Articles, Chapters and Online Publications      Alexander Campbell King Law Library

# Conference Roundup: Smart Cataloging - Beginning the Move from Batch Processing to Automated Classification
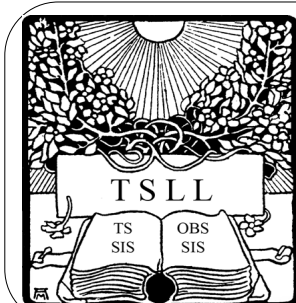
Rachel S. Evans
*University of Georgia School of Law,* rsevans@uga.edu

## INSIDE:

## Michael Maben
## 2020 Renee Chapman
## Memorial Award Recipient

The Technical Services Special Interest Section Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the recipient of the 2020 Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions to Technical Services Law Librarianship is Michael Maben. Michael is the Associate Librarian for Cataloging and Cataloging Projects and Adjunct Lecturer at the Indiana University Maurer School of Law. His lengthy career in law librarianship embodies the dedication and sustained professional commitment to technical services law librarianship that the Chapman Award is meant to recognize. Michael's distinguished service to law library technical services and law librarianship in general includes leadership roles at the local, regional, and national levels; active committee service; significant publications and scholarly work; and numerous conference presentations.

Michael joined the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) in 1988. He is an active and influential leader within both the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) and the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS). He willingly assumes the essential, but less glamorous, jobs of our professional organization, working tirelessly and reliably behind the scenes. Michael has demonstrated continuing commitment to librarianship via extensive national service to AALL and its SISs, regionally to the Ohio Valley Group of Technical Services Librarians, and locally via service within the library and faculty at Indiana University at Bloomington. One highlight was chairing the AALL Special Committee on Cataloging and Internet Access to Electronic Documents (2002-2004), charged with making recommendations to facilitate "provision of better cataloging records … en-

*A Publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the*

*Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries*

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Local Systems Committee:
Keiko Okuhara
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Nominating Committee:
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Ryan Tamares, Stanford University
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Cate Kellett, Yale University
Funding Research Opportunities Grant (FROG)
Chair, Jessie Tam, Thurgood Marshall State Law Library (2019-21)
Rep.-at-Large: Heather Buckwalter, Creighton Univ (2019-21)
OBS-SIS Reps: Lisa Watson (2017-20), Marjorie Crawford (2019-21)
TS-SIS Reps: Elizabeth Outler (2019-20), Michele Pope (2019-21)

# Technical Services
# Special Interest Section

Hello TS Colleagues,

This is my last "From the Chair" as TS Chair, and when I first thought of what my last column would be, I was assuming I'd have a lot to say about the upcoming AALL Annual conference and all of the programs, committee meetings, and roundtables that were planned. I did not think I'd be writing this from my living room in a very small area designated "My Office," nor did I expect that the last time I was working with my colleagues would be over two months ago. In my March 2020 column, I mentioned some ideas to expand the "annual conference" into a more frequent online structure, presenting webinars on topics of interest and needed training that wouldn't fit well into the annual educational programming structure but that would allow more participants on targeted topics, such as learning to use communications software such as Slack or Zoom. By now, most of us probably have had some experience using this kind of software as we restructure our daily work to account for the fact that we aren't in our libraries, can't access the physical materials we own, and can't even pop into a colleague's office to ask a quick question. It's disconcerting, disorienting, and somewhat distressing, but we managed to gear up and get a good deal of our regular work done. While some staff are still limited in their online work by the fact that they work with the physical materials, many others discovered ways to get substitutes for the physical materials, such as requesting online invoices or transitioning to online materials only for purchase, course reserves, or faculty research.

Many of us didn't think it was possible, but it was. It wasn't the same, but it was working out. We will want to keep this in mind as we think about reopening our workplaces and bringing staff back together. Maybe we all won't be in the library at the same time, and maybe some of us will not return as quickly as others. For TS and AALL, maybe we will modify our educational plans and programs to be less reliant on being together in one place all at one time. This will make it easier for us to "attend" educational programs while saving the expense of travel and hotels. That's a good thing, as many of our libraries have suspended travel and limited educational funds for librarians. Will it be the same as the traditional annual conference? Of course not, but we can make it work. There will be advantages—we can spread our meetings out over more time, and more people will be able to "attend." We will have more opportunities for participation from our colleagues if they are responsible for a 20-minute webinar on using Excel to manage projects or learning the best way to create a webinar. We will miss the informal meet-ups, the last minute invitations to dinner in a different city, browsing the exhibit hall, and running into an old friend we haven't seen in a while. I will miss the opportunity to explore new places, take the historical tours, and try out new restaurants surrounded by friends. I will especially miss the opportunity to see our colleagues who have won awards honored by us in a group; this is what I think is most unfortunate about our annual meeting being cancelled. I wanted to wish them well, congratulate them, and just celebrate with them in person. We will have to work on that.

This is a long column, and I need to bring it to a close. But before I do, I want to recognize our TS award winners. Congratulations to:

- Heather Kiger—Cataloger, Library of Congress, U.S. Programs, Law and Literature Division - Law Section, winner of the Marla Schwartz Education Grant
- Rachel Evans—Metadata Services & Special Collections Librarian, University of Georgia Law Library, winner of the New Member General Grant

Thanks also to the TS Board members: Carol Collins, Vice-Chair/Chair Elect, who had to step into the work of chair a bit early due to my medical condition; Diana Jaque, filling in the position of Secretary/Treasurer for the last year; Wendy Moore, finally finishing her duties to TS as the Past Chair; Members-at-Large Michael Maben and Christina Tarr, who also stepped in to fill in a vacancy when a colleague left. Thank you also to all our Committee Chairs, ALA Repre-

sentatives, and members of TS-SIS for all your work this year to keep us informed, doing the committee work that TS needs to create educational opportunities, to exchange information and ideas, for representing our needs and voices nationally and internationally, and for assisting each other formally and informally as questions, problems, and concerns arise. I know we will get over this pandemic and all of its effects, and I know we will continue to work together as we put our library technical services future back together. It's been a pleasure to work with all of you.

*Pat Sayre-McCoy*
*University of Chicago*

# Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

As AALL President Michele Cosby said in a recent announcement, "Only twice before in the 114-year history of AALL has the Annual Meeting been cancelled. In both instances, it was World War II that disrupted the plans of AALL members to gather." I believe the virus that is keeping us apart now, and will prevent us from seeing each other in person in July, will have even more of a widespread and lasting impact than we can currently imagine.

For now, though, we should all try to stay positive and take each day one at a time. To that end, I would like to congratulate two newly elected Board members—Larissa Sullivant, Head of Collection Services at Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law, who will begin in July as Vice Chair/Chair Elect, and Keelan Weber, Head of Cataloging and Resources Management at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Schmid Law Library, who will begin a two year term as Member-at-Large. I would also like to recognize the other members of the 2019-20 Executive Board: Kevin Carey, Vice Chair; Liz Manriquez, Secretary/Treasurer; Barbara Szalkowski and Heather Buckwalter, Members-at-Large; and Jackie Magagnosc, Past Chair. Thank you all for your dedication and hard work for this section!

I will miss seeing many of you in person in July and hope you are able to attend any virtual meetings and sessions scheduled for later in the summer.  I will wait to promote certain sessions that might be of interest to our members until we know which sessions will be included in the virtual annual meeting.

Until we meet (virtually) again, I hope you and your families stay safe and healthy.

*Jessica Pasquale*
*University of Michigan*

**DRAFT**
**Minutes from the Online Bibliographic Services (OBS)**
**Annual Business Meeting**
**July 14, 2019, Washington D.C.**

*Note: The 2020 Virtual Annual Business Meeting will vote on approving these minutes.*

1. **Call to Order/Welcome/Introductions**

    OBS-SIS Current/Outgoing Chair Jackie Magagnosc called the Business Meeting to order. Introductions: Jackie Magagnosc (Chair), Jessica Pasquale (Vice-Chair/Chair Elect), Elizabeth Manriquez

(Incoming Secretary/Treasurer), Kevin Carey (Secretary/Treasurer, transitioning to Vice-Chair/Chair Elect), Jennifer Noga (Immediate Past Chair), Jason LeMay (Member-at-Large), Barbara Szalkowski (Member-at-Large).

Audience in Attendance: Lauren Seney, Meiling Li, Michael Maben, Christopher Thomas, Heather Buckwalter, Corinne Jacox, Pat Sayre-McCoy, Virginia Bryant, Karen Selden, Alicia Pearson, Shyama Agrewal, Marjorie E. Crawford.

2. **Approval of 2018 Business Meeting Minutes**

Barbara moved to approve the minutes from the Business Meeting on July 16, 2018: Karen seconded, and the motion passed.

