us; we are in the third year of applying it to our serials. It has been extremely successful for us and has enabled us to better understand and manage our collection.”
- “Gathering usage data is new as of FY2023. Surveys will likely follow.”
- “We adjust our methodology based on what those making budget decisions require. We are always looking for new tools to help us gather the most useful pieces of information from a variety of sources.”

Next: Once statistics are gathered, how widely are they shared? (Respondents could select all that applied)

- We share on our library website that is open to public: 0%
- We share on our internal/intranet website that is not open to the public: 65%
- We do not share widely with either the public or internally to our organization: 55%
- We only share among library staff and administration: 80%
- We only share to justify decisions: 85%
- We only share on request: 45%
- None of the above: 5%

This could be a missed opportunity. Metrics tell a valuable story regarding the use (or lack of use) of a collection. Combined with context, background, or benchmarks, using metrics can do more than justify budget decisions, if there is a reason to expand the project or process.

Finally, what metrics/statistics are most useful for informing decisions? The most valuable were variations of usage statistics: items checked out, pages accessed, articles downloaded. Here is a selection of the most useful metrics:

- Usage statistics: cost per use, interlibrary loan options, electronic-only access instead of print and electronic, usage by format
- Circulation statistics, interest expressed by faculty or subject area
- “We evaluate serials annually and consider cost increases, need based on College of Law faculty and curriculum needs/areas of focus, and whether a title is available online via one of our electronic subscriptions (e.g., HeinOnline, Westlaw, Lexis+).”
- Ability to route with the firm and continued interest; gathering terms from publishers and how they coincide with the purposes of subscriptions in practice areas (whether the title is used for background research or active litigation)

As metrics become vital, processes will become refined. Vendors are creating new and updated tools to draw out numbers regarding usage, and staff are asking more pointed questions to solicit feedback from users. The importance of using metrics for making collection management decisions leads library staff to employ data science thinking and techniques. What story do metrics tell about your serials?

Resources to Note

Of particular interest to the topic of metrics and serials, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) published a special issue of Serials Review in late 2022. The issue, suggested and presented by the Serials and Other Continuing Resources Section, focuses on the use of metrics in scholarly communication, highlighted by four themes: strategies and tools for metric studies, journal metric case studies, discipline metric analyses, and altmetrics and open access. Access the table of contents to this issue at https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/usrv20/48/1-2?nav=tocList.

Call to Connect – A look ahead

I invite you to offer your feedback and commentary on future topics of this column. If any specific serials issues are of interest to you, please take a moment to connect.
The following is a list of serials title changes:

Colorado Natural Resources Energy & Environmental Law Review
v. 24, no. 2 (2013) - v. 32, no. 2 (2021)
(OCoLC)828861737
**Changed to:**
Colorado Environmental Law Journal
v. 33, no. 1 (2022)
(OCoLC)1308958458

The following is a list of serials cessations:

Journal of Civil and Human Rights
**Ceased with:**
v. 8 (2022)
(OCoLC)907001989

Justice System Journal
**Ceased with:**
v. 43 (2022)
(OCoLC)22441130

WMU Cooley Journal of Practical and Clinical Law
**Ceased with:**
v. 21, no. 3 (2021)
(OCoLC)935397299

American Bankruptcy Law Journal
**Ceased in print with:**
v. 96 (2022)
(OCoLC)1479451
Continued online (free of charge) at https://ablj.scholasticahq.com/
(OCoLC)52192873

University of Hawaii Law Review
**Ceased in print with:**
v. 44 (2021-2022)
(OCoLC)5888708
Continued online (free of charge) at https://hawaiilawreview.com/
(OCoLC)56826339

Against the Grain
**Ceased in print with:**
(OCoLC)19378899
Continued online (as paid subscription) at https://www.charleston-hub.com/media/atg/ (either by logging in with a username and password or via IP access)
(OCoLC)609085582

Issues in Law and Medicine
**Ceased in print with:**
2022 issues
(OCoLC)11695493
Continued online (as paid subscription) at https://issuesinlawandmedicine.com/ (by logging in with a username and password)
(OCoLC)60622398

Denning Law Journal
**Ceased in print with:**
v. 30 (2018)
(OCoLC)15924219
Continued online (free of charge) at http://www.ubplj.org/index.php/dlj/issue/archive
(OCoLC)77079313

Dispute Resolution Journal
**Ceased in print with:**
v. 76 (2021)
(OCoLC)29630772
Articles continued to be published online via https://www.aaaeducation.org/home

Studies in Transnational Legal Policy
**Ceased in print with:**
v. 51 (2018)
(OCoLC)2385524
Continued online (free of charge) at https://www.asil.org/international-humanitarian-law-roundtable
(OCoLC)52906350

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SUBJECT HEADINGS

by Patrick Lavey, UCLA

Subject Headings March 2023

A variety of new subject headings were added in this quarter, and the Library of Congress has issued some separate lists of updated headings, so a visit to the Approved Headings list on the LC website may be especially useful now.

