Report on LSRD-SIS “Lawful Linked Data: Creating Linked Data using Wikidata” Webinar

Keiko Okuhara, University of Hawai'i at Manoa
Joe Cera, University of California, Berkeley

On May 15, 2024, LSRD-SIS Education Committee hosted the second installment of the Wiki Wiki Webinar Series, “Lawful Linked Data — Creating Linked Data using Wikidata,” to follow up on the promise made in the Program “Discovering Diversity in Linked Data” (1) during AALL 2023 in Boston. The attendees of the hands-on workshop enjoyed learning how to create Linked Data using Wikidata.

The principal instructor, Will Kent, Scholars & Scientists Program Manager from WikiEducation, and the assistant instructor and moderator, Joe Cera, Digital Initiatives and Scholarly Communications Librarian from University of California, Berkeley Law Library, walked through the process of creating and updating items in Wikidata. The attendees especially appreciated their gentle and easy to understand instructions, which created comradery that helped attendees feel comfortable to ask questions at any time.

The workshop dashboard (2) and the spreadsheet (3) for law school research centers, institutions, or clinics were prepared to lead the audience through the process of creating and updating an item/entry in Wikidata. Items can be described by adding data to the columns in the spreadsheet representing properties to be added to the Wikidata entry. These include the Wikidata properties “instance of” (the class of the subject), “inception” (time when an entity begins to exist), “administrative location and entity” (location of the administrative unit), and “official website,” etc. for the description of the item. The item is described by pairing the properties with the data value to create a statement about the item. The properties are also used in qualifiers. Qualifiers are used to further describe or refine the value of a property given in a statement. For example, the YouTube channel ID property, (4) can be described in the item/entry statements and further refined by adding qualifiers such as username, number of subscribers, number of works, and point in time. Once the item/entry is published on the Web, a Wikidata identifier (QID) is automatically assigned to identify the item/entry and to make the item/entry discoverable and usable on the Web, in turn generating Linked Data.

3 https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Ev7h0bKvOwQbOJ52aXLk8uOMjmInMh5kY05c7iQd0VhX7n/preview
4 https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Property:P2397

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It is true that the creation of Linked Data requires a different way of interpreting data and information to understand how the machine will interpret the data and information. The process of data entry in Wikidata has the potential to aid the description of bibliographical data in the future. Comprehensive reviews and deliberations are needed to reconcile the norms and requirements used in Wikidata as compared to the potentially conflicting requirements of bibliographical description. One benefit of Linked Data is the creation of a bridge connecting information about shared entities using different data sources with different norms of description. This is just the beginning of being acquainted with lawful Linked Data. We are looking forward to any input and feedback from the membership for future installments of our Wiki Wiki Webinar Series.

The LSRD-SIS Education Committee thanks all the attendees for their participation and Will Kent and Joe Cera for their gracious instruction.

Library Systems & Resources Special Interest Section

Becky Bearden, Boston University

Greetings, LSRD-SIS members! It has been quite an honor to serve as the Chair of LSRD-SIS this past year. As my term comes to a close, I want to express my sincere gratitude for this opportunity that allowed me to collaborate with so many wonderful colleagues across the country. The foundation of this SIS is based on people working together and enhancing our professional lives, and I am hopeful that we have been accomplishing this and will continue to do so.

Spring 2024 Election Results

I am pleased to officially welcome our two newest Executive Board members, who will assume their roles in July. Ben Carlson, from the University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School, has been elected the next Chair-Vice Chair/Chair-Elect for a 3-year term from 2024-2027. Sam Thorne, from the North Carolina Central University School of Law, has been elected as a Member-at-Large for a 2-year term, from 2024-2026. We have already enjoyed working with Ben and Sam on committees this past year and are excited to have them on our board.

As Keiko Okuhara and Keelan Weber cycle off the Executive Board, I want to sincerely thank both of them for all of their hard work the past three years. We are so grateful to have worked with both of you. Keiko will continue to be a familiar LSRD-SIS face as she continues with her dedicated committee work this coming year. We will miss Keelan but wish her all the best as she assumes the role of Secretary/Treasurer of TS-SIS!

Annual Business Meeting

The 2024 LSRD-SIS Annual Business Meeting is scheduled to take place Tuesday, June 25, 2024, at 3:00 PM Eastern Time over Zoom and will feature reports from Executive Board members and Committee Chairs. All members are welcome to register and attend.

AALL 2024 Details

LSRD-SIS has planned several events, programs, and meetings at the 2024 AALL Annual Meeting, taking place in Chicago, IL from July 20-23, 2024.

Saturday, July 20
- 9:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. CDT – CONELL participants can visit the LSRD-SIS table @CONELL Marketplace–Location: Regency C

Sunday, July 21
- 7:30 a.m-8:45 a.m. CDT- LSRD-SIS Incoming Executive Board Meeting – Location: Monroe Boardroom 4
- 12:45 p.m.-1:45 p.m. CDT - LSRD-SIS Local Systems Meeting – Location: Randolph 3

Monday, July 22
- 12:00 p.m.-1:00 p.m. CDT - LSRD Presents “Taking the Mystery out of Discovery” Roundtable – Location: Randolph 1

Tuesday, July 23
- 8:30 a.m.-9:30 a.m. – Making It “Count:” Collecting Electronic Resources Statistics in Law Libraries (sponsored by LSRD-SIS) – Location: Regency Ballroom A

Many of our LSRD-SIS members are also presenting, speaking, and moderating in other programs and pre-conference workshops at AALL 2024 that may be of interest, so refer to the full AALL schedule for more information. A huge thank you to everyone involved in the planning and preparation of AALL 2024 related activities for our SIS. Please also check out the poster area to see our brand-new poster and pick up some LSRD-SIS swag!
Committee chairs and members are being finalized based on input from the Annual Volunteer Survey. Thank you to all who volunteered! Serving on a committee is a great way to contribute as well as to see the hard work that our committees do to provide programs and opportunities for our members. Both of our standing committees, Metadata Management and Resource Management, are open to any TS member to join in MyCommunities at any time, so feel free to join.

We are fast approaching the AALL Annual Conference in Chicago this summer. Our committee chairs have been busy finalizing the plans for both our virtual meetings as well as our in-person sessions at the conference. Make sure to go to our website with the list of sessions as well as links to register for virtual meetings: [https://www.aallnet.org/tssis/education-training/annual-meeting/2024-annual-meeting-information/](https://www.aallnet.org/tssis/education-training/annual-meeting/2024-annual-meeting-information/); also visit the information about joining one of our Dine-Arounds on Saturday night of the AALL Annual Conference in Chicago. It is a great way to meet fellow members in a non-formal setting!

**TS-SIS is co-sponsoring one of the programs this year with PLLIP-SIS. It is:**

- Deep Dive: Electronic Resource Management: A Collaborative Approach to Discovering New Skills and Knowledge (Monday 7/22/2024 from 9:30 a.m.-11:45 a.m.)

**Other sessions of interest include:**

- Preconference: Metadata Magician’s Secrets Revealed: Basic Legal Cataloging (Saturday, 7/20/2024, from 9 a.m.-4 p.m)
- Selector School 2.0: Weeding the Collection You Have Built (Monday, 7/22/2024, from 1:15 p.m.-2:15 p.m.)
- A History of Legal Publishing: Let’s Review the Past to Safeguard Our Future (Tuesday, 7/23/2024, from 11:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.)

**And our TS-SIS onsite sessions:**

- Management Issues Roundtable (Sunday, 7/21/2024, from 12:45 p.m.-1:45 p.m.)
- Metadata Management Standing Committee Roundtable (Sunday, 7/21/2024, from 5:30 p.m.-6:30 p.m.)
- TS-SIS Hot Topic (Monday, 7/22/2024, from 12:00 p.m.-1:00 p.m.)
- Resource Management Standing Committee Roundtable (Monday, 7/22/2024, from 5:45 p.m.-6:45 p.m.)

Finally, as my last report for the year before the Annual Meeting, I want to thank the TS Executive Board and the Committee Chairs for all of their work this year. It truly takes everyone to keep us going, and it has been a pleasure to serve!