3. **Officer Reports**

Secretary/Treasurer: Kevin reported on the latest AALL statement received, with a closing balance of $4,961.78 as of 6/30/19. The only revenues during this quarter were $1,250.00 in dues. We had a successful election administered by Barbara as Member-at-Large, as Kevin was on the ballot and could not administer the election. All approved minutes from Executive Board Meetings have been posted on the website, which is a change from previous years.

Member-at-Large: Jason reported on the poster, which Jackie printed and Jason and Barbara set up. Barbara coordinated with the other SISs on the dine-arounds, which was successful the night before. Barbara expressed an interest in mixing the groups more to get a better cross section of SIS membership, as the dine-arounds were intended. Members expressed that some of the groups were very mixed. The process of coordinating the dine-arounds was documented by Karen from TS and sent to Jackie for inclusion in the OBS manual.

Vice-Chair: Jessica reported on the membership survey. There were a lot of replies. There is still a lot of cross over between OBS, TS and CS. Point of Interest: Does the name of the SIS describe the work of the members? This will be discussed in greater detail later in the meeting. The entire report will be posted on the OBS website after the conference. Jessica will be writing a summary for the September issue of TSLL.

Chair: Jackie reported on the revised mission statement and solicitation for a revised name for the SIS. Systems have moved on. The Executive Board has been working on revising the procedures manual over the course of the year, and that work is virtually complete. Jackie also needs to send the final version of the Procedures Manual to Barbara Ginzburg to post on the site. The web committee needs to correct and revise the website. We were successful in our attempts at soliciting program proposals. We facilitated production of two Deep Dive programs: Jessica's DIY API Program (today) & Clean It Up with Open Refine (tomorrow) with Emily Nimsakont. We also have a Hot Topic about systems migration. Local Systems Committee will be having their round table Tuesday morning.

The OCLC Update Forum is a problem because OCLC is no longer exhibiting at the convention, and it is difficult to get speakers now. We experimented with doing the update via webinar. The OCLC chair has left librarianship, and Christopher Thomas graciously agreed to take it on. Given this transition period, we did not give as much direction to OCLC as we could have, but it was still a successful proof of concept. Jackie will send the link to the recording when she returns to the office following the conference. Due to the timeslot given to the OCLC roundtable and fears there will be no attendance, the roundtable is cancelled. The Education Committee Meeting was also cancelled due to timing issues. Jessica proposed conducting both meetings virtually.

4. **Committee Reports:**

Education Committee – Jennifer Noga, Chair

No Report

OBS/TS FROG (Research Grant) Committee – Jessie Tam, Chair (not present)

No Report

Local Systems Committee – Keiko Okuhara, Chair (not present)

No Report

Nominating Committee – Georgia Briscoe, Chair (not present)

No Report

OCLC Committee – Emily Dust Nimsakont, Chair (not present)

No Report

*TSLL* Report – Jason LeMay, Editor

Jason reported that Volume 44, with 4 issues, was published successfully, although one issue posted on the website a day late. Jason is getting the hang of Editor-in-Chief. We also welcomed several new columnists, with the departures of Gypsy Moody, Holly White, and Crystal Alberthal. Larissa Sullivant and Elizabeth Outler both completed their terms on the editorial board. Tom Ma, Harvard University, of TS and Rachel Evans, UGA, of OBS are the incoming editorial board members. Sara Campbell and Sarah Lin are finishing their terms next year. We are doing a Review Column / Conference Round-up, written by Jackie, which will feature information on conferences other than AALL. It will debut in the September issue.

Web Advisory – Barbara Ginzburg, Chair (not present)

No Report

5. **New Business**

Liaisons:
Jackie provided a quick update on the funding of the ALA liaisons. A contribution fund has been established by AALL so that individuals and vendors can contribute to support the work of the liaisons. You can find it on the website. It's tax deductible, and if you donate enough, you are invited to attend the VIP Donor event in June. ALL-SIS is committing to ongoing donations of up to $ 1,000.00 a year to support this. It was speculated that this was a board action and not voted on by the regular membership. Jackie proposed OBS also do this, but on a smaller scale (due to fewer members). It was suggested that we poll the general membership about the proposal to contribute to the fund. Jackie stated that our membership range placed us in the $ 75 – 300 suggested donation range.

The SIS liaison reported that the idea of AALL matching the funds was floated at the meeting. Jessica stated the SIS Chairs Council subcommittee consisted of OBS, TS, and members of two other SISs. Bonnie of AALL headquarters is going to investigate whether vendors can be brought in as donors. Bonnie is going to work with AALL legal counsel to see how this would work out.

The Name of the SIS:

Pat confirmed that there needs to be a vote among the general membership before the name is officially changed. Jessica reported the results from the survey regarding the name: Does the name of our SIS convey the nature of the work you are involved in within your organization?

- 49% Somewhat
- 40% Yes
- 10% No

 She then read the name suggestions from the membership survey:
- Special Collections / Library Technological Systems
- I wish I knew
- Bibliographic Service Platforms
- Online Resources Management
- Metadata Services
- Discovery Systems
- Library & Information Technology
- Branch Office Management
- E-Resources & Metadata
- Library Services Platforms
- Online Systems & Discovery Management
- Library Knowledge Management
- Cataloging but with a Systems Interest
- Information Resources
- Etc

Discovery, Technical, and Systems were the prevalent terms.

We then broke up into 4 groups to discuss possible names for the SIS that reflects a modern understanding of its activities.

Names suggested by the four groups included:
- Systems & Resource Discovery
- Library Systems
- Resource Management (note: not all institutions are libraries, and this is inclusive)
- Resource Information Management

Jessica explained the difference between an acronym and an initialism, and it was agreed we want an acronym, similar to RIPS-SIS and PEGA-SIS. She added: what differentiates us from TS (data) and CS (technology)? We are the intermediary and the system; therefore, systems is a word that is important. Barbara stated we are the intersection of the Venn diagram between the two.

Jackie recognized Shyama from AMPC, who stressed the importance of communication between the SISs, AALL, and AMPC.

6. **Recognition of Outgoing Officers and Committee Chairs**

Jackie recognized Jason for chairing the Special Committee and his work as Member-at-Large. Jackie recognized Jennifer as Past Chair for all her hard work and support. Jackie recognized Kevin, who is transitioning from Secretary/Treasurer to Vice

Chair/Chair Elect. Jackie passed out certificates of appreciation, thank you notes, and gift cards to board members and committee chairs.

**7. Introduction of the 2019-2020 OBS-SIS Executive Board and "Passing the Hat:"**

Then followed the traditional "Passing the Hat" from outgoing to incoming chair, a tradition which started with Kevin Butterfield, who received the hat when he was Chair and passed it along the following year. Jessica thanked Jackie and presented her with a plaque and gift card. Jessica introduced Kevin Carey, Liz Manriquez, Barbara Szalkowski, and Heather Buckwalter. Jackie selected a business card for the free membership drawing, and the winner was Peter S. D'Antonio.

**8. Adjournment**

Jessica Pasquale called for a motion to adjourn the Business Meeting. Barbara Szalkowski so moved, Elizabeth Manriquez seconded, and the motion passed. The meeting was adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:
Elizabeth Manriquez, OBS Secretary/Treasurer, 2019-2021

## ACQUISITIONS

## Acquisitions in the Time of Pandemic

*David Sanborne*
*Cook County Law Library, Chicago*

During this time of pandemic, with courts around the country limiting activity and severe restrictions on business operations imposed in an attempt to prevent the spread of an extremely contagious illness, library acquisitions and collection development are likely to be, in effect, a euphemism for a euphemism. That is, in an environment when normal business activities are restricted, revenue for all library types will be limited, and acquisitions are more likely to boil down to cost-cutting.

So, what are the major concerns impacting library acquisitions during a pandemic, aside from the most important health and safety considerations? Let's summarize them as budget-related, accessibility-related, and logistical.

Budget related acquisitions concerns boil down to addressing the change in available funds, due to revenue reduction, proactive budget holdbacks, or budget transfers, to move funds to pay for immediate emergency response needs. In any case, the implication for acquisitions is that fewer funds will be available. This reduces acquisitions librarians to either piracy or engaging in weeding, deselection, pruning, or whichever happy euphemism you would prefer for the gut-wrenching reality of cancelling subscriptions and removing content from the collection. But wait, it gets worse!

The next factor, accessibility of collections, is likely to impact public law libraries more severely than private ones. With many libraries closed to their patrons entirely, the entire physical collection may be more or less unavailable. For jurisdictions with phased reopening plans including physical distancing limitations, concerns about how to sanitize materials and print collections that may be inaccessible or have limited availability are two situations that may need to be addressed. In this case, it might be attractive to shift acquisitions priority to electronic resources, even if that means significant cancelled subscriptions. Libraries operating a shared terminal environment will have to take into consideration whether the sanitization concerns of books or computer terminals are more serious, since moving to electronic resources means more users using the same computer terminals whereas any given print resource is less likely to be used

by multiple patrons in a short timeframe. Ideally, libraries will consult with local public health officials on how to approach this issue.

