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## Final Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Meeting Programming

*Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Meeting Programming*  
*Jolande Goldberg & Regina Wallen, cochairs*

*[This report is the cumulation of the work begun in February, 2005, and published in TSSL vol. 30, no. 3 March 2005 (pp. 16-17). —Editor]*

In light of Victoria Trotta's *Spectrum* column, "Sacred Cows," the ad hoc committee reviewed and revised its charge to respond to the issues she raised. The committee truly understands and appreciates that revising longstanding practices for annual meeting program selection will not be easy, but we respectfully submit that revision is necessary now that AALL has become predominantly SIS-driven in its educational mission. This follows a pattern of human organization that as groups get bigger they need to be broken down, and some part of the mission conducted in smaller groups.

### Summary recommendations:

- Limit "no conflict" to the AALL business meetings
- Schedule meetings opposite educational programs
- Formalize relationship between SISs and AMPC
- Generate most programs from the SISs
- Create specific goals for annual meetings

*1. What is the best possible conference configuration that will most economically meet member needs while maximizing member attendance?*

It is clear that the current configuration of the annual meeting is not meeting the needs of all AALL members. There is no single format for providing education that is effective for all members and AALL needs to open up the annual meeting to provide alternate formats and programming with scheduling flexibility that will accommodate a variety of needs. Other library associations have explored these issues and AALL should take a look at their scheduling to adopt a "best practices" approach. Whatever is decided, we encourage AALL to apply the decision consistently at each annual meeting. The Ad hoc committee has two proposals to offer:

First, a mixture of programming done on the AMPC level and programming done on the SIS level needs to be considered. The SISs would still continue to propose programs much the same as they do now. Once the AMPC programs are selected, there would be a number of time slots in which the SISs could schedule "rejected" programs based on their own priorities. For example, there could be six time

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

110 under the name “**Six Nations.**” Rules governing jurisdictions are a bit different than those governing regular corporate bodies, and one could argue that if reference sources are consulted, their name might change to “Iroquois League” or “Iroquois Confederacy,” rather than “Six Nations” which appears on legal documents (particularly the one in which they were forced to sign away most of upstate New York). If they are established under the conventional form of name, the heading might change, to the benefit of users, as if that matters.

All American Indian groups can be represented by ethnic group headings in the subject file, established based on reference sources. Thus there is a heading for **Iroquois Indians** or **Cherokee Indians** which can be a 650

subject heading. There are also field 150 headings in the subject file for tribal legal systems, such as **Cherokee law**. Under what conditions would we use a heading for **Law--Cherokee Nation** or **Cherokee Indians--Legal status, laws, etc.** or, **Cherokee law**?

Another problem is that subject headings always use the current name, whereas corporate headings, including a 610, reflect the name in effect during the period discussed by the work. The current **Cherokee Nation** corporate heading is for a corporate body established by those Cherokee who were “removed” to Oklahoma. However, prior to the “trail of tears,” the **Cherokee Nation** was centered in the southeast. If one writes a book on **Cherokee law** in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, how do we deal with these

migrations? Would we have **Marriage law--Cherokee Nation--History--18<sup>th</sup> century** or perhaps double the heading **Marriage law—Southern States** with **Cherokee Indians--Legal status, laws, etc.—Southern States**? Should we consider using **Indians of North America--Marriage customs and rites—Southern States**? Probably not, since we can use a “normal” law heading for the idea of Cherokee marriage law. Perhaps a distinct NAF 151 should exist for the Cherokee Nation prior to removal, which raises a philosophy question. CPSO should address these issues in the Subject Cataloging Manual. Although in all fairness, most of the cataloging practices pertaining to American Indians are badly in need of reconsideration.



## TECHSCANS

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### Cataloging

#### FRBR in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Catalogues

<http://www.oclc.org/research/events/frbr-workshop/>

OCLC hosted a workshop for the IFLA FRBR Review Group. “FRBR in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Catalogues: An Invitational Workshop” was held on May 2-4, 2005 on the OCLC campus. (Catalogablog)

#### Web Cataloging Assistant

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/beat/webcatvideo.html>

LC’s Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT) announces production of a webcast to describe a new cataloging tool, the “Web Cataloging Assistant,” in use for the creation of full MARC 21 records for monographs published within selected series available on the Web. (AUTOCAT)

#### The Cataloger’s Learning Workshop

“Newline: Announcements on New and

Updated Library Products”, *Computers in Libraries* (March 2005): 36. The Library of Congress has launched a cataloging and metadata training resource portal, The Cataloger’s Learning Workshop, located at <http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop>.

This resource includes bibliographic information training in the context of formal library and information science degree programs, as well as continuing education for library practitioners. Cataloger’s Learning Workshop is a cooperative project of the Library of Congress, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, and the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, a division of the American Library Association. As noted above, it is a portal with links to workshops, e-discussion lists, resource gateways, readings, distance learning, training publications and training providers.

#### Descriptive Metadata Guidelines for RLG Cultural Materials

[http://www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page\\_ID=214](http://www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page_ID=214)

This set of guidelines is designed to

help contributors to the RLG Cultural Materials database, but a broad audience can also benefit from its clear overview of the daunting concepts and acronyms in the field of descriptive metadata. (D-Lib Magazine)

#### Integrating Resources: A Cataloging Manual

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/irman.pdf>

This manual has been revised to take into account changes to AACR2 outlined in the 2004 Amendments, and incorporates improvements suggested by catalogers and trainers. (Catalogablog)

#### Authority Control in AACR3

<http://www.nla.gov.au/lis/stdnrds/grps/acoc/kiorgaard2005.doc>

Check out the paper “Authority Control in AACR3” by Deirdre Kiorgaard and Ann Huthwaite. (Catalogablog)

#### PCC Comments on Draft of AACR3

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/archive/aacr3-pt1pcc.pdf>

The Program for Cooperative Cataloging has commented on the draft of AACR3. The critique covers everything from

the authority of the JSC to begin this change to typographical errors. (Catalogablog)

### **Dublin Core Tenth Anniversary**

<http://dublincore.org/news/>

March 2005 marked the tenth anniversary of the Dublin Core, after the OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop that took place in Dublin, Ohio, March 1-3, 1995. (ResourceShelf)

### **Dublin Core**

Jeffrey Beall has authored "Dublin Core: An Obituary" in *Library Hi Tech News* 8 (2004):40-41.

### **Global Law Firm Taxonomy**

Jason Marty, "Developing a Global Law Firm Taxonomy, Inside-Out" *Modern Practice* (May 2005), at <http://practice.findlaw.com/tooltalk-0505.html>.

"Baker & McKenzie, one of the world's largest law firms, is in the process of developing and deploying a global taxonomy to support our global practice groups. This taxonomy consists of the following core classifications: practice group, sub-practice group, topic, jurisdiction, office, language, and document type." (ResourceShelf)

### **NISO Z39.19-200x Guidelines**

<http://www.resourceshelf.com/2005/04/guidelines-for-construction-format-and.html>

*NISO Z39.19-200x Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies* has been released and is undergoing balloting until late May 2005. It is "an essential and useful reference for anyone engaged in building and maint[aining] taxonomies and thesauri." (ResourceShelf)

## **Preservation**

### **NARA Guidance on Managing Web Records**

[http://www.archives.gov/records\\_management/policy\\_and\\_guidance/managing\\_web\\_records\\_index.html](http://www.archives.gov/records_management/policy_and_guidance/managing_web_records_index.html)

This guidance is from the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. "Web site operations are an integral part of an agency's program. Managing web records properly is essential to effective web site operations, especially the mitigation of the risks an agency faces

by using the web to carry out agency business. This guidance will assist agency officials in this regard, including agency program staff, webmasters, IT staff, and other agency officials who have a role in web site management and administration." (D-Lib Magazine)

### **Digital Video Storage**

Jeff Ubois, "New Approaches to Television Archiving" *First Monday* 10(3) (March 2005), at [http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10\\_3/ubois/index.html](http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10_3/ubois/index.html).

"Worldwide, more than 30 million hours of unique television programming are broadcast every year, yet only a tiny fraction of it is preserved for future reference. Recent reductions in the cost of storage of digital video could allow preservation of this portion of our culture for a small fraction of the worldwide library budget, and improvements in the distribution of online video could enable much greater collaboration between archival institutions." (ResourceShelf).

### **Preserving Digital Content**

Michèle Valerie Cloonan and Shelby Sanett, "The Preservation of Digital Content" 5(2) *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* (April 2005): 213-237, at [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/v005/5.2cloonan.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v005/5.2cloonan.html).

"The authors are conducting a three-part study to evaluate current trends in the preservation of digital content, with an emphasis on electronic records. The study emanated from the authors' work on the Preservation Task Force of the International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems (InterPARES) project. This article incorporates the findings of both the survey and individual key-informant interviews that we conducted from August 2001 through February 2003, as round 2 of the study. Round 2 builds on the 2000-2001 round 1 survey that sought to identify and describe strategies for preserving electronic records. In this second round the authors found that progress has been made in some areas while it still lags in others. The full study consists of three phases: round 1 identified and

surveyed 13 institutions, projects, and programs in North America, Australia, and Europe. Round 2 surveyed 8 of the 13 institutions again to follow up on their progress. Additionally, we interviewed 18 key informants, including archivists and librarians. In round 3 the authors will each conduct one case study drawn from the survey participants in rounds 1 and 2. By the end of the 3 rounds, the authors will have studied a continuum of activities (over a 6-year period) that constitutes a range of digital preservation strategies. The study will have charted the change in technological developments over this period--developments that have occurred in our survey institutions to meet the requirements of their mandates to preserve digital content for as long as needed."

### **Preservation of Electronic Scholarly Publishing**

Sadie L. Honey, "Preservation of Electronic Scholarly Publishing: An Analysis of Three Approaches" 5 (1) *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* (January 2005): 59-75, at [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/v005/5.1honey.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v005/5.1honey.html).

"Scholars publish in journals to preserve their work and to make sure that it is available for current and future researchers. More and more of this publishing is done in electronic format. Libraries, the institutions that have traditionally overseen the preservation of print publications, are now struggling with the preservation of digital scholarly works. Issues of technical and licensing constraints and economic concerns must be addressed. This paper analyzes three approaches to the preservation and archiving of electronic scholarly publishing. A set of basic criteria is applied to dark archives, moving wall, and caching approaches."

## **Local Systems**

### **The Integrated Library System That Isn't**

<http://orweblog.oclc.org/archives/000585.html>

"One can read the phrase *Integrated Library System* (ILS) in two ways: as a system for the *integrated library*,