In law related headings, “Abused elderly” is now “Abused older people,” and generally headings with the term “elderly” have been changed to include the term “older people.” For example, “Killing of the elderly” has been changed to “Killing of older people.” The former phrase “Sex-oriented businesses” has been changed to “Sex industry,” and “Sex industry--Law and legislation” has been established. We may now use “Sex work” with the existing term “Prostititution” as a narrower heading. Consulting the scope note for “Sex work” will clarify any confusion. “National security and globalization” appeared, as did “Self-help (Roman law).” We may now use “Pharmaceutical industry--Corrupt practices” as well as “Collective labor agreements--Cleaning personnel.” An interesting new term is “Digital executors” for works on the administration of the digital assets and internet presence of a deceased person. We may now use “Discrimination in science” with the understanding that it is not the same as the existing term “Scientific racism.”

Many new topical headings appeared. “Multiethnic churches” appeared, as did “Television formats” (read its scope note). We may now use “Metaverse” and should consult the notes for the term. “MPOCs (Web-based instruction)” and “Communities on television” are available, as is “Cannabis social clubs.” “Populism in mass media” was added. “Cultural translation” appeared, and its scope note must be read. “Juke joints” applies to clubs in the American southeast. “Great Britain—History—Charles III, 2022-” was added, and, of course, headings with Queen Elizabeth have been closed off. “Ukraine—History—Russian Invasion, 2022-” may be used, as may “Morocco—History—Demonstrations, 2011-2012.” “Trans-exclusionary radical feminism” appeared and will doubtless continue to create controversy. “Chinese business enterprises” may now be used for works on Chinese-owned businesses outside China. “Superblocks (Cities and towns)” is an interesting new heading, as is “Teachers—Alternative certification.” The term “Monstrosity” relates to “Other (Philosophy),” and its scope note needs attention. More obvious are “White supremacy movements—Religious aspects—Baptists” and “United States—Civilization—Korean influences.” “Caliphs in the Qur’an” will be of interest to some as it has a bearing on Islamic law. “Online reputation management” may have legal consequences, as may “High-throughput nucleotide sequencing,” a form of DNA sequencing.

Ethnic groups and classes of persons have been affected by recent additions of new subject headings. Names with the term “Eskimos” have been changed, as have the names of many indigenous tribes with Western names. “East Asian diaspora” and “East Asians—Migrations” are of interest. “Mujaddidin,” a term for Islamic reformers, appeared, and “Muslims in the professions” was established. The term “Maori” now includes a macron over the a (Māori). This will necessitate changes in many headings with this term. The term “Gender-nonconforming youth—Medical care” now takes “Law and legislation.” The former term “Nursing home patients” is now “Nursing home residents.”

A few genre/form terms of interest include “Safety regulations,” “Large print books,” “Queer fiction,” and “Tables of contents.” To this list, add “Prank telephone calls” (I have never cataloged one, so I have no idea how to use it; a broader term is “Comedy sketches”). The headings of the month, “Chickens as pets” and “Bomb craters,” close this column.

TECH SCANS

AI Cataloging and Technical Services

by Travis Spence, University of Arizona

There has been a lot of discussion lately about artificial intelligence (AI) and the law and legal education. My colleague Sarah Gotschall has written extensively about various facets of the intersection of law and AI, asking if AI can make legal practice less stressful (https://ripslawlibrarian.wordpress.com/2023/02/06/lawyers-fail-to-server-the-public-and-themselves-chatgpt-to-the-rescue-to-placate-the-jealous-mistress/); what does AI think a law librarian looks like (https://ripslawlibrarian.wordpress.com/2023/01/23/everyone-is-an-artist-now-using-dall%26c2%be-2-to-create-your-own-kind-of-images/); and even getting AI to wax poetical about the state of the profession (https://ripslawlibrarian.wordpress.com/2022/12/19/chatgpt-chatbot-weighs-in-on-law-librarian-de-credentialization/).

Most of the AI discussion I’ve read has centered on its impact on education and the practice of law. Those areas are significant, but outside of the kind of law library work I and my department do. I decided to see how AI would fare at doing traditional Technical Services work. To that end, I asked ChatGPT (https://chat.openai.com/chat) to do a fairly simple task: catalog a recently purchased book for our collection.
There seemed to be some confusion about the difference between a bibliographic record and a citation. To ChatGPT's credit, it did give me two examples when I only asked for one, albeit two wrong examples. I clarified the question and asked for a bibliographic record in MARC format.

To my surprise, ChatGPT began constructing a line-by-line MARC record before my eyes. I was incredibly impressed, and my mind began reeling with questions about the implications for human catalogers. MARC was developed back in the day to be machine readable, so it made sense that something as seemingly sophisticated as ChatGPT would have already assimilated it and become proficient at using it. But then I began to wonder if ChatGPT had access to OCLC and was just copying the OCLC record. Still, pretty impressive since copy cataloging is the vast bulk of what our human cataloger does in this library.

But then I took a closer look at the record. I noticed the date of publication seemed off. Then I realized the publisher was wrong. The record includes ISBN numbers that don't seem to exist. It also includes an OCLC number that does not exist. To ChatGPT's credit, it did warn me that the record might need some editing. On the plus side, some of the subject headings are accurate, and the call number is in the ballpark.

My library does require correct publication information. Doing a little research on this book, it seems to have grown out the author's previous article on the topic. Maybe ChatGPT was confused by the publication history, but I couldn't find any connection between this work and New York University Press. So, while at first look, this looks like a good record for this title, it seems to be a fabricated mix of true and untrue elements, with AI filling in gaps. Imagine if human catalogers did the same.

Speaking of AI making something out of nothing, I also experimented with DallE (https://openai.com/dall-e-2/). My colleague had previously asked it to generate images of law librarians. I got more specific and asked for an image of “Technical Services librarians celebrating a successful reorganization of their department.”

This AI seems to have a very specific idea of what a Technical Services librarian looks like. Biases in AI generated art have been well-documented, and I think we can see a little of that in these examples. After these two experiments, I reached the same conclusion as my colleague: AI is still very much a work in progress. I'm not quite ready to worry about AI taking Technical Services librarian jobs.
LSRD-SIS Bylaws Amendment Proposal

ARTICLE II: OBJECT

The object of the Section shall be:

- To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on the use and capabilities of metadata, electronic resources, and library systems (defined to include library resource management systems, discovery systems, and bibliographic services and utilities); and
- To explore ways that emerging technologies can be integrated with library systems and how these changes affect libraries and librarians; and
- To communicate the concerns of its members to the governing bodies of those systems; and
- To foster communication between all types of law librarians to explore ways to improve access to information for users; and
- To represent its members’ interests and concerns within the Association.

The section shall conduct its affairs in conformity with the Bylaws of the Association.

PROPOSED ARTICLE II: OBJECT

The LSRD-SIS provides leadership and guidance in the areas of library systems as well as discovery of library resources within the frameworks of those systems. The SIS explores, promotes, and shares information related to open-source as well as proprietary Integrated Library Systems (ILSs), Library Management Systems (LMSs), Library System Platforms (LSPs), Discovery platforms, Institutional Repositories (IRs), and digital repository platforms. The SIS supports law libraries by looking both within and outside of the law library community and seeks to partner with those various communities when appropriate. The SIS provides professional development opportunities for the law library community to disseminate innovation and promote potential transformation.

Additional focuses include:

- Fostering scholarly communication between stakeholders of repositories and their coordinators to improve findability of library resources.
- Promoting interoperability through programming/coding such as APIs (application programming interface) or protocols such as Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH).
- Investigating and sharing new ways to use metadata and Persistent Identifiers (PIDs) that enhance discovery of scholarly publications and user access to information.
- Facilitating the exchange of information about systems among their members.

The section shall conduct its affairs in conformity with the Bylaws of the Association.

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS

SECTION 1. OFFICERS.
The officers shall consist of a chair, a vice chair/chair-elect, a secretary/treasurer, and two (2) members at large.

The officers shall consist of a Chair, a Vice-chair/Chair-elect, a Past-chair, a Secretary/Treasurer and two (2) Members-at-Large.

SECTION 2. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.
These officers shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their offices and such other duties as are specified in the current Procedures Manual for the Section.

SECTION 3. TERMS OF OFFICE.
The vice chair/chair-elect shall serve a two-year term, the first year as vice chair, and the second year as chair. A new vice chair/chair-elect shall be elected each year. The secretary/treasurer shall serve a two-year term, and shall be elected every other year. The members at large shall serve two-year terms, with the terms staggered so that one new member at large assumes office each year. Officers shall serve until the adjournment of the annual business meeting.