The final issue is only relevant to those libraries with large collections of print materials whose physical locations have been completely closed as a precautionary measure. These libraries are likely to return to work with a significant backlog of updates. The question then becomes: is the increased amount of labor required to organize and file multiple updates for the same title and the likelihood of errors creeping into the process worth the cost of the title? Depending on the cost, it might be worth replacing the volumes completely with new fully updated copies. Of course, for libraries looking at reducing their print subscription load, this additional expense presents an effective justification for withdrawing these titles entirely.

The economic outlook is concerning, and law libraries of all stripes will have difficult decisions to make. For many libraries, this may mean accelerating what had been the gradual process of cancelling print titles and moving to electronic solutions. Public law libraries should be taking the highly unusual step of including public health experts in their acquisitions conversations. In all this, there are no easy solutions, and law libraries will need to take this time to seriously consider the utility of their subscriptions and whether significant cuts in some content areas might be necessary to keep the library afloat.

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## CLASSIFICATION

*George Prager*
*New York University*

## Tribute to Jolande Goldberg

Jolande Goldberg, Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist at the Library of Congress, is likely to retire at the end of this year, after a career of more than 51 years at the Library of Congress. Her contributions to LC Law Classification are incalculable—greater than any other person living or deceased. In this special TSLL Classification column, I have asked some of her colleagues to contribute short essays on how they have been inspired by Jolande. Thank you so much to all who have contributed. I have also added my own essay. Due to matters of space, I was not able to ask everyone who might have wanted to contribute her/his thoughts. For this, I humbly beseech your indulgence. I am sure that there will be other venues in the future for additional tributes.

**Richard Amelung, Professor Emeritus of Legal Research, Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University**

First of all, by way of the Gallagher Award, Jolande Goldberg receives the recognition from our professional association that is so well deserved. The Herculean task of writing the Library of Congress K Classification schedules is truly awe inspiring. Behind the organized letters and numbers lies untold years of research, consultations, edits and re-edits, negotiations that whirled around nuances of meanings so arcane to the vast majority of us as to be lost in subtle mist. But setting to paper, logically and in order, concepts and theories, that was the elusive goal achieved. This effort is a mere singular example of so many more, both known and unknown.

Jolande would be the first to counter that her achievements were never of an individual nature. I would agree to a small extent. One of her most endearing (?) character traits is that of energizing those around her to buy into a project and throw themselves into it as much as she does. She generates the energy and the urgency of doing something about "it," whatever the "it" is at the time: rare illustrated law books, indigenous law, Methodist church law. You name it, at a given moment, that topic will be all-consuming … and with a deadline!

It has been my privilege to tag along on these many paths over the years, drifting in and out of the various projects and making a narrow contribution now and again without necessarily seeing the whole until a final "unveiling," Who knew that that was the goal Jolande had always envisioned, and didn't it turn out magnificently! Congratulations, and warmest regards.

**Melissa Beck, Head of Cataloging, UCLA School of Law**

Jolande Goldberg is the snappiest dresser I know. Yeah, yeah, so she is a brilliant classificationist (legit LCSH term!) and has a mind as sharp as a chef's favorite knife. Many of my colleagues can attest to that. As for me, I have always looked forward to seeing what Jolande would be wearing to any gathering she graced at the AALL Annual Meeting. Clothes, jewelry, accessories, and the shoes, oh the shoes! When I first became a law cataloger, I barely knew her (and was tremendously awed by her), and yet, I could not help exclaiming "You look fabulous!" every time she walked in a room. And she would always gift me that terrific smile and friendly hand clasp.

As I look over the past 10 years of observing her at various meetings and social events, Jolande's impeccable appearance is simply the perfect outward expression of her sparkling wit, her generous nature, and her absolute graciousness. She is one of the loveliest people I have ever had the privilege to know. Clothes don't make the person; the person makes the clothes. And Jolande, girl, can you wear it.

**Lia Contursi, Non-Roman Script Language Team leader, Princeton University; formerly Head of Cataloging, Columbia University Law Library**

In the library world, we all know that Dr. Jolande Goldberg embodies the very meaning of transformative organization of knowledge. She has reshaped the theoretical foundations of law classification to the highest level, with far-reaching gains. Her profound wisdom, together with the insatiable and exceptional desire to share her expertise, has helped a few generations of law librarians. However, I would like to step back from a strictly professional commentary of her stellar career and instead share a personal, immensely fond memory of my visit with Jolande a few years ago, when I had the good fortune of being invited to work for 2 days at the Law Library of Congress and spend the night at Jolande and Larry's house.

My two day tour of the Library, under the guidance of Jolande, was in and of itself a unique opportunity to learn about the fine nuances of her projects and to absorb some of the brilliant light emanating from her scholarship. The greatest treat, however, came when the first long working day at the Library ended, and we headed home for dinner and a deserved rest.

Larry came to collect us right in front of the Madison Building entrance. He had already done the grocery shopping; I think fish was in our dinner plans. As we were leaving the capital and approaching the more residential areas near D.C., chatting with Larry and Jolande in the car and looking at the beautiful vegetation gradually appearing within our visual frame, I set my mind to a pleasantly relaxed disposition, but the best was still to come.

We arrived home, dropped the bags, then Jolande took me to see her garden. Many plants reigned wild; others were clearly manicured and placed in well studied spots, obeying to a thoughtful design. As we walked through, I noted a few contemporary sculptures subtly blended with the nature around, as if straight lines and curls of trees and shrubs had gracefully embraced the lines and curves of the artworks around. The extraordinary beauty of the enchanted garden was not in bright colors. The magic came instead from the delicate balance of all shades of green, from a darker to lighter hue. A few herbs here and there and even fewer flowers gave a nuanced splash of delicate scents and colors. In my mind, the enchanted garden encapsulated the elegance of Jolande's mind: true respect for the native environment and thoughtful planning of curated plants, all encircled by exquisite contemporary art. Nothing felt out of place. All greenery seemed to live harmoniously together. Every gardener knows that this level of visual pleasure and sustainability is not easy to achieve; it takes great inspiration, accompanied by considerable respect for the natural environment.

Dinner time was approaching, or so I hoped; I was starving, and the tantalizing smell in the kitchen became an insistent reminder of my protesting stomach, but the progress of the cooking was inexorably slow. To the rescue came a wonderful ruby red cocktail Larry had been laboring on. I don't remember what it was; I only recall that it was something scrumptious. I do not even know how it happened, but while sipping leisurely through the tasty concoction, Larry was moving around the kitchen, Jolande was masterfully checking the pots on the stove, and I was sitting on a small chair against the wall, finding myself talking about my life. How was that possible? I was only a couple of sips into my cocktail, so alcohol was definitely not the culprit. I remember responding quite freely to Jolande's deep interest and empathy and soon realized that she has the power to open up the heart and mind of people gravitating around her. Jolande and Larry are a formidable alliance: warm, insightful, kind, and tenderhearted.

The conversation moved forward around the dinner table. Do I need to say that it was delicious from the main dish to the final dessert? Oh, yes, because they are good chefs, too. After so many joyful conversations, it was time to go to bed and rest before another day at work. My internal voice was telling me to stay with that wonderful company a little longer, but I didn't even dare to make that suggestion; you cannot idle with Jolande. She is firm; it was time to sleep.

Very punctual, she came knocking at the door of the guest room at 6AM. It was time to get ready, have a quick breakfast, and go to work. The tender, gracious, warm, sympathetic Jolande in more personable and relaxed moments assumed the form of the resolute, energetic, disciplined hard worker we all know. Her indefatigable commitment to work, her willpower, and her rigorous scholarship define her as a true giant in the field. Her desire to share her knowledge, and to guide younger librarians to understand their trade, reveals the most generous, synergistic side of her persona. Jolande is an inimitable librarian, artist, and friend. Her inspirational lectures, her joyful wit, and her heartwarming conversations will stay with me as long as I live.

**Lyonette Louis-Jacques, Foreign and International Law Librarian and Lecturer in Law, University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library**

Congratulations to Jolande Goldberg on her retirement! What a wonderful career! Here are a couple of examples of some of Jolande's many contributions. In the special area of foreign, comparative, and international law (FCIL) librarianship, Jolande Goldberg's work has been particularly useful. In 1996, Jolande attended an FCIL-SIS International and Intergovernmental Issues working group meeting to talk about classification of United Nations materials and the "new" JZ/KZ schedules being prepared by the Library of Congress. In 1998, after they were published, Jolande came back to the FCIL-SIS to introduce us to the final JZ/KZ schedules (1997) which replaced JX, the classification scheme for International Relations (IR) and International Law (IL). JX had become unwieldy. Separating IR and IL helped law libraries in various ways. Books on international law were more likely to be classed in KZ and could be classed by law libraries in KZ and located in the law library collections rather than in the general library. They were easier to identify and browse under KZ, the Law of Nations.

Jolande went on to author other LC FCIL-related schedules. Before Jolande Goldberg began developing LC-K FCIL classification schemes, several other foreign and international law classification schemes existed, including one developed by the University of Chicago Law Library's Elizabeth V. Benyon, Benyon-K. These were largely locally applied classification schemes. The LC-K classification scheme, which organized works by jurisdiction and subject, was widely adopted and replaced the local systems for the most part. The uniform classification system and broad application meant that library staffs and users could expect to have FCIL works located in the same place on the shelf or virtually in every LC-K adopting library. They could have a shared language and expectations for problem-solving in processing and discovery of FCIL materials.

As LC/Jolande Goldberg's classification schedules were published, libraries who decided to adopt them had to reclassify their collections. These were long-term projects that involved meetings, ongoing conversations, and collaboration among library staff from technical services and public services (or collections services and user services as we now call them in our library). We reviewed our collections to decide reclassification priorities. We excavated some hidden treasures along the way and sometimes needed to recatalog or enhance catalog records, as well as reclassify titles to improve user discovery. Jolande's LC-K work has been the catalyst for increased conversations between technical services and

public services. She not only passively encouraged us through her LC-K schedules, but she also continued to actively engage us and spark interest in us when discussing classification-related topics at conferences and workshops as well. Jolande was a panelist for a "Dialog for Catalogers and Reference Librarians" on LC-K classification at AALL 2014 in San Antonio. The attendees participated in the roundtable, hands-on cataloging sessions that followed the presentations about adding subject headings, notes, and added entries to foreign law titles. Reference librarians learned that catalogers needed knowledge of history, law, language, LC-K schedules, and cataloging rules to catalog legal materials from foreign jurisdictions. And catalogers learned about the user research and discovery needs reference librarians considered when asking catalogers to break or bend LC rules. The catalogers and reference librarians benefited greatly from the workshop and gained much appreciation and respect for each other's work.

Thanks, Jolande, for helping give us the tools we need for our work as law librarians by developing the LC Law Classification schedules and igniting and supporting our collaborative efforts and initiatives. Enjoy your retirement!

**Gabe Horchler, Former Head of the Law Cataloging Team, Library of Congress**

Jolande and I were colleagues at the Library of Congress for more than forty years. In the early years, I remember her as belonging to a distinguished cadre of legal specialists—mostly European immigrants—charged with developing the Law classification schedules. Jolande has been the sole remaining member of that group for many years. Although she was a legal specialist and my focus was primarily on the cataloging of social science materials, we frequently collaborated, especially after I was appointed the leader of the Law Cataloging Team despite my lack of legal expertise. Her office was close to mine, and this facilitated communication and allowed us to draw on her expertise to resolve cataloging disputes or when proposing new legal subject headings or classification numbers. A disadvantage of this proximity was that she would often try to shanghai a member of the Law Team to work on one of her many classification projects, which I tried to resist, since the Law Team always had a huge workload.

But our relationship was not limited to professional matters. Not only was Jolande a superb legal specialist, she was also a gifted artist who had a pottery studio at the Torpedo Factory in Alexandria, Virginia for many years and frequently exhibited her creations. I especially remember her exhibit at the National Arboretum. Besides LC and pottery, Jolande had a very busy family life which she managed for many years with the help of her ever faithful, infinitely patient housekeeper, Mathilde. We could overhear phone conversations between Mathilde and Jolande, speaking her inimitable version of Spanish, dealing with the latest home front crisis. Jolande was also open to extracurricular adventures, such as when she allowed me to dump on her property several VW busloads of earth from a clandestine excavation at our Capitol Hill townhouse. Her boundless energy, creativity, collegiality, and good nature greatly enriched our lives at LC and gave us many wonderful memories.

**Alan Keely, Associate Director for Collection Services, Wake Forest School of Law**

I first learned about Jolande's work developing the Law Classification schedules as a novice cataloger in a general academic library. Back then, she was still just a name to me, albeit a "big" name. I didn't actually meet her until I started attending the AALL annual meetings in 1995. From the beginning, Jolande's "Report from LC" was one of the highlights of the annual meeting. Often given to a standing-room-only audience, I always found her presentations very interesting, engaging, and full of tidbits about what was happening at LC, all of which painted a much more "human" picture of the folks who worked at the Library of Congress. With each subsequent year, she would talk about her work—from the development of European law, JZ/KZ, to the indigenous law schedules. I remember memories of listening to Jolande describe some very challenging problems she had to resolve in the course of her work and how she worked through them to a resolution. She found her answers in some of the most interesting places. It still amazes me how she was able to fit the myriad topics within a schedule together to develop a coherent whole.

As I have matured as a librarian, I have grown to admire and appreciate her warmth, calm demeanor, sense of humor, and generosity of spirit. For someone with the stature that she has in the library community, she has always been very gracious with her time—answering questions or just chatting, even from the lowly among us. Jolande's contributions to

law classification and law librarianship are unparalleled and will be remembered for years to come. For those of us who know you, congratulations on your retirement. We all wish you the very best!

**Clara Liao, Section Head of the Cooperative Training and Policy Section; Policy, Training, and Cooperative Programs Division, Library of Congress**

"If you have any question, you can talk to Jolande Goldberg. She is fabulous, and she works at LC." My Georgetown Law colleague Marylin Raisch talked to me on a summer day, 2006. At that time, I joined Georgetown Law for a few months and just received a small project to reclass a batch of titles from BM to KBM. I remembered the name and imagined the German lady might be tall and knowledgeable as Marylin. Weeks later, in one event, I met Jolande and realized that I was half right. Elegant and petite like a French person, she is one of the most knowledgeable people that I know in life, and I am impressed by her passion for law and her capability of explaining explicitly difficult legal topics and relevant contexts to amateurs with little legal background.

I never imagined that 10 years later, I would join the Library of Congress as Law Section Head and become her colleague within the same directorate and office area. She sent me one of her books, "Library of Congress Law Library: An Illustrated Guide," as a greeting gift. It's an excellent book, vividly showing the richness of the legal world. It helped me to know LC Law Library's valuable collection and assisted my work a lot later on.

Jolande and my section worked on several projects in the past few years. All of my team members enjoy working with her. They often consult her when they have law related questions and appreciate her prompt responses. We also share homemade refreshments, snacks, and tea together from time to time, which are the unforgettable happy moments in our working life.

Best wishes for Jolande on her retirement.



Photo courtesy of Clara Liao

Photo (and cake!) courtesy of Clara Liao

**Reiner A. Gogolin, Senior Cataloger, LC/LS/ABA/USPRLL/Law Section**

I have known Jolande as a colleague for more than 17 years. From the very beginning, I was very impressed and in-spired by her immense knowledge, collegiality, and unwavering enthusiasm for everything she tackled in her life.
Her all-encompassing knowledge of law, history, philosophy, and foreign languages helped me to understand her broad contributions to the mission of the Library of Congress. My conversations in our common native language of German did not only help me understand better specific legal concepts, but also etymological, historic, and philosophical phe-nomena in general.

Moreover, her enthusiasm for her artistic projects and her creativity astounded me every single time I became aware of new ideas of hers. She still is a constant source of hope and the understanding that notwithstanding particular obstacles, it is always important to look on the bright side of life.

For that I am grateful and wish her continued energy in her retirement. Thank you, Jolande!

**John Hostage, Senior Continuing Resources Cataloger, Harvard Law School Library**

Jolande Goldberg has been a leading force in law libraries throughout my career. When I started in law libraries, the only Library of Congress Classification schedules that had been published for law were K, KD, KE, and KF. These

covered international law and the Anglo-American countries. In the decades that followed, new schedules were developed to cover the rest of the world, and the older schedules and tables continued to be updated and improved. These schedules were eagerly adopted in the Harvard Law School Library for new acquisitions and for some reclassification projects. I wasn't aware of it for many years, but these new schedules were largely the work of one person: Jolande Goldberg.

Jolande has always impressed with the depth of her knowledge, the breadth of her scholarship, and her friendly and open interactions with colleagues. She has the energy of a person half her age. She is clearly deserving of AALL's Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award. It's a pity that we won't be able to celebrate her inspirational career with her in person this year.

**Cate Kellett, Catalog and Government Documents Librarian and Lecturer in Legal Research, Yale Law School**

I met Jolande at my second AALL, where she presented a program on the new class schedule for indigenous peoples of the Americas. As a scholar of Native American law myself, I was particularly drawn to her passion for the project. Her enthusiasm, patience, and expertise were always welcome at TS-SIS meetings, including the most recent in D.C. when she solicited feedback on changes to the environmental law schedule. We all will miss her, but I am excited for her new adventures in retirement!

**Jesse Lambertson, Metadata / Digital Resources Librarian, D'Angelo Law Library (UChicago)**

I have not been in AALL that long—in the grand scheme, but it has been a pleasure to see her brilliance and energy contributed to our field—as well as to get to know her in that context. I pray she enjoys her retirement time and forgets completely about LCSH... :) Jolande's efforts for indigenous law and the related schedule are so important, as well as her efforts in international law and classification. What a scope of work in her quiver and experience. Thank you, Jolande, for all you have done. Enjoy your rest. Congratulations on your retirement!

**Melody Lembke**

Jolande epitomizes to me the sterling example of "professional librarian." Her work efforts knew no bounds of time or place: always working extraordinary hours to categorize the **world** of law long after most of us had given up just trying to understand one Federal and state jurisdiction. At the same time, her contribution in terms of time and effort were unmatched in trying to keep us informed on what and how to use her latest classification innovations. And she did all of this with a gorgeous sense of style and accessorized wardrobe to stomp in the dust the image of what a "librarian" looks like! Love her!

**Michael Maben, Cataloging Librarian, Associate Librarian, and Lecturer in Law, Indiana University Bloomington, Jerome Hall Law Library**

When I think of Jolande Goldberg, what comes to my mind are her reports and updates she has delivered to the Technical Services SIS Metadata Committee (and its predecessor committee, the Cataloging and Classification Committee) at the Annual Meeting for many years. Her depth of knowledge with the Library of Congress Law Classification schedules is without equal, and her skill at constructing the new schedules will stand the test of time and benefit law catalogers for years.

Jolande, thank you for all your work for the cataloging and classification of law material, and best wishes with your retirement!

**Ellen McGrath, Head of Cataloging, Charles B. Sears Law Library, University of Buffalo**

Jolande Goldberg is the consummate professional who has positively influenced the present and future of librarianship. I have been a law cataloger for 36 years. I gratefully use the classification schedules that Jolande has created each and

every day. And while Jolande's impact is felt most intensely in law libraries, libraries of all types hold titles bearing Library of Congress classification (LCC) K call numbers. If one were to calculate the number of catalogers across the world applying K call numbers to the many books they catalog and classify daily, the numbers would be exponentially astounding.

Yet Jolande's intellectual achievement is only part of the equation. The method by which Jolande creates and revises the K schedules is what is truly amazing. She consults with her fellow law catalogers by communicating with them constantly and even visiting their libraries to comb through their collections. She attends conferences and gives presentations that illustrate the proposed and actual changes to the K schedules while requesting feedback. In the process, Jolande has helped to create new classification tools that not only assist her in her own work but also help catalogers to perform their work more accurately and efficiently. In other words, she has not toiled away in a vacuum, but has made sure that her efforts can be understood by living, breathing catalogers who apply them to organize and provide access to dynamic collections of titles.

The final, especially notable part of the equation is Jolande's enthusiasm for and engagement in her work, which is contagious. She cares so deeply, and our community of law catalogers knows and loves Jolande as a result. She inspires great respect for her intimidating amount of knowledge, but then she dispels that aura with her quick smile and laughter.

I wish Jolande all the best as she embarks on this new phase of her life with all the qualities that have made her career so successful. Congratulation to Jolande on her retirement!

**Patricia Sayre Mc-Coy, Head of Law Cataloging and Serials, University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library**

Writing a couple of paragraphs on Jolande Goldberg is a feat worthy of Olympus. How do you sum up such knowledge, inspiration, and personality in such a short space? Jolande is one of those people truly larger than life. I first met her when I attended one of her workshops on law classification a couple of years after I became a law cataloger. I was so amazed at her encyclopedic knowledge of the various legal systems of the world, the history of law, and the legal/political structure of the countries of the world. As far as I can remember, she never had to look things up, she just knew them—the relations between the government and the regulatory agencies, the grasp of international relations, and her fine understanding of the finer points of historical development. After attending her workshop, I knew that cataloging and classification was vital to the study of law and that Jolande's arrangements would lead legal researchers through the structures of law to fulfil their needs. Just when I thought she had surely reached the end of classification (having classified the world), she began to create the religious law schedules, and then the tribal law of the Native Americans. Again, her encyclopedic knowledge was finely tuned to the nuances of less known legal systems. Her Tribal Gateway is a stunning achievement and would have been enough for any other cataloger, but not Jolande. I especially cherish the memories of early morning coffee before the TS-SIS meetings at AALL conferences, asking her what she was working on and being invited to share her excitement of discovery and the challenges of yet another system of classification. Jolande, if we colonize Mars, you will be called back to once again create a stunning work of classification.

**Jean Pajerek, Assistant Director for Information Management, Cornell Law Library**

In a round-about way, I owe my 35-year career as a law librarian at least partly to Jolande Goldberg. In the mid-1980s, when I earned my MLS and was looking for my first professional position, the Library of Congress classification schedule for the law of Germany was only a few years old. The law of Germany schedule was the first of many law classification schedules developed by Jolande, and it served as the model for the schedules for other civil law jurisdictions.

While Jolande was busy developing the KK-KKC schedule for the law of Germany, my then-future employer, Cornell Law Library, was collecting shelves and shelves of German law materials, thanks to the influence of Cornell Law pro-

fessor Rudolf Schlesinger. At that time, Cornell Law Library had no one to catalog German materials, so the books accumulated in an ever-growing backlog.

Eventually, a catalog librarian position became available at Cornell Law, and the job description listed "reading knowledge of German" as one of the requirements. With the recent publication of the KK-KKC schedule, the library had decided it was finally time to hire someone who could tackle that German backlog! I saw Cornell's job announcement posted on the bulletin board (yes, a real bulletin board; this was when dinosaurs roamed the earth) at my library school just as I was about to graduate and applied for the position. I was hired at Cornell, and my first project was to catalog all those German books using Jolande's new classification schedule.

As the years went by, Jolande developed more and more law classification schedules. Our library adopted each new schedule as it came out, reclassifying previously acquired materials as time and resources permitted. Reclassifying foreign jurisdiction materials became our job security because of Jolande and her schedules! As recently as last fall, we were still reclassifying titles in Canon, Islamic, and Jewish law.

From the very beginning of my career, I have been aware of Jolande's prominence in law librarianship, yet this is not her only successful area of endeavor. Years ago, I was visiting Alexandria, VA with friends who took me to visit the Torpedo Factory Art Center, an old munitions plant that now houses artists' studios. As we wandered in and out of the many studios, imagine my surprise when I saw the nameplate on a studio housing astonishing bronze sculptures and ceramics: "Jolande Goldberg." It was then that I recalled having attended a party at Jolande's home many years before, where I had seen other sculptures she had created. Clearly, she is a woman of many talents!

It's hard to overstate Jolande's influence on the cataloging of legal materials; she is like a force of nature. Our profession has been immeasurably enriched by her contributions to it; her work will continue to have an impact on our work for years to come. I consider myself very fortunate to have had Jolande as a colleague and source of inspiration for the past 35 years. Her career has been truly amazing, something the rest of us can only aspire to. Hers is a legacy of passion, commitment, energy, and determination that other law librarians, and especially technical services law librarians, will be proud to continue and emulate.

Jolande has had a long and exceptionally illustrious career; I wish her every happiness in her well-deserved retirement. She is truly irreplaceable, and those of us who know her will miss her terribly.

**Kathie Price, The Law Librarian of Congress 1990-94; Associate Dean for Library and Academic Technology and Clarence J. TeSelle Professor of Law Emerita, Levin College of Law, University of Florida**

Jolande Goldberg: Scholar, Artist, Friend

Jolande Goldberg is that rare polymath so valued in the library profession: She knows everything about everything and everybody who is just the right resource to solve a problem or open doors for you in that far off country you're planning to visit. From her earliest years working on the great Heidelberg legal dictionary to the design of Class K to the creation of fountains in the Art Nouveau style to identifying plants from a photo to creating rare book exhibits (and knowing what's inside those volumes or parchments!), she's been a treasure to LC who will be impossible to replace. From her perch in the Classification Policy Office, she was able to put together multi-discipline teams that showcased the library's research potential and world influence. When I served as The Law Librarian of Congress, I found her to be my most valuable colleague and like to think that our work on creating parallel classifications aided her in branching out to create Jewish, Islamic, and Native American classification schemes. I continued to collaborate with Jolande at NYU by seconding faculty scholars to consult on Jewish law and our ace head of cataloging who continues to work with her almost 20 years later! It was a joy to return to the library family that surrounds Jolande in the DC area and to participate in the social events for birthdays, anniversaries, garden open houses, and children's bar/bat mitzvahs and weddings. To know Jolande is take joy in her many successes and to know they will continue even into her retirement!

**Marylin J. Raisch, Associate Director for Research & Collection Development, Georgetown Law Library**

Jolande Goldberg: What a Scholar-Librarian Ought to Be

One of the smaller hotel ballrooms is filled with small tables and alight with votive candles. A few hundred professors, international civil servants, arbitrators, senior partners, military lawyers, and advocates working in human rights, the environment, and world trade. Many are in line for wine, and among them, having stashed our coats and bags at one of the small tables, are Jolande and me. Eventually, her spouse and presumably favorite scientist, Larry, turns up; we see other library and faculty colleagues, and then we know we are at the first reception at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law (ASIL). I've come from New York City, Toronto, or, in recent years, just from the suburbs of DC. We are passionate about the meeting, the first glass of wine, and Jolande's meeting with the indigenous peoples' interest group at ASIL.

So it has been for so many years, over twenty by now for me. There I was, with a joyful, encyclopedic, taxonomic mind, trained on the conceptual outlines of international and foreign law. Whatever the workshop, in our studies of sources in foreign, comparative, or international law, Jolande could speak about whatever new part of the classification schedule was being developed at the Law Library of Congress. Whether sharing a hotel room in New Haven or climbing through the gardens surrounding Hadrian's Villa outside Rome at IALL, Jolande and I could stop and talk about harmonization of law or about being much older mothers to our youngest children. And for many years, I knew little or nothing of the local DC area artist and designer of garden sculptures who had not revealed this additional talent of the Renaissance woman I already valued so highly as a colleague.

When I came to Georgetown in 2004, Jolande gladly presented for some of my students in my FCIL research skills class, the first one I taught after arriving back in the States from Canada, where I had developed the course. These issues in law classification could have been quite dull, but our "Georgetown conversations" got them thinking about the evolution of transnational law from harmonized local law. Like the match of a pair of bookends, we were coming around once more to the even grander and more culturally complex world of legal polycentricity this spring 2020. I was finally able, fifteen years later, to reciprocate and present my own outline of law and legal concepts for a presentation with her for Library of Congress catalogers. Unfortunately, the arrival of COVID-19 made this impossible at the time and place originally planned, but it can arise later on in some virtual guise. I cannot think of anyone as talented as Jolande and who could have created the *Library of Congress Law Library: An Illustrated Guide* (2006); behind it lies depth of knowledge about sources of law and not "merely" images, beautiful as many are.

Finally, Jolande has done much to "undo" the ravages of Columbus. By creating an Indigenous Law Portal and its related projects, she revealed the laws and lives of nations within our own and other nation-state boundaries. We are also almost back at (virtual) ASIL, with Jolande and the Interest Group on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, where she has worked tirelessly to promote this area of study. We now have an app on our phones that can tell us what tribe lived where we are standing, but Jolande was onto it all long ago; she was giving them not just space, but stature. This is the life of a scholar-librarian, but also anthropologist and artist. May she ever prosper after such a long and productive career. Her candle glows in that festive ballroom, turning books into windows. Thank you, Jolande. I am in awe.

**David Selden, Former Library Director of Native American Rights Fund**

Jolande reached out to us at the National Indian Law Library (NILL) several years ago. She offered to help us understand the LC classification system and possible revisions as they related to Native American tribes. We were in the process of developing a new thesaurus for metadata relating to tribes to compliment the LC system. One of the problems we struggled to deal with was the treatment of tribes as distinct, sovereign political entities. At the time, tribes were classified under states and were not given sovereign status. Jolande listened to our concerns and offered support and a new vision for LC classification for indigenous peoples. In addition to making the very important transition from states to sovereign political status in the classification system, she offered heart-warming support and education to us on the LC classification as well as LCSH in general by hosting one of our librarians as a special guest for several days at LC in D.C. Jolande became a true friend and mentor.

**Karen Selden, Metadata Services Librarian, University of Colorado Law School**

What a difficult task to write a brief tribute to Jolande! While she is physically small in stature, Jolande is undisputedly a giant in both technical services law librarianship and law librarianship in general. Among Jolande's many accomplishments, I particularly admire her deep subject expertise in indigenous law and classification, as well as her ability to turn grand visions, such as the Indigenous Law Portal, into reality. I also admire Jolande's enthusiasm for both life and her work and her generosity of time, knowledge, and spirit while encouraging, mentoring, and collaborating with professional colleagues. Relatively early in my professional law librarian career, Jolande included me in reviewing drafts of what was then the KI-KIX (now KI-KIZ) classification schedule. I was extremely honored that Jolande valued my opinions and knowledge, and I am very grateful Jolande has been both a professional colleague and friend for much of my career. Many congratulations on a long, successful, and impactful career, Jolande! You are so deserving of the AALL Hall of Fame Award and Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award, and I wish you a long and happy retirement!

**Keiko Okuhara, Bibliographic Services & Systems Librarian, University of Hawaii**

I still don't believe that Jolande is retiring. Well, technically Jolande will be retiring, but her spirit of inquiry never retires. As we all know, Jolande is an eminent scholar and a luminary who generates her own brand of magic! My first conference was in Seattle in 2003 to attend the Advanced Law Cataloging Workshop, and that was my first encounter with a Queen of Classification who gave me graceful aspirations! On Jolande's Kingdom of Hawaii classification project, I had the honor to work closely with her and became an eyewitness of her enthusiasm, energy, and talents. For her undertaking, Jolande met with various Hawaiian legal scholars, such as Prof. Melody MacKenzie, a compiler of *Native Hawaiian Law: A Treatise (*2015), and Prof. Williamson Chang, a leading advocate of Native Hawaiian sovereignty and an elected delegate, to draft a constitution for the Native Hawaiian Nation. Both outstanding **gurus** were very impressed with Jolande's abundant and in-depth accounts on Native Hawaiians and their history. Jolande is not only a pioneer in law classification, but she also possesses such an enlightened charm as to stimulate intellectual innovation and forward-thinking for the betterment of legal and historical research. I am sure her enormous range of knowledge and her legacy will continue to uplift us! Cheers to forever adored, loved, and revered Jolande!

**Yael Mandelstam, Associate Librarian for Technical Services, Fordham Law Library**

My first deep dive into Jolande's classification schedules occurred in 1997, when I reclassed the entire Fordham Law international law collection from JX to her new JZ/KZ classes. By then, I had been working as a law cataloger for several years and was familiar with the LC schedules, but it was the first time I had to reclass an entire collection in a specific area of law. I initially felt intimidated by this undertaking, especially since I had only limited experience with international law. However, the schedules themselves turned out to be a great educational tool, providing me with a much firmer grasp of the discipline.

The more I engaged with the new schedules, internalizing their framework and conceptual structure, the more fascinated I became with the incredible breadth and depth of knowledge organized with great precision into a logical hierarchical structure. There was also great beauty in the symmetry of JZ and KZ, which appealed to my own sense of esthetics. When Jolande and I started working together on various projects and I got to know her better, I learned that she comes from an artistic family and is a talented artist in her own right. I believe that her artistic sensibility has had a strong impact on the way she approaches and constructs her classification work, and the elegance and symmetry found in the recurring patterns of the multiple law schedules she developed are a testament to that sensibility.

While in awe of the breathtaking scope of her knowledge and professional accomplishments, I am also deeply inspired by her great humanity, compassion, and limitless enthusiasm for everything she does. I have attended many of her presentations on the indigenous law classification KIA-KIX and have been struck by the sheer volume of the work done on these schedules. But what hit a deeper chord was her unwavering commitment to ensure that the classification accurately reflects the terminology and outlook of the indigenous peoples themselves.

Jolande is the ultimate Renaissance woman: deeply engaged in the world, surrounded by small and large circles of people drawn to her superior intellect and personal warmth, and always, without reservations, approachable.

**Virginia Bryant, Assistant Director for Technical Services, Jacob Burns Law Library, George Washington University**

I've thought a lot about Jolande Goldberg's profound impact on our cataloging profession during the past two years. George Prager and I solicited letters of support first for her nomination for AALL's Hall of Fame Award and recently the Association's highest award, the Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award. Not a huge surprise, both nominations were successful due to Jolande's extensive professional contributions to law librarianship, including publications, presentations, and personal involvement with SIS committees. Each letter of support we received was a moving testament to Jolande's intellectual brilliance, creativity, limitless enthusiasm, humanity, and compassion.

Our library, Jacob Burns Law Library at George Washington University, greatly benefited from the foreign and international law classification schedules Jolande authored using her incredible knowledge of legal sources, both written and personal. She collaborated extensively with colleagues and scholars throughout the world to understand the various legal systems, especially the highly diverse indigenous governance systems. Over the years, consulting schedules Jolande developed, GW librarians reclassified materials from JX, international relations and international law; reclassed foreign materials from the Brigham Young broad subject schedule to the new foreign schedules, among them KJ-KKZ, KL-KWX; and classed Canon, Jewish, and Islamic materials in KB.

Knowing Jolande Goldberg was an inspiration to my career in law cataloging. I've always looked forward to hearing her latest update at TS-SIS meetings, recognizing how much I've learned from her about legal classification and life. I love that her outlook on her work and life is consistently innovative and forward thinking. Thank you, Jolande, for being our teacher and mentor.

**David S. Mao, Associate Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Georgetown Law School**

Trained as a lawyer in her native Germany, Dr. Jolande Goldberg came to the United States as a research fellow to use the Library of Congress collection. Fortunately for both the Library and the law cataloging community, she never left. Since accepting a job with the Library in 1967, she has devoted more than half a century to working on and leading numerous classification projects that have greatly impacted technical services within the legal information profession. Her publications, speaking engagements, and general research record highlight her classification expertise and illustrate the depth and breadth of her skills.

By the time I joined the Library of Congress in 2005, Dr. Goldberg had long since established herself as the foremost authority on law classification. She was the "mother of Class K," and everyone—especially law catalogers—spoke of her with awe and reverence. She was, and still is, the Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist for Law Classification, Policy & Standards at the Library of Congress.

I had the honor and privilege of collaborating with Dr. Goldberg several times during my almost-12 years at the Library of Congress. She had been entrusted over the years with many of the highest profile and important undertakings at the Library, including the development of classification schedules for law, both domestic and foreign. One important project was the creation of a new classification schedule for the law on indigenous peoples in the Americas. Her work involved detailed and extensive development of the requirements, needs, and incorporation of user input and evaluation. The project helped the Law Library of Congress create an indigenous law portal to provide access to American and Canadian indigenous legal materials.

As a result of her contributions, Dr. Goldberg is a role model, not only within the Library of Congress, but also at other national and law libraries. She is unrivaled for her accomplishments, creativity, and practicality in approaching technical services issues. As a legal information specialist who has applied her art to the service of libraries, I do not think

she has any equal. Even after more than fifty years of dedicated service, she continues to be immersed in projects to assure that standards and practice protocols continue to develop and to benefit all.

She is a long-standing member of the American Association of Law Libraries; her accomplishments speak the loudest to her exceptional achievement in law librarianship. Just recently, the Association announced that it will bestow upon her the Marion Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award. It is the Association's highest honor, established to recognize **extended and sustained service** to law librarianship.

Congratulations, and thank you, Dr. Goldberg.

**George Prager, Head of Cataloging, New York University Law School Library**

My first memories of Jolande are of listening to an elegantly accoutered, decidedly un-tall but regal lady, with extraordinary flame-colored hair, speaking in a refined German accent at Cataloging and Classification meetings during an AALL Conference in the 1990s. More than her striking appearance and bearing and German accent (bringing to mind the proud tradition of 18th and 19th century German scholarship, which resonated with me as a former Classicist), I was overawed by her encyclopedic knowledge of LC law classification and how it could be most effectively used in accessing legal information.

While I saw Jolande at AALL meetings over the years, it wasn't until 2010 that I first collaborated with her closely as a colleague and become friends with her and her husband Larry, a nanotechnology expert with the National Science Foundation. When I was planning my first sabbatical at New York University for fall 2010/spring 2011, I naively asked Jolande, "Do you have any work that I could help you with during my upcoming sabbatical?" As a matter of fact, she did—next on her almost inconceivably full "to do" list was the revision and expansion of the KZ schedule to include international criminal law topics. She invited me to spend a week in DC working with her—and to stay with her and Larry and their two cats in their lovely home in Alexandria. I visited in October 2010, followed up by a week in spring 2011, while we worked on the KZ expansion. I have previously described this work on the KZ expansion in the June 2012 issue of *TSLL*. Suffice it to say that it is an exhilarating and intellectually fulfilling experience to work with someone who is at the absolute pinnacle of her profession and evinces such passion and dedication for her work and innovative thinking—as well as humility. After grappling with classification issues till 6 or 7 PM each day, we would return to Alexandria, where we would start our evenings with lively conversation, home-made cocktails in hand, taking a stroll in the Goldberg's Edenic garden. The garden is filled with stunning fountains, designed and crafted by Jolande herself. Later would come her gourmet multi-course meals, always freshly made for the occasion, with nary a leftover in sight. As someone who loves to cook himself but frequently has the same dinner several days in a row, I was suffused by a secret shame. After dinner at 8 or 9 PM, we would relax around the television, usually with a nightcap, watching MSNBC, until I started to fade. (Invariably, I would be the first to do so.) Next morning, after Taskmaster Jolande woke me much earlier than I was accustomed from my more relaxed New York City schedule, I would be rewarded with a sumptuous home-made breakfast—including at least two kinds of fresh berries, coffee and tea, German wurst delicacies, eggs, cheese, and many types of bread. After that, Jolande and I would be off to the Library of Congress to solve further classification conundrums of international criminal law. After my first visit, I felt like a member of the Goldberg family.

Since that time, I have been fortunate enough to return usually once or twice a year to D.C. to assist Jolande on various projects, such as the Indigenous Law schedule of the Americas. Usually I arrive on a Sunday and meet her at the Torpedo Factory Arts Center in the historic district of Alexandria. As the name implies, this building used to be a torpedo factory during World War II. The factory was going to be torn down decades later, but Jolande and other artists and community residents advocated to convert the building into a center for independent artists. Operating since 1983, it is now the world's largest collection of working artists' open studios under one roof and a jewel in the crown of historic Alexandria. Jolande shares a studio in the Center with a colleague, where you can admire (and purchase) many of her pottery and bronze fountains and other creations, or just hang out and have a chat with her about Class KIA and other aesthetically pleasing matters.

Her office, or rather offices, at LC are filled with correspondence and memorabilia from all over the world, from librarians, legal scholars, and many others whose lives she has touched. Featured prominently among these are grateful letters and tributes from indigenous and community leaders from the Americas she has worked with while developing the Indigenous Law schedules and the Indigenous Law Portal.

Jolande, the Queen of Law Classification, may retire at the end of 2020, after more than fifty years of unparalleled contributions to law classification and scholarship. It is inconceivable to imagine law cataloging and classification without her active involvement. It is my fervent hope that she will be willing to help us out now and then with quandaries of law classification while still enjoying a full and rich retirement with Larry, her children, grandchildren, and friends, having more time for her culinary, gardening, artistic, and other interests.

## Collection Development

### Casebooks: Online Platforms
### Could Revise Collecting Criteria

*Adrienne DeWitt*
*Campbell University*

In general, our library does not collect casebooks. Our reasons for not doing so probably sound familiar. Most information contained in casebooks are reprints that can be found in other library materials. They are frequently updated, making them quick to go out-of-date. They are easily stolen or are checked out and unreturned. In the end, they are not worth the cost of purchasing them.

There are, of course, exceptions to this rule. These include casebooks written by professors or those that contain information that is not easily accessible elsewhere.

Then came the pandemic. In response to state quarantines, casebook publishers began allowing students free online access to their casebooks through a variety of platforms. These e-book platforms included VitalSource, RedShelf, and Wolters Kluwer. We also received free access to some Carolina Academic titles through our subscription to Lexis digital e-books. West Academic also granted us free access to their study aid collection. This access continued throughout the rest of the spring semester. Most ended their access at or around Memorial Day.

Like many other law libraries, we heavily promoted these free resources to our students and faculty. We made Lib-Guides announcing their presence. We promoted them on our social media accounts. We wrote about them in our weekly faculty and student online newsletters. We did everything we could to get the news out.

In the end, it appeared our publicity campaign was successful. I base this conclusion on student interaction and not user statistics. I can say that I personally assisted our students in using these e-book platforms. Afterwards, I was told how grateful they were to be able to access these materials without charge.

Now our free access has ended, and I will admit that I find myself conflicted. On one hand, I am grateful for the stop-gap the publisher's provided to our students in the interest of their health and safety. On the other hand, I wish our access period included the summer months.

I understand the reason for choosing to end access after spring semester; however, I also know the pandemic continues. Regardless of each individual state's re-opening plans, or individual feelings about it, we still have students who are social distancing for their own health or the health of their loved ones. In fact, I recently spoke to a student who was still social distancing and needed a casebook left at school for a summer session class. This person asked if there was a

way to extend access through the end of July. Of course, we had to explain our access ended on May 25, with no plans for extension of time.

This firm end-of-access date leads me to worry how our lack of access will affect library good will. Regardless of how transparent we were about access times and end dates, their inevitable absence leaves libraries in the difficult and un-pleasant position of eventually having to say *no* to a patron. This is made even more challenging because the pandemic—the reason for free access in the first place—has not yet subsided.

At the same time, I am grateful to our publishers not only for providing these materials to our students, but also for showing me how beneficial an online casebook platform can be for an academic law library. Our reasons for not col-lecting hardbound casebooks do not appear to apply to a digital collection. Online casebooks would not go out of date, because they would most likely be automatically updated. They wouldn't be lost or stolen. Their scholarly merit wouldn't matter because they would be on a dedicated platform for student use only. Most importantly, it would buy us good will to have a digital casebook platform among our e-resources collection.

Unfortunately, good will is expensive, and these unprecedented times require all law libraries to stay firmly within our budget lines. However, when things return to some semblance of normalcy, I am hopeful that we might be able to add one of these platforms to our digital resources.

## CONFERENCE ROUND-UP

*Jackie Magagnosc*
*Cornell Law Library*

Welcome to the fourth installment of TSLL's "Conference Round-up" column. The goal of this column is to facilitate sharing of conference experiences beyond AALL's Annual Meeting. This issue's column features reports from two virtual conferences. If you have the opportunity to attend a local, regional, or national conference or workshop with content of interest to technical services librarians and would like to provide a short summary, please contact me at jkm95@cornell.edu.

**Smart Cataloging: Beginning the Move from Batch Processing to Automated Classification**
*Rachel Evans*
*University of Georgia School of Law*

Presenter: Terry Reese, Head of Digital Initiatives and Infrastructure Support for The Ohio State University Libraries (OSUL)

The Amigos Online Conference titled **"Work Smarter, Not Harder: Innovating Technical Services Workflows"** keynote session was delivered by Dr. Terry Reese on February 13, 2020. As the developer of MarcEdit, a popular metadata suite used widely across the library community, Reese's current work is focused on the ways in which li-braries might leverage semantic web techniques in order to transform legacy library metadata into something new. So many sessions related to using new technologies in libraries or academia, although exciting, are not practical enough to put into everyday use by most librarians. Reese's keynote, titled *Smart Cataloging: Beginning the Move from Batch Processing to Automated Classification*, was unique and powerful in that he discussed the more practical applications of machine learning for tomorrow, rather than a decade or more into the future.

A big part of what I enjoyed so much from this keynote (and this conference schedule as a whole) was the down-to-earth backgrounds given that set the stage for the workflow ideas and tools shared. The first note I took during this

keynote was a question Reese asked attendee's early on: "Can you teach an app or tool to think like a cataloger?" What a wonderful question! He followed this with a summation of why metadata AI, though perhaps not as sexy of a use as others, could and should be the next big thing. For the conference review, I hope to capture the essence of Reese's keynote.

Classic and increasingly rare original cataloging is highly specialized, and unless you work with metadata like this on a regular basis, you can't quite grasp the level of intricate decision-making that goes into the process. This is why we have tons of very small records in our collections. These records are too numerous to count, but they lack depth and are usually brief with few fields. Because of the lack of depth, these records are consequently limited on user discovery points. They often omit subjects, for example. Over the past several years, we have seen the takeover of "discovery culture," as seen from the rise in discovery layers, but it has not necessarily expanded access points due to poor, slim data. It begs the question: "Is there value in esoteric subject terms?"

The answer (of course) is yes! There is value in this type of quality refined cataloging work, maybe more than ever, because without it, the discoverability of our items (no matter what system, platform, database, or layer they live in or are found through) is drastically limited. Reese continued the session by elaborating on the work he is deep into now and shared more specifics for algorithms to automate classification. He even described a "no-touch cataloging service" that honestly sounds downright dreamy. As Reese so perfectly put it, "re-imagining the library not only as a destination for collections and services but as a digital platform that can both support and generate new research" is not only possible, but without a doubt one of the most pragmatic uses for intelligent technology applications I have heard of in a long time.

**"A Head Start to the Beta RDA Toolkit"**
New England Technical Services Librarians Annual Spring Conference
April 17, 2020
*Jean M. Pajerek*
*Cornell Law Library*

Speaker: Dominique Bourassa, Chair, North American RDA Committee, and Bibliographic Standards and Catalog Librarian, Yale University

The New England Technical Services Librarians (NETSL) presented their annual spring conference on April 17, 2020 with the theme: Under Pressure: Coping with New Realities in Technical Services. The conference was presented entirely online, and attendance was free of charge.

As current chair of the North American RDA Committee (also referred to as NARDAC), Dominique Bourassa is well-positioned to present a training session on the beta RDA Toolkit. The session's stated learning outcomes were to:
- Become more familiar with RDA terminology
- Learn how to read instructions in the beta RDA Toolkit
- Be better prepared for the switchover to the beta RDA Toolkit

Bourassa started the presentation with a number of caveats, including the fact that the beta Toolkit is not ready to be used for actual cataloging and that it currently lacks examples, application profiles, and policy statements. Using the cataloging of a simple monograph as her starting point, she carefully and methodically introduced the participants to the new Resource Description and Access (RDA) concepts and terminology as they relate to cataloging a monograph. The information presented was well-supported by the accompanying slides, which were meticulously designed and certainly among the very best I have seen on the topic of the beta Toolkit.

Given the complexity, and, for many, the alien nature, of the new RDA concepts and terminology, Bourassa came across as a model of clarity. One reason for this is that she did not assume extensive prior knowledge of the Library Reference Model (or LRM, which provides the theoretical underpinnings of the RDA revisions) on the part of the audi-

ence. After introducing key concepts and terminology, Bourassa took the participants step-by-step through the process of cataloging a manifestation of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*. She began at the manifestation level and continued through the descriptions of the work, the expression, and the item. At each level, she provided thorough definitions and explanations for the data elements she was introducing.

At the conclusion of the program, Bourassa urged the attendees to view other relevant presentations on the RDA Steering Committee's website at http://www.rda-rsc.org/rscpresentations and on the RDA Toolkit YouTube channel at https://www.youtube.com/c/RDAToolkitVideo.

This was the most thorough and useful presentation I have seen on the beta RDA Toolkit. I found it much more helpful than the day-long beta Toolkit pre-conference workshop I attended at ALA last year. The concrete nature of the pedagogy will appeal to many catalogers whose understanding of the LRM has been hampered by a lack of real-life examples.

The recording of this session may be found at https://simmons.zoom.us/rec/share/-cBeNrrB8n1Oe4Gc0UvzUJ4LIIbMaaa8hyIaqfIJnhyefmJebuc9RaPj3Y5IZRJI.
**Password**: B0@*$D&!

The slides from the presentation are available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Osd1J9uLSls5aKnez4L7dyywkNd5u8am/view.

**"From Catalogers to Metadata Specialists"**
New England Technical Services Librarians Annual Spring Conference
April 17, 2020
*Jackie Magagnosc*
*Cornell Law Library*

Speaker: Anita Kazmierczak, Catalog & Metadata Management, Tulane University

In this session, the speaker described paths and training ideas for transitioning from what we think of as traditional cataloging roles to metadata management roles. She concentrated on commonalities; differences have to do with management, rather than creation, of metadata. Non-MARC metadata is … non-linear, Linked Data, open source, and hard to understand. She reminded the audience that we would not have metadata without catalogers.

Kazmierczak used a structure—something old, something borrowed, something new—to put cataloging and metadata competencies into buckets for analysis.

- Old: MARC, RDA, AACR2, etc. — what traditional catalogers know
- Borrowed: Cataloging Cultural Objects, Art and Architecture Thesaurus, Getty Vocabularies, VRA Core — non-book-based vocabularies and standards
- New: BIBFRAME, XML, RDS, OpenRefine, SQL, TURTL, Premis — the scary stuff.

The speaker described her analysis of catalog and metadata librarian job postings over time, noting the advent of 'hybrid' positions. She then shared analysis of job qualifications by types of position, parsed through the something old, something borrowed, something new rubric. She noted the trend of retired cataloger positions being redesigned as metadata librarians; traditional cataloging is increasingly being done by support staff or outsourced to vendors.

Looking at this analysis and core competencies documents, a gap is apparent between available training and continuing education opportunities and the skills listed in job postings. Of sixty current LIS programs, thirty-nine offer course titles like "organization of information;" nineteen have "knowledge organization;" sixteen have both; and seventeen have none. Kazmierczak emphasized the importance of skills exchange, internships, mentorships, and institutional invest-

ment. To develop new librarians, libraries should work with LIS programs to ensure needed skills are included in the curriculum. The speaker sees internships as a parallel concept to the rotations doctors complete in medical school where skills are learned on the job.

These gaps can only be addressed through leadership. Years of cataloging experience does not make someone a leader, so explicit training in leadership skills is needed; bad leadership hurts catalogers.

Finally, Kazmierczