Technical Services Law Librarian

Volume 38 No. 3
March 2013

http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tsll/
ISSN: 0195-4857

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Spreading the RDA Gospel in Italy
March 2011

George A. Prager
New York University Law School Library

Tenured librarians at New York University are eligible for a six month sabbatical every six years. For my first sabbatical beginning in fall 2010, I wanted to expand my cultural horizons by doing some library-related work in stimulating (preferably foreign) environments. With a lot of determination, self-promotion, and luck, I was able to do so. In previous *TSLL* columns (v. 37, no. 3 and v. 37, no. 4), I discussed time spent during my sabbatical in Beijing, China, as well as Washington, D.C. In this column, I will recount the one month I spent working in Italy.

Italy was very high on the list of places where I wanted to spend my sabbatical. (And, more importantly, it was very high on my wife's list. Though Japanese, she's convinced that her "soul" is Italian). I didn't know any librarians who worked in Italy, but our library receives books from Casalini Libri, a private company based in Fiesole, Italy. My colleague Joan Liu, NYU Law's serials/acquisitions librarian, knew the Casalini sales representative to NYU Law, Kathryn Paoletti. I wrote to her in May 2010, as well as to Barbara Casalini, the president of the company. I volunteered to work for their company anywhere between two to six weeks giving some lectures or otherwise making myself useful. Ms. Casalini accepted my proposal. In the next few months, Patricia O'Loughlin, head of sales, and I exchanged a flurry of emails and ironed out all the details. Before we even met, I felt that Patricia and I were old friends. Finally, at the American Library Association (ALA) Midwinter meeting in San Diego in January 2011, I got to meet Patricia, Barbara, and Kathy.

Casalini Libri was founded by Mario Casalini in the late 1950s "in response to a growing demand for a reliable supplier of Italian publications to American libraries." Mario was a native Florentine, who "spoke four languages fluently, was an avid reader, and loved and had a profound knowledge of all aspects of the arts and the humanities." (Casalini Libri company brochure) Since that time, the company has expanded considerably but is still a family-owned enterprise. Two of Mario's children run the company now: Barbara Casalini is the president, and her brother Michele is the managing director, very involved with information

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

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Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

Hello OBS!

Well, we have the results back from the Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPS) for the programs scheduled for the 2013 Seattle Annual Meeting. You can see the schedule at http://aall2013.crowdcompass.com/activities. Of the programs we put forward, only one, the I3: **Hot Topics in Technical Services with Joe Janes** (the OBS-SIS VIP, http://ischool.uw.edu/people/faculty/jwj), was accepted. We were able to add another as an independent OBS-SIS program, meaning we pay for the expenses, and I think it's a good one – B6**: Linked Data: the New Bibliographic Framework in the Post-MARC World**, with Eric Miller of Zepheira, the company responsible for LC's initial modeling for how to move from MARC21 to linked data as a bibliographic standard, and Karen Coyle, thinker and speaker on the library and the Semantic Web. In addition, we will use the Local Systems Roundtable slot as an opportunity for another OBS program entitled **The Great Western Migration: How the 37 Orbis Cascade Alliance Libraries are Migrating to One Cloud-Based ILS,** on Monday from 5:30 to 6:45 p.m**.** We have another iron in the fire for a Hot Topic slot, but won't know about that for some time. The following are other programs that should be of interest to OBS members: two workshops, one on RDA and the other on the Semantic Web; programs on vendor statistics (A1), new purchasing models (E1), digitization (F5) and eBooks (G6). There are many other programs of general interest on topics such as management, communicating value, and more.

One thing I want to propose is that people consider staying through the whole conference and not leave on Tuesday morning since our VIP is speaking in the last possible slot on Tuesday afternoon. Come on! Seattle is lovely! You know you want to stay!

It's not too soon to put together ideas for San Antonio – now is the time to be thinking about topics you want to know more about or programs you see that you think would be a good fit for OBS. Katrina Piechnik, OBS Vice Chair/Chair-Elect and Chair of the 2013/2014 Education Committee would be delighted to hear your ideas. In addition, AALL is always looking for good webinar topics, and this is probably an idea we should exploit. We're starting to think about topics that would be good for webinars after the Annual Meeting – so if you have any great ideas, share them with me or Katrina.

You may have noticed that the OBS website has migrated to the new platform. View it at http://www.aallnet.org/sections/obs. Many thanks to OBS webmaster Tim Knight for all the hard work involved in this migration. By no means are all the kinks worked out – Tim is in the process of working through everything we've noticed so far. Feel free to contact him if you notice something amiss. I hope you like the new platform. I find it elegant and handy. Many, many thanks to Tim for all this hard work.

OBS Vice Chair/Chair-Elect Katrina Piechnik headed the ad hoc Strategic Plan Committee to write a new strategic plan for OBS. The committee has written a draft available at http://www.aallnet.org/sections/obs/documents/strategicplan.html and requests feedback by April 1. The committee will incorporate that feedback and send out the revised draft May 1 for member review, with the final draft to be voted on at OBS Business Meeting.

By the time you read this, the OBS survey will have closed. I want to thank Katrina Piechnik for sending the survey out. Thank you to everyone who took the survey, and especially anyone who volunteered on the survey to serve OBS in any capacity. I have to say that it's a lot of fun – you won't be sorry you put your name forward.

Finally, I'm pleased that the Nominations Committee, including Kathy Faust, Ruth Funabiki and Keiko Okuhara, has assembled the 2013 slate of candidates for OBS offices. The candidates are:

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect: Calmer Chattoo and Karen Selden
Secretary/Treasurer: Elaine Bradshaw and Melanie Cornell
Member-at-Large: Merri Hartse and Ilona Tsutsui

I would like to thank these six people for agreeing to run. I also thank Kathy, Keiko, and Ruth for their great work on the committee. The election will be **held in early March**.

That's the news from your OBS Board – happy Spring! And we'll see you in Seattle!

Chris Tarr
University of California, Berkeley

Technical Services Special Interest Section

I'm what you would call an accidental leader. No one would have written a "future leader" prediction under my senior yearbook picture. The first time I ran for an office was in 7th grade. A couple of friends put me up to it, and I accepted the dare. The details escape me now, but I remember getting up in front of the class and saying something not far from "vote for me because I'm the best person to get the job done." I didn't win. I think those two friends voted for me, but that was it. Rather than scarring me, this experience merely confirmed what I already knew—that that I wasn't popular, which meant there was no way a majority would pick me.

Thirteen years ago, I started a position in an academic library, which meant I had to become active in professional organizations to eventually earn tenure. I could no longer hide behind my fear of getting out there, so I had to jump into the water. I joined relevant organizations and attended and presented at conferences. Though I didn't stay at that institution long enough to earn tenure, I found myself with some practical experience of being involved in an organization. When I started my current position at the Law Library of Louisiana in 2003, I continued and even increased my level of professional involvement. The law library director encouraged librarians to become and remain active in the profession. What made the difference, and really catapulted me into professional involvement, was that I was surrounded by law librarians who had already done so much. I followed their lead in getting involved in AALL.

Since AALL provides many opportunities for involvement, with chapters, committees, and SISs, I had several choices of where to volunteer my efforts. Over time, I felt more comfortable speaking up in meetings and felt confident that I could make relevant contributions to AALL. Along the way, I've met so many kind and supportive colleagues. The progression from 7th grade nobody to Chair of TS-SIS was organic and incremental. I started small, with my local AALL chapter (NOALL) and my state library association. As I gained knowledge and experience, I trusted myself enough to take on positions of increasing responsibility.

We will soon be electing new leadership for TS-SIS. I would like to thank those of you who agree to run for office and those of you who volunteer for committees. Without your decision to get out there and get involved, TS-SIS simply wouldn't exist. If a 7th grade nobody can do it, anyone can.

Before I sign off, I'd like to mention that as of this writing the preliminary conference schedule has been posted at http://aall2013.crowdcompass.com/activities. There was some concern, due to the change in the program proposal process, that there would be few programs of interest to TS-SIS members at the Annual Meeting. I'm pleased to see that didn't turn out to be the case. On Saturday, July 13, there are not one, but two workshops: the **RDA Cataloging Cooperative** (W1) and **Creating Data for the Semantic Web** (W3). On Sunday, July 14, three programs of interest to TS members are scheduled: **Making Sense of the Numbers: Understanding Vendor Statistics** (A1); **Linked Data: The New Bibliographic Framework in the Post-MARC World** (B6); and **Law for the Non-JD Librarian** (C5). (Law for the Non-JD Librarian is the program that TS-SIS submitted to the Annual Meeting Program Committee to sponsor.) On Monday, July 15, there are more programs of interest**: Off the Page and Beyond the Book: New Models for Buying and Selling Legal Information** (E1) and **Implement/Access an E-Book Collection in a Law Library** (G6). It's not too early to start making your plans for Seattle!

Miriam Childs
Law Library of Louisiana

Methods of Payment and Their Influence on the Acquisitions Process

Trina R. Robinson
George Washington University Law Library

Many Acquisitions Departments have the ability to pay invoices and order books using a purchasing/credit card. At my institution, as in many, this method has benefits and limitations. The two main benefits are (1) how quickly payment is made to the seller; and (2) how quickly you can obtain items you need in a hurry. Two limitations include (1) the price limit per individual purchase; and (2) the credit card limit per billing cycle. The main disadvantage of this payment method is the time consuming record keeping after the purchase/payment is made. Still, the overall benefit surely outweighs the disadvantages.

In the last several months, I noticed that some vendors requested that the university not pay by credit card. They explain that the vendor's cost for accepting a credit card is too high, which results in losing money by accepting the credit card payment method. Also, on one vendor's invoices it specifically states, if "an agent is paying with credit card, the agent will lose/forfeit their discount." This discourages the use of the credit card payment method as well. These vendors/sellers will accept credit cards, but prefer not to be paid in this manner. And in the case of the notation on the invoice, there may be a penalty (loss of the discount) for making payment by credit card.

The credit/purchasing card method is encouraged by the university's accounting department because it is a more efficient method of payment. If our vendors are early indicators of what may become a trend in the industry, new rules, restrictions, or limitations may be imposed on credit card use. What was thought to be benefits to this payment method may need to be re-evaluated. Surely the efficiency benefit will still exist in the accounting department, but there may be additional costs associated with the use of this method for the acquisitions budget. I'm going to keep my eyes open to see if more vendors begin moving in this direction, and it may lead to changes in the way we use the purchasing/credit card in the future.

Apply NOW for Educational Grants to Attend AALL-Sponsored Workshops Related to Technical Services

Application for the 2013 Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Educational Grants is open. **The deadline to apply is April 13, 2013.** See the guidelines at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/. Then, submit your completed application form available at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/educational/edgrantapp.htm, and additional documentation (letters of reference) by email to Calmer Chattoo at cchattoo@law.miami.edu (University of Miami School of Law Library, 1311 Miller Drive, P.O. Box 248087, Coral Gables, FL 33146-2300).

The purpose of the TS-SIS grants program is to provide financial assistance to librarians who might not otherwise be able to attend an AALL-sponsored workshop due to limited financial resources. Funds are provided by TS-SIS from dues and private contributions and are a benefit of membership in both AALL and the SIS. Two educational grants will be awarded this year in addition to the Marla Schwartz grant.

The **Marla Schwartz grant** is a special educational grant intended for newer law librarians and graduate students in library/information studies programs. This grant was established to honor Marla's memory and achievements.

Grants will be awarded to support attendance at AALL sponsored educational events related to technical services, including cataloging, preservation, acquisitions, collection development, serials, and management. Grants will not be awarded for non-AALL affiliated programs. The Marla Schwartz grant may be awarded to support attendance at any of the events listed above, and/or it may be used to support attendance at the Conference of Newer Law Librarians (CONELL). While an applicant for the Schwartz grant need not be a member of AALL or TS-SIS, the Awards Committee will give preference to those who plan careers in technical services law librarianship.

Calmer Chattoo
Chair, Awards Committee, 2012-2013

Foreign Trade Regulation

Lia Contursi
Columbia Law School Library

This column was written with the assistance of Karen Wahl, Reference/Legal History & Rare Books Librarian, George Washington University.

Applying the classification number to material on international trade may not be an exercise as easy and straightforward as a cataloger may imagine.

For a title on the topic of international trade in general, catalogers can apply the Library of Congress subject heading **Foreign trade regulation**. However, the search of this subject in the Bibliographic Correlation function of *Classification Web* produces intriguing results. Very unexpectedly, the outcome appears divided as follows: K3943; K4610; K4600, all in descending order for number of resources cataloged under each class.

After a superficial browsing of the three collocations, it emerges that only K4610 is a true outlier, falling under the umbrella of WTO (World Trade Organization) or GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). However, both K3943 and K4600 appear to be applicable to general material on international trade regulation.

Looking closer, the cataloger who consults his local online catalog realizes that the search may further reveal how the collection on foreign trade is split in two, with one portion under K3943 and the other under K4600. Some material under the former class appear to collocate titles of more general and theoretical nature within international trade and import export regulation, while the latter collocates material more strictly on tariff agreements, trade agreements, and customs. Yet, by browsing the titles under each class all across the LC online catalog as well as many academic law libraries, we can easily notice how a good portion of material on trade regulation and tariff agreements are interchangeably placed here and there. Is this a mistake? Which one is the most appropriate and for which specific kind of material?

Maybe the absence of a clear distinction stems from the scope that describes K4600: **Tariff; Trade agreements; Customs**. All three definitions together suggest K4600 can accommodate the subject matter of import/export taxes (tariff) as well as trade regulations of other nature, which would overlap with the scope of K3943: **International trade. Export and import controls and regulations.**

Further, it is intriguing to take a look at the general outline of K Class and observe that K3943quite predictably falls under the general bracket of **Regulation of Trade and Commerce**, while K4600 is under the umbrella of **National Revenue**, suggesting that Tariffs should be considered in its meaning of revenue taxation of international trade and not in its semantic of commercial barrier and protective form of national commerce.

It seems, at least on the surface, that the same, or at least very similar materials are examined—statutes, regulations, trade agreements, and the like—but whether the resource focuses on who creates these (K4600), or who is subject to these (K3943), is where the distinction may be drawn.

An expanded view of the classification table lends credibility to this assertion. While in general works on international trade, export and import controls and regulations find themselves in K3943, specific industries are given their own number in K3947. Before we get to K3947, however, we find a cross reference to **Trade agreements** in K4600-K4640. The subdivisions found here focus almost exclusively on customs administration and trade agreements ranging from general to specific, both in terms of including particular players like GATT and WTO, and including trade agreements by commodity.

This area of law is not one with clearly defined borders. It bleeds into many areas including commerce, international relations, and public finance. The inclusion of tariffs, trade agreements, and customs under national revenue makes perfect sense in a vacuum, just as international trade and export and import controls and regulations make perfect sense under trade and commerce. However, when we look at these in conjunction with each other, a cataloger can quickly become perplexed by the overlaps of the topics.

This is bound to cause frustration. Customs law falls primarily under the umbrella of **Export and import controls**. International trade would appear to include everything. To confuse the matter more, the European Union Customs Union is the administrator of export and import controls and regulations and is not limited, as the name would imply, to customs alone. Looking into **Commercial treaties**, the subject heading used for trade agreements, we find that they are frequently taken out of the K schedule completely, and instead reside most frequently in HF1721 (**Commerce—Tariff. Free trade. Protectionism—Tariff preferences. Reciprocity. Favored nation clause—General works**).

These quandaries, and the segmentation within the classification system of everything concerning **Foreign trade regulation**, make it a topic that is simply not physically browsable for our patrons. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that the fine-point distinctions create confusion for the catalogers who classify them as well, leading to the contradiction that two books covering the same material may end up in different locations.

This might be a case where we could propose a revision of the class numbers, designated for the various aspects of foreign trade and regulation, tariffs, and customs. Alternatively, we may ask that a clear and more extensive scope be added to each class within the broader area of international trade, which would help avoid confusion when we catalogue our material.

Lia Contursi would like to thank George Prager (Head Cataloger, New York University School of Law Library) for suggesting the topic of this column, and Silke Sahl (International, Comparative and Foreign Law Librarian) and Kent McKeever (Director) at Columbia Law School Library for their time and expertise discussing the legal topic of foreign trade.

Collection Development

Changes in the Air: A Selection of Collection Development Literature from November 2011 through December 2012

Karen A. Nuckolls
University of Kentucky Law Library

Hot topics for this time period include e-book collection, patron-driven acquisitions, and collaborative collections.

Anderson, Rick. "Collections 2021: The Future of the Library Collection Is Not a Collection." ***Serials*** **24, no. 3 (November 2011): 211-215.**
Research libraries now operate in an environment that provides less funding, more competition, and greatly expanded options for brokering access to high-quality resources. These realities suggest a need to radically rethink, not just the ways libraries build collections, but the very nature of the library collection itself. What might the practices of collection building and access brokering look like ten years from now?

Blummer, Barbara and Jeffrey Kenton. "Best Practices for Integrating E-books in Academic Libraries: A Literature Review from 2005 to Present." ***Collection Management*** **37, no. 2 (April 2012): 65-97.**
This review tracks literature published from 2005 that focuses on academic librarians' best practices for acquiring, cataloging, maintaining, and promoting e-books at their institutions.

Bonello, Claire. "Discovering the Digitised Law Library of Heritage Collections: A Collaborative Achievement between French Libraries." ***Legal Information Management*** **12, no. 4 (December 2012): 297-304.**
This article presents the French collaborative project to digitize, spread, and preserve heritage law collections.

Brillon, Alicia. "Collection Analysis When the Budget Decreases." ***Legal References Services Quarterly*** **30, no. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 2011): 289-298.**
A discussion of the rationale behind an in-depth analysis of specific areas of a law library collection and a synopsis of selected past efforts and possible reasons for such an analysis as well as the exact steps in the analysis process, as performed at the William A. Wise Law Library at the University of Colorado Law School. The main purpose of this analysis was to identify materials that could most easily be cancelled if budget cuts warranted such action. Finally, collection development considerations that may arise when deciding if and when to cut specific materials and alternative strategies that may be employed are discussed.

Chadwell, Faye A. "What's Next for Collection Management and Managers?: Accessing the Value of Collection Services. ***Collection Management*** **37, no. 2 (April 2012): 58-64.**
Chadwell discusses the future of the field of collection management, with particular focus given to methods of measuring and demonstrating the value of collections to users. The usefulness of professional development and continuing education for collection managers is also touched upon.

Clement, Susanne K. "From Collaborative Purchasing Towards Collaborative Discarding: The Evolution of the Shared Print Depository." ***Collection Management*** **37, no. 3/4 (2012): 153-167.**
The growth of digital repositories of printed materials has given the library community the opportunity to engage in a conversation about how to collaboratively take responsibility for the long-term selection and preservation of the print originals. The article traces the major development of this progression from local storage facility to regional print repository.

Collins, Peter. "Fear and Loathing in Cooperative Collection Development." ***Interlending & Document Supply*** **40, no. 2 (2012): 100-104.**
Mr. Collins demonstrates how research libraries might overcome reluctance to enter into cooperative collection development ventures by devising resource sharing partnerships and streamlining ILL operations to the extent that they can replace significant portions of local collections. Library managers and administrators interested in levels of library cooperation much deeper than the traditional ILL and consortia borrowing operations will find this article especially useful.

Dahl, Candice. "Primed for Patron-Driven Acquisition: A Look at the Big Picture." ***Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship*** **24, no. 2 (2012): 119-126.**
An explanation of some of the shifting understandings in this area of librarianship and their relation to PDA provides a snapshot of the big picture, which may assist libraries with the decision-making process.

Danielson, Robert. "A Dual Approach to Assessing Collection Development and Acquisitions for Academic Libraries." ***Library Collections, Acquisitions, & Technical Services*** **36, no. 3/4 (September 2012): 84-96.**
This study presents a way that acquisitions and collection development can be studied for smaller academic libraries and suggests ways these results can be interpreted and used to reallocate scarce budgetary resources or provide evidence for more funds for further developing the collection.

De Fino, Melissa and Mei Ling Lo. "New Roads for Patron-Driven E-books: Collection Development and Technical Services Implications of a Patron-Driven Acquisitions Pilot at Rutgers." ***Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship*** **23, no. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 2011): 327-338.**
E-books selected through patron-driven plans are a solution to high demand but present new challenges for both selectors and catalogers. Rutgers University librarians have adopted an innovative new technical services workflow and collection development model to manage a successful, patron-driven acquisitions project for e-books.

Demas, Samuel and Mary E. Miller. "Rethinking Collection Management Plans: Shaping Collective Collections for the 21st Century." ***Collection Management*** **37, no. 3/4 (2012): 168-187.**
As libraries prepare to participate in cooperative agreements, formal collection management plans and policies can and should be used once again as a practical framework for decision making.

Detmering, Robert and Claudene Sproles. "Reference in Transition: A Case Study in Reference Collection Development." ***Collection Building*** **31, no. 1 (2012): 19-22.**
To achieve a more useable reference collection, the reference department needed to rethink the philosophy behind the collection and completely rewrite the collection development policy. These changes facilitated the creation of a smaller, more user-friendly collection that embraces the digital environment.

Emery, Jill. "The Demand Driven Acquisitions Pilot Project by the Orbis Cascade Alliance: An Interview with Members of the Demand Driven Acquisitions Implementation Team." ***Serials Review*** **38, no. 2 (June 2012): 132-136.**
Portland State University collection development librarian Jill Emery talks with members of the Orbis Cascade Alliance demand driven acquisitions implementation team, EBL, and YBP Library Services about their participation in a pilot project to acquire e-books that are accessible to and jointly owned by the thirty-seven member libraries of the Alliance.

Han, Ning. "Managing a 21st-Century Library Collection." ***Serials Librarian*** **63, no. 2 (Aug.-Sept. 2012): 158-169.**
The focus of this presentation is centered on how librarians should work actively and positively to seek solutions to the critical issues that arise with the electronic revolution and how these issues might affect the future of academic libraries.

Hassler, H. Caroline and Michelle Flinchbaugh. "Biz of Acq – Using Tag Clouds to Visualize Circulation Patterns and Inform Acquisitions." ***Against the Grain*** **24, no. 4 (September 2012): 76-79.**
A personal narrative is presented which explores the authors' experiences of improving collection development by using circulation data from the ILS, classification information from the catalog record, and tag cloud generating services which are freely available on the Web.

Kieft, Robert H. and Lizanne Payne. "Collective Collection, Collective Action." ***Collection Management*** **37, no. 3/4 (2012): 137-152.**
The authors extrapolate from shared print programs in the U.S. in 2012 a vision for print collections in the 2020s and discuss the developments needed to achieve it.

Maes, Margaret K. and Tracy L. Thompson-Przylucki. "Collaborative Stewardship: Building a Shared, Central Collection of Print Legal Materials." ***Collection Management*** **37, no. 3/4 (2012): 294-306.**
This article discusses how the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) and the New England Law Library Consortium (NELLCO), an international consortium of law libraries, are currently working together toward a collaborative solution for print and digital preservation.

Mangrum, Suzanne and Mary Ellen Pozzebon. "Use of Collection Development Policies in Electronic Resource Management." ***Collection Building*** **31, no. 3 (2012): 108-114.**
The authors discuss the role of collection development policies, past and present, and the challenge of collections moving to an electronic format. The authors performed a content analysis to discover how academic libraries are addressing this change in collection development.

McMullen, Anthony. "Judging Books by Their (Lack of) Covers." ***Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances*** **25, no. 2 (2012): 41-43.**
This paper provides insights into issues encountered in maintaining library technologies and electronic collections on a limited budget and with limited personnel. It examines the colliding forces of progress and tradition as they relate to the provision of information resources in an academic library environment.

Sellers, Christine and Phillip Gragg. "Library Space." ***Law Library Journal*** **104, no. 4 (Fall 2012): 607-611.**
The authors discuss library space, including the emotional impact of how library space is used, collection maintenance issues associated with space, and the balance between the library as a traditional repository for print resources and the library as study space.

Sowell, Steven L., et al. "Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Managing Government Documents in a Digital World." ***Collection Management*** **37, no. 2 (April 2012): 98-109.**
An Oregon State University Libraries (OSUL) study group's review of its current policies, practices, and costs provides an illustrative case study of the challenges in managing government documents during this period of transition from print to digital. This study provides background on prior internal studies, OSUL's participation in a shared housing agreement, statistics on size and current usage of its government documents, and the costs to receive, process, and provide access to its document collection.

Thomas, Lisa Carlucci. "Subscriptions Are Us: Content, Access, & Collections." ***Journal of Web Librarianship*** **6, no. 1 (2012): 56-58.**
This article focuses on the development and collection maintenance in the library due to the demand in digital distribution.

Thomas, William Joseph and Daniel L. Shouse. "Rules of Thumb for Deselecting, Relocating, and Retaining Bound Journals." ***Collection Building*** **31, no. 3 (2012): 92-97.**
The authors recommend specific strategies that will assist librarians engaged in a large-scale deselection project. Examination proved that most online journal archives, including publisher packages, are adequate replacements for print serials volumes. Many other journal titles can be safely sent to storage rather than retained in the general circulating collections.

West, Wendy L., et al. "Electronic Journals: Cataloging and Management Practice in Academic Libraries." ***Serials Review*** **37, no. 4 (Dec. 2011): 267-274.**
In the fall of 2009, a survey was distributed to ninety-five libraries at peer institutions to gather information about their policies and practices for cataloging and managing electronic journals to gauge the current status of electronic journal management among these peer institutions. This paper reports on the survey findings.

Wilde, Michelle and Allison Level. "How to Drink from a Fire Hose without Drowning: Collection Assessment in a Numbers-Driven Environment." ***Collection Management*** **36, no. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 2011): 217-236.**
Libraries are struggling with the demands of adapting to a numbers-driven environment, both from a personnel and a data management perspective. This article includes a literature review, survey results, and practical advice that can be applied to most library environments.

Description & Entry

Robert Bratton
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Is It March 2013 Already? *RDA* Implementation Tips for Technical Services Operations Short on Staff or Time

Ashley Moye

The March 31, 2013, *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*) implementation deadline looms much closer on this side of the New Year, doesn't it? When the date was first announced, it seemed to be to be ages away, leaving me thinking that the library community had more than enough time to prepare themselves. Despite warnings to the contrary by experienced librarians that the date would be here before we knew it, the cushion of time was enough to keep the stress at bay. Promises were made to thoroughly address the issue "when things slowed down," and these were promises I meant to keep. But with the hectic academic year, ubiquitous budget cuts, and short staffing, *RDA* implementation managed to sneak out from under the radar and leapt out to surprise me as soon as I brought my shiny new 2013 calendar to work.

With *RDA* implementation peeking over the horizon, catalogers and libraries are teetering on the edge of a new era. While libraries with full-fledged cataloging departments and devoted original cataloging staff may have already trained, embraced new policies and procedures, and armed their team with an arsenal of *RDA* experience and support, those libraries with smaller technical services departments that are dependent on copy cataloging, vendor supplied records, and batch record loads to populate their catalog may be struggling to find the time necessary to get their people and operations up to speed by March 31, 2013.

A few tips for libraries in this not so rarefied position:

Stay tuned for messages from the organizations you currently receive records from, ranging from independent cataloging companies to shelf-ready purchases, to records and updates provided directly by database vendors. **Haven't heard from them about *RDA*? Don't be afraid to ask**.

For example, in early January, I received a message from Marcive, Inc. stating that our monthly packages of U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) record files would begin to have significant numbers of *RDA* records. Here's GPO's recent message about their *RDA* implementation:

"The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) has created a *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*) implementation team to ensure a smooth transition from *AACR*2 to *RDA*. GPO cataloging staff are continuing their training efforts, and are now working on sample record creation, the identification of local practices and formal PCC (Program for Cooperative Cataloging) review. Full implementation is expected in April, 2013. "

Music to my ears. Some groups will be making the transition faster than others, obviously, and as a library dependent on vendor supplied records and outsourced cataloging, your hands will be tied in most respects. It's a difficult and frustrating position to be in, of course. However, staying abreast of *RDA* changes, knowing what the records you are receiving will contain and a little smug tweaking of supplied records to get them up to par with your own library's standards and policy decisions should keep you ahead of the curve without too much strain on staff time.

A hybrid catalog is the new reality, and *RDA* records and *AACR*2 records are not mutually exclusive. But *RDA* should be on everyone's radar at this point. In an ideal world, all of your vendors and service providers should be able to address your *RDA*-related questions and concerns with some sort of concrete plan of action.

The implementation timeline for GPO is available on their *RDA* project page at http://beta.fdlp.gov/news-and-events/23-about/projects/143-RDA. Timelines such as this one serve as a great resource when tracking how various vendors and MARC record providers are keeping up with implementation. But what if you can't find a timeline or even a mention of *RDA* on their websites? In these cases, don't be afraid to reach out to your customer service representatives and contacts to ask your questions. Their choice as to how and when to implement *RDA* impacts your library in a very material way, and your best defense is to stay informed on their progress and their plans.

Inform yourself about your ILS vendor's implementation plan. **"Dot your 'i's and cross your 't's," and be sure that your software, validity, and load tables are set up to handle incoming *RDA* fields**. It's easy to get caught up in the grand scheme of *RDA*, lost in a haze of *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (*FRBR*), new terminology, and the potential for improved discovery and data linkage. *RDA* is specifically crafted to avoid going in to details about the ways that data is coded, keeping it infinitely flexible. But no technical services department can forget the very real challenges that changes in MARC coding present. Your Integrated Library System (ILS) vendor plays a vital role in the way that your library incorporates *RDA*, and much of this is enmeshed in MARC coding.

Prior to implementation, your integrated library systems, public catalogs, and discovery layers need to be tweaked in order for the system to properly recognize and validate new *RDA* fields. However, big questions still remain about how to display your *RDA* records and to efficiently and effectively leverage your limit functions and indexing. Luckily, these are decisions that can be made after the fact. At this point, simply verify that all of the *RDA* data in your records will be preserved for future use.

Be sure to add new *RDA* fields, such as 336-338, to all of your load tables, ensuring that *RDA* records can be loaded without overlooking or rejecting *RDA*-related fields and subfields. One easy way to keep up with and account for changes in MARC21 standards is to monitor the *RDA in MARC* page of the Library of Congress site at http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC.html.

Want to know what your ILS vendors are doing about *RDA*? Interested in their development possibilities and the additional functionality they can offer you? Reach out. Ask questions. Offer feedback. Stay in the loop. Most major vendors should have dedicated FAQ or pages addressing the ways their software will interact with and support *RDA*. Additional resources are freely available on the Internet, such as older interviews with vendors on the *RDA Toolkit* blog at http://www.RDAtoolkit.org/blog/category/29 and more recently, copies of their presentations from the 2012 ALA forum *How Will RDA Impact Your System?: A Forum of Vendors Discussing Implementation Plans* at http://ala12.scheduler.ala.org/node/1299.

Keep all librarians, support staff, and student workers in the loop. **You might be surprised by some of the small changes to second-nature workflows**. Workflows that have fallen to the back burners may require changes due to the increasing presence of *RDA* records in OCLC. For instance, our library pulls in a number of electronic resource records by hand each month via Z39.50. Over the past few months, a new efficiency challenge has emerged.

When doing a search for potential electronic resource records, the lack of a General Material Description (GMD) in the 245 title field appears to cause a slight issue. Our copy catalogers were previously able to select the "best" record by identifying and drilling down the cluster of records noted [electronic resource] in their title, avoiding print titles and speeding up the tedious process significantly. Now, *RDA* records for these electronic resources may appear underneath the standard print material title due to a lack of the [electronic resource] identifier, necessitating drilling down the cluster of print records to determine whether *RDA* records exist and to compare and evaluate the sum of available records.

There may be workarounds for this phenomenon, but it is a prime example of how small changes to established workflows may crop up and surprise your copy cataloging teams, which in smaller operations range from librarians to paraprofessionals to student workers. A basic understanding of the tenants of *RDA* should help all team members overcome these tiny hurdles, reconcile their workflows and trust their own judgment.

There are no magic wands you can wave to make *RDA* implementation seamless and fluid. As always, educating yourself and your colleagues, working closely with your vendors and others in your profession, communicating your expectations, and clearly defining your wants and needs will prove invaluable during this essentially messy yet undeniably exciting time.

RDA and Series

Robert Bratton

2013 brings us a new year and a seeming avalanche of *RDA* related emails in our in-boxes. On January 22, one of those emails was from Paul Frank at the Library of Congress, and in it he announced the online availability of "*RDA* in NACO Series 'Bridge' training materials." While the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) Standing Committee on Training RDA Series Training Task Group is still hard at work developing content for this site, their PowerPoint slides for the training module and quizzes are currently available. The slides are very well done and I encourage all law catalogers who create authorized access points (AAPs) for series to go through them and take notes.

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

Three general observations about *RDA*'s treatments of series:

1. AAPs for series are formulated in accordance with the general rules for formulating work and expression AAPs given in *RDA* Chapter 6 and the associated LC-PCC Policy Statements.
2. The AAPs for the vast majority of the kinds of series law catalogers typically encounter will look as they did under *AACR*2.
3. Many of the past practices and PCC policies regarding creating series authority records have migrated into the text of *RDA* itself or as LC-PCC Policy Statements.

So, there are some changes to how we transcribe, and there are some new data elements. But just as with much of the other authority work we do, our work with series authorities will "feel" mostly the same as in the not so distant past.

What's new?

1. Two differences in transcription. One is that we transcribe inaccuracies as they are and then explain them in a note; this is not unique to series, but it is *RDA*'s general transcription principle. Another is that we transcribe enumeration and captions as found with the exception of numbers expressed as words. *RDA* gives you the option of recording numerals either in the form preferred by the cataloging agency or as they appear, but LC's practice (which seems to be mostly followed) is to record what you see. The captions and numbering that appears in the AAPs will adhere to *RDA*'s abbreviation conventions which are the same as *AACR*2.

   In resource: Legal history library. Sereis five, volume VII

   *AACR*2:
   490 1 Legal history library. Sereis [sic.] five ; $v v. 7
   830 0 Legal history library. $p Series five ; $v v. 7

   RDA:
   490 1 Legal history library. Sereis five ; $v volume VII
   500 Subseries title should read: Series five
   830 0 Legal history library. $p Series five ; $v v. VII

   Note that in "Series five," five remains spelled out because it is part of the subseries title and not part of the enumeration. If it had been "volume five," we would transcribe that as "volume 5."

2. The majority of series will continue to have the preferred title as the first and only element, but because of the demise of the "Rule of three," there will be an increase in Author-Title AAPs, potentially leading to more instances of AAPs like "Author. $t Works. $k Selections." Note that what would have been "$t Selections" under *AACR*2 has changed to "$t Works. $k Selections" in *RDA*.

3. There are a few new data elements that can be used in series authority records now:

   046. Special coded dates. $k Beginning or single date created $l Ending date created. The date of the earliest Manifestation embodying the Expression, may be treated as the date of the Expression. For example, if you are cataloging a book that is v. 1 in a series and published in 2013, you can infer that the beginning date of the Expression of the Work (series) is 2013.

   336. Content type. Not to be used at this time, pending the outcome of a report and/or recommendations from the PCC Access Point for Expressions Task Group.

   370. Associated place. $g Place of origin of work, would most likely be the place(s) of publication for a series.

   377. For series this is the language(s) of the Expression.

   380. Form of work. Most commonly you will see "Series," but PCC needs to develop best practices for things like "Series-like phrase," "Multipart item," and "Subseries."

   381. Other Distinguishing Characteristics of Work or Expression. This is usually a repetition of what is used as a qualifier to distinguish the series title from a conflicting title.

4. There is a new option in how we link to earlier and later series AAPs. The existing way is to link via 5xx with a $w a (for earlier) and $w b (for later). The new option:

   530 0 $i Continues (work): $a Classics of law & society series $w r
   530 0 $i Continued by (work): $a Legal classics series $w r

5. Recording the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) for a series poses an interesting problem. Series authority records are primarily composed of Work and Expression attributes, but the ISSN is a manifestation identifier. While PCC recognizes this as a theoretical problem, they recommend recording the ISSN in the series authority record as we always have.

Keep an eye on the *RDA* in NACO Series Training web site, as webinars will be coming soon.

MANAGEMENT

Interns…Love them or leave them?

Mary Lippold
South Texas College of Law

So your budget's been cut, there's a hiring freeze, and there's no way you are going to get funding for any new projects or services. Then, you are asked if you will take on an intern. Hmmm…is this a blessing in disguise or more trouble than it's worth?

Interns can be a great resource; they're enthusiastic, they're motivated, they bring new perspective, and sometimes they will even work for free. So what's the downside? The Dept. of Labor and some state counterparts are looking very closely at unpaid internships, and there are some important criteria in using unpaid interns. I won't provide an exhaustive examination on the law of unpaid internships, but it is important to be aware that criteria exist. The three most important are as follows: (1) the training must be similar to training which would be given in an education environment; (2) the experience is for the benefit of the intern; (3) and the intern does not displace regular employees. (*Fact Sheet #71: Internship Programs Under The Fair Labor Standards Act*, Dep't of Labor, http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs71.pdf.)

Therefore, before taking on that intern, there are some things to consider.

What is it you want them to do?

Using interns for the boring grunt work no one else wants to do makes for a pretty poor experience for the intern and can also be against the law. While using an intern can free you up for other more complicated duties, the projects and tasks they are given must be meaningful and educational. Hours spent mindlessly feeding documents into a scanner won't cut it. However, scanning documents and then incorporating them into a document management system, plus creating a webpage to access them…that would be a meaningful project. Does this mean that they can't make copies, file paperwork, or sit at the front desk? Absolutely not – in any business, employees help out with whatever the business needs, but it shouldn't be a major component of an internship.

All interns need and deserve a development plan. They should be getting a true introduction to your library and institution, which means they need experience in a number of areas. Each area should have a plan for the intern's experience there. Remember to include them in meetings so they can see how ideas are generated, how goals are set, how management interacts with employees, and how people work together. Interns are full of fresh ideas, and they just might have the idea you need. They should also be experiencing your institution's culture. They should be included in regular organizational events such as holiday parties, community and professional meetings, departmental lunches, etc. This makes the internship experience real.

How much time do you have to dedicate to your intern?

If you are too busy to adequately train and manage an intern, then perhaps there is someone else in your library that can take that on. There are advantages to giving newer employees the responsibility for managing interns. If that employee has never managed anyone, this might be a good way for them to get their feet wet. They may be more available and have more time to devote to an intern. They might even be more empathetic and more eager to help since it hasn't been that long since they were in the in the same circumstance.

While your intern manager should interact daily with the intern, you should still meet at least biweekly with them to keep the lines of communication open and create a mentoring relationship. They will probably ask for a letter of reference; so it helps if you have gotten to know them. It also allows you time to pick their brains about what is currently being taught in library school and to get their perspective on things. Let's hope they also will be interested in hearing some of the wisdom you have acquired over the years.

Like most management issues I've written about, a little planning goes a long way. It's time well spent to ensure a good experience for all involved. Finally, while the main priority of an internship is the intern's education, don't get so focused on teaching them that you miss the chance to learn from them.

Check out your Special Interest Section news via social media...

OBS-SIS

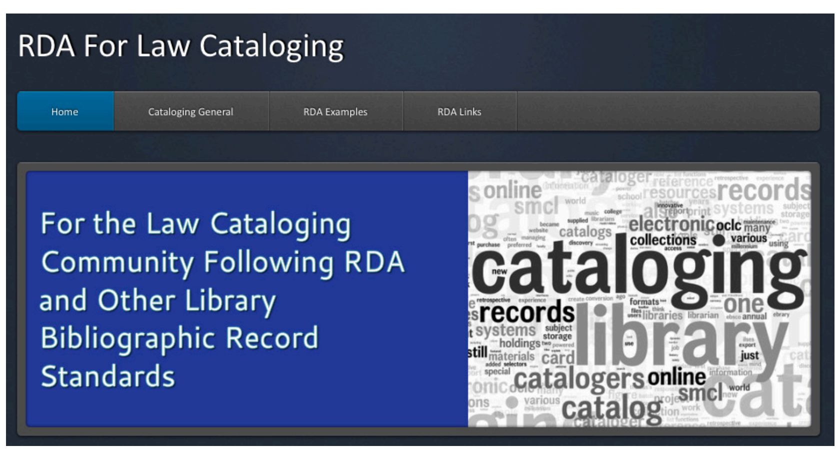
OBS-SIS Chair Chris Tarr recently requested members to help revitalize the OBS-SIS page on Facebook at https://www.facebook.com/pages/OBS-SIS-Online-Bibliographic-Services-Special-Interest-Section-of-AALL/27391768304. Facebook is an easy way to keep up with OBS activities, and postings of interest to fellow OBS-SIS members are encouraged!

TS-SIS

TS-SIS Chair Miriam Childs announced in February TS-SIS's presence on Twitter @AALL_TSSIS. Stay tuned on Twitter for announcements about programs and workshops at AALL, scholarships and grants, election results, and more! Follow us. The more who take time to follow, the more effective it will become.

TS also has a Facebook group with over 110 members called TSLAWCHATS at https://www.facebook.com/groups/220174528004187/.

There is also a newly created website exclusively for law catalogers and *RDA*. Please use this as a resource for your *RDA* applications. The webmaster is always looking for the newest announcements and any other content that relates specifically to *RDA* and the cataloging of law resources in any format. See http://rdaforlawcataloging.weebly.com/.



MARC Remarks

MARBI ALA Midwinter 2013 Report on Selected Proposals and Discussion Papers

Pat Sayre-McCoy
University of Chicago

As always, the agenda for the Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information (MARBI) meetings at American Library Association's midwinter meeting (ALA) was daunting. There were many proposals to consider, that I was at least familiar with since many of them had been reviewed as discussion papers at earlier MARBI meetings in 2012, and also several discussion papers that were new. I have included here those proposals that law catalogers would find useful. As usual, there were proposals and discussion papers from the Music Librarians Association, as music catalogers need many new fields to comply with *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*) instructions. However, many other proposals, unlike the past year's proposals, had broad aspects as they were needed to prepare for the use of Library of Congress Genre Form Terms (LCGFT) headings and the changes in subject headings that will result. Other proposals and discussion papers will be fully reported in the annual report of the representative this summer. As usual, there were two meetings of MARBI at ALA, Saturday, Jan. 26 and Sunday, Jan. 27.

1. MARC Proposal no. 2013-01: Identifying Titles Related to the Entity Represented by the Authority Record in the MARC 21 Authority Format. This proposal discussed the need for adding titles known to be associated with the entity in the 1XX or known not to be associated with the entity. This information helps determine authorship and often while establishing an authorized name, the cataloger determines that a work is or is not by this entity. Proposal 2013-01 proposes new MARC fields to record this information. It is not meant to be an exhaustive bibliography, but to record information catalogers discover as part of their regular work. New fields would also allow the information previously recorded in #b of the 670 to be used for other purposes.

New field 672: Titles Related to the Entity Represented by the Authority Record. Use of the 672 can be in addition to adding information to the $b of the 670 or instead of using the 670. This field specifically says "titles related" but does not define the relationship so as to allow maximum use of the information. There is no expectation that the entity listed in the authority record is the main entry of the title listed.

Old practice:
670 ## $aPhone call to pub., 2/23/88 $b (Ronald Fernandez, also author of Social psychology through literature)

Proposed new practice:
672 #[filing indicator]$aSocial psychology through literature

New field 673: Titles Not Related to the Entity Represented by the Authority Record. This field is used to record titles that are known to be unrelated to the entity represented by the authority record, but which may have the same or similar authority headings.

Old practice:
670 ## $aNLW AL, rec'd 3 Jan. 2010 $b(…not the author of To nourish humanity or Sir Eglamour of Artois)

Proposed new practice:
673 #0 $aTo nourish humanity
673 #0$aSir Eglamour of Artois

The proposal was amended to include only the title proper in the 672/3 note (245 $a. $n, $p) and to add the date field ($f) to the 673 field. It was passed unanimously.

2. MARC Proposal No. 2013-03: Making Field 250 Repeatable in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format. Although this was proposed by the Music Library Association, the repeatability of the 250, Edition statement, applies to other materials too. This proposal is necessary because information that was recorded in the Statement of Responsibility in the 245 is now separated out by *RDA* and the Joint Steering Committee for the Development of *RDA* (JSC) requires this information to be in an "edition" statement field. This field would not be used for continuing resources which use sequential edition statements to indicate volumes, which will continue to be recorded in the 362, Dates of Publication and/or Volume Designation.

Old practice: (Two separate edition statements found on the cover)
250 ## $aCanadian ed., 3rd. revised and updated

Proposed new practice:
250 ## $aCanadian ed.
250 ## $a3rd ed. revised and updated

Approved unanimously.

3. MARC Proposal No. 2013-05: Defining New Field 385 for Audience Characteristics in the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats. This new field allows recording audience characteristics of works and expressions which will no longer be included in the Subject Headings and are not LCGFT headings. Audience was previously explicitly stated in headings such as "Almanacs, Children's" or implied as in headings "Braille periodicals." Legal materials, such as accounting for lawyers or the "Doing business in…" series would also use this field to indicate the audience. A suggested list of audience attributes was included in the proposal but it is not a static list; there was discussion as to whether the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) or Library of Congress (LC) would take on the maintenance of such a list. The field would be repeatable. MARBI agreed there will be a "best practices" developed for use in North America.

Approved unanimously.

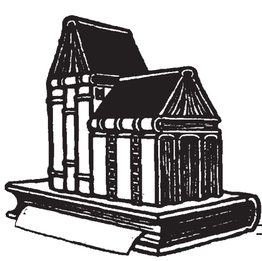
4. MARC Proposal No. 2013-06: Defining New Field 386 for Creator/Contributor Group Categorizations in the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats. As with the previous proposal, this one proposes a new field to hold the information about creators/contributors that will no longer be included in subject headings and are not appropriate for LCGFT headings. Such terms are explicit in subject headings, such as "Political prisoner's writings" or implicit in headings such as "College prose." In headings such as "Mexican poetry," the nationality refers to the creator of the work. It was suggested that a "best practices" also be written for this field. The proposal was accepted for works and expressions but not for authority headings. Personal name headings were deferred for a later discussion.

Approved unanimously for works and expressions.

5. MARC Proposal 2013-07: Defining Encoding Elements to Record Chronological Categories and Dates of Works and Expressions in MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats. This proposal suggests establishing a new field, 648, to record dates or other chronological information about works and expressions that will be dropped from Subject Headings and are not appropriate for LCGFT headings. This is especially useful for works with aggregated contents, which used to have a chronological subdivision such as "$y19th century." This field would contain dates for either the date or time period covered or the date or time period created, depending on which aspect is necessary. This field could then be combined with a genre term in the 655 to identify works previously identified by subject subdivisions. "Best practices" will be written to determine when this field should be used.

Authority records contain a 046 field, which would have two subfields added to indicate the date of coverage of a work or manifestation. These dates would not be the dates of publication of the work or manifestation.

Approved unanimously.



OCLC

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

Even though the 2013 AALL Annual Meeting is several months away, it is never too early to start planning your schedule. The **2013 OCLC Users Roundtable and Update is scheduled for Sunday July 14, 2013 from 12:30 p.m. to 1:45 p.m**. This program is open to anyone who uses OCLC products or services and will feature a speaker from OCLC (Glenn Patton is tentatively scheduled as the speaker). The program will cover OCLC's new and enhanced services, as well as planned future developments. Following this overview, the bulk of the program time will be allotted to audience members to ask questions and to share comments, ideas, and concerns with the speaker and other OCLC users in the audience. Come prepared both to learn and to participate during this informative and interactive session. If you have any specific concerns you would like the speaker to address during this program, please contact me at karen.selden@colorado.edu.

Below are OCLC news releases from our OCLC liaison Glenn Patton and some tips adapted from discussion list postings by Luanne Goodson of OCLC's WorldCat Quality & Partner Content Department (commonly known as OCLC Quality Control). Please note that **all bolded emphasis has been added by me.** As always, please forward any questions or concerns about OCLC and its products and services to me, and I will work with Glenn Patton at OCLC to find answers or obtain clarification.

OCLC and *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*)

OCLC is pleased to announce that **a new policy statement about *RDA* records in WorldCat is now available** as part of the *RDA* pages on the OCLC website at http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/default.htm. This new policy becomes effective on March 31, 2013. The current policy, which has been in effect since the beginning of the U.S. National Libraries testing, will remain in effect until that date. Questions about the policy may be submitted to rdapolicy@oclc.org.

Phase 2 Changes to the LC/NACO Authority File for *RDA*

The Program for Cooperative Cataloging Acceptable Headings Implementation Task Group (PCCAHITG) has finished testing the Phase 2 changes to the LC/NACO Authority File in the context of the adoption of *RDA*. This message is intended as a notification that the Phase 2 changes are currently targeted to begin no earlier than March 4, 2013.

The testing has identified nearly 400,000 name authority records that are candidates for change. As with the Phase 1 change completed in the summer of 2012 (see http://www.loc.gov/cds/notices/120717.pdf), the records will be adjusted in the LC database and distributed to the NACO nodes and other CDS customers. LC will update 30,000 records per day, Monday through Friday, until the changes are completed (the final day of distribution may contain fewer than 30,000 records). These updated records are in addition to the regular distribution of LC/NACO transactions.

As a reminder, the Phase Two **changes will consist of the actual programmatic changes to the 1XX headings that are not acceptable under RDA** (e.g., changes to Bible headings, **spelling out Dept.** and months, etc., in the subfield $d for personal names). The document *Summary of Programmatic Changes to the LC/NACO Authority File* is available at: http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/pdf/lcnaf_rdaphase.pdf. Please be aware that although the programming was very successful, a handful of anomalies were observed, mainly because there are NARs that contain irregular data elements to begin with (the logic assumes good data and does what it can when confronted with anomalies). You may report unexpected anomalies in name authority records to policy@loc.gov for correction.

PHASE TWO EFFECTS ON OCLC CATALOGING USERS AND NACO PARTICIPANTS WHO CONTRIBUTE THROUGH OCLC

Authority Record Loading: OCLC will continue to load the LC files the day following their distribution, resulting in records being loaded Tuesday through Saturday.

Effects on Bibliographic Records: Controlled headings in WorldCat bibliographic records will be updated as the authority records are loaded. Once Phase 2 is completed, LC's Policy and Standards Division will undertake a project to programmatically synchronize the access points in LC›s bibliographic records with those changed in the LC/NAF. In the interim, please do not send reports for bibliographic file maintenance to LC. **As noted in the recently released *OCLC RDA Policy Statement* at** http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/new-policy.htm**, OCLC staff members are working on plans to make similar changes to records in WorldCat.**

RSS Feeds: Every effort will be made to sustain the RSS feed "Closed Dates in Authority Records" during this project; should the report be rendered unavailable, messages will be distributed to appropriate discussion lists and reinstated as quickly as possible following the completion of the project.

OCLC Quality Control Tips

Q) **How can I get a list of all the original cataloging our institution has done by year?**

A) Searching Connexion using "**cs=[OCLC Symbol]**" in the command line will retrieve all the records contributed by that Symbol to WorldCat. The command **cs** means **Cataloging Source**, and your institution's OCLC Symbol appears at the top of each bibliographic record in the message about holdings. You can also use the dropdown menus to create this type of search. As an example, **cs=NLM** retrieves all bibliographic records where NLM appears in field 040 subfield a or subfield c.

Understandably, those numbers can be quite high for some institutions, especially for an institution like the U.S. National Library of Medicine (OCLC Symbol NLM). More limiting may be needed, and **one way to limit is to use the relatively new "Date created as MARC" index**. The index label is "**dm:**", and it **searches the Entered date in the OCLC Fixed Field (008/00-05).**

To continue with the example, to see all of the records created as MARC by the U.S. National Library of Medicine in 2013 to date, **the search string would be "cs=NLM and dm:2013*"**. On January 16, 2012, this search retrieved 32 records.

Other common options for limiting the search include **limiting by Material Type (mt:) or by Language of item (la:).**

To learn more about these searching and limiting features, **explore the Searching WorldCat Indexes page** at http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/searching/searchworldcatindexes/. Many less common indexes are extremely useful for different situations and needs. To find the index label for a search that would limit to a specific field, use the find command in the browser you are using while you view this page.

Q) **Where can I find a list of all the new MARC tags that have been designated for use in *RDA* records, such as 33Xs, 264, etc.?**

A) Probably the simplest place is on the **MARC Standards website:** http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29-9-12-11**.html.** All the fields listed have been implemented during the OCLC-MARC Updates for 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. OCLC is currently working on the OCLC-MARC Update for 2013, which will implement MARC Update No. 15. OCLC always announces MARC Updates and the *Technical Bulletins* that cover them, at http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/technicalbulletins/.

The Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office offer a convenient **MARC Format Overview at** http://www.loc.gov/marc/marcdocz.html**.** The Overview webpage conveniently provides links to all of the updates for all of the formats and code lists on one page.

Finally, **OCLC keeps all things *RDA*-related on its own *RDA* Resources page, at** http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/about.htm**.**This page includes many free training opportunities from various sources.

Preservation

Spring is Here

Maxine Wright

Here are a couple of famous springtime quotes to get you all in the mood:

"April hath put a spirit of youth in everything (Sonnet XCVIII)" – William Shakespeare

"Science has never drummed up quite as effective a tranquilizing agent as a sunny spring day" – W. Earl Hall

This all sounds rather inviting, but do you know what else happens when temperatures rise, particularly in libraries? For starters, bugs and insects start marching in—and in large groups. Do you know what else blooms in the spring time besides flowers? The answer is mold. I am talking about mold in full bloom—active, soft, and fuzzy. Both insects and mold enjoy the same environment. In fact, mold is food for insects. Needless to say, mold poses serious health risk to staff and patrons. Mold has been known to cause respiratory problems and eye and throat irritation. It causes damage to our collection and can be very costly if not caught early. It leaves behind permanent stains on our covers, weakens materials, and causes irreversible damage to photos and microfilm.

Here are a few things to consider as the warm weather approaches:

1. Make an appointment with a pest control company. Accompany the technician on the walkthrough so you can see the places identified by the expert as breeding places. Afterward, do routine monitoring.
2. Good housekeeping. Keep your storage, collections, and staff areas clean. Commit to regular cleaning, and enjoy the results.
3. Keep an eye on your indoor plants. They are attractive to look at, but they are not book-friendly. If they become loaded with bugs, have them removed and treated (before they spread to window sills and worse, your collection.)
4. Report high levels of moisture, humidity, or temperature to the appropriate department, and keep a log if you think this maybe an ongoing problem. Inactive mold spores simply adore high temperatures and can't wait to come alive again.
5. Patch up cracks and leaks. Do not paint or caulk moldy areas before cleaning up the mold.
6. Check with the facilities department to make sure your Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) system is on the schedule for cleaning.

7. Regularly inspect your collection: train staff on how to sniff out mildew, identify mold and frass.
8. Consider purchasing a dehumidifier/humidifier to place in that moisture challenged closed storage area.
9. Consider purchasing a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter vacuum to help you safely get rid of inactive mold.
10. Conservationists are your friends. Seek them out, keep their numbers close, and call upon them whenever you need guidance and support.

National Preservation Week: April 21-27, 2013

The Preservation Committee will promote the second annual "Worst Book Ever" contest during Preservation Week. We are starting a little earlier this year to allow everyone time to participate. We want to see the book that has caused quite a stir in your library. The winner will be announced before the Annual Meeting, and pictures will be on display at the TS activities table.

We are also working on compiling a list of "Preservation on the Cheap" and "Staff Awareness Guide." We plan to post these to the TS-SIS preservation web page along with other must-have materials. Please visit our page at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/techlinks/preservation/ and look for postings throughout this week. There will be some fun stuff posted to the discussion list, such as scramblers and trivia.

Backing up Files: Is this Digital Preservation?

Saving, archiving, and backing up files are not exactly preservation. Digital preservation is a bit more involved. It is a series of managed activities that must be done to ensure the integrity, authenticity, and continued access to digital materials for as long as they are needed. Digital preservation is a process that involves storing digital records with descriptive information for a very long time in multiple locations. Records should be at the highest resolution you can afford, periodically migrated to new storage media (to prevent data loss or the inability to read the data), and file formats should be changed before they become obsolete. Digital preservation is about providing access to your digital collection now and in the future.

Here are a few tips for preserving your digital collection:

1. Develop a preservation strategy as a plan for keeping records for as long as necessary.
2. Keep at least three or four copies in separate remote storage spaces or an external hard drive.
3. Good file naming helps to minimize how many times you click open a file and keeps things nice and easy whenever you need to process files in batches.
4. Metadata standards have been developed exclusively for digital preservation, and adhering to these standards when creating your own metadata helps to ensure the long life of your files.
5. Don't forget to add digital preservation to your disaster preparedness plan.

Simple Book Repair:

One of my favorite spring time quotes is "spring is the time of plans and projects" – Leo Tolstoy (Anna Karenina)

With this being said, why not plan to have a simple book repair training for library staff? One of the biggest challenges of book repair is learning how to execute procedures. Hands-on training is the best route, though often difficult to find. Therefore, why not pool your own staff to see who knows how to execute simple repairs? In many cases, you will find that staff at your library may have learned basic repairs years ago, but they simply no longer work in collection management, bindery, or technical services. However, they still know how to mend tears, use a book press, measure archival boxes, tip in loose pages, reattach spines, and use small tools and equipment.

You may actually have ten years of book repair experience right in your library among your own staff. Imagine how wonderful it would be if Bob who is now an e-resource librarian is willing to show library staff a method to repair book caps in a snap. How about asking bindery staff or the special collections librarian to share their knowledge with circulation, cataloguing, and acquisitions staff? Too often, staff members venture to fix books with the wrong type of tape or adhesives (how many yellowed cellophane book caps do you have at your library?) or use the wrong tool to apply book glue (and glue is oozing out from the bottom). Help is on the way—invite all those interested to an hour of book repair basics with their own colleagues. You may be pleasantly surprised how many staff members enjoy repairing books. After you have a team in place, you can also ask some of them to conduct regular sweeping of the collection. Identifying books in the early stages of damage requires a team effort; not all books come across the circulation desk. Try it and let me know how it goes. Email me at mwright102@qc.cuny.edu

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

Private Law Libraries

Erin Harper
Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP

Allison Rainey
Crowell & Moring LLP

Factors to Consider in Web Page Redesign
Allison Rainey

My firm is redesigning our Intranet site, and I have been working on the new library pages with two of our reference librarians. In this role, I became the voice for technical services when it comes to Intranet content. While it seems that much of what will be presented could be considered reference materials, like research tips and finding aids, there is also an opportunity for technical services to have a presence. Information on our various office print collections, electronic resource access, and purchasing guidelines is useful to everyone and falls firmly under the domain of the technical services staff. Often, technical services is the hidden department of the library. The functions we perform are integral for attorneys to do their jobs well, but the reference staff is the face of the library. It is reference staff that responds to their inquiries and answers their calls. As a part of this redesign, I thought it was very important to make sure that the role and value of technical services is clear.

The first part of our job was to evaluate the content on our current Intranet site. We wanted to keep what was working, but also take this opportunity to enhance the content and overall scope. Ideally, we would like the Intranet site to serve as our proxy during the hours that the library is not staffed. It should answer basic questions about our services and serve as a starting point for research during off hours. As an "off hours" tool, it should provide tips for someone who needs to find a specific type of information for the first time (like "how to pull a case") or tell someone what resources are available to them at midnight when they need to learn about a topic such as real estate law.

We know that certain sections of the current Intranet get frequent use. This includes our Research Request form and our Routing List form. While our attorneys frequently call or email us directly, they can also use the Research Request form to ask for assistance. The Routing List form contains a list of all of the serial publications in our collection that are routed, and attorneys can sign up to receive all of the publications they would like to read. Other than the forms, which generate emails that are sent to library staff, it is hard to tell which resources are used frequently since we have no tracking system for page views. We do know that our *Wall Street Journal* link is relatively popular, since anyone who wishes to access our firm subscription must start with this link to install the proper cookies on his or her computer. Other than that, we rely on anecdotal evidence from our reference staff about what they hear from our attorneys about our Intranet site.

After transferring over the crucial pieces from the current site, we had to come up with a list of the other topics that we thought should be covered. This process involved much debate, and ultimately, for the sake of time and expediency, we had to narrow our list. Given the launch timeline, we decided to work on getting a more focused site up and running and plan to expand our offerings over time. While I think we came up with many great resources, I will only discuss those related to technical services in this article.

The most common questions we receive have to do with our electronic resource subscriptions and passwords. As such, one of the key features of our new Intranet page is an Electronic Resources A-Z list. While all of this information is also available in the OPAC, this list pulls it together in one place and contains notes and additional information about the resources not always found in a MARC record. While we have some resources that are available to every individual at the firm, many are restricted to a set number of users or only to library staff members. The notes for each resource explain who has access and, when applicable, how to request to be added to the subscription. For those resources that are available firm-wide via IP authentication, the out of office username and password are provided.

The Electronic Resources A-Z list is a SharePoint list that can be sorted and filtered in a variety of ways. We think this will improve the search experience for users and provide a more straight forward approach than is offered through the OPAC. On top of the basics like sorting by title or publisher, or keyword searching, each resource has been tagged with at least one practice group. This allows users to view all of our subscriptions related to intellectual property, antitrust, etc. We think that this feature will be particularly useful for individuals who are new to the firm.

We also wanted to make sure that attorneys and staff can get to our OPAC directly from our Intranet pages. We have a link to our OPAC on the right side of every page so that this information is always accessible. Since we are still at the early stages with this new Intranet and SharePoint, we have not yet fully explored the options for further integration with our catalog and library software system. I do know that EOS, our provider, offers a SharePoint module. This may be worth exploring in the future when we begin looking for further ways to improve and enhance our pages.

To make our print collections easier to explore, we have created a new library map for our DC collection, our largest. Because of the nature of the library layout, there are certain areas where there is a jump in call number that does not seem logical to the average user. Having a map available via the Intranet should help those individuals looking for a book during evening or weekend hours. As we prepare for a significant collection shift in the next year or two, keeping this map updated will help to keep our users in the loop. We also plan to create maps for our branch office locations in the near future.

We often order publications for attorneys, either for a specific case or personal use. We want to make sure that the procedures for ordering are as clear as possible so there is also a section on purchasing on the Intranet. We maintain a list of frequently purchased items organized by practice area. This list includes common titles that attorneys find helpful to keep in their offices for frequent reference. It can be particularly useful for first year associates who are just beginning to practice in a particular area.

We also want to use this redesign as an opportunity to create an Intranet that is a useful internal tool for our department. Since SharePoint allows for filtered content by user, we are planning to create pages that can only be viewed by library staff. This section will contain departmental information that we don't wish to share with the entire firm. It will include basics like staff contact information and an out of office calendar as well as vendor contacts and log-in information for shared resources. We in technical services have worked hard to keep our library software system up-to-date with vendor contact information specific to orders and acquisitions. However, we often have additional company representatives that work with the reference staff, usually for major online products such as Westlaw and LexisNexis. We will be able to combine all of these contacts into one master list on the Intranet. We also maintain all password information in our bibliographic records. However, the Intranet offers another location to store this information and make it more accessible to library staff.

Through this project, we hope we have created a more substantial and useful Intranet, one that will serve as both an internal department resource and a venue for promoting our services to the rest of the firm. This is a project that will never truly be completed as the site will continue to evolve and grow over time. If we do not keep it updated with new resources and information, it will not be useful to anyone. This project has given me a chance to think about the best way to represent our services and engage users on our site. I would be very interested to hear how other libraries are utilizing their Intranet sites, both in the private law library environment and elsewhere.

Joint Research Grant

Do you have an idea for a research project but could use a little money to get started? Maybe buy some statistical software? Hire a research assistant? Subscribe to SurveyMonkey or Zoomerang? Then you are in luck! The AALL Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS) and Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Joint Research Grant Committee (JRGC) is now accepting applications for the 2013 Joint Research Grant!

The purpose of the research grant is to provide support to AALL members conducting research specific to technical services law librarianship with the goal of enhancing law librarianship service to our clients.

Qualifications: AALL membership is required. Preference will be given to applicants who are members of the OBS-SIS and/or TS-SIS at the time of application. Evidence that the research and publication will directly or indirectly benefit technical services law librarianship must be shown.

Grant Awards: JRGC annually awards grants of up to $1,000 at its discretion, pending final approval by the OBS-SIS and TS-SIS Executive Boards.

Deadlines: Complete applications are due to the JRGC Chair **no later than March 31, 2013**. Grant recipients will be announced at the annual AALL Annual Meeting. Award amounts will be mailed to successful grant recipients as soon as final approval is received by the JRGC Chair.

For more information on the grant and the application process, please visit http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/research/researchinfo.htm.

If you have any further questions, please email the JRGC Chair Hollie White at hollie.white@law.duke.edu.

Research & Publications

A Guide to Post-Acceptance Article Revising

Hollie C. White
Duke Law School

The process of getting a piece of writing published does not end once you submit the manuscript. If a piece is accepted, it usually needs to go through either minor or major revisions prior to publication. Peer review comments that helped recommend the article for publication provide suggestions and guidance as to how to improve the piece.

Below is a quick guide on how to get through the post-acceptance revision process.

1. Read through the comments
   It can be very exciting to get initial acceptance, and the first instinct is to read through comments right away and get it done. Instead of rushing through the revisions, take some time after the initial joy of acceptance wears off to really look over what the reviewers are saying. Comments should be considered individually. Each one will probably point to something specific to change, but think about them as a whole as well.

2. Think about the comments
   Again, instead of diving right in, think about the comments. Was there anything about which you disagreed with the reviewer? Is a recurring theme coming up that should be addressed for the overall paper? These are questions that you should consider before diving in to revisions, and mulling on the comments will help with the next phase, which is planning.

3. Make a revision plan
   Revisions typically come with a deadline. Seeing which types of revisions need to be made and looking realistically at your own schedule can be important if you want to make good, substantial revisions to your draft. If you have more than one author, making a revision plan can be essential to finishing the article. Each author will most likely want to look at the revised draft before it is submitted. For example, I once had a revision due right after the winter holidays. With two other co-authors and all of us on a different vacation schedule, we were not able to complete a solid revision within the time given. Because we evaluated the revisions and made a plan, our group was able to ask for a reasonable extension and send back a stronger draft.

4. Making revisions and writing revision responses
   With everything planned out, revisions can begin. Usually when a person is asked to write revisions, the editor asks for a list of the revisions made (or not made) and an explanation of what was done in response to reviewer comments. This is usually a requirement for resubmission. In this situation, I work on revisions and responses simultaneously. I make revisions based on a comment and then instantly write up an explanation. If I decide not to make a revision (which only happens occasionally), I would give a detailed explanation on why that revision request was not fulfilled. At all times during this process, it is important to make revision responses polite and professional.

5. Put it down
   After making all the revisions, take a step back from the piece and let it mull again. Distance will give clarity, and this pause should be worked into your revision plan.

6. Complete a last read-through of both the revised paper and the revision responses
   Completing one last full read-through can be very helpful at the end of the revision process. This is the last time you have to make any changes. Think about what type of small changes could be made to improve the overall quality of the paper. Review not only the revised paper, but also the revision responses. Make sure that the revision responses are clear and descriptive.

7. Submit and wait
   After submitting the revised paper and the revision responses, the publication editor should respond fairly quickly regarding whether the piece has officially been accepted.

Serials Issues

Wendy E. Moore
University of Georgia Law Library

I am excited to be the new columnist for "Serials Issues" in *Technical Services Law Librarian (TSLL)*. My twenty years of working with serials gives me the experience to know where serials have been, but enough working years left that I have to pay attention and figure out where serials are going in the future. I spend my days as the Acquisitions Librarian at the University of Georgia Law Library, and I am currently the Chair of the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Serials Standing Committee. My approach for this column is to share articles, blog entries, news items, and whatever else I come across that I think might be relevant to law librarians working with serials and continuing resources.

Ownership Is So Last Century: I was drawn to Kristen Wilson's "Electronic Resources Forum" column in *Serials Review* 38 (2012): 258-261 because of its fabulous title, "What Librarians Can Learn from Cable Television: Thoughts on Transformative Business Models and Their Impact on the Business of Libraries." It starts off with a discussion of "big deals" and bundles of journals, articles, and e-book content that libraries often acquire. The part I found really interesting was the discussion of libraries' traditional tendencies toward ownership of information versus signs in the wider culture that the ownership model is being rejected. It ends on an almost upbeat note drawing parallels from the changes in the music and television industries in recent years brought about by technology and user demand to what might be in store for the publishing and library industries.

Don't Stop Thinking About Serials Check-in: The "Biz of Acq" column in the December 2012-January 2013 issue of *Against the Grain*, "To Check-in or Not to Check-in: A Survey of Librarians on the Relevance and Necessity of Print Serials Check-in in the 21st Century Library" by Barbara M. Pope, reveals the results of a Spring 2012 survey she conducted about the continued library practice of checking in print serials. It turns out that 97% of libraries surveyed still perform some type of serials check-in. The author includes an excellent literature review on the topic, going back ten years to when University of Nevada–Reno surprised the serials world by boldly rejecting serials check-in. In the end, the survey demonstrated that while the reasons varied from library to library, it seems that plenty of libraries still find print serials check-in a relevant contribution to overall collection management. The author stresses that as libraries move away from ownership of print materials and reallocate staff time and budgets, we need to question our workflows and challenge our assumptions to make certain our practices are still serving an important function.

Old Dog Re-learning Old Tricks: Sometimes interesting serials-related information appears right in your inbox. I know, however, I'm not the only one out there who can be a little quick with the delete button. In case you missed it, *The CRIV Blog* announced recently the availability of "Getting Results from Customer Service" as part of their offerings under *CRIV Tools* at http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Advocacy/vendorrelations/CRIV-Tools/results.html. It outlines best practices and offers tips for working with vendor and publisher customer service representatives. Even if you have years of experience in this area, I think you will be inspired by the suggestions in the brief document. If nothing else, it is an excellent reminder that being the best customer you can be helps your library receive the service you need and avoid some problems altogether.

Message in a Blog: There are so many library, law, publishing, and academe blogs out there that it is easy to write it all off as distracting noise. If you do, you will miss out on a lot of good content of direct interest to those of us in the business of providing access to timely, ongoing information resources. Here are a few blogs I've found myself reading lately that you might also want to keep an eye on:

- *On Firmer Ground* at http://firmerground.wordpress.com: A cooperative effort by our SIS comrades at Private Law Libraries Special Interest Section (PLL-SIS) in conjunction with the Special Libraries Association (SLA) Legal Division and sections of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries and the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians. Even if you are not in a law firm library setting, this blog offers excellent insight and discussion of issues all libraries are wrestling with, including an interesting recent post "Evaluating eBooks in Law Libraries" that recaps the Law Library Association of Greater New York (LLAGNY) education event *Going Digital – The Challenge of eBooks in Law Libraries*.

- *3 Geeks and a Law Blog* at http://www.geeklawblog.com: This blog features law librarian Greg Lambert as one of the "3 Geeks," so it has a strong focus on library issues. In the February 14, 2013, post "Are IT and Library

‘Logical Partners’ in Leveraging Library Assets?” he critically reviews a law firm consultant’s article about law firm libraries, taking on the article’s rather negative view of law library technical services.

- *Library Babel Fish* at http://www.insidehighered.com/blogs/library-babel-fish: The only blog hosted by *Inside Higher Ed* that focuses on libraries. Author and college librarian Barbara Fister writes weekly about library and technology issues for both librarians and others in academe. Some blog posts this winter that have been interesting include “Let’s Talk: Why Suing Librarians is a Bad Idea,” “Let’s Talk About This ‘Free’ Price Tag,” and “The Library as a Free Enterprise.” You may not always agree with her, but she will get you thinking.

That’s all for this issue. Next time: a field report on all things serials from the Computers in Libraries conference.

Serials Titles

Barbara Bohl
University of California, Berkeley

The following serial title changes were recently identified by the Acquisitions and Cataloging staff of the University of California, Berkeley Law Library:

Shidler journal of law, commerce & technology [electronic resource]
Vol. 1-5
(OCoLC 53174274)
Changed to:
Washington journal of law, technology & arts [electronic resource]
(OCoLC 654808293)
http://www.law.washington.edu/wjlta

Statistical abstract of the United States
1878-2012
(OCoLC 1193890)
Changed to:
ProQuest statistical abstract of the United States
2013-
(OCoLC 823177198)

U.C.L. jurisprudence review
Ceased with: Vol. 17 (2011)
(OCoLC 40671182)
Changed to:
University College London journal of law and jurisprudence
Vol. 1(1) (2012)-
(OCoLC 828147105)

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

Activity report (Council of Europe)
Ceased with: 2008
(OCoLC 68124755)

Annual of German and European law
Ceased with: Vol. 2/3 (2004/2005)
(OCoLC 67294531)

Biennial report / Law School Admission Services, Inc. [and] Law School Admission Council
Ceased in print with: 1999-2000/2000-2001 issue
(OCoLC 29981799)

Cal law corporate counsel directory
Ceased with: 2008?
(OCoLC 56761343)

California business structures law guide
Ceased after 1st issue: 2000-2001 ed.
(OCoLC 45302389)

California environmental law reporter
Ceased in print with: no. 11 (Nov. 2012)
(OCoLC 24337565)

Cases determined in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of the State of New Mexico
Ceased with: v. 150 (2010-2011)
(OCoLC 1794572)

Chapman journal of criminal justice
Ceased with: Vol. 2, no. 1 (spring 2011)
(OCoLC 417700420)

Dissolution strategies: from intake to judgment
Ceased with: 2009
(OCoLC 64636399)

Domestic violence remedies in California family law cases
Ceased with: 2009
(OCoLC 5381915)

Dziennik ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej
Ceased in print with: Nr 299 (2011)
(OCoLC 21553899)
Available online at: http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl

GreenLaw: journal of the Pace Environmental Law Program
Ceased in print with: Vol. 13, no. 2 (fall/winter 2010)
(OCoLC 52898619
Continued by online blog of the same name (http:greenlaw.blogs.law.pace.edu)

Journal of animal law and ethics
Ceased with: Vol. 3 (May 2009)
(OCoLC 70219374)

Journal of employee ownership law and finance
Ceased with: Vol. 22 (2010)
(OCoLC 20504934)

Legal forum
Ceased with: v.12, no. 4 (Dec. 2000)
(OCoLC 21095828)

Lietuvos Respublikos istatymu ir kitu teises norminiu aktu rodykle
Ceased with: 2006
(OCoLC 56664720)

National security law report
Ceased in print with: Vol. 31, no. 3&4 (July-Oct. 2009)
(OCoLC 24815155)
Available online at www.abanet.org/natsecurity/nslr.html

Orzecznictwo Trybunalu Konstytucyjnego w … roku
Ceased with: 2004?
(OCoLC 35294898)

Penn State environmental law review
Ceased with: Vol. 19, no. 3 (fall 2011)
(OCoLC 49684103)

Penological information bulletin
Ceased with: no. 26 (May 2006)
(OCoLC 30382452)

Perspectives : teaching legal research and writing
Ceased in print with: Vol. 18, nos. 2/3 (winter/spring 2010)
(OCoLC 26717771)

Privacy and human rights
Ceased with: 2006
(OCoLC 42437537)

Reference & user services quarterly : RUSQ
Ceased in print with: Vol. 50, no. 4 (summer 2011)
(OCoLC 37395409)
Continued online by: *Reference & user services quarterly RUSQ (Online)*

Revista de historia del derecho
Ceased with: v. 36 (2008)
(OCoLC 2430491)

Sales tax cases
Ceased with: v. 148, pt. 6 (2006)
(OCoLC 1764943)

Southeastern environmental law journal
Ceased with: Vol. 20, issue 1 (fall 2011)
(OCoLC 51933687)

Starting salaries : what new law graduates earn
Ceased with: 2008
(OCoLC 37873067)
Per publisher, title has been "rolled into" *Jobs & JD's*

State of the law (Roundtable on Religion and Social Welfare Policy)
Ceased with: 2008
(OCoLC 58045592)

Subject Headings

Inherently Problematic

Aaron Kuperman

In the beginning, well, before I was working as a cataloger, law libraries typically had a card catalogue (an off-line public catalog using small file cards to record metadata about books), and a law library did not necessarily share data with the main university catalog. In any event, the law library users only used the card catalog located in the law library. Many libraries couldn't care whether a heading was "inherently" legal, since if it was in the law library's separate catalog, it was legal enough for them – and many would routinely delete the "law" subdivisions from the printed cards they ordered from LC.

An ancient cataloging tradition holds that if a subject heading is inherently legal, meaning the heading is one that can only be used for law books and nowhere else, and/or whose definition is a function of the legal system, there is no need to qualify it as being a "legal heading." This refers to whether to add the subdivision **Law and legislation**, or **Legal status, laws, etc.**, or perhaps a qualifier **(Roman law)** after the heading to indicate the book is on the legal aspects of a non-legal topic.

Other than not wanting to look silly (Law—Law and legislation is an example of silly redundancy), a reason for rules on inherently legal headings is the belief that non-law catalogers lack the ability to distinguish a "legal" topic from a "non-legal" topic. We don't trust them to establish headings in *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (*LCSH)*—meaning most new headings require a formal proposal and listing on the monthly list before they can be officially admitted to *LCSH*. If you are in a Subject Cooperative Authority Program (SACO) library or the LC Law section, this is a lot of extra work for very routine proposals (as opposed to new concepts, which is what the *LCSH* proposal process is designed for).

Legal status, laws, etc. is the most straight-forward. It is free-floating after almost all classes of persons. Take any heading for a group of humans, and you can almost always add **Legal status, laws, etc.** This even applies in situations where another subdivision turns a topical heading into a class of persons, such as **[Name of industry]—Employees—Legal status, laws, etc.** or **[Name of jurisdiction]—Officials and employees—Legal status, laws, etc**. or **[Name of disease]—Patients—Legal status, laws, etc.** The exception is if the group of persons is defined as being *inherently legal* such as lawyers, judges or police, or is *inherently illegal* such as types of criminals.

Law and legislation is occasionally free-floating, but only under a narrow range of topics, such as animals, diseases, types of industries (which isn't clear, but that's a different problem) and specific wars (except for the **War on Terrorism, 2001-2009**, since it was decided in 2009 that this was a Bush administration policy initiative rather than a war, something the Defense Department and most scholarly authors appear to disagree about.) For any topic not listed, the subdivision needs to be proposed. In theory, there should be a UF reference from Law and legislation on any *inherently legal* heading, but that isn't always the case.

A related variant is a free-floating subdivision in the form of **[Topic]—[A free-floating subdivision valid under said topic]—Law and legislation**. For example, anything that "Taxation" free-floats under (which is anything that can be taxed, or that can pay taxes), you can construct a heading in the form of: **[TOPIC]—Taxation—Law and legislation.** The list is fairly long and can be located in *Classification Web* by looking for "Law and legislation" in the "Free-floating subdivision tab" of the Subject heading search.

An exception to all the above, of course, is *inherently legal*. At one time, a cataloger could look to whether the heading's definition was a function of the working of the legal system, but over the last 20 years, the definition has focused more on whether the heading can also be used for non-legal materials. In which case, a legal version is needed for law cataloging usage to distinguish it from the non-legal usages, and sometimes that difference is very great. Compare the headings **Data protection** with **Data protection—Law and legislation**, the first is about keeping data from being lost, the latter has to do with privacy and civil rights.

A very important exception to the exception is that anything criminal is defined as *inherently legal*. Thus, you can't use **–Law and legislation** after crimes, nor **–Legal status, laws, etc**. after a type of criminal. For the most part, the same applies to anything connected with criminal justice administration. However something not *inherently criminal*, such as **Child abuse—Law and legislation** is allowed on the theory that not all child abuse is criminal, and it isn't always clear what is criminal (any killing of a human is a **Homicide** whereas only **Murder** as defined by the legal system is criminal.) **Prostitution** and **Drugs of abuse** are sometimes criminal and sometimes legitimate businesses. Of course, if a heading is *inherently legal* but not *inherently criminal,* it then can take the additional free-floating subdivision **–Criminal provisions**.

There is also an exception to the above exception to the preceding exception. Since –**Prevention** can free-float after anything in need of preventing, including crimes, there is the question whether one can have a heading in the form [**Type of crime]—Prevention—Law and legislation**. Until recently, we held one couldn't use a law subdivision under the heading for a crime. The above pattern was introduced when the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) decided that the **War on Terrorism, 2001-2009—Law and legislation** was politically incorrect, and authorized **Terrorism—Prevention—Law and legislation** as an alternative. It has been also authorized for **Piracy—Prevention—Law and legislation**; however, a proposal for Human trafficking—Prevention—Law and legislation was rejected, so the matter is unclear. If the pattern is going to be authorized after crimes, there is no logic in not making it free-floating. It probably should be done since the laws on preventing a crime may have nothing to do with the laws defining a crime.

The last "inherently" never free-floats (because it's a qualifier rather than subdivision) and has to do with legal headings that are qualified with the name of a legal system such as **(Roman law)** or **(Islamic law)** or **(Canon law).** If a topic is either inherently legal, or has been (or could be) established with either of the free-floating law subdivisions**,** it is routine to create a heading with the topic qualified by the name of the legal system. There is a "technical" reason why these qualifiers can't be free-floating, but from a logical and workflow perspective, once it is clear a heading exists in the usual form (either inherently legal, or with a legal subdivision after it) it should be freely allowed to use it with a qualifier for a legal system. Note that the qualifier is part of the main heading, regardless of whether the normal form is inherently legal or would for normal use get **–Law and legislation** or **–Legal status, laws, etc**. For example, **Women (Jewish law)** or **Torts (Hindu law)** or **Wildlife conservation (International law***)* are valid headings even though in "normal" use the first one takes **–Legal status, laws, etc**., the next is inherently legal, and the last takes **–Law and legislation.**

It would probably be best if all *inherently legal* topical headings, including *inherently criminal*, as well as any classes of persons about whom there is any possible doubt as to whether they are inherently legal (including inherently criminal), had a 450 (UF reference) with the legal subdivision to make it perfectly clear when the heading doesn't need to have a "legal" form. For the qualified headings, the use of the qualification should be free-floating. Probably **--Law and legislation** should be free-floating under any topical heading that doesn't have a 450 saying otherwise. This would require adding 450s to all the inherently legal headings and perhaps some changes to the computer programs for dealing with qualified headings. An alternative method may be to allow SACO and LC Law section catalogers to use the heading and merely notify PSD, which can create an *LCSH* authority record "off-list." Authority control is good, but adding extra work by requiring proposals that are inherently obvious is an inherent waste of time and resources.

TechScans

Corinne Jacox, column editor

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

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

Acquisitions/Collection Development

2012 E-Reader Privacy Chart
https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2012/11/e-reader-privacy-chart-2012-update
Cohn, Cindy, and Parker Higgins. "Who's Tracking Your Reading Habits? An E-book Buyer's Guide to Privacy, 2012 Edition." *Deeplinks* (November 29, 2012).
This report examines how the popular e-book platforms are tracking and monitoring e-book user activities and with whom they may share the data. E-book platforms covered include the following: Google Books, Amazon Kindle, Barnes&Noble Nook, Kobo, Sony, Overdrive, Indiebound, Internet Archive, and Adobe Content Server.

Public Face for Acquisitions
Reno, Lindsey. "Out of the Shadows: A Public Face for Acquisitions in Academic Libraries." *Against the Grain* 24, no. 6 (December 2012/January 2013).
Reno proposes a new Patron-Driven Acquisitions (PDA) model where the acquisitions process is incorporated into reference

interviews and research consultations. Essentially, library staff will work with the user to identify materials relevant to the user's research needs during the interview, and decide on the best way of getting the items. With this approach, library staff in acquisitions, interlibrary loan, and reference departments need to be cross-trained, and a new workflow is needed.

Integrating Print Books with eBooks in PDA

Welch, Andrew, and Teri Koch. "Patron-Driven Acquisitions: Integrating Print Books with eBooks." *Against the Grain* 24, no. 6 (December 2012/January 2013).

The authors describe a pilot project at the Drake University Library to expand PDA into print books. They chose Ingram Coutts for their ability to integrate both electronic and print PDA. Four professional programs/subject areas were chosen for the project. The librarians consulted with faculty to select the electronic version as the preferred format, agreed on a wait period for the electronic format, and price differential allowed between electronic and print versions. The library loaded 1,541 print book records and 729 eBook records when the project started. During the first four months, five print books and ten eBooks were purchased.

Cataloging

Program for Cooperative Cataloging Announces *RDA* Training for BIBCO http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/RDA%20training%20materials/LC%20RDA%20Training/LC%20RDA%20course%20table.html

Monographic Bibliographic Record Program (BIBCO) institutions will be interested to know that the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) has developed a training plan for *RDA* descriptive cataloging in the context of the PCC BIBCO Standard Record for textual monographs. BIBCO catalogers are urged to work through Modules 1-4 of the online *RDA* training available from LC. Once catalogers have completed the online modules, BIBCO institutions should register for a series of four live webinars offered by the PCC Secretariat. The webinars are question-and-answer sessions with experienced *RDA* catalogers, based on questions submitted in advance by the trainees. The webinars began in early December, and the PCC Secretariat intends to offer them on a monthly basis during 2013 as needed by the BIBCO community. Following completion of the training, BIBCO institutions will undergo review of their *RDA* cataloging by an *RDA*-trained PCC cataloger. *RDA* Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) training and record review are prerequisites for BIBCO training.

New BIBFRAME Website Announced

http://bibframe.org

The Library of Congress has launched a new website in support of its Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative. Begun in May 2011, the Initiative "aims to re-envision and, in the long run, implement a new bibliographic environment for libraries that makes 'the network' central and makes interconnectedness commonplace." The new model for linked bibliographic data is called BIBFRAME, short for Bibliographic Framework. In the Overview section, the BIBFRAME.org website provides access to background documents about BIBFRAME and to webcasts presented by Kevin Ford of LC and Eric Miller of Zepheira (LC's BIBFRAME development partner.) Other sections of the website at http://www.bibframe.org present the draft BIBFRAME model vocabulary, sample collections of linked data translated from MARC into the BIBFRAME model, and two tools to evaluate MARC bibliographic data in the BIBFRAME model: the "comparison service" and the "transformation service." The comparison service allows you to "[e]nter the bibliographic identifer (MARC BIB field 001) or a Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN) and view a before and after presentation of a MARC record from the Library of Congress's database as BIBFRAME resources." The transformation service permits you to "[s]ubmit your own MARC bibliographic records (as MARC/XML) and view them as BIBFRAME resources..." Finally, there is a link to the BIBFRAME online discussion list at http://listserv.loc.gov/listarch/bibframe.html for those wishing to contribute to the discussion about the development of BIBFRAME.

SkyRiver Joins BIBCO

http://www.librarytechnology.org/ltg-displaytext.pl?RC=17583

The Library of Congress Program for Cooperative Cataloging has designated SkyRiver as a Bibliographic Record Program utility. Under this program, qualified BIBCO catalogers may create and upgrade bibliographic records to BIBCO standards using SkyRiver's cataloging client. BIBCO records meet the highest cataloging standards as set by the PCC, and the records undergo complete authority heading verification.

Thirteen Ways of Looking at the Catalog

http://www.educause.edu/ero/article/thirteen-ways-looking-libraries-discovery-and-catalog-scale-workflow-attention

Dempsey, Lorcan. "Thirteen Ways of Looking at Libraries, Discovery, and the Catalog: Scale, Workflow, Attention." *Educause Review Online* (December 10, 2012).

Demsey reviewed various trends in discovery and library catalogs. He offered the following observations: (1) Discovery has scaled to the network level; (2) Personal and institutional curation services are now also central to reading and research behaviors; (3) Library services may focus on different targets such as location and fulfillment, disclosure, particularization, and research advice & reputation management; and (4) Knowledge organization will move to the network level.

Information Technology

Tablets Are Here, But Are They Usable?

The sales of tablets reached an all-time high in the last fiscal quarter of 2012, with the market growing by a whopping 75% in one year alone, while the sales of PCs have gone down according to *Worldwide Quarterly Table Tracker*. While there are few if any apps that will let the tech services work directly with library databases, there are several things you can do with a tablet that will let it work in concert with the technology already in place.

1. Remote desktop applications — These applications let you log in directly into your office or home PC on your tablet. The user wouldn't have to install an ILS client onto their tablet, but rather uses the client already installed on their PC.

2. Cloud storage and Office emulators — By using Dropbox, Google Drive, Box, Evernote, and other cloud storage apps with apps that can handle Office files such as GoDocs and CloudOn, it is possible to work on files outside of the office and save them without fear of losing data.

3. Photography and scanning — As mentioned in a previous post, tablets allow you to use the cameras built into most tablets for both photos and scanning.

The Impact of Cloud Computing on the Future of Academic Library Practices and Services

Movodza, Judith. Mavodza. "The Impact of Cloud Computing on the Future of Academic Library Practices and Services." *New Library World* 114, no. 3 (2013).

http://www.informedlibrarian.com/featuredArticle.cfm?FILE=impact_1302.pdf

Cloud computing is a response to the increasing use of devices such as smartphones, iPad, and e-book readers to access data and applications. These largely borderless information resources also bring to the forefront considerations about digital rights management, fair use, information security, ownership and control of data, privacy, scholarly publishing, copyright guidance, and licensing about which the librarian has to be knowledgeable. It has become necessary for librarians who make use of commercial cloud services to be conversant with the implications on institutional data. To avert the ever present dangers and risks involving cyber-security, it is usually practical for institutions to keep policies, procedures, fiscal, and personnel data in private clouds that have carefully crafted access permissions. Being aware of these implications enables thoughtful, adaptive planning strategies for the future of library practice and service.

iPads for All: Experiencing the Unexpected

http://crln.acrl.org/content/74/1/18.full

Aagard, Mary, Michelle Armstrong, Peggy Cooper, and Rita Nuxoll. "iPads for All: Experiencing the Unexpected." *College & Research Libraries* News 74, no. 1 (January 2013): 18-20.

Many libraries are now including iPads in their suite of tools and services. Librarians use the mobile device in all aspects of their work, and they are an ever-present part of our patrons' lives. As a result, there is a growing need for library staff members to be familiar with the technology. This article describes Boise State University Albertsons Library's use of mobile technology, specifically iPads, and the internal shifts that occurred as the library made mobile devices accessible to all library employees.

Archiving and Recovering Database-driven Websites

http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january13/rumianek/01rumianek.html

Rumianek, Michael. "Archiving and Recovering Database-driven Websites." *D-Lib Magazine* 19, no. 1/2 (January/February 2013).

An ever increasing amount of information is provided by database-driven websites. Many of these are based on Content Management Systems (CMS). CMS typically separate the textual content from file content and store the textual content within a database while files are stored in a directory structure of a file system. For archiving and preservation of such websites, in many cases several tools are needed to archive the file data and the database data separately in different container formats. The database data may be especially difficult to archive since vendor specific implementations of datatypes constrict restoring the archive on different systems. The author developed and implemented a procedure that enables storing both file and database data in a single XML document based on an XML Schema, where the data in the database are mapped into a standardized form to facilitate recovery on different systems. The mapping of the complete content into only printable characters allows preservation of the archive in multiple ways. Setting up a highly automated cycle of archiving and restoring website content by using a Version Control System (VCS) is also suggested.

ALA Midwinter Tech Wrap Up Recording Available
https://alapublishing.webex.com/alapublishing/lsr.php?AT=pb&SP=EC&rID=4742212&rKey=1b36dc291d7a1f59
http://www.getmediasurfer.com/
Technology trends from ALA midwinter are presented by Jason Griffey, Head of Library Information Technology, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga; blogger for ALA TechSource, Marshall Breeding, Director for Innovative Technologies and Research, Vanderbilt University Libraries; and Sue Polanka, Head of Reference and Instruction at the Wright State University Libraries. Several interesting trends/products were highlighted. All three presenters mentioned a new product called Mediasurfer, a piece of hardware designed to maintain and circulate tablets, iPads, and e-readers. E-books continue to gain importance. Ebrary has launched an IOS app for its content featuring Facebook sign-in and the ability to read offline within the app. Sue Polenka highlighted an interesting comparison of statistics. Overdrive reports that it has "doubled" its usage with 1.6 billion title pages viewed, 9.9 million visitors, 3.5 million checkouts, and 1.7 million holds. Compared with *Library Journal's* Patron Profile data reporting that 23% of patrons are unsuccessful in their attempts to download e-books because of technical issues, 44% reporting content unavailable and 74% reporting that they want more titles at their library. Marshall Breeding concentrated on trends in integrated library systems. He refers to the new genre of systems with different underlying assumptions as "Library Services Platforms." These systems, exemplified by ExLibris' Alma product, attempt to provide unified workflows across material types, make use of highly shared "knowledge-base" data models, and are designed to live "in the cloud."

Local Systems

Future of Library Systems
doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.3789/isqv24n4.2012
Information Standards Quarterly 24, no. 4 (Fall 2012).
This issue features an overview of future trends in library systems. In his introductory essay, guest editor Marshall Breeding refers to these next generation systems as "library service platforms." Three general approaches to building new platforms are described. "Sometimes you just have to start over," is an approach exemplified by ExLibris Alma and Serials Solutions Intota. The "don't throw the baby out with the bathwater" approach used by Innovative's Sierra and VTLS's Open Skies products approach change in libraries as a more evolutionary rather than revolutionary process. Finally, "we are open" refers to open source software approaches such as Evergreen and Koha. A narrative overview of features for the new systems is provided along with a summary comparison chart. Articles describing experiences with some of these systems follow.

Management

Cornell and Columbia to Integrate their Technical Services Operations
http://communications.library.cornell.edu/news/130116/2cul
The libraries at Columbia University and Cornell University are taking an unprecedented new step in their 2CUL partnership—integrating technical services operations.

Continued from page 1

technology and electronic publishing initiatives. Casalini has an outstanding reputation for providing publications from Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, and Greece (among other countries), to libraries on several continents. It also supplies new title information, specialized approval plan services, cataloging records, and a range of shelf-ready options. Casalini Libri is a big provider of English language *AACR*2 MARC 21 cataloging records for Italian language materials to the Library of Congress and many other institutions. In fact, Casalini is one of the largest name authority (NACO) and subject authority (SACO) contributors, adding over 2,000 new name headings and over 200 new Library of Congress subject headings each year to the Anglo-American Authority File. Therefore, I wouldn't need to catalog in Italian or be proficient in the new Italian cataloging code, REICAT, which was a good thing! The company's web site is at http://www.casalinilibri.it/.

What would I do at Casalini Libri? Patricia and I worked out the following arrangements: During March 2011, I would give two lectures a week for four weeks. One lecture (1 ½-2 hours), usually every Tuesday, would be for all sixteen catalogers and anyone else interested. Another lecture (1 hour) usually on Fridays would be for the descriptive catalogers on law-specific topics.

My wife Satsuki and I arrived on February 26, a few days early, to get our bearings. We stayed in a charming flat near Piazza del Duomo. On one end of our block was the Basilica di San Lorenzo; on the other, the Duomo. The views weren't too bad! And there were many wonderful restaurants in the area. (But, beware of shops offering 10 euro cups of gelato).

Most days, I walked five minutes to the central train station and took a 10 minute ride to Casalini Libri's offices at Le Caldine. Until a few years ago, all the Casalini offices were located in the Villa Torrossa, a hilltop villa in Fiesole, an ancient Etruscan hill town about five miles northeast of Florence. But as the company expanded, it proved necessary to move many of the operations to less romantic but more practical offices lower down in Le Caldine (still considered part of Fiesole.)The older offices in the Fiesole villa were occupied by the lucky accountants and also used for special occasions.

My first day in the office was Monday, February 28. I received a warm welcome and met nearly all the one hundred or so employees. Most days, I shared an office with Patricia O'Loughlin and Colleen Campbell. I thought of them as the "Celtic contingent." Patricia is from Scotland, and Colleen, with her red hair and interesting accent, appears to be Irish, but actually is from Indianapolis, Indiana. (Doubtless her accent is from sitting beside Patricia for so many years. Colleen also worked in sales but resigned from the company in late February 2013 to pursue other opportunities.) Other days I spent with the catalogers in a large room. Giovanni Aldi and Ilaria Banchi were the chief catalogers, with Patricia as the "uber-boss." From both locales, there were nice views of the stately cypresses swaying in the wind. During much of the week, I prepared my lectures. The longer lectures for all the catalogers were held in Casalini's old offices in the Fiesole villa—one of the most beautiful places I've ever been. Outside the offices, there was a lovely garden and a panorama of Florence below. I found myself thinking that in a perfect world, the catalogers would work in Fiesole, and the accountants in Le Caldine. [Late-breaking news flash: Yes, Virginia, there is cosmic justice: Patricia just informed me that the poor accountants had to move to Le Caldine as well. But the Torrossa is still being used for special events, including a series of concerts.]

Needless to say, the lectures were in English, although in the slides I sprinkled in any Italian library jargon I could. The longer lectures had usually about 20 attendees, including a few colleagues from nearby institutes such as Villa I Tatti (the Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies), as well as the European University Institute. We would have a break halfway, at which espresso and Italian pastries would be served.

The lecture plan was as follows (the longer lectures are in bold):

Lecture 1 (March 2, 2010): What's New in Cataloging, with an Emphasis on International and Anglo-American Developments. This lecture touched upon the IFLA *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP), Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD), Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD)*, Genre/Form Terms, and the *ISBD Consolidated* Edition.

Lecture 2 (March 4, 2011): Introduction to Uniform Titles and Choice of Entry for Law Publications. Part I, Laws.

Lecture 3 (March 8): Essentials of *RDA* : *Resource Description & Access*

Lecture 4 (March 11): Introduction to Uniform Titles … Part II, Treaties and Related Agreements

Lecture 5 (March 15): Provider-Neutral Records and Cataloging of e-Books

Lecture 6 (March 18): *RDA* Related Changes to the Cataloging of Law Publications

Lecture 7 (March 22): *RDA*, MARC 21, and Access Points

Lecture 8 (March 24, at the University of Florence): Provider-Neutral Records and Cataloging of e-Books

Lecture 9 (March 25): Introduction to Library of Congress Class K: Law

Lecture 10 (March 29): *RDA* Workshop

Despite this ambitious schedule, it certainly wasn't all work and no play! The longer lectures would usually be followed by a leisurely lunch, and I would take off the rest of the day and often the next day as well for some sightseeing. While few places in the world can compare with the beauties of Florence, Fiesole itself has some lovely Etruscan and Roman ruins and several fascinating museums. We also visited Siena, a city with much stunning medieval art and architecture about one hour from Florence. Barbara and Patricia helped arrange visits to Villa I Tatti and the European University Institute. I also was introduced to Mauro Guerrini, a library and information science professor at the University of Florence, as well as to Lynne Howarth, a professor at the University of Toronto. Both are internationally prominent librarians. I attended Lynne's lecture: *From a Magnificent Mistake to A Lively Community of Interest: Anglo-American Cataloguing Codes and the Evolution of Social Cataloguing.* This lecture was held in the "Lectio Magistralis" series hosted by Casalini. I asked Mauro if I could visit his university, and he invited me to give a lecture to his graduate students. At this lecture, I repeated my lecture of March 15 on provider-neutral records.

Barbara, Michele, Patricia, Colleen, and the other Casalini colleagues were all very hospitable. Satsuki and I had many wonderful meals with them during our stay. Patricia and her younger son "P.G." introduced us to several of their favorite spots in Florence.

Alas, all beautiful things come to an end. On March 31, Satsuki and I reluctantly boarded a plane for New York City. It was truly a very special experience to spend a month in Florence and Fiesole, getting to know some wonderful people through working, eating, and laughing together. And while our busy schedules have so far prevented us from returning to Florence and to the offices of Casalini Libri, at least we get to see each other twice a year at the meetings of ALA.

TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

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

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Publication Schedule

Issues are published quarterly in March, June, September, and December.

Deadlines (each vol/year):

no. 1 (September).............. August 21st
no. 2 (December) ....November 21st
no. 3 (March) .... February 21st
no. 4 (June)........................... May 21st