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INSIDE:

Management

Do We Mean It or Does It Just Sound Good?

Mary Lippold
South Texas College of Law

These columns will be about some of the management issues that I ponder over. I'll be writing about those things that confuse me, that just don't seem to make sense to me, while occasionally throwing in a little bit about what experts who are much smarter than I are saying. So while there will be questions - lots of questions, musings, and plenty of my personal opinions, I can pretty much guarantee there will be no answers.

"Team" is a big word in the library world. We like the idea of our library staff being a team and working as a team to meet our goals and mission. We say we value "team work" and people who are "team players." But wait-- it's now performance review time and no one is talking much about teams. We ask people what their goals are for the coming year and to list their accomplishments and successes of the past year. So if we're all about teamwork, why do we still evaluate and reward individual performance? Are we talking the talk, but not walking the walk?

If evaluations and rewards are based solely on individual performance perceived or otherwise, will people be vested in making sure the team succeeds? Perhaps they would be more inclined to let the team fail as long as on an individual level they succeed and look good.

So how do we change this? If we work as a team, deliver as a team, and win or lose as a team, then shouldn't we be evaluated and rewarded as a team? If the team is successful, the team is rewarded. What mindset would we then be promoting? Supporters of this management style say it would encourage people to really be team players by ensuring it is the team that wins, and not individuals at the expense of others. Perhaps it would result in workloads being shared, information being freely exchanged, and people willing to support and help each other. If we're going to truly "walk the walk" when it comes to teamwork, then we should focus our rewards on successful teams delivering quality results and those people that move the team as a whole forward. This would reward teamwork and successful teams, and not people who are successful at the expense of the team.

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From the Chair

Technical Services Special Interest Section

The Annual Meeting Program Committee completed its selection of programs and workshops for our 2012 AALL Annual Meeting. Seven programs and one workshop were accepted for the Boston meeting. The ***RDA* for Law Catalogers** workshop (W-1) will be held on Saturday, July 21, 2012 (full day). The following are the program selections:

E-Stats Collection for Your Non-Stacks Collection. (A-4) Sunday, July 22, 2012 (10:45 – 11:45 a.m.)

Launching into *RDA*: The New Frontier. (C-2) Sunday, July 22, 2012 (3:45 – 5:00 p.m.)

Law Libraries and the Semantic Web. (D2) Monday, July 23, 2012 (8:30 – 9:45 a.m.)

Seminoles and Gators: Can Shared Patron Driven Acquisitions of E-books Overcome the Rivalry? (E-3) Monday, July 23, 2012 (10:45 – 11:45 a.m.)

Helping Others Learn, Connect and Grow through Times of Stress. (F-4) Monday, July 23, 2012 (1:15 – 2:15 p.m.)

Class KIA-KIX: A Revolutionary New Classification Schedule for the 21st Century. (J-5) Tuesday, July 24, 2012 (2:30 – 3:15 p.m.)

Passing the Baton: Managing Temporary and Permanent Succession Changes. (K-3) Tuesday, July 24, 2012 (3:45 – 4:45 p.m.)

The Education Committee decided that TS should self-sponsor the following two programs: **Creating Legal Subject Headings** and **The Accidental Archivist: Lessons Learned from a Digital Archive Project**. A **Hot Topic** session will be announced later.

The 2011 Education Committee, chaired by James Mumm, spent a great deal of time reviewing, editing, and polishing program proposals. I appreciate the hours of work this committee gave. As one of our committee members stated, "This was a tough series of programs to rank. There were a lot of good proposals developed and addressed by this Committee." As a reminder, each standing committee chair serves as a member of the TS-SIS Education Committee.

The TS-SIS Ad-Hoc Committee on Strategic Planning was formed and is composed of the following members: Holly A. Lakatos, Chair, (Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, Sacramento, CA), Sean Chen (Duke University), Yumin Jiang (University of Colorado), Angelina Joseph (Marquette University), Clement Lau (University of Baltimore), George Prager (New York University) and Ismael Gullon, Ex-officio, (Mercer University). The Committee will survey TS-SIS members to gather feedback in order to develop a strategic plan for the Section. The Committee will submit a draft to the TS-SIS Board by **Friday, March 2, 2012**. After the plan is reviewed, a vote whether to adopt the proposal will be taken at our business meeting in Boston.

By the time you read this column, I will have finished filling out all the schedule forms for our meeting in Boston. Betty Roeske, OBS Chair, and I will work together to minimize TS/OBS scheduling conflicts with other meetings.

The TS/OBS/RIPS/CIS joint reception is scheduled for Saturday, July 21, 2011, from 7:00-9:00 p.m. at the Sheraton Hotel in Boston. Innovative Interfaces is generously sponsoring this event again. We really appreciate Suzanne R. Graham's leadership role in this endeavor. It has been invaluable.

The standing committees of Acquisitions, Cataloging, Serials and Preservation already posted their 2011 minutes in Philadelphia on the TS-SIS website. Last year the TS-SIS Executive Board approved posting the minutes of the Executive Board meeting, as well as the minutes of the conference call meetings to the TS-SIS website. Now you can keep up-to-date with our process. Also, Martin Wisneski has posted the 2011 revised handbook on the TS website.

Looking ahead to the Seattle meeting in 2013, Miriam Childs, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, will be seeking volunteers to appoint as chair and members of the 2012-2013 Education Committee. When she contacts you, please take time to consider serving in this vitally important role.

Time is rapidly approaching for *Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*) implementation. Have you checked out the *TSLL* TechScans web page lately? There are some great links about *RDA*. Corinne Jacox and her contributors have done outstanding work on this.

May all of you and your families have a wonderful, joyous, and relaxing holiday and a happy new year.

Ismael Gullon
Mercer University

From the Chair

Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

As I write this column, I am looking at the calendar. This is what I am realizing:

1. The holiday season is fast approaching.
2. Philadelphia is a memory.
3. Boston is in the planning stages.

The OBS Education Committee worked very hard preparing programs within the timeframe designated by the Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC). I am pleased to announce that of the four program proposals submitted to the AMPC, three were accepted:

1. Sunday, July 22, 2012, 10:45-11:45 a.m. A-3: **Guerilla Usability Testing**. Co-sponsored by CS-SIS and OBS. Congratulations to Jason Eiseman and Roger Skalbeck.
2. Monday, July 23, 2012, 8:30-9:45 a.m. D-1: **The Innovative Interfaces/SkyRiver vs. OCLC Lawsuit: Who Wins? Who Loses?** Congratulations to Richard Jost. Marshall Breeding will be on this program. Here is a brief bio on Marshall Breeding quoted from http://www.librarytechnology.org/breeding-bio.pl.

   > Marshall Breeding serves as Director for Innovative Technologies and Research at Vanderbilt University Libraries in Nashville, and is the Executive Director the Vanderbilt Television News Archive, a large-scale archive of digital video content.
   >
   > Marshall is a speaker, writer, and consultant. He is the creator and editor of *Library Technology Guides* (www.librarytechnology.org) and the lib-web-cats online directory of libraries on the web. His monthly column "Systems Librarian" appears in *Computers in Libraries*; he is the Editor for *Smart Libraries Newsletter* published by the American Library Association, and has authored the annual "Automation Marketplace" feature published by *Library Journal* since 2002. He has authored nine issues of ALA's *Library Technology Reports* and written many other articles and book chapters. Marshall has edited or authored six books. He regularly teaches workshops and gives presentations at library conferences on a wide range of topics.

3. Tuesday, July 24, 2012, 3:45-4:45 p.m. K-5: **Modeling Subject Authority Data: FRSAD Overview and Implementation Examples**. Congratulations to Ming Lu and Pat Sayre-McCoy.

OBS-SIS will sponsor two additional programs:

1. **Public Services and TS Acronyms**. Brian Striman and Janet Hedin will create this program in game show format. More information will be forthcoming. If Brian is involved, please make sure you fasten your seat belts. It will be a wild ride.
2. **Hot Topic** to be announced closer the Annual Meeting, with Marshall Breeding as speaker.

Congratulations to the Education Committee for the quality programs that were submitted: Chair Betty Roeske and members Calmer Chattoo, Marjorie Crawford, Kathy Faust, Janet Ann Hedin, Richard M. Jost, Michael Maben, Ellen McGrath, Keiko Okuhara, Sara Repinski, Karen Selden, Lauren Seney, and Christina Tarr

Once the Committee meetings are scheduled, a compiled list will be distributed to the membership. I cannot promise that there will be no conflicts.

One change that everyone should note is that the OBS Business Meeting will be Sunday at noon. We will see if this time slot will work any better. The SIS meetings for 2012 can only be slotted early in the morning, at noon, or at the end of the day. This was the best choice.

I have started to review the consultant's report regarding the Annual Meeting, available at http://www.aallnet.org/Documents/Leadership-Governance/Committees/vcc-report.pdf. Here are some highlights:

1. One of the recurring comments is that the active members are exhausted by the end of the conference. I agree with that one.
2. Programming should focus on quality rather than quantity. OBS has always been in the quality category, in my unbiased opinion.
3. The format of the programs should get away from "talking heads."

There is more in this report, and based on comments expressed by the membership on the discussion list, I plan to appoint a special committee to create a response from OBS-SIS to Ron Wheeler, AALL Board Member (SIS Liaison) and Diane Rodriguez, Chair of the Executive Board Annual Meeting Special Committee.

I hope everyone has an enjoyable holiday season.

Betty Roeske
Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

Technical Services SIS Awards Committee Seeking Nominations for the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries to an individual or group in recognition of achievement in a particular area of technical services, for service to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature.

Factors considered in selecting recipients of the Award include the publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques, research, analysis, or commentary; or the development of software, hardware, or other mechanisms that significantly enhance access to law library materials and collections. These contributions may be applied in the functional areas of processing, preservation, or technical services administration. Contributions may also consist of service to Technical Services SIS as a whole.

Members of AALL may submit the names of persons for consideration to the chair of the TS-SIS Awards Committee. Nominations must include the candidate's full name, title and current firm, company or institution name and address; or, if retired, name and last previous place of work and home address. Letters of nomination must be signed by a person other than the individual(s) being nominated. Each nomination should include a complete list of projects, programs, and/or publications of the candidate and a description of the candidate's work with respect to improvements in bibliographic control or access to legal materials and services. All documentation must be submitted in typed form.

The application deadline is February 1, 2012. For further information see the Chapman Award section of the Technical Services SIS handbook at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/handbook/related/chapmanaward.htm, or contact the TS-SIS Awards Committee Chair, Michael Maben, at 812-855-1882 or mmaben@indiana.edu. All materials in support of a nomination should be sent to Michael Maben, Indiana University Maurer School of Law Library, 211 S. Indiana Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405-7001 by February 1, 2012.

Michael Maben
Chair, TS-SIS Awards Committee

Acquisitions

Spinning the Web of Hardship and Opportunity

Trina Robinson
George Washington University Law Library

Difficulties always arise when you lose a member of your workforce. Decisions have to be made quickly to cover tasks that resided with the former employee. I find this to be especially true in acquisitions, where the workflow of so many other areas within technical services depends on the number of titles/orders/items received and the timely processing of invoices (acquisitions duties).

Recently I found myself in just this situation. Our ordering specialist left the library, leaving the payment specialist and me to cover the workload. The need for coverage was immediate, because the departure occurred three weeks into the fall semester and just ten weeks into our new fiscal year. Although ordering is relatively consistent throughout the year, this is one of the peak periods (new budget and hundreds of requests). I had to quickly make decisions about carrying out the additional duties and dividing those duties between us. Fortunately, the payment specialist is extremely helpful and willing to work, but even with this eagerness to assist, there is still training and some guilt that goes along with the assignment of additional tasks that clearly fall outside of the scope of her job description. I took over the ordering and the payment specialist took over the receiving — a relatively equal split, but some receipts come with more complex issues and those were passed on to me. Then there was all of the unfinished business to deal with as well: items left on shelves, pending items, incomplete orders and returns.

To accomplish all of the tasks before me, I decided to work a few additional hours each week (usually from home) to keep us afloat until the vacant position was filled. This was necessary because it can be quite time-consuming to incorporate a large portion of another position into your position and still perform all of your duties efficiently. Even with the strain on the department, I opted to postpone looking for someone to fill the vacant position while I conducted a thirty-day workflow audit of the vacant position and its duties. In the course of a six-week period I performed each task assigned to the vacant position and several of the tasks in the occupied position to evaluate where the current workflow was logical and efficient, and to correct it where it was not. This proved to be a great investment of time. Within the first two weeks of the audit, multiple processes were streamlined. The method for downloading records into our ILS to place orders was modified, resulting in at least a thirty percent reduction in time spent updating order records, and the way we placed orders with the ABA was modified to cut the processing time in half. These revisions were then documented and added to our departmental manual (a work in progress). I also revised our current ordering and receiving schedule, but the true value of this change cannot be assessed until the position is filled so I can measure the results of the changes.

No tasks were reassigned or shifted, but this audit proved to be so successful and positive that I decided to conduct similar audits in the future. I would like to alternate positions every other year and conduct ten-day audits to keep things fresh and current. I see a clear benefit to remembering and experiencing the tasks we ask our support staff to carry out daily, and I hope that is demonstrated in my managerial style.

My vacancy has now been filled, and I think the audit helped me fill the position with the best person for the job. I am happy to have most of my “work at home hours” back, although I still do a little dabbling to tweak things that arise during the course of the work week.

Restatement of the Law

Lia Contursi
Columbia Law Library

Kate Wilko
Supreme Court of the United States Library

The Library of Congress (LC) KF subclass for United States federal law provides users with the ability to locate material physically and intellectually. Occasionally, though, its function of organizing legal knowledge can show some signs of weakness or aging. Ideally, we could use a call number search as a tool to find works on a specific topic or genre, but at times we fail that objective, and not always because of a cataloger's misjudgment.

If we consider for example the *Restatement of the Law*, we note that this type of material is placed on the shelf among a large number of monographic treatises on a particular field of the law. It is true that the Restatements are secondary sources that draw out a rectified interpretation of the law from its original text, through erudite discussions by scholars and judges. Yet, the lack of a specific collocation for this precisely-defined type of material seems a bit disorderly. The rearrangement of annotations and reports on a specific law is inherently systematic; it brings uniformity and authoritative directions to a chaotic array of legal cases, and should be treated as such.

The Restatements are publications of the American Law Institute (ALI). The ALI is a body of attorneys, judges, and law professors whose purpose is to assess the current state of the common law in a given subject area and produce a resource that synthesizes and clarifies existing law for use by the legal profession. Each Restatement breaks down its subject matter into smaller legal issues and creates a rule of law for each issue. These rules are followed by annotations in the form of "comments" or "illustrations" that either discuss the rule or use hypotheticals (supported by case law citations) to illuminate the rule. The result is a distillation of the "black letter law" in each of the covered areas of law. In cases where the common law is not clear, ALI recommends what a legal rule should be. Restatements are not just relied upon by practitioners and scholars; a quick search of the ALLFEDS database on Westlaw retrieves hundreds of citations to the Restatements in federal cases over the past ten years.

Currently there are Restatements in the following areas of the law: Agency; Conflict of Laws; Contracts; Foreign Relations Law of the United States; Judgments; The Law Governing Lawyers; Property; Property—Landlord & Tenant; Property—Donative Transfers; Property—Mortgages; Property—Servitudes; Property—Wills and Other Donative Transfers; Restitution, Suretyship and Guaranty; Torts; Torts—Apportionment of Liability; Torts—Products Liability; Torts—Liability for Physical and Emotional Harm; Trusts; Trusts—Prudent Investor Rule; and Unfair Competition.

It is interesting to note that LC has assigned a dedicated class number to the Restatements within the range of the common law in the U.S., and in fact **<KF395.A2>** *Texts. By subject, A-Z* (*Prefer subject*) stands for *Restatement of the common law*. However, this collocation is limited to a cumulative type of work, one which explains the general use of the Restatements in American courts, and covers all the legal topics researched by ALI, up to the time of the first publication of the subclass KF in 1969. Also, the number is in brackets and it is not used anymore; LC rather prefers to class under subjects.

When we then examine the Restatements on specific single subjects we observe that *Restatement of the Law on Torts* has an exact match in **KF1249.4,** described as**: United States (General)—Liability—Restatement.** A cataloger who encounters this class number for the first time might erroneously assume that all the other legal subjects reorganized and rectified in a Restatement have a corresponding call number in the KF schedule. It is rather puzzling to realize instead that the Restatements in other areas of American law are not exactly directed to a specific classification number. For example, if we have to catalogue a *Restatement of the Law on Agency*, our only option is to apply **KF1345.A7-.Z8,** described as follows: **United States (General)—Agency—General—General works—Treatises Monographs.** Another example is the *Restatement of the Law on Unjust Enrichmen*t, for which we are pointed to **KF1244**, described as: **United States (General)—Restitution. Quasi contracts. Unjust enrichment.** All the other areas of the law analyzed and modernized by ALI as Restatements do not have their own specific collocations within the KF range; the *Restatement of the Law on Torts* is the only one that has a unique class number.

The history of the LC classification schedule is long and sometimes controversial, and it precedes the development of the Restatements.* To warrant an organic classification of the ever-evolving law, entire parts of the K schedule are constantly being re-evaluated and re-formulated. Yet, it would now be an impracticable task to reorganize the many areas of the Restatements.

Recent revisions of the K class in general, breaking from past practice, are more concerned with a comprehensive analysis of the legal subjects, and less with their shelf arrangement. Moreover, nowadays more attention is given to the intellectual link between a subject and its related class number. In this context we also need to consider that the Restatement is a form of legal literature, and it would most appropriately belong to the form subdivision tables. Yet, none of the KF tables assign a specific spot to the Restatement. It could probably fall into **.xA5—Annotated editions. Commentaries**, but even that has been consolidated with **.xA2—Monographs of particular Acts**. We should probably have the caption reintroduced as **Annotations, Commentaries, Restatements etc.**

The lack of collocation for the Restatements is a particular example where a law genre term can serve as an ancillary tool to better describe an important type of work, and can significantly improve the searching capabilities of our online catalogues. In fact, *Restatement of the Law* is now a law genre term which can provide the precise description which has been the missing jigsaw puzzle piece for Restatements in the KF subclass and its tables. Maybe catalogers should start to prioritize the application of those genre terms that can fill the gap, when one exists, between subject analysis and classification.

* To understand how the LC law classification schedule has developed refer to: Goldberg, Jolande E. "Development of a Universal Law Classification: A Retrospective on Library of Congress Class K." *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 35 (2004): 3-4.

Collection Development

Multifaceted: An Overview of Collection Development Literature from November 2010 through October 2011

Karen A. Nuckolls
University of Kentucky Law Library

My predecessor, Courtney Selby, included a very useful bibliography on collection development in last year's *TSLL*. I have decided to continue the tradition, and have selected some interesting ways in which libraries and librarians are reinventing collection development – and management. Several of these include law libraries, but all of the material is useful to us and to our specific profession. Happy reading!

Booth, H. Austin and Kathleen O'Brien. "Demand-driven Collection Development: Three Case Studies from the USA." ***Interlending & Document Supply*** **39, no. 3 (2011): 148-155.**

This paper aims to ask how best to integrate cooperative and demand-driven collection development in order to simultaneously lower costs, create efficiency, reduce redundancy, increase the range of accessible materials, and satisfy patron demand. It describes the opportunities and challenges posed by such a combination and future directions in demand-driven collaborative programs.

Bullis, Daryl R. and Lorre Smith. "Looking Back, Moving Forward in the Digital Age: A Review of the Collection Management and Development Literature, 2004-8." ***Library Resources & Technical Services*** **55, no. 4 (October 2011): 205-220.**

The collection and management of digital resources dominated collection development and management literature produced during 2004-8.Works covered the changing nature of local collections, redefining collection management responsibilities and practices, cooperation and collaboration, and collection assessment and evaluation. The literature reflected the struggle to manage a vast array of resources while library budgets stagnated. While publishers continued to offer more bundles of electronic publications, librarians responded with strategies to collaborate and negotiate for feasible pricing structures. A culture of continuous assessment was a major topic. During this review period, access to and ownership of digital resources reemerged as a pervasive theme. The mood of the literature was generally optimistic in light of the considerable challenges libraries faced in managing their resources to accommodate the rapidly growing and ever-shifting digital landscape. While looking back on the established philosophy of traditional collections activities, authors moved decisively into the digital age and emerged with a positive version of the future of library collections.

Dominguez, Daisy V. and Steven Ovadia. "What's Next for Collection Management and Managers." ***Collection Management*** **36, no. 3 (July-Sept. 2011): 145-153.**

This article examines the implications of the online social networking site Twitter on collection development and management librarians. The authors briefly discuss examples of libraries utilizing emerging technology for collection development, specifically the use of Usenet groups in the 1990s. Statistics related to the use of Twitter by academics are presented and the authors suggest that even if faculty members are not using Twitter, it can be used as a "crowdsourced search engine." The authors offer several suggestions for librarians, including engaging students who use Twitter, using Twitter as part of a Personal Learning Network (PLN), and using Twitter to relay information to other libraries and librarians.

Douglas, C. Steven. "Revising a Collection Development Policy in a Rapidly Changing Environment." ***Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries*** **8, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 2011): 15-21.**

Douglas describes the revision of a ten-year-old collection development policy so that it both reflects current collection practices and is flexible enough to adapt to changes in publishing trends, budgeting, and patrons' information needs. The previous collection development policy was written during a time of prosperity and gave little guidance on how to deal with budget cuts, manage a predominately electronic collection, or adjust the physical collection to accommodate external demands for space in the library building. Under the auspices of the collection development committee, faculty librarians from the services and resources divisions formed a task group to draft a new policy. Drawing on the library's extant policy and the policies of peer institutions, the group reflected on trends in publishing and acquisitions, the provision of the right information in the right format, and how to adapt to unforeseen changes in budget and space. The goal of the group was to craft a flexible document that would serve current needs and easily adapt to a rapidly changing information environment. The new collection development policy has already proved useful in guiding the work of selectors and collection management teams. The most significant benefit of revising the policy, however, came from the process itself, by forcing the group to reflect on patrons' information needs and how to best meet them.

Gregory, Vicki L. ***Collection Development and Management for 21st Century Library Collections: An Introduction.*** **New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, 2011.**

Gregory has produced a comprehensive orientation to the various components that contemporary collection development comprises. Unlike earlier works using a format-focused approach, this textbook describes interconnected collection development processes from assessment of users' needs to budget management, marketing, preservation, and deselection. Legal concerns, cooperative resource sharing, and intellectual freedom are also addressed. The companion CD-ROM provides examples of collection development and management policies from academic, public, school, and special libraries, along with a spreadsheet of 360 major publishers, distributors, and wholesalers.

Horava, Tony. "Collection Management and Sustainability in the Digital Age: Chasing the Holy Grail." ***Against the Grain*** **22, no. 6 (Dec. 2010/Jan. 2011): 22-26.**

Horava discusses collection management at libraries during the digital age, particularly in the area of environmental sustainability. A definition of sustainability is included, particularly how this concept could relate to academic libraries. Space utilization in libraries is considered, particularly the removal, at some libraries, of items to an off-site storage area. The financial obstacles facing libraries and the International Coalitions of Library Consortia's (ICOLC) Issues Statement on the Global Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Consortial Licenses are discussed. Other topics include digital resources at libraries and interdisciplinary programs at universities.

Hulbert, Linda and Dani Roach. "Integrating Usage Statistics into Collection Development Decisions." ***Serials Librarian*** **60, no. 1-4 (2011): 158-163.**

The authors describe the methodology and systems adopted at the University of St. Thomas Libraries to analyze usage statistics for both print and electronic resources in order to support collection development decisions. They discuss how the usage statistics are collected, how cost-per-use is calculated, and how standards development will facilitate these processes. Roles of subject liaisons and the collection development committee in the decision-making process are examined.

Leary, Margaret A. "A Response to ***The Durham Statement Two Years Later*****."** ***Law Library Journal*** **103, no. 2 (Spring 2011): 281-286.**

This response to "The Durham Statement Two Years Later," published in the Winter 2011 issue of *Law Library Journal,* addresses that article's call for an end to print publication of law journals and its failure to sufficiently consider the national and international actors and developments that will determine the future of digital libraries.

Levine-Clark, Michael. "Developing a Model for Long-Term Management of Demand-Driven Acquisitions." ***Against the Grain*** **23, no. 3 (June 2011): 24-26.**

Levine-Clark discusses the demand-driven acquisitions (DDA) method for developing library collections, detailing how the method was instituted at the University of Denver with success, but also with some challenges. The author notes that DDA can redefine the library collection and rethink library functions. The collection will be more fluid and depart from the role of long-term stewardship, while the functioning will be less about physical ownership augmented by inter-library loan systems, and more geared towards a DDA model with the capability to add and remove titles according to demand. Also discussed is a consideration pool, which houses the right mix of titles that the library budget can afford.

McElroy, Emily and Susan Hinken. "Pioneering Partnerships: Building a Demand-Driven Consortium eBook Collection." ***Against the Grain*** **23, no. 3 (June 2011): 34-38.**

This article discusses the Orbis Cascade Alliance, a consortium of 36 academic libraries in Oregon and Washington, and its mission to design a shared electronic book program. The Alliance was charged with developing a new ebook consortium purchasing model, an appropriate collection development model, and the funding model to support it. The authors discuss the demand-driven acquisition purchasing model, which is based on the purchases ebook users make. They also discuss the challenging issues of coordinating the collection and its funding among Alliance members, as well as the Collaborative Technical Services Team's approach to the discovery of, cataloging of, and provision of access to the ebooks.

Nabe, Jonathan. "What's Next for Collection Management and Managers?" ***Collection Management*** **36, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 2011): 3-16.**

The author offers opinions on collection management and collection development in academic libraries. The organizational structure of academic libraries related to collection management is held to be obsolete following changes in publishing, scholarly communication, library technology and library budgets in the preceding ten years. The dependence of libraries on part-time employees who are specialists in particular subjects for collection development and management is seen as insufficient to provide adequate management in such areas as electronic publications. Changes in organizational structure of Southern Illinois University's Morris Library are cited as examples of how academic librarians can better provide collection management services.

Paige, Tiffany R. "No Solicitations on the Premises." ***AALL Spectrum*** **15, no. 4 (Feb. 2011): CRIV Sheet 3-4.**

Paige focuses on the unsolicited shipment of reading materials to libraries by publishers. Collection development is one of the most important parts of a library's daily operation; so it is important to have a specific policy statement on unsolicited materials.

Paynter, Robin. "Data Mashups as Collection Management Tools." ***Collection Management*** **36, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 2011): 68-72.**

Mashups in end-user library applications are burgeoning, while staff-side applications are just beginning to come into their own. Collection management mashups are discussed here, with special emphasis on the development of the new mashup version of the Core Psychology Journals list.

Peoples, Brock and Carol Tilley. "Podcasts as an Emerging Information Resource." ***College and Undergraduate Libraries*** **18, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 2011): 44-57.**

The authors review the literature on the use and perception of the podcast as an information resource within higher education and libraries. Three types of podcasts are defined: institutional podcasts, episodic podcasts, and audiobooks. All podcasts share common issues concerning discovery, access and digital curation. They recommend that podcasts be included in academic library collections.

Pesch, Oliver. "Standards that Impact the Gathering and Analysis of Usage." ***Serials Librarian*** **61, no. 1 (2011): 23-32.**

Pesch examines several standards and best practices that impact the gathering and analysis of usage data. The role of Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources (COUNTER), Standardized Usage Statistics Harvesting Initiative (SUSHI), and Knowledge Bases and Related Tools (KBART) are each considered from the perspective of the environment within which the librarian is operating. The author also considers how the quality and consistency of the data exchanged while using these standards contributes to a successful outcome.

Petit, Joan. "Twitter and Facebook for User Collection Requests." ***Collection Management*** **36, no. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 2011): 253-258.**

Libraries are offering more services through social media websites like Twitter and Facebook, and this presence online is encouraging more conversation between libraries and patrons, including collection development requests. A review of popular Twitter and Facebook library profiles reveals the most successful accounts to be those where the library actively engages its users online. Through these media, libraries can have direct, immediate conversations with patrons that result in patron-initiated material requests.

Pickett, Carmelita and Jane Stephens. "Revisiting an Abandoned Practice: The Death and Resurrection of Collection Development Policies." ***Collection Management*** **36, no. 3 (July-Sept. 2011): 165-181.**

This article documents how Texas A&M University Libraries embraced the ambitious task of resurrecting written collection development policies and, as part of this process, assessed the current state of collection development, systematically planned for future collection growth, and identified emerging fields of research requiring additional collection support. This process also undertook the integration of collection development into the organizational culture of the libraries. Reflecting on this process, the authors present the case for creating and maintaining written collection development policies in academic libraries.

Shen, Lisa et al. "Head First into the Patron-Driven Acquisition Pool: A Comparison of Librarian Selections Verses Patron Purchases." ***Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship*** **23, no. 3 (July-Sept. 2011): 203-218.**

Although many recent studies have been conducted on the implementation and results of patron-driven acquisition (PDA) initiatives at academic libraries, very few have focused on whether, or how, patrons' selections vary from selection choices librarians would have made. This study compares titles selected by patrons during a PDA pilot program against titles chosen by subject librarians from the same PDA list. The findings may serve as a starting point for other researchers interested in the impact of user-oriented selection initiatives on a library's collection development.

Shirkey, Cindy. "Taking the Guesswork Out of Collection Development: Using Syllabi for a User-Centered Collection Development Method." ***Collection Management*** **36, no. 3 (July-Sept. 2011): 154-164.**

Over the course of a year, 98 syllabi were collected from various subject departments at a large university in the Southeast. The syllabi were analyzed for potential additions to the print collection. In addition to the syllabus study, a survey was conducted of all faculty in those departments to establish their views on syllabi and the library's place in providing access to works cited on syllabi.

Smith, Sallie et al. "Database Ownership: Myth or Reality?" ***Law Library Journal*** **103, no. 2 (Spring 2011): 233-247.**

Full-text electronic databases are problematic for librarians because of the way they are marketed, using distribution models that separate the rights of access and ownership. The authors describe their experience with a "purchase plus access" distribution model and the in-house system they created using their purchased content.

Sugarman, Tammy et al. "Evaluating Usage of Non-Text Resources: What the COUNTER Statistics Don't Tell You." ***Serials Librarian*** **60, no. 1-4 (2011): 83-97.**

In this era of tightening budgets, librarians are increasingly turning to usage data from licensed resource providers to support difficult collection development decisions. COUNTER, SUSHI and XML protocol further support this decision-making process. COUNTER reports are designed to primarily measure usage of textual resources. However, for multimedia resources, the usage patterns and terminology are different than textual materials and the COUNTER reports do not yet adequately address these differences. This article explores the unique challenges of reporting and effectively evaluating the usage of multimedia resources and identifies gaps in the existing COUNTER code of practice.

Sun, Li. "Applying the NISO Metasearch Initiative Scheme to Enhance E-Resources Management at Rutgers University Library." ***Serials Librarian*** **61, no. 1 (2011): 75-89.**

This article discusses problems in the management of library e-resources and attempts to identify potential solutions. By describing an e-resources enhancement project undertaken by Rutgers University Libraries, the article points to the importance of providing contextually rich metadata and reorganizing the accessibility of e-resources on a library's website. It describes how the Rutgers project adopted the National Information Standards Organization Metasearch Initiative to support the identification of appropriate e-collections for metasearching. The outcomes of the project have facilitated a dynamic display of relevant e-resources to library users as an effective way of automatic access to library e-collections.

Description & Entry

Robert Bratton
George Washington University Law Library

Rewording *RDA*

The U.S. *RDA* (*Resource Description and Access*) Test Coordinating Committee called for a rewording of *RDA* instructions in "clear, unambiguous, plain English." ALA Publishing has selected Chris Oliver (a librarian at McGill University and author of *RDA: a Guide to the Basics*) to be the copy editor tasked with improving the readability of *RDA*. For additional information see http://www.rdatoolkit.org/blog/288 and http://www.rdatoolkit.org/sites/default/files/rda_copy_editor_charge__v10.pdf.

The U.S. *RDA* Test Coordinating Committee identified five chapters that most need rewording:

- Chapter 6, Identifying Works and Expressions
- Chapter 9, Identifying Persons
- Chapter 10, Identifying Families
- Chapter 11, Identifying Corporate Bodies
- Chapter 17, General Guidelines on Recording Primary Relationships

The Joint Steering Committee for Development of *RDA* also recommended that one additional chapter be rewritten: Chapter 2, Recording Attributes of Manifestation and Item.

Fifteen new data elements for *RDA* in MARC 21 authority format

There are fifteen new MARC 21 data elements (046, 336, 370-377, 380-384) that support *RDA*. The Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) currently does not have a Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) policy regarding the addition of these new data elements in *AACR*2 authority records, so whether to use any or all of the new fields in *AACR*2 authority records is a local policy decision at this time. A PCC task group is currently determining best practices for the application of these fields in *RDA* authority records. These new fields allow for data from 670 fields to be encoded in specific fields, resulting in more robust authority records that are better suited for machine searching.

The Policy and Standards Division of the Library of Congress (PSD) and the PCC Secretariat have created a very helpful document outlining the new fields and recommended interim practices at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/RDA%20in%20NARs-SARs_PCC.pdf.

This document links to both MARC 21 documentation and relevant *RDA* sections in the *RDA Toolkit*.

Expanded OCLC editing capabilities for NACO participants

Effective August 22, 2011, OCLC has expanded the capabilities of OCLC participants with NACO authorizations. Those institutions that currently have NACO authorizations can now use those authorizations to enhance, change, and/or correct non-serial Bibliographic Record Program (BIBCO) records that have field 042 coded "pcc."

KZ classification for international criminal law and the International Criminal Court

You've probably noticed some major changes in the Library of Congress (LC) KZ classification schedule for international criminal law and the International Criminal Court. PSD has implemented a new schedule, KZ7000-KZ7500, and correspondingly new subject headings were created and older subject headings revised.

LC classification number ranges that have been cancelled or revised:

- KZ6304-KZ6332 (International criminal courts and tribunals. Canceled, now: KZ7230-KZ7490)
- KZ219-KZ220.2 (International Criminal Court. Canceled, now: KZ7295-KZ7303)
- K5256 (Terrorism. Revised, now an option for: KZ7220-KZ7225)
- K5258 (Human trafficking. Canceled, now: K5297)

- K5277 (Piracy at sea. Canceled, now: KZ7212)
- K5301-5304.5 (Crimes against humanity and War crimes. Canceled, now: KZ7145-KZ7177)

For those of us with sizable collections of materials on international criminal law, a lot of reclassifying work lies ahead.

LC planning for a non-MARC future

LC has issued a statement regarding its plans for a "new bibliographic framework" that will eventually replace MARC as the carrier for library metadata. The General Plan section states: "The new bibliographic framework project will be focused on the Web environment, Linked Data principles and mechanisms, and the Resource Description Framework (RDF) as a basic data model." LC is working to get a two-year grant to develop this. Comments are welcome at ndmso@loc.gov. More information about the proposed framework is available at http://www.loc.gov/marc/transition/news/framework-103111.html.

PCC *RDA* Decisions Needed Task Group final report & spreadsheet

The PCC *RDA* Decisions Needed Task Group has issued a brief final report and a very substantial spreadsheet. The spreadsheet enumerates all the decisions that will need to be made and documented as part of having the PCC ready for *RDA* implementation. The Task Group has also assigned priorities to each item and designated responsible parties.

Both documents can be accessed via the Task Group's web site at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/RDA-Decision-TG.html.

New BIBCO Standard Records (BSR)

On October 1, 2011 BIBCO implemented two new BSRs and revised the Provider-Neutral E-Monograph MARC Record Guide.

1. BIBCO Standard Record for Archival Collections at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/BSR_Archives_20110916.pdf.

2. BIBCO Standard Record Supplemental Requirements for Electronic Monographic Resources (Remote & Direct Access). This is for all formats except for computer files (Leader/06 "m") and should be used in conjunction with the BSR for the format of the resource (digital maps, digital sound recordings, etc.) See http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/BSR_ER_SUPP20110915.pdf.

3. Provider-Neutral E-Monograph MARC Record Guide (revised). Implements the use of the 588 field for all online monographs and expands the coverage to other types of materials. See http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/PN_Guide_20110915.pdf.

The 588 field should now be used for monographs as well as serials. For monographs, instead of using a 500 note "Title from…" you should now use the 588 "Description based on…" if you are basing the description on the e-monograph itself.

More on the use of the 588 MARC field is available at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/588%20field--20110819.doc.

Final report of the ISBD and MARC Task Group

This report discusses how embedded ISBD punctuation in MARC records poses problems with machine manipulation of the metadata. These problems loom large when considering that LC and others are looking for a format that will replace MARC. Migrating to a new format could potentially necessitate machine conversion of millions of bibliographic and authority records. The report proposes that the best solution is to strip out most embedded ISBD punctuation in MARC records and to cease inputting ISBD punctuation at the point of cataloging.

The report is posted on the PCC web site at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/ISBD-TaskForce.html.

The Durham Statement, the (Open) Digital Library, and the Future of Technical Services Law Librarians

Matthew Jenks
University of New Hampshire School of Law

As I write this column today, I am addressing you good folks from the standpoint of a cataloging librarian whose job and role will most likely be changing dramatically in the near future. This doesn't so much have to do with going digital (we have been moving in that direction, particularly with our journals, for a while now), or with moving to a "cloud-based" integrated library system like Sierra or OCLC WMS (we are just beginning to explore these options) (http://lawlibrarytech.wordpress.com), but with logistics. From a macro point of view, it is a better use of our time if we contract out our copy cataloging backlog (and frontlog). Why? If and when it happens, my cataloging time will be shifted exclusively to original cataloging, and a good portion of the rest of my time will be spent assisting with digitization.

We are beginning a digitization project this coming year, in which we will be starting to move our homegrown collections, IP Mall materials, treatises, and most particularly our student and professorial scholarship, to an electronic format, particularly one which is web-based. The idea is to begin with an in-house digital collection, and then over time transfer it to the web, using a digital repository system such as Dspace (http://www.dspace.org), Fedora Commons (http://www.fedora-commons.org), or Digital Commons (http://digitalcommons.bepress.com). Cost will play a big factor in this, but once the initial migration is complete, any new scholarship after that can be easily uploaded using the same product. The goal in the present case is not so much preservation (though that is a goal) as it is advocacy for our law school and just plain good ol' fashioned marketing.

Which brings me to the purpose of this column. In 2008, the famous (or, in some circles, infamous) Durham Statement on Open Access to Legal Scholarship was issued, after a meeting of directors of some of the most prestigious law libraries in the country. The Statement called for an end to the publication of journals in print format and a commitment to electronic publication of these journals in "stable, open, digital formats." This was and is a call to law libraries all across the country (http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/publications/durhamstatement).The reasons for this call to action are compelling: growing financial pressures on law school budgets, the high cost of print production versus low print use, slowness of print publication vs. electronic, physical space issues, and harm to the environment (http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/publications/durhamstatement). No one can argue with these, but there are equally compelling arguments against going entirely digital.

In an article titled "The Durham Statement Two Years Later," the authors point out that there are drawbacks to the digital, including:

- Storage media obsolescence – Storage media, or hardware, changes all too quickly (we are talking about technology, after all), thus requiring a time- and money-consuming commitment to moving data from one storage medium to another.
- Software obsolescence – The other side of the above equation, namely, that the software, programs, and file formats needed to access stored data change.
- Access issues – This includes many things, like changes in licensing agreements for hosting, lack of control of the material, reliance on another entity and its solvency, and other things.

(Danner, Richard A., Kelly Leong, and Wayne V. Miller, "The Durham Statement Two Years Later." *Law Library Journal* 103, no. 1 (2011): 50-51.)

Margaret A. Leary takes it a step further. She imagines a future world without reliable Internet or electricity, perhaps with a fried electrical grid, or aging infrastructure, or political instability, or even areas which have experienced recent natural disasters. Once the Internet is no longer stable or usable, or electricity is gone, where, at that point in time, is the record of our accumulated knowledge and civilization? What are we left with when all our electronic information is lost or when the lights go out? (Leary, Margaret A. "A Response to the Durham Statement Two Years Later." *Law Library Journal* 103, no. 2 (2011): 283.)

This argument seems a bit extreme, but you can't really argue with its logic. Certainly, saying, "Oh, c'mon, that would never happen" is not a good enough retort. At any rate, my point is twofold: 1) These folks make valid arguments for the partial preservation of print journals and even point out some flaws in the logic of the Statement itself, but 2) I think they are overlooking one crucial point about the document: The Durham Statement is not the written document of a small voice crying in the wilderness. Nor is it the manifesto of some rag-tag group of fanatics. This is a call to action by actors who represent the very face of law librarianship today (at least in the United States). They are giving voice to a movement, and it is a movement which I think is unstoppable, for better or worse. It is a digital world we live in, with our iPhones, iPads, Androids, tablets, Twitters, Facebooks, Dropboxes, etc. etc. ad infinitum. More to the point, it is an interconnected, web-based world, filled with metadata, XML, schemas, cross walks, and everything that goes into making data interoperable, extensible, and web-based. This is our future and the knowledge base we need to acquire. I have a problem with the complete end of print myself, and there are initiatives, particularly on a consortia level, to address that. But what we need to do now is adapt to this new world.

As technical services librarians and cataloging/metadata librarians, we have to embrace the digital world, wholeheartedly and with gusto. We need to do this for ourselves, for each other, and for our careers. Our job descriptions are changing, and we need to change with them. We need to stop thinking of our law libraries and our positions in them as somehow safe, insulated from the outside world. That is not the case any longer. We are web professionals, or at least participants in the ongoing creation of that web.

With this said, my own call to action is a call to learning. We catalogers and technical services librarians need to reinvent ourselves. We need to reemerge as web professionals, information architects, and metadata librarians extraordinaire! We are directly challenged by a world which is fast-changing, morphing, and becoming something unlike the library world in which we began our careers. We need to swim with this rising tide or we will sink.

So, what to do first? How do we reinvent ourselves? How do we become the technical services librarians of tomorrow, today?

First - Start by learning all you can on your own. This will give you a foundation for future steps; you will understand much more fully what an instructor is talking about, you will understand much better what you are doing when helping out or volunteering with a digital initiative, and you will comprehend instructional material much more deeply if you already have a basic grounding in vocabulary, metadata elements, metadata schema, design principles, etc. I am, of course, talking primarily about metadata creation as a skill, and metadata librarianship as a career, which is the closest thing to cataloging and most related to what we do in technical services. But there are other skills and branches of librarianship you may choose to pursue. Web development, networking, and systems librarianship are the other main fields, and they all have their own skill sets and prerequisites. Here we stick primarily with metadata, used to describe information "objects" or records. We want to make metadata interoperable among different systems and across the web, and we want to make metadata records extensible and searchable within different systems.

The first thing to do here is learn XML. XML is the basis of most metadata schemas, and is the foundation of modern resource description. There are a huge number of resources available to learn on your own, but I recommend two most highly. The first resource is available at http://www.w3schools.com. This is a great website for learning all sorts of applications, and they have excellent XML and XSLT tutorials (though they are pretty basic). Practice on your own! They have a validator, which not only tells you if your XML record is valid, but shows you how it would appear as a web-based document! This is very cool, indeed. In addition, everything is free on this site. The second excellent resource I recommend is actually one of those printed thingy's – ah yes, a book! It's called *XML for Dummies*, and it gives the most in-depth, easiest-to-understand instruction for the metadata beginner.

After ingesting and digesting these resources (use both), I recommend getting a little adventurous and clicking over to http://www.loc.gov/standards. This is the hub for linking to most of the metadata standards out there, including MARCXML, MODS, MADS (like MODS but for authority data), METS, VRA Core, PREMIS, and EAD. Explore each of these. You can learn their data element sets, DTD definitions, vocabularies, rules, conversions, even crosswalks. Better yet, you can access valid examples of each type of record. Practice on your own here as well! Learning any one schema will take quite a bit of time, but it is worth it. The only one I would avoid at an early stage due to its complexity is EAD, but when you think you have a basic grasp of one schema, move on to the next stage.

Second - Take metadata classes or find someone to teach you. This is not always an option, but it would benefit you to find what opportunities are out there. You will learn about metadata schemas in much greater depth, and learn how you would apply and use them in real-world situations.

Third - Volunteer to help out with digital initiatives and participate in "metadata opportunities." This will not only enable you to learn and apply metadata in actual real-world situations; it will also enable you to pump up your resume for a future position as a metadata librarian!

The point is to always be learning and always be growing. Metadata is not as "Greek" as it looks; it will greatly reward those who pursue its mysteries, and it will put you at the forefront of the new digital, web-based world!

OCLC

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

As the new OBS-SIS OCLC Committee Chair, I want to start my first column by thanking outgoing OCLC Committee Chair Yuxin Li for his service to OBS, and OBS Chair Betty Roeske for allowing me to serve in this position.

I also want to remind you that the OCLC Committee is open to any OBS-SIS member interested in news from and about OCLC and its products and services. There is no formal committee work involved with joining this group, so please join your colleagues who have an interest in anything OCLC. To receive relevant updates and news from OCLC, please join the Committee's discussion list, which is available via the AALL website's Member Communities section. If you need assistance subscribing to the discussion list, please contact me at karen.selden@colorado.edu.

For those of you who were unable to attend the OCLC Update and Roundtable session at the AALL Annual Meeting in Philadelphia in July, the PowerPoint presentation is available on the OCLC website at http://www.oclc.org/us/en/news/events/presentations/default.htm.

Traditionally, the OCLC Update and Roundtable sessions were held at separate times during the AALL Annual Meetings, and not always consecutively. During the recent Philadelphia Annual Meeting, the Update and Roundtable were combined into one 90-minute session. Because this combined format was well-received by the presenter and the audience, we will continue to use it in the future. Further details about the 2012 session in Boston are forthcoming, but if you have any suggestions or concerns about this new format or the session itself, please contact me.

Please also let me know what issues, concerns, or ideas you would like me to explore as committee chair. I am here to serve the OBS membership, so I am very open to your comments and suggestions.

Joint Research Grant

The American Association of Law Libraries (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 2012 Joint Research Grant!

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

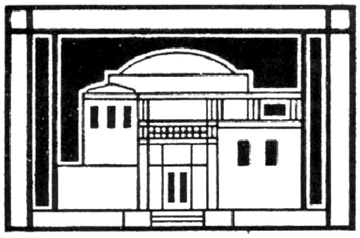
Qualifications: AALL membership is required. Preference will be given to applicants who are members of OBS-SIS and/or TS-SIS at the time of application. Evidence that the research and publication will directly or indirectly benefit technical services law librarianship must be shown.

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, 2012**. Grant recipients will be announced at the 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 JRGC Chair Hollie White at hollie.white@law.duke.edu.



Private Law Libraries

Erin Harper
Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP

Allison Rainey
Crowell & Moring LLP

At the 2011 AALL Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, I was lucky enough to sit with *TSLL* editor-in-chief Virginia Bryant at a Lexis dinner. Because I had been awarded a TS-SIS grant to attend the conference, I was obliged to write an article on one of the educational meetings. After I submitted my article, Virginia kindly offered me the opportunity to co-write the Private Law Libraries column with Allison Rainey. It was a case of being in the right place at the right time, and I am pleased to be on the staff of *TSLL*.

Since Allison introduced herself and gave her perspective on the role of technical services in law librarianship in the last column, I'd like to do something similar. My name is Erin Harper and I am the Technical Services Librarian at Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP in Boston, MA. February 2012 will mark my three-year anniversary at the firm, although it was known as Edwards Angell Palmer & Dodge LLP when I began working there. In fact, the effect of mergers on technical services is something Allison and I are both interested in investigating in future columns.

Before joining Edwards Wildman, I earned a M.A. in English from Boston College and a M.L.S. from Simmons College, finishing in January 2009. My original plan was to become an academic librarian, perhaps with a liaison position to an English department. However, as those of you who were in the job market at that time may remember, it was not possible for job-seekers to be picky. I applied anywhere and everywhere, eventually landing at EAPD. I knew next to nothing about the law but was willing to learn, and fast.

Before earning my degree, I worked at a special collections library, a non-profit library and teaching center, and the Simmons College library. My former library experience is almost entirely in technical services, and since that is where the greatest need lay at my firm, that is the role I fell into once again. I manage the library portal, oversee the catalog, and process bills on a regular basis. I help lawyers retrieve their passwords and speak to vendors when electronic resources are on the fritz. I manage systems within the library in order to facilitate staff communication. I have also moved the library and made trips to branch libraries to inventory their holdings and speak to lawyers about their acquisition needs.

Although I still don't know as much about the law as my colleagues, I have learned that the atmosphere of a private law library is different from anything else in my experience. Deadlines are mentioned far more frequently and can pop up quickly. There is always a ticking clock, and it is not unusual for major projects to be interrupted by last-minute requests, even in the "back room" (my office is actually right next to the reference desk, both a blessing and a curse). My patrons are people who need accurate information quickly; although they often get that information directly from the reference librarians, it is my job to make sure the information is available and easy to access. I consider Allison very lucky to be fine-tuning her catalog with ISBNs and Google book covers. Although our catalog has this capacity, there is still quite a bit of firming up to do throughout the firm's collections before we can get to it. So, perhaps what I have learned as a private law librarian more than anything else (although I do know the difference between *USCA* and *USCS* now) is the importance of prioritizing. We all have dream projects we'd love to pursue, but when the bills need to be submitted to accounting, they come first.

I would love to hear from *TSLL* readers about columns they'd like to see in the future. I welcome feedback from all of my colleagues, and I am excited to explore tech services issues in private law libraries with Allison in future columns.

Preservation

Swan Song—and a Threat/Promise

Sally Wambold
University of Richmond Law Library

This is my final preservation column. My successor is the talented, high-energy Maxine Wright, Head of Collection Management at Columbia University's Arthur W. Diamond Law Library. Starting with the March 2012 issue, Maxine will begin serving as the *TSLL* preservation columnist. I am excited about her commitment to preservation.

Yes, I will miss writing this column, but I threaten and promise to blog about preservation as often as I can. I have a simple, personal philosophy of preservation:

- I believe preservation should be simple in as many ways as possible. Maxine has pointed out that an elegant approach to preservation is to form a partnership with your HVAC specialist. Brava, Maxine!
- I also believe that librarians need to work together for preservation solutions. Collaboration is big at present. We need to collaborate, brainstorm, problem-solve, and find solutions. Preservation has never been easy work. Some preservation is very tedious, time-consuming, and highly-skilled, especially the work of conservators. We need each other!
- Preservation is current. Margie Maes at LIPA is an illustration. The Chesapeake Project is another.
- Preservation is green. It fights waste and seeks to conserve.
- Preservation is considerate. It considers future generations and seeks to enable them to have information that might otherwise be lost. So, it is not obsessed with the past, not at all.
- Preservation is not just for old-timers, as I worried in a past column. It encourages me to see Maxine step up to the plate and take on the preservation column.

That is enough ruminating and philosophizing. I would also like to share some preservation nuggets with you in this last column.

As I was thinking about preservation, as I often do, I wondered what YouTube had to offer. So, I entered "library preservation" into the search box and retrieved 1440 hits (viewed September 6, 2011). A video from Charleston, SC attracted my attention and I viewed it at http://youtu.be/OFT8CVuGXmU. The special collections librarian at the Addlestone Library had secured a grant to repair thirteen volumes, with the help of a chemistry student who learned book repair from a master. The work was impressively professional, with Japanese tissue, a sewing frame, waxed linen thread, raised cords on the spine, brown calfskin, gold tooling, and marbled endpapers. This is the work of a student supervised by a special collections librarian. It is encouraging to see this ambitious grant in action. More work like this would be wonderful. This was only one video of the 1440. I hope to grab time to watch more. Please, gentle readers, take a YouTube preservation break—and let me know what other search terms you use, if you would. I will say that the search "book repair" yielded almost 5200 hits! I could not pursue viewing them at this time. I have also learned that Columbia University has uploaded an impressive number of preservation videos to YouTube.

WikiHow, an online how-to manual somewhat smaller than Wikipedia, does not have as many articles to offer as YouTube has videos. Preservation as a search yields mostly information about food. "Organizing and Caring for Books" was the most useful category I retrieved. Among the promising articles listed are:

- http://www.wikihow.com/Make-or-Repair-Books-Through-Japanese-Bookbinding
- http://www.wikihow.com/Remove-the-Mildew-Smell-from-Books
- http://www.wikihow.com/Bind-or-Reinforce-Books
- http://www.wikihow.com/Keep-Books-in-Good-Condition

Since WikiHow does not have as much to offer as YouTube, I hope preservation librarians will offer their knowledge to others by writing articles for WikiHow.

I hate saying goodbye. So, I will leave you with my threat/promise to blog. Look for me on Facebook.

I hope you and your libraries will stay well-preserved!

Simple Steps for Conducting and Sharing Surveys

Hollie White
Duke Law School

Over the last few months, I have had the opportunity to participate in two different informal presentations on survey assessment and sharing. At these presentations, I have spent time going over the different steps I take when trying to conduct survey research that I eventually plan to publish. I have broken down this process into twelve steps.

1. Figure out the problem (or your motivation)

All research is motivated by wanting to answer some question or fix a problem. This question or problem motivates the entire process of conducting a survey.

2. Determine your scope of interest

Sometimes a problem is too big to survey all aspects. Selecting one part to do now and other parts to focus on later can help create a long-term research plan.

3. Do your research

Once you determine the area you want to study, find out what other people have done in this area. This type of research involves looking at articles, searching through discussion list archives, or contacting people you know who have also done the same thing.

4. Figure out an approach

Once you have done your research, you should know the types of approaches that are typical for investigating this problem. If no one has ever researched this topic in your field, then see what other domains have done. It is perfectly legitimate to get inspiration outside of law librarianship. You should also figure out how you want to collect responses and what you will do with the responses once you get them.

5. Make something to show people

Stop thinking and start doing. Make a draft of your survey and ask other people what they think. Start small by choosing a colleague or your local department. Your first draft will be very different from your last draft … and that's OK. It does not have to be perfect at this stage.

6. Share it again and revise

Keep sharing and revising until you think your product is ready to get official approval. Feel free to contact someone from the OBS/TS Joint Research Grant Committee or stop by the Researcher's Roundtable Program at AALL for some feedback.

7. Do the official paperwork

To do research with human subjects that will later be published or shared at a conference you have to go through a process called Human Ethics Training and Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval. Each institution has different regulations, so investigate your institution's website to find out more. Don't let the official paperwork be a deterrent. The formal paperwork is an essential part of the research process and makes sure that everything is done properly.

8. Pretest and/or pilot test

Once your study is ready to be used, you can do a pretest and/or a pilot test. A pre-test is when you send the survey to one or two individuals. The pre-tester should look at each question critically and give you feedback about question order, word choice, and general survey mechanics. Pilot testing is when you choose a sub-set of the chosen population you are using as subjects and have them take the survey. Pilot testing lets you see what parts of the survey work best and which ones should change. After either a pre-test or pilot test, you will want to revise your survey and clear your results. Feel free to report what you found from either of these in your official end product, but make sure you indicate that the results are from a test.

9. Deploy the official assessment tool

After the testing revisions, deploy the official survey. This survey can come in the form of an online tool like SurveyMonkey or Qualtrics or a paper-based tool.

10. Discuss what you find informally

Once you have gathered your results, share your findings informally with others. Get advice on how you should analyze your results beyond descriptive statistics. Find out which results are the most interesting to people and focus on those areas. One way I share informally is by participating in a poster sessions like the one held at AALL.

11. Refine your final plan for sharing

Take what you learned when you informally shared your scholarship and figure out the best way to present your findings to a larger audience. Sometimes you know at the beginning what venue you want to use for sharing (like a certain publication or conference), but sometimes your results decide the appropriate plan.

12. Create the official end product.

Whether it is a conference presentation, a Board of Visitors event, or a publication, create that final end-product! Remember that sharing your findings in formal ways contributes to the whole community.

This twelve-step list is just a basic outline. By no means have I addressed every aspect of conducting the perfect survey. I hope that this list will inspire you to conduct your own survey. By jumping in and getting advice from more experienced researchers, I figured out what techniques work best for me. I encourage everyone to just try, and don't be too worried about conducting a perfect survey the first time!

Serials Issues

Chris G. Hudson
Emory University

On Monday, October 10, 2011, Emory Libraries flipped the switch on an ILS migration from Sirsi's Unicorn product, that had been in place for approximately the past twelve years, to Ex Libris' Aleph product, and our department has been mostly swimming in the deep waters of catalog clean-up ever since. It will likely take the better part of a year to assess the migration in proper context, but I thought I'd come up for air this month long enough to offer an impressionistic but hopefully helpful list of "do's" and "don'ts" related to serials migration for anyone thinking of diving in . . .

- *Do* stretch
- *Don't* stand still

The impulse to freeze in the face of an oncoming train of data at seemingly 110 miles per hour is understandable but obviously suicidal. Captions may read "Yr." this week and "Vol." next week, when we find out the binding report can't recognize the former. Our claiming functions are on temporary hold, in part because the data couldn't come with us, but also in part because it may no longer make economic sense. Now is not the time to pledge blind allegiance to the old way of doing things. Remaining flexible is crucial.

- *Do* have a snack
- *Don't* spoil your dinner

As anxious as we were (and still are) to compose "how-to" documentation tailored to our own departmental methods, both for the immediate sake of clarification and for future posterity, it's very important not to bite off more than you can chew in this regard. Consider every process you attempt to document a rough draft, and expect to revise each one a half-dozen times. Anything that comes more quickly and easily can be considered a pleasant surprise.

- *Do* laugh
- *Don't* cry

On day one, post-migration, our department was facing the reality of checking in a month's accumulated materials on top of the daily intake, entering sixty-some routing lists, and reconstructing hundreds of subscription patterns, all while still learning and absorbing the intricacies of the new interface and its accompanying terminology. The campus library system had scheduled a nine-month migration that realistically could take twelve to eighteen months to accomplish. They haven't yet invented a better medicine than laughter to help get through the pain.

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:

Customs enforcement : protecting intellectual property rights across borders
2010 ed.
(OCoLC 641285889)
Changed to:
Customs enforcement of intellectual property rights
2011 ed.-
(OCoLC 728274332)

Great Plains natural resources journal
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1996)-v. 13 (2010)
(OCoLC 36668341)
Changed to:
Sustainable development law journal
Vol. 14 (spring 2011)-
(OCoLC 743227854)

Journal of land, resources & environmental law
Vol. 17 (1997)-v. 30 (2010)
(OCoLC 36722227)
Changed to:
Utah environmental law review
Vol. 31, no. 1 (2011)-
(OCoLC 725413862)

Journal of the Association of Legal Writing Directors
Vol. 1 (2002)-v. 7 (2010)
(OCoLC 50849512)
Changed to:
Legal communication & rhetoric : JALWD
Vol. 8 (fall 2011)-
(OCoLC 50849512)

Proceedings (Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space)
1st (1958)-50th (2007)
(OCoLC 1564096)
Changed to:
Proceedings of the International Institute of Space Law
51st (2008)-
(OCoLC 456408216)

Revue du Marche commun et de l'Union europeenne
No 343 (janv. 1991)-no 541 (sept. 2010)
(OCoLC 25646426)
Changed to:
Revue de l'Union europeenne
No 541 (sept. 2010)-
(OCoLC 732883899)

SA publiekreg
Vol.1 (Junie 1986)-v. 24, nr. 2 (2009)
(OCoLC 16073334)
Changed to:
Southern African public law
Vol. 25, nr 1 (2010)-
(OCoLC 733056582)

Singapore year book of international law
Vol. 8 (2004)-v. 12 (2008)
(OCoLC 57559471)
Changed to:
Asian journal of international law
Vol. 1, issue 1 (Jan. 2011)-
(OCoLC 692510478)

Tijdschrift voor Antilliaans recht, justicia
1985, nr. 1-2010, nr. 3-4
(OCoLC 14977858)
Changed to:
Caribisch Juristenblad
2011, nr. 1-
(OCoLC 752299323, 724353899)

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

Annual report / Studie- en Informatiecentrum Mensenrechten (Netherlands)
Ceased with: 2005 issue
(OCoLC 25823748)

Arkansas reports: cases determined in the Supreme Court of Arkansas ...
Ceased in print with: Vol. 375 (Nov. 5, 2008-Feb. 12, 2009)
(OCoLC 38699361)

Beitrage zum Zivilprozessrecht
Ceased with: 2006?
(OCoLC 9575232)

California courts review
Ceased with: Winter 2009
(OCoLC 60385597)

Canberra law review
Ceased in print with: Vol. 9, issue 1 (2006)
(OCoLC 31925157)

IP law and business
Ceased with: Jan. 2010
(OCoLC 5161171)

International journal of women, social justice and human rights
Ceased with: Vol. 2, no. 1 (Jan.-July 2007)
(OCoLC 70796842)

Journal of law and social challenges
Ceased with: Vol. 12 (spring 2010)
(OCoLC 42775827)

Judicial and court statistics
Ceased in print with: 2008 report
(OCoLC 191698067)

Law and anthropology: international yearbook for legal anthropology
Ceased with: Vol. 12
(OCoLC 15295484)

Sustainable development law journal
Ceased with: Vol. 14 (spring 2011) — "final published issue" (t.p. verso)
(OCoLC 743227854)

United States-Mexico law journal
Ceased with: 2005?
(OCoLC 28159144)

Wa-Ei taiyaku hojinzeiho = Japan corporation tax law
Ceased with: 2008
(OCoLC 36243058)

The following format changes were identified by the University of California, Berkeley Law Library acquisitions staff:

Constitutional forum = Forum constitutionnel
Change in publication with: Vol. 20 (2011)-
(OCoLC 24934084)

Per publisher: Articles will be published singly or in groups throughout the year and sent via email in linkable, printable PDF format as well as on the publisher's website. Printed copies will be made available for purchase at the end of the calendar year.

Silent Auction for the Marla Schwartz Grant

As you start looking at the AALL 2012 Boston program (and preparing for winter gift-giving) please begin thinking of items you can donate to our third annual silent auction in support of the Marla Schwartz Grant. This grant supports attendance at the Annual Meeting for a TS-SIS colleague. For information on this grant, see http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/schwartz/.

Over the past two years, I have seen evidence of the artistic talents and generosity of our members. I urge you to contribute. Find an item to donate, and make sure to swing by and bid at the TS-SIS table in Boston. It's fun to look at the items and swap stories. In Philadelphia, we had a great time and collected over $600 to bolster the grant funds.

If you won't be attending the conference, you can mail your donations to me. Just email me at rop2@dsl.psu.edu to make arrangements.

See you soon in Boston.

Richard Paone
TS-SIS Member-at-Large

Subject Headings

Aaron Kuperman

Being somewhat distracted by events at work (we just finished too many buyout-induced retirement parties, and according to the news, my company is going broke), I decided to focus on some discussions from the last few weeks.

Labor laws and legislation is too broad. When you use *Classification Web* to see correlations, they are all over the place. Industrial relations—Law and legislation should be a valid heading rather than a UF (even better, flip it to its UF of "Labor-management relations" to reflect modern usage in the post-industrial era); Working class—Legal status, laws, etc. deals with issues that may have nothing to do with employment, suggesting it is another 450 that should be cancelled.

6xx for famous cases. While our current practice works fine for accounts of trials, the names of the parties may be irrelevant for landmark litigation that is settled by the Supreme Court While the names of the parties are good access points for *Bush v. Gore* (both are well known historical figures), in other situations the named party (represented in our bibliographic records by 600, 610 or 651 followed by **–Trials, litigation, etc**.) is largely irrelevant. For example, in *Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973),* Roe was a pseudonym, and Wade was the district attorney who ended up arguing the case, but wasn't the real party. (Texas's state law was at issue, not Wade personally). Very few people know or care who "Jane Roe" (a.k.a. Norma L. McCorvey) or Henry Wade were, but almost everyone has heard of the case by its commonly cited name, which is the name legal scholars are required to use in citations. Perhaps we should change *LCSH* so that we include a heading for the name as known in reference sources, and in particular based on the form in the citation manuals used by the legal profession. Absent that, we should try to find a way to get the official citation in a 500 note, or in the 653 field (my personal preference). Of course, if we start using *The Bluebook* as the basis for access points merely because it reflects our users and facilitates their access, other headings pose problems, e.g., names of treaties, since the real world uses the citation or short title rather than an artificially-constructed heading based on the name of a party and date of signing.

British law. Regardless of cultural, social, political or economic factors, from a legal perspective, the "United Kingdom" was never all that united. England and Scotland never merged their legal systems. They share a parliament and a monarch (Elizabeth I of Scotland is also Queen of England, and her son the Duke of Rothesay is heir apparent in both countries), but they don't share a legal system, and most of the bureaucracies pertaining to human services, public administration and law enforcement are distinct and separate. While in some aspects of public law (such as intellectual property and perhaps constitutional law) there is such a thing as British law, in most areas of private law as well as criminal law, the two systems are quite distinct. The court systems are totally distinct, and except for a single court that serves as the court of last resort for England and sometimes for Scotland, the names of courts are totally different (which usually is a good indicator if a book is "English" or "British"). Complicating the matter is that many people (including American law catalogers until a few years ago, and including many English writers) frequently say "British" when they should be saying "English." If an author says a book is on "British" law, one quick way of checking is to see if the major statutes discussed cover Scotland. (In the introduction to British statutes there is routinely an "extent" clause saying which jurisdictions are covered.) If a keyword Internet search reveals Scottish law on the same subject, it is highly likely that a "British" book on the subject that doesn't discuss Scotland explicitly is in fact an "English" book, regardless of what the publisher says. While an English author, and especially a non-British author, will often confuse "English law" with "British law," one can be fairly certain that a Scottish author will never be so confounded.

Wales. LC's name authority insists that "England and Wales" was a name used only from 1536-1707 and that the subsequent name of that place is "Great Britain." This is probably quite wrong. At present Wales, which has about 5% of the combined population of the entire country of "England and Wales" is a region of that kingdom, which for only the last ten years has had a local assembly with very limited powers (more like those of an American county than a state) but no distinct legal system. Contemporary authors (ignoring our NAF) routinely refer to the country as "England and Wales."

In 1536, England's King Henry VIII (from a somewhat Welsh dynasty that was arguably usurping the English throne) merged the legally separate (but English-ruled) "principality" of Wales with the administrative and legal system of England. Henry's administration made a point of abolishing Welsh law as a separate legal system. Not only did they often refer to the country as "England and Wales," but the term was used off and on in British documents, and it is frequently used today to refer to the Kingdom of "England and Wales." Regardless of our name authority record, subject catalogers should see "England and Wales" as being an alternative form for "England," as that reflects legal usage. A similar situation exists in the United States where the official name of the smallest (in land area) state is the "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," yet we routinely enter it in our catalogues as "Rhode Island," and make a heading for "Providence" only if the book is actually about the place.

The overwhelming presumption is that all books on the law of England in the modern period refer to Wales, whether or not the author calls the country "England and Wales" or just "England." Unless a book says it is limited to Wales, or makes it clear that it is on an area of law in which Welsh law is different than English law (primarily local government, some human services and some real property law), it does not need a subject heading for Wales. To include a heading for Wales on every book about England in no way helps users and makes it harder to locate material that actually is about aspects of law unique to Wales.

International and municipal law. This is a very important heading these days. It refers to how public international law and national legal systems interact. While the term is still used by specialists, almost everyone today believes the word "municipal" refers to a city, meaning that this heading is super-confusing. It would be a simple one-on-one change (at least for *LCSH* and LC) to replace it with something more obvious, such as "International and domestic law" or "International and national law." While working on a book recently, I noticed that the *Bibliothèque nationale de France used Droit européen et droit interne for the relationship between European law and national law. This is a lot clearer than what LCSH does, both in its use of "droit interne" rather than the archaic "municipal law" to refer to domestic national law, and also (in a related problem) in its use of "European law" rather than "international law," since the role of the EU (or any other European multinational legal regime, such as the* European Convention on Human Rights) has evolved to the point where it isn't really "international" anymore, but has a way to go before we can refer to it as **Federal government,** though according to some it is evolving in that direction.

TechScans

Corinne Jacox, column editor

Contributing Authors: Marlene Bubrick, Yumin Jiang, Jean Pajerek, Andrea Rabbia, Christina Tarr

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

Acquisitions/Collection Development

Ebooks in Libraries
DOI: 10.1108/01435121111158547
Ashcroft, Linda. "Ebooks in Libraries: An Overview of the Current Situation." *Library Management* 32, no. 6/7 (2011).
This article provides an overview of the use of e-books in academic and public libraries. It reviews results from various published e-book surveys conducted over the past three years, and is a good starting point for librarians who want to learn about e-book use.

Rethinking the Ownership Model
Harris, Steven R. "Mortgaging Our Future on Ownership, or the Pleasures of Renting." *Against the Grain* 23, no. 4 (September 2011).
Harris feels that librarians have been running libraries as museums, when they should really start considering libraries as workshops. In terms of collection management, he suggests that librarians re-examine the ownership model and move towards the renting model. At the end of the article, Harris states, "We also need to divorce ownership from access and preservation and begin to think of libraries as workshops where the work being done is different from one moment to the next … I think renting now meets those needs better than owning."

U. of California E-Book Usage Survey
http://www.cdlib.org/services/uxdesign/docs/2011/academic_ebook_usage_survey.pdf
Li, Chan, et al. *UC Libraries Academic e-Book Usage Survey*. Oakland, CA: University of California Libraries, May 2011.
In October 2010, the University of California Libraries conducted a system-wide survey on e-book usage and user experience with the Springer E-Book Pilot Project, initiated in 2008. The survey asked users their general preferences for print and e-books, barriers to e-books adoption, and e-book functionalities. Some interesting findings include:

- Only 47% of the respondents in the business and law fields reported using academic e-books, lower than all other disciplines.
- While 49% of all respondents prefer print books for various reasons, 54% of the respondents in the business and law fields prefer e-books.

- Being able to search across e-book contents and annotate/highlight are very important to users.
- Users want to download whole books and access books via e-book readers, and are willing to pay for print-on-demand.

Patron-Driven Acquisitions Basics
Johnson, Robert. "Purchasing Options in Patron-driven Acquisitions." *Against the Grain* 23, no. 3 (June 2011).
Johnson lists some basic factors for librarians to consider when they set up PDA programs: access (single user vs. multiple users; available platforms such as Kindle, Nook and IPad), purchasing (how many clicks will trigger a purchase and what constitutes a click), ILL (pushing the limit on ILL), and content (what content is available as PDA vs. print only).

Order-On-Demand
Spitzform, Peter. "Patron-Driven Acquisitions: Collecting as if Money and Space Mean Something." *Against the Grain* 23, no. 3 (June 2011).
The University of Vermont started an order-on-demand project with Yankee Book Peddler (YBP) back in 2007. They loaded MARC records for print books from three large academic presses into their catalog and allowed patrons to order the books via order forms linked to the records. This project has been a success, and the article provides some statistics on how much money and shelf space they saved by not using regular approval plans. Spitzform also shares his thoughts on how collection development will evolve with the proliferation of patron-driven acquisition of electronic books.

Cataloging

Rewording of *RDA*: *Resource Description and Access*
http://www.rdatoolkit.org/content/234
http://www.rdatoolkit.org/sites/default/files/rda_copy_editor_charge__v10.pdf
At its August 24, 20011 meeting, the *RDA* Committee of Principals requested that ALA Publishing work with the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and the U.S Test Committee to formulate a plan for rewording *RDA*, and also to define the role of the copy editor. The co-publishers of *RDA: Resource Description and Access* released "The Plan for the Rewording of *RDA* and the Role of the Copy Editor," which details the editorial steps necessary to reword *RDA*. It further sets a goal of submitting, no later than June 2012, five chapters for review by the JSC first, and then by the U.S Test Committee.

First *RDA* Vocabularies Published
http://www.rdatoolkit.org/content/221
The Joint Steering Committee for Development of *RDA* (JSC), the DCMI/RDA Task Group, and ALA Publishing (on behalf of the co-publishers of *RDA*) announced that the first group of *RDA* controlled vocabularies has been reviewed, approved, and their status in the Open Metadata Registry (OMR) changed to 'published.' Links to the finished vocabularies are included.

JSC Approves Revision of *RDA* 6.29.1.21: Reports of One Court
http://www.personal.psu.edu/jxa16/blogs/resource_description_and_access_ala_rep_notes/
John Attig, ALA representative to the JSC blogging from the November 2011 meeting of the Joint Steering Committee for Development of *RDA*, reported that the proposed revision to *RDA* 6.29.1.21 (Reports of One Court) has been approved. The recommended revision was submitted by AALL and proposes the following changes to *RDA* 6.29.1.21:

> For reports of one court not ascribed to a reporter or reporters by name, eliminate the need to determine whether the reports were issued by or under the authority of the court. Instead, base the authorized access point on the authorized access point representing the court. Otherwise, different manifestations containing the same reports could have different authorized access points depending on whether they were issued by the court. Switch the order of the remaining instructions for a more logical sequence, dealing first with the exceptional case (reports ascribed by name) and then with all other cases (reports not ascribed by name).

The proposed revision may be read in its entirety at http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC-ALA-1.pdf.

***RDA* Resources from LC**
http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/
The Policy and Standards Division, part of the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate at the Library of Congress, launched a new website, "*Resource Description and Access* (*RDA*): Information and Resources in Preparation for *RDA*," to facilitate LC's preparation for *RDA*. The new website includes links to training documents, presentations, exercises, and examples of records, as well as to other *RDA*-related sites. As preparations for *RDA* proceed , more links will be added as items are created, edited, or updated. The page originally created for LC documentation related to the US *RDA* Test is no longer maintained, because that material has migrated to the new website.

Updates Posted to LC's *RDA* Information Page
http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/
On September 29, 2011 LC posted two updates to its *RDA* information page. One is a PDF document called "LC *RDA* Core Elements for November 2011" and the other is a Word document entitled "*RDA* alternatives and options - LC's policy decisions for November 2011+." In both documents, changes made to LC's *RDA* policies since the nationwide *RDA* test are highlighted in yellow. LC plans to use *RDA* to catalog approximately 5% of its cataloging output beginning in November 2011.

Revised KZ Classification for International Criminal Law and the International Criminal Court
http://connect.ala.org/files/2515/2011_06_library_of_congress_report_pdf_13745.pdf
In anticipation of the June 2011 meeting of the American Library Association, LC issued a report on its recent activities. Of particular interest to law catalogers is the section on page seven, "KZ Classification for *International criminal law* and the *International Criminal Court*." The report documents the implementation of a new section of the KZ classification schedule, KZ7000-KZ7500, for international criminal law. According to LC's report, the "new classes in this schedule closely follow the principles and doctrines of international criminal law, which were worked out over the last decades by scholars, political scientists, and international organizations." Outdated ranges in KZ for international criminal courts and procedure, KZ6304-KZ6332, have been closed and new subject headings have been established, while existing subject headings have been revised. The numbers in class K for those subjects that are governed by international criminal law have been closed or revised, and references have been provided to direct users of the schedules to the new numbers in KZ. The affected K classes are: K5256 (Terrorism), K5258 (Human trafficking), K5277 (Piracy at sea), and K5301-5304.5 (Crimes against humanity. War crimes).

Draft Classification Schedules *KIA-KIP* (*Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas*) Now Available for Review
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/kia_draft.html
The KIA-KIP draft schedules for "Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas" have been released for review and input. An extensive introduction is included. Comments and questions should be directed to Jolande Goldberg: jgol@loc.gov.

Three New LC Romanization Tables Proposed
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman_proposal_111019.html
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/romanization/syriac.pdf
The LC Policy and Standards Division has received proposals for new transliteration tables in Syriac, Khmer, and Tamazight. Comments on these proposed romanization tables should be sent to Bruce Johnson, Policy and Standards Division (bjoh@loc.gov), by January 16, 2012. (Catalogablog)

Permalink Service for Authority Data Now Available at LC
http://lccn.loc.gov/lccnperm-faq.html
On September 7, 2011 LC announced an expansion of its LCCN Permalink Service for its name and subject authority records. These persistent URLs are based on LC Control Number (LCCN). As with bibliographic records, LCCN Permalinks are displayed on authority record entries in LC Authorities (http://authorities.loc.gov/). The FAQ includes information regarding how to use them, how they work, how to create them, etc.

LC to Implement Law Genre/Form Terms
"In November 2010 the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) approved approximately 80 genre/form terms for law. This marked the culmination of a successful partnership between PSD and the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), whose members developed a thesaurus of law genre/form terms and presented it to PSD for inclusion in *Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials* (*LCGFT*). On June 15, 2011 the Library of Congress will begin to apply law genre/form terms to new cataloging, chiefly for English-language works. *LCGFT* terms for law that appear on copy cataloging will be retained and/or revised as necessary, in accordance with LC's standard copy cataloging procedures. Questions or comments may be sent to Janis L. Young, LC's genre/form coordinator, at jayo@loc.gov." (PCClist)

The Bibliographic Transition
http://www.loc.gov/marc/transition/pdf/bibframework-10312011.pdf
"A Bibliographic Framework for the Digital Age," LC's plan on how it intends to replace the MARC format, came out in October. The report is not very long and includes a useful history of MARC 21.Links to the Bibliographic Transition discussion list, contact details and all other official information, announcements, and resources related to the Bibliographic Framework Initiative are available at http://www.loc.gov/marc/transition.

MARBI Papers Available for Review
http://catalogablog.blogspot.com/2011/05/marbi-papers-available-for-review.html
These are the MARBI papers scheduled to be discussed at ALA Annual 2011. (Catalogablog).

MARC 21 Update 12 Available for Printing
http://catalogablog.blogspot.com/2011/06/marc-update-no-12-is-ready-for-local.html
This post provides links to MARC 21 Update 12 fields that are in the new printable format. (Catalogablog)

But Who Will Organize the Stuff?
http://kcoyle.net/presentations/lita2011.html
Coyle, Karen, "On the Web, of the Web: LITA 2011 Keynote, October 1, 2011."
"In addition, the catalog primarily organizes things; resources, books, CDs and DVDs. Where we need to go is to KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION. Not STUFF organization." This is Karen Coyle's declaration, in her October 2011 keynote address at the Library Information Technology Association (LITA) National Forum: Rivers of Data, Currents of Change.

Library Linked Data
http://library.caltech.edu/laura/?p=180
Smart, Laura. "Should Academic Libraries Expose Bib Data as Linked Open Data?" (September 27, 2011).

A new blog, *Managing Metadata*, by Laura Smart, muses about what things like Linked Open Data mean to technical services librarians. A recent post, "Should academic libraries expose bib data as linked open data?" discusses exactly that. That seems to be the point of things like *RDA*—to eventually get all the data out of the catalog and into the semantic web, where other people (and machines) can make use of it. Smart concludes that it might make sense to get bib data out as open data if the catalog has a lot of unique information. However, if the catalog is pretty much represented by the master records on WorldCat, then you might as well wait for them to do it. It makes more sense to work on lists of faculty and their publications, which is data that's not represented elsewhere. She writes: "It's about pushing out metadata that exposes the work of the people in your organization, not the metadata that exposes the library materials available to the people in your organization."

OCLC's Presentation Center offers a wealth of valuable information
http://www.oclc.org/us/en/community/presentations/default.htm
OCLC makes slides and/or streaming video from many of its conference presentations available at its Presentation Center. Dozens of presentations (dating back to 2000) are available, covering a broad range of topics such as: creating cataloging efficiencies, library management services in the Cloud, CONTENTdm, WorldCat Local, transformational literacy, and digital data curation. Some presentations focus on OCLC products and services, while others, such as the November 2010 session on "The Ethics of Innovation," have less of a sales pitch tone to them. OCLC's Presentation Center also features presentations by OCLC research staff, guest speakers at OCLC, and a "Distinguished Seminar Series." For those who missed the OCLC update session at AALL in Philadelphia, the PowerPoint slides from that presentation are available from OCLC at http://www.oclc.org/us/en/multimedia/2011/files/OCLC-Update-201107.pdf.

Free Cataloging Webinars
http://www.webjunction.org/events/webinars/webinar-archives/-/articles/content/118321389?_OCLC_ARTICLES_getContentFromWJ=true
http://www.webjunction.org/events/webinars/webinar-archives/-/articles/content/118975295?_OCLC_ARTICLES_getContentFromWJ=true
Two interesting cataloging webinars are now archived and available. "Cataloging as Collaborative Librarianship: Partnering with Your Colleagues" was presented in collaboration with Libraries Unlimited upon the publication of its book, *Practical Strategies for Cataloging Departments*. The discussion covered being more effective partners with colleagues and leveraging cataloging expertise. The authors examined relationships and potential relationships with other partners, and addressed how catalogers can take an active role in the growing area of digitization services.

In "Cataloging Efficiencies That Make a Difference," OCLC Member Services staff discussed their travels around the U.S. to listen to how librarians have faced the challenge of streamlining cataloging in a time of reduced budgets and staff. These discussions included practical tips on how to become more efficient—from defining "good enough" cataloging, to collaborating on improved workflows, to sharing the latest on *RDA* and WorldCat quality. Two academic librarians shared their experiences reviewing and revising technical services workflows and cataloging e-books. Also discussed in the webinar were the key trends and strategies provided by the hundreds of library staff who have contributed to the Good Practices for Great Outcomes series, and where we go from here.

Information Technology

Top-Ten IT Issues, 2011
http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume46/TopTenITIssues2011/228654
Ingerman, Bret L., Catherine Yang and the 2011 EDUCAUSE Current Issues Committee. "Top-Ten IT Issues, 2011." *EDUCAUSE Review* 46, no. 3 (May/June 2011).
The EDUCAUSE Current Issues Committee administered an electronic survey in December 2010. Survey participants were asked to select the five most important IT issues in each of four areas: issues that are critical for strategic success, issues that are expected to increase in significance, issues that demand the greatest amount of the campus IT leader's time, and issues that require the largest expenditures of human and fiscal resources.

Linked Data
http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume46/LinkedDataAWayOutoftheInformat/231827
Keller, Michael A. "Linked Data: A Way Out of the Information Chaos and toward the Semantic Web." *EDUCAUSE Review* 46, no. 4 (July/August 2011).
Information chaos is common in the extreme environments of academic information resources intended to support and report on research and teaching in large research enterprises. In this column, Michael Keller discusses how Semantic Web approaches in general, and Linked Data methods specifically, offer new opportunities for addressing the traditional and prevailing problems of information chaos: too many silos of information content, disparate modes of search and access, and little precision but much ambiguity in search results.

Library Linked Data Incubator Group Publishes Final Report
http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/lld/XGR-lld-20111025/
The W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) Library Linked Data Incubator Group published its final report on October 25, 2011. The Incubator Group's mission is "to help increase global interoperability of library data on the Web,

by bringing together people involved in Semantic Web activities — focusing on Linked Data — in the library community and beyond, building on existing initiatives, and identifying collaboration tracks for the future.” The reports key recommendations state the following:

> That **library leaders** identify sets of data as possible candidates for early exposure as Linked Data and foster a discussion about Open Data and rights;
> That **library standards bodies** increase library participation in Semantic Web standardization, develop library data standards that are compatible with Linked Data, and disseminate best-practice design patterns tailored to library Linked Data;
> That **data and systems designers** design enhanced user services based on Linked Data capabilities, create URIs for the items in library datasets, develop policies for managing RDF vocabularies and their URIs, and express library data by re-using or mapping to existing Linked Data vocabularies;
> That **librarians and archivists** preserve Linked Data element sets and value vocabularies and apply library experience in curation and long-term preservation to Linked Data datasets

Two supplementary reports, “Use Cases” and “Datasets, Value Vocabularies, and Metadata Element Sets” are also available. (Information technology)

The Power of Molecules of Information
http://librarylab.law.harvard.edu/blog/2011/09/27/library-labthe-podcast-008-the-molecule-of-data/
This is a podcast of a presentation by Karen Coyle, “How can libraries use the power of metadata — those little molecules of information that help describe the greater work — to help users get more out of their search for resources?” (Catalogablog)

Create an App
http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume46/MakinganApp/238422
Fontana, Anthony. “Making an App.” *EDUCAUSE Review* 46, no. 6 (November/December 2011).
In the summer of 2010, the author set out to find the best tool for enhancing his lecture classes. He had iPad fever, amazed at how simple and fluid everything felt with the iPad. After searching high and low for the app of his dreams to no avail, he finally decided, “I’m just going to make an app.” He wanted his app to be useful, social, mobile, student-savvy, and faculty-friendly. This article tells how he did it and where it is today.

Simple Searching Better Than Expert Searching?
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v011/11.4.walters.html
Walters, William H. “Comparative Recall and Precision of Simple and Expert Searches in Google Scholar and Eight Other Databases.” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 11, no. 4 (October 2011).
This study evaluated the effectiveness of simple and expert searches in Google Scholar (GS), *EconLit*, GEOBASE, *PAIS*, POPLINE, PubMed, *Social Sciences Citation Index*, *Social Sciences Full Text*, and *Sociological Abstracts*. It assessed the recall and precision of both simple keyword and expert searches in the field of later-life migration. For simple searches, GS recall and precision were well above average. For expert searches, the relative effectiveness of GS depended on the number of results users were willing to examine. The results also showed that simple searches in GS, GEOBASE, PubMed, and *Sociological Abstracts* had consistently higher recall and precision than expert searches. This can be attributed not to differences in expert-search effectiveness, but to the unusually strong performance of simple searches in those four databases.

Test Modes for SUSHI Servers
http://www.niso.org/news/pr/view?item_key=5c16a2ddd5e16f18d80236fef0a9ba9625ac763d
NISO Recommended Practice on Test Modes for SUSHI Servers Issued for Trial Use in[not ital] *NISO Press Release* (August 1, 2011).
The National Information Standards Organization (NISO) announced the availability of the recommended practice “Providing a Test Mode for SUSHI Servers” (NISO RP-13-201x) for a trial use period ending January 31, 2012. “The Standardized Usage Statistics Harvesting Initiative (SUSHI) Protocol” is a NISO standard (ANSI/NISO Z39.93-2007) that automates the retrieval of COUNTER usage statistics by libraries. The process of developing a SUSHI client requires testing against the SUSHI servers where usage data is expected to be harvested. The new Recommended Practice describes how content providers can easily provide test areas to prospective users of their SUSHI server without providing live, usually confidential, data or placing undue strains on their production servers. The draft Recommended Practice and an online comment form are available at: www.niso.org/workrooms/sushi/server/. All content providers who offer COUNTER usage statistics are encouraged to implement the recommendations during the trial and provide feedback.

ESPReSSO: Establishing Suggested Practices Regarding Single Sign-On
http://www.niso.org/publications/rp/
On October 25, 2011 “ESPReSSO: Establishing Suggested Practices Regarding Single Sign-On” (NISO RP-11-2011) was approved. ESPReSSO explores practical solutions for improving the success of single sign-on (SSO) authentication technologies for providing a seamless experience for the user and makes recommendations for promoting the adoption of one or more of these solutions to make access improvements a reality.

Semantic Registry

Powell, James E., Krista Black, and Linn Marks Collins. "A Semantic Registry for Digital Library Collections and Services." *D-Lib Magazine* 17, no.11/12 (November/December 2011). http://www.dlib.org/dlib/november11/powell/11powell.html

To date, the Semantic Web has promised far more than it has been able to deliver. Libraries have been understandably cautious about investing extensively in ontology creation, mapping data to semantic representations, or tackling the hard problems of semantically describing collections and services. This article looks at the evolution of network-addressable services to service-oriented architectures, and now toward semantically-enhanced service-oriented architectures. Also investigated are various library technology standards that might influence semantic service and collection descriptions, as well as semantic registries. Efforts to build a semantic registry of services and collections for semantic metadata collections are described, with conjecture about how these standards may evolve in the future.

Culturomics

http://www.nature.com/news/2011/110617/full/474436a.html

Hand, Eric. "Culturomics: Word Play." *Nature* 474, no. 7352 (17 June 2011).

This is an interesting article introducing Erez Lieberman Aiden, one of the developers of the n-grams viewer (a word frequency analysis tool) of Google Books. It has a nice sidebar describing some data mining projects in humanities databases.

Open Access Publishing with Drupal

http://journal.code4lib.org/articles/5913

McHale, Nina. "Open Access Publishing With Drupal." *Code4Lib Journal* no. 15 (October 31 2011).

This article describes how the editorial staff of *Colorado Libraries*, the journal of the Colorado Association of Libraries, transitioned from print publication to open access publishing using the Drupal E-Journal Module. Although this particular Drupal module isn't widely used, it's interesting to learn what publishers need to consider when moving to an open access model.

Local Systems

Open Discovery Initiative to Develop Standards and Recommended Practices for Library Discovery Services

http://www.niso.org/news/pr/view?item_key=21d5364c586575fd5d4dd408f17c5dc062b1ef5f

In a press release dated October 25, 2011, the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) announced that their voting members approved a new Open Discovery Initiative work item to develop standards and recommended practices for next-generation library discovery services. Using an aggregated index search of a wide range of resources, licensed and free, from multiple providers, these discovery services have the ability to deliver more sophisticated services with instant performance, compared to the federated search techniques previously used. Individuals interested in participating in this working group should contact Nettie Lagace (nlagace@niso.org). An interest group list for this project (opendiscoveryinfo@list.niso.org) will be available for those who would like to receive updates on the Working Group's progress and provide feedback to the group on its work.

Ebook Lending

Breeding, Marshall. "Ebook Lending: Asserting the Value of Libraries as the Future of Books Unfolds." *Computers in Libraries* 31, no. 9 (November 2011).

The rise in the availability and popularity of e-books has forced libraries to redefine their goals and develop new technologies to make them available to their patrons. Methods of lending e-content are being refined and supported by e-book vendors to make them usable in a library setting. New and innovative technologies that support e-book lending in library automation systems and discovery services will ensure the relevancy of libraries in the digital future.

Transformed Automation Support

Breeding, Marshall. "Transformation in Academic Libraries Demands Transformed Automation Support." *Computers in Libraries* 31, no. 4 (May 2011).

Until recent times, the basic model of library automation centered on an integrated library system, including an online catalog and circulation functions. As the emphasis of academic libraries has made a dramatic shift toward access to subscribed electronic content and digital collections, the online catalog has been relegated to a search tool for the physical collection. New interfaces are providing broader discovery across all of the varied components of library collections. We need robust, flexible, and scalable discovery and search platforms capable of handling diverse types of materials. As new platforms emerge that aim to provide more comprehensive automation for libraries, the author hopes they will encompass support for public services activities as well as internal library functions.

Reintegration of Discovery

Breeding, Marshall. "Moving Toward the Reintegration of Discovery." *Smart Libraries* 31, no. 11 (November 2011).

The scenario of mixing and matching different ILS products and discovery interfaces has become quite common in libraries. As the next phase of library automation plays out, the author expects to see more tightly-integrated product suites. If this pattern prevails, over the course of the next decade we may see at least a partial return to a scenario where a library receives most of its automation support from a single company, which could result in better functionality between the discovery and automation environments.

Next-Generation Catalogs
"Analyzing the Next-Generation Catalog." *Library Technology Reports* 47, no. 7 (October 2011).
This issue is devoted to the current status of next-generation catalogs: impetus for their development, new library services being offered, overall look at products in the marketplace, implementing this new service in the library, usage analysis, specific library case studies, and the future of next-generation catalogs.

Single Search
http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2011/2011-17.pdf
Prescott, Leah, and Ricky Erway. *Single Search: The Quest for the Holy Grail*. Dublin, OH: OCLC Research, 2011.
Following a series of workshops, OCLC Research organized a working group of nine institutions who implemented the single search box. This 29-page report summarizes the discussions among the nine institutions, covering institutional considerations, technological factors, metadata, and access issues.

New Open-Source ILS Available in Japan
http://catalogablog.blogspot.com/2011/11/another-os-ils.html
A new open-source integrated library system, Next-L Enju Leaf 1.0.0, is in development in Japan. It is in use by the National Diet Library and the National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS). According to an NIMS press release, "NIMS adopted the open source library management system Enju and is carrying out joint development of a next-generation library system in cooperation with the Next-generation Library Systems. Adoption of open source software aims not only at holding down the cost of system investment, but also implementing a next-generation system which is easy to use for both library users (researchers) and the library staff by joint design of the system by researchers and librarians. The results of this joint development will also be applicable to other institutions facing similar problems."

The developer is Project Next-L, described as "a project to build a new integrated library system maintained by Japanese volunteers interested in libraries." (Catalogablog)

Management

What Not to Do
http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume46/ChoosingWhatNottoDo/231825
Oblinger, Diana G. "Choosing What Not to Do." *EDUCAUSE Review* 46, no. 4 (July/August 2011).
According to Michael Porter, professor and director of the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness at Harvard Business School, the essence of strategy is choosing what not to do. Once considered good advice, Porter's maxim may be an essential guideline in today's environment. In this president's column, Oblinger applies Porter's maxim to the world of higher education information technology. She offers answers to what choices CIOs do have, and what they can choose not to do.

Not Just Your Head in the Cloud Services
http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume46/CloudServicesPolicyandAssessme/231833
Escalante, David and Andrew J. Korty. "Cloud Services: Policy and Assessment." *EDUCAUSE Review* 46, no. 4 (July/August 2011).
In this article, the authors discuss how the skyrocketing popularity of cloud services among faculty, staff, and students is partly a result of the perception that they are not only feature-rich, but also inexpensive or even free. Although the usefulness of cloud computing from a feature perspective is undeniable, leaders at higher education institutions are increasingly concerned about the hidden risks that are introduced when users share personal and institutional data with third-party providers. The authors address how assessing these risks requires a data classification scheme, a relationship between the information security and procurement units, an assessment methodology, and decision-makers who can act on the risk picture painted by such an assessment.

Preservation

Ebooks Preservation Challenge
Kirchhoff, Amy. "eBooks: the Preservation Challenge." *Against the Grain* 23, no. 4 (September 2011).
Kirchhoff is the Archive Service Product Manager at JSTOR & Portico. In 2011, Portico started to provide an e-book preservation service. As of June 2011, Portico has over 5000 titles preserved and more than 100,000 books committed to the archive. In this article, Kirchoff considers some unique aspects of e-books preservation, including versions, digital rights management, and metadata.

Community Stories and Institutional Stewardship
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v011/11.4.kunda.html
Kunda, Sue and Mark Anderson-Wilk. "Community Stories and Institutional Stewardship: Digital Curation's Dual Roles of Story Creation and Resource Preservation." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 11, no. 4 (October 2011).
Our institutions of record are facing a new digital knowledge management challenge: stakeholder communities are now expecting customized web interfaces to institutional knowledge repositories. This paper discusses how digital curation can be used to address these knowledge management challenges.

I … always imagined Paradise to be a sort of library*
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v011/11.4.paulus.html
Paulus, Michael J., Jr. "Reconceptualizing Academic Libraries and Archives in the Digital Age." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 11, no. 4 (October 2011).
This paper considers the concept of "the archive" in the digital age and the situation of libraries and archives within the lifecycle of information.

* Quote from Jorge Luis Borges, "The Gifts," in *A Personal Anthology* (New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1967), 194.

Serials

ALCTS e-Forum: Serials, Staffing, and Workflow
http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/confevents/upcoming/e-forum/061511.cfm
ALCTS announced the availability of a free, archived e-forum discussion. "Serials, Staffing, and Workflow," originally held in June of 2011, hosted by Jennifer Sippel and Christine Stachowicz. The invitation read, "While working with serials has always required a tolerance for change and ambiguity, the transition from print to electronic subscriptions has introduced workflow and staffing issues that demand flexibility. In this e-forum, we will explore how libraries of different sizes and varying technical services configurations have adapted their workflows and staffing in response to format changes, budget cuts and other pressures affecting the serials life cycle."

Continued from page 1

I know at least half of you have your hands up, saying, "But … but … wouldn't this allow weaker team members to hide away and not have to face the consequences of their actions?" Proponents of this method would say it may in fact compel folks to up their game. People will need to add value to the team in order for the team to succeed; therefore, it may in fact breed higher-performing teams. Even as I write this, I'm not sure I'm buying it. I'm the eternal optimist and believe most people are doing the best they can, but we all know someone in our organization for whom this just isn't going to be the case.

I also wonder about the flip side of the coin. What about the really high-performing individuals whom we want to make sure are valued and rewarded? What happens when their teams fail through no fault of their own? How do we address that scenario?

Maybe what we need is something in the middle of the road, which, to be honest, is where I usually live. Performance reviews are needed that recognize and reward teams, with teamwork being paramount, but also recognize and reward individual excellence, as long as it is not to the detriment of the team. Gee, that sounds impressive; unfortunately, I have no idea what it would look like. (I told you there would be no answers!)

We probably should get a team working on that.

TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

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