The Vice-chair/Chair-elect shall serve a three-year term, the first year as Vice-chair, the second year as Chair, and the third year as Past-chair. A new Vice-chair/Chair-elect shall be elected each year. The Secretary/Treasurer shall serve a two-year term and shall be elected every other year. The Members-at-Large shall serve two-year terms, with the terms staggered so that one new member-at-large assumes office each year. Officers shall serve from the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Association until the adjournment of the subsequent annual meeting of the Association.

SECTION 4. NOMINATING COMMITTEE

There shall be a nominating committee appointed by the chair which will consist of three (3) members of the Section, none of whom shall be a member of the executive committee, and none of whom shall be a candidate for office at the succeeding election. Each member of the committee shall serve for a term of one year. The chair shall be designated by the chair of the Section.

SECTION 4. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(a). The nominating committee shall nominate at least one candidate for each office.
(b). Only those members of the section holding individual or designated institutional membership in the Association are eligible to hold office.
(c). The names of candidates, together with their written acceptances, shall be presented by the nominating committee to the chair of the Section in sufficient time to enable the chair to inform members of the Section of the nominations.

(Cont. on p. 18)
(d). Further nominations may be made upon the written petition of five (5) members of the Section. Such petitions, with the written consent of the nominees, will be filed with the secretary/treasurer, who prepares an official ballot, including nominations by petition. (e). The secretary/treasurer shall provide a copy of the ballot to each member of the Section. Marked ballots shall be returned to the secretary/treasurer by a specified deadline. Provision of ballots, election and notification may all be done electronically.

The candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected and shall be so reported at the annual meeting of the Section, at which time any print ballots shall be destroyed. All candidates shall be notified of the results of the election at the earliest possible time.

(f). All of the above procedures must be scheduled and executed so that elections are completed at least two (2) months prior to the date of the Annual Meeting of the Association.

(g). In case of a tie vote, a run-off election shall be held at the annual meeting or by distributing ballots to the members of the section.

(h). All vacancies in offices shall be filled by the Executive committee Board for an interim term until the next regular election of officers, at which time said vacancies shall be filled by election, except that the Vice chair/Chair-elect shall automatically become chair upon a vacancy in such office and shall continue in that office until the expiration of the term for which that person was originally elected to serve as chair.

**ARTICLE VI: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

There shall be an executive committee consisting of the officers named above and the immediate past chair.

**PROPOSED ARTICLE VI. EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Section 1. Membership. There shall be an Executive Board consisting of the officers named above and the chairs of standing committees.

Section 2. Duties. The Executive Board shall conduct the business of the Section during the period between annual Section business meetings provided that none of its acts conflict with the Bylaws of the Association.

Section 3. Meetings. The Executive Board shall meet during the annual meeting of the Association.

Section 4. Quorum. A majority of the Executive Board members constitutes a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Board.

**ARTICLE VII: COMMITTEES**

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

Section 1. There shall be such standing committees, administrative committees, or special committees as the Executive Board shall create, or shall be created by a majority vote of the membership at any official meeting of the Section. Members of these committees must be members of the Section. Unless otherwise provided, committee chairs shall be appointed by the Vice-chair/Chair-elect and must be approved by the Executive Board of the Section.

Section 2. **NOMINATING COMMITTEE**

There shall be a nominating committee appointed by the chair which will consist of three (3) members of the Section, none of whom shall be a member of the executive committee, and none of whom shall be a candidate for office at the succeeding election. Each member of the committee shall serve for a term of one year. The chair shall be designated by the chair of the Section.

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

Revision Notes
Hop to it!!

Please see the following research opportunity, and Don't forget the FROG!

It's Quick, It's Easy, and Your Research Will Benefit Your Technical Services Colleagues.

The AALL LSRD-SIS and TS-SIS FROG (Funding Research Opportunities Grant) Committee is always accepting applications.

The FROG provides support for law librarians to perform research or assessment projects which will enhance our profession. FROG is open to all AALL members and must show evidence that their research will benefit technical services law librarianship. The LSRD/TS FROG Committee will award up to $1,000 in grants in a single year.

“AALL’s Strategic Plan envisions that AALL and its members will be the recognized authority in all aspects of legal information. AALL’s Research Agenda seeks to make that vision a reality by stimulating a diverse range of scholarship related to and supportive of the profession of law librarianship.” – AALL Research Agenda 2013-2016.

For other research topic ideas, visit the FROG website and AALL’s Research Agenda page.

For more information on the grant and the application process, visit: Grant Guidelines

If you have any further questions, please email the FROG Committee Chair, Jessie Tam, at jessie.tam@mdcourts.gov

TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

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