Shawn King
Contextualizing retrieval augmented generation
by Wilhelmina Randtke, Georgia Southern University

Introduction

There is a lot of buzz recently about retrieval augmented generation, which refers to generative artificial intelligence that first generates a response and then also taps into search engines to confirm or update results. Generative artificial intelligence involves an algorithm training on large amounts of data, finding patterns in the data, and then using those patterns to make a prediction. For textual uses, an application which has been popular for a couple of years now is the algorithm looking at lots of text files to train, then after training being able to provide a textual response to a prompt - a chatbot. The two benefits of retrieval augmented generation are: it can help to curb misinformation (1) coming out of generative artificial intelligence, and, if an algorithm was trained on data in the past with a cutoff date for training, combining the trained algorithm with a continuously updated search engine can be a way to bring in more recent information or changes since training into the chatbot’s output. This article covers some of the implications of retrieval augmented generation, along with some of the economic and legal background, which might tend to incentivize incorporating retrieval augmented generation into chatbots (or to incentivize traditional search engines to incorporate chatbots, as the case may be).

Impacts of chatbots on research

With chatbots that can write grammatically correct paragraphs, in the recent past, there has been interest in using them to complete academic work. Students have used chatbots to draft essays. Lawyers have also used chatbots for research and drafting. (2) And, chatbots have been incorporated into search engines. (3) Chatbot-style research has been analyzed as a competitor to the online search market. (4) There are many reasons someone might use a chatbot. Almost certainly, some people like the conversational feel of the interface and have a preference for that style of query. For decades, users have done things like type a question rather than a keyword into a search box, and teaching to use keywords rather than a sentence used to be part of teaching research. In the past, building a search engine that could accept a question in sentence form was an interface breakthrough. (5) The style of chatbot may be appealing (and people may even want a search engine that can be queried conversationally). For chatbots, it may also be that lawyers want to work out the logic of something. Even if specific cases cited or facts are wrong, it’s possible to debate a search engine and work out a logical argument, and some people might like this style of preparation for a persuasive essay. With chatbots now able to be more conversational and provide responses fast enough that the delay does not break the conversational flow, a new style of research can develop, and some portion of the population will likely prefer this to keyword search. Exploring implications for research can be exciting. For a large established and dominant search engine company, being able to capture both styles of research - the people who prefer keyword search and the people who prefer a conversational style - is economically important for continuing to stay dominant in the market.

Section 230

Regardless of user preferences or the quality of the experience, it might be the case that established search engines want to stay search engines for the purpose of avoiding regulation. There are both liability and regulatory aspects of being a chatbot vs a search engine, and being a search engine means being less regulated, having less liability, and being in an established legal position where it’s easier to estimate and plan for risk exposure. Chatbots tend to produce responses that are grammatically correct but totally and completely factually wrong - misinformation. It may be the case that there is liability for posting complete misinformation. (6) Because chatbots are newly popular, it is not yet clear cut what kind of disclaimer or click through can limit liability for the company operating the chatbot. So, presenting chatbot responses in a way that works like a summary of a webpage, and could be treated more like a search result, can help to pass the blame if information is wrong (or to later be able to say that the user should have clicked the link for authoritative information, and if the user didn’t do so, then that’s their fault). Beyond liability, avoiding regulation can be a reason for a company operating a chatbot to make the chatbot work more like a search engine. Section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934, enacted as part of the Communications Decency Act of 1996, (7) precludes providers and users of an interactive computer service from being held liable for information provided by another person. If an interactive computer service produces the information, section 230 doesn’t apply. If another person produces the

1 This article does not use the term hallucination, as that term may tend to stigmatize people who experience hallucinations.


7 47 USC 230 (2024).
information, section 230 applies to protect the interactive computer service. This has prevented the Federal Trade Commission from addressing fake reviews, such as Google Business reviews, and product reviews,(8) where instead of being able to regulate review sites, regulators are limited to “whack-a-mole,” going after businesses that post fake reviews one business at a time. Any online interactive computer service might want to present as a search engine, rather than a chatbot, in order to avoid regulation.

Copyright and search results; copyright and training data

Chatbots and generative artificial intelligence have unsettled issues regarding copyright.(9) Meanwhile, a search engine linking out to documents, including snippets of text or a short summary to link to something, is established as fair use.(10) With retrieval augmented generation, a common way to represent them is to have a short paragraph style answer to a question and then a note saying that the information can be sourced from a specific linked search engine hit. By presenting chatbot output as if it is a summary of a link in a search result, this presents the chatbot output more in a way that is similar to established cases of fair use.

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THE INTERNET

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Slides and recordings for the February 2024 OCLC cataloging community meeting are now posted on the OCLC website:


OCLC Meridian

Meridian is a tool that allows libraries to manage Linked Data in WorldCat Entities. Meridian allows you to:

- Create and curate Linked Data in WorldCat Entities. These entities—such as Persons, Works, Places, Organizations, and Events—can be integrated with existing MARC records and connected to other datasets, systems, and services.
- Connect nonlibrary datasets within your institution or in other disciplines. WorldCat Entities can be created to connect and describe information in any other dataset that supports standard Linked Data technology, providing centralized Linked Data descriptions that can inform research, analysis, and discovery across many diverse types of data.
- Improve library discoverability and relevance. WorldCat Entities data is available for libraries, partners, and services across the web to access in new ways so that important resources and knowledge collections are visible and useful in many more online environments.
- Emphasize important relationships. Guidance in the WorldCat ontology helps users establish very detailed relationships between entities, making connections that can enhance research, discovery, and analysis.

More information about Meridian is available at:


Bibliographic Formats and Standards Update

OCLC’s Bibliographic Formats and Standards has been updated. The new site features improved navigation, with a search bar on every page and improved performance with mobile devices. Content is the same as before, and existing bookmarks will continue to work. The updated site is at:

https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/

WorldCat Validation updates

On May 9, 2024, OCLC installed changes to WorldCat Validation, including:

- OCLC-MARC Validations of New MARC Codes Announced January 23-March 26, 2024
- Decommission of encoding level (ELvl) values I and J
- WorldCat Entity duplicate check

Details are in the WorldCat Validation Release Notes for May 2024.

by Christopher Thomas, UCLA

OCLC Cataloging Community Meetings

The next OCLC cataloging community meeting will be on Friday, 21 June 2024, at 2:00 pm EDT (UTC -4). There will be a DEI discussion followed by OCLC product updates.

Register at the OCLC website to participate live and receive the recording:

SERIALS ISSUES

What does the future hold for library services vendors responsible for maintaining print serials?

by Paula Seeger, Fox Rothschild LLP

In a previous column, we found out that print serials are not, in fact, as dead as one may think, for a variety of reasons (see Technical Services Law Librarian, volume 49, number 2). However, if a business’ primary service is to maintain print serials, such as performing filing services, could the business model be flagging as the trend toward electronic resources domination continues? Is it time for these businesses to pivot to offer other services, such as project work or other collection maintenance? The aim of this column was to learn the state of these services at this time and to document whether changes are, in fact, already underway.

Throughout April and May 2024, I invited technical services librarians to share a survey with any external vendors that perform library services for their libraries. I also directly contacted any vendors that my own firm had recently used for such services. I did not get many responses, and it’s hard to know whether that can be attributed to any reason related to the overall business or is as simple as lack of time or attention to answer the survey questions. A summary of the five responses follows, along with a brief conclusion.

Demographics and employment patterns of respondents

- One vendor worked globally, but the others were all from the United States, mainly in the northeast region.
- One vendor had less than 10 employees, but the others employed 10-20.
- The respondents indicated that the number of employees has either stayed the same (25%) or decreased dramatically (75% of respondents).
- All the respondents counted law firms as a type of library serviced, while one company also served academic, special, and government/public law libraries.

Services and offerings – now and in the future

- One vendor indicated that the quantity of work has substantially increased, while all others responded that overall work has declined dramatically. As one vendor offered: “The internet has certainly reduced our business, and Covid was devastating.”
- The vendor that has seen an increase of work has indicated that the work is related to prepping collections for electronic access, such as digitizing, archiving, and storage or space management.
- Other vendors indicate that their work is transitioning to other services such as budget analysis, invoice and mail processing, research, and special one-time projects.
- When asked whether they thought library service vendors will be required to pivot their services to remain viable, they all agreed that it depends on what services were already offered (such as primarily collection maintenance services and filing) or whether other services were underway, such as archiving, digitizing, or administrative tasks. They said that while they may reduce their business capacity overall, they also see opportunities to provide services not previously explored.

Insights on the future of serials work

The final two questions of the survey revealed what the vendors saw as the future of serials overall in the context of law libraries. They all agreed that the current state is a time of transition from primarily print to electronic format, but they offered additional comments with more detail about their ideas of what the future of serials looks like as well as other insights:

- Hard copy serials will disappear and become electronic only; improvements for on-site access to smaller firms should be considered, including the number of users per subscription.
- Digitization, dark archiving, accessibility to hard-to-get material, deaccessioning yet making sure there is access to older out of print global legal information. Decisions about perpetual access and copyright are something that external vendors can help with.
- Law libraries have experienced a radical shift in physical and service methods over the past ten years. On a positive note, the professional library staff has adapted to these changes, from the appearance of the law library itself to the kinds of information provided as well as the method of transmitting that information.
- Libraries of the present day are virtually unrecognizable to users from the past. But as the keepers of information, we have learned to make the changes necessary to keep up with current times.

It seems the reality of transitioning services has been realized, and vendors are staying positive among the changes to their businesses and services. What can law libraries do to assist library services vendors during this transition? Is there still a need for such services, perhaps needs that are also pivoting and in transition? An additional consideration for the libraries employing external service agencies is the budget for such services: how can we justify spending on maintenance for print collections that are being dramatically reduced, especially considering the recent significant increase in rates for such services? What are the risks of using external service providers for tasks such as invoice processing and competitive intelligence research, or other tasks related to client data, access to accounts, or negotiating contracts or providing proof of payment with publishers or vendors? There are no simple answers, but there appears to be a positive outlook towards finding workable solutions as we confront these emerging issues.

(Cont. on p. 8)
Serials resource of note: NASIG Conference 2024: June 3-7

This year’s summer conference is in-person only in Spokane, WA. Topics include data analytics, artificial intelligence, resource management and access, and basic sessions on serials cataloging. The conference website will have a summary and session highlights: see https://nasig.org/Conference.

SERIALS TITLES

by Cindy Tian, Notre Dame

The following is a list of serials cessations:

Brigham Young University Education and Law Journal

**Ceased in print with:**
v. 2024 no. 1
(OCoLC)28133032

Berkeley Technology Law Journal

**Ceased in print with:**
v. 38
(OCoLC)33930600
Continued online (free of charge) at https://www.law.berkeley.edu/library/ir/btlj/
(OCoLC)34986105

Journal of Legal Studies in Business

**Ceased in print with:**
v. 23
(OCoLC)31062795
Continued online (free of charge) at https://journaloflegalstudiesinbusiness.org/
(OCoLC)707403486

Journal of Space Law

**Ceased in print with:**
v. 46
(OCoLC)1796565
Continued online (free of charge) at https://airandspacelaw.olemiss.edu/the-journals/journal-of-space-law/journal-of-space-law-back-issues/
(OCoLC)268783299

SUBJECT HEADINGS

by Patrick Lavey, UCLA

Subject Headings June 2024

The headings in our column for this quarter are general but have applicability to our work. We may now use “Man-man relationships” and “Woman-woman relationships.” “Families of police” and “Police on television” were added. “Wives in motion pictures” appeared, as did “Press, Fascist” and “Politics in social media.” The heading “Scientific racism” now has a classification number, Q172.5.S35. This subject was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century United States and was incorporated and cited by the Nazis as World War II approached. The heading “Internalized racism” appeared and is commented on in social science literature. “Economics in mass media” has been established. The new heading “Africanfuturism,” which covers science fiction centered on Africa, needs to be distinguished from...
Several headings pertaining to migrations of certain nationalities were established. “Czech diaspora,” “Moldovan diaspora,” and “Greek diaspora” are available for use. New classes of persons include “Bar owners” (who often face litigation), “Hispanic American pediatricians,” “Palestinian Arab students,” and “Jews, Azerbaijani.” The heading for a California native people, the Karuk Indians, was changed to “Karuk Indians” from “Karok Indians,” and related headings were also changed. “Librarians, Black” and will be useful in library studies. “White American criminals” is a useful new heading, as we have headings for most other groups of criminals but not this one. The new heading “Neurodivergent children” leads us to a much broader group of new and revised headings which center around “Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder” and are explored in the Monthly List 11, LCSH 2 of November 17, 2023. The heading “Attention-deficit disorders” was changed some time ago. The old headings “Attention-deficit disorder in adolescence” and “Attention-deficit disorder in adults” were changed to “Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in adolescence” and “Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in adults,” and related headings were changed. The headings “Neurodivergent people” and “Neurodivergent youth” were added, as was “Women with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder.”

An interesting new heading is “Black towns.” It refers to municipalities in the United States and Canada established in the nineteenth to early twentieth centuries by or for freed persons and Black people. “Asia Pacific War, ca. 1921-1945” covers Japan’s imperial expansion which resulted in its participation in World War II. “Hackathons,” events to try out recent technologies or apply them to neglected subject areas, appeared recently. Although its Broader Term is “Computer science,” hackathons do allow catalogers and other interested parties to create metadata useful for large numbers of cultural institutions and people. “Rice cakes industries,” “Selfies (Photography),” and “Smartphone photography,” along with “Visitor surveys” (also a Genre/Form heading) and “Chain bridges,” appeared this quarter. We will conclude with “High heels (Shoes)” and the Genre/form term “Drag television programs,” where such shoes often appear.

The established heading “Afrofuturism,” which covers fiction and visual arts centered on the African American experience. The need for “Africanfuturism” doubtless stems from the “Black Panther” science fiction films of recent years. “Catechisms, Greek” and “Emotions in the workplace” were approved, as was “Debt in the Qur’an.”

Digital POWRR Institute
by Travis Spence, University of Arizona
Contributing Author Jaime Valenzuela, University of Arizona

Jaime Valenzuela is the Archivist and Scholarly Communications Lead at the Cracchiolo Law Library at the University of Arizona. In this guest post, he writes about his recent experience attending the Digital POWRR Institute on building digital collections and how it applies to his work in an academic law library.

I am a solo archivist at the Daniel F. Cracchiolo Law Library, and my responsibilities include documenting the life of the law school. Preservation is included in that responsibility so that others may access that life in its many forms in the future. Much of that life is now being produced or captured digitally. For a law library fortunate enough to find itself responsible for documenting its history, digital preservation is a key piece of responsible stewardship.

Earlier this year, I had the opportunity to attend the Digital POWRR (Preserving Digital Objects With Restricted Resources) Institute at the University of Arizona. The Institute is designed for librarians and archivists to build skills for curating and preserving digital collections under the tutelage of Digital POWRR project staff. Topics of lecture and discussion included digital preservation policy, storage solutions, hardware obsolescence, and integrity.

One of the best aspects of the Institute was the “Walk the Workflow” demonstration of a digital preservation tool called DataAccessioner. This open-source tool is designed to create a copy of the files that live on external media to a new file location such as a shared network drive. Important features of DataAccessioner include the ability to enter descriptive metadata following the Dublin Core metadata schema and the creation of checksums of the file being migrated from one location to another.

To actively participate in the demonstration, I downloaded and installed the latest version of OpenJDK (a freely available version of java) and a legacy version of DataAccessioner to my personal laptop. For tool testing purposes, I choose to use my personal laptop to bypass any administrative privileges associated with my institutionally owned work laptop. With software installed, I used pre-selected files shared with all Institute participants to use during a live end-to-end demonstration of the workflow. The workflow was also distributed physically, allowing for a secondary form of instruction and to serve as documentation for use in the future. Screenshots were included in the documentation, and the files that participants used were the same files used in the demonstration.
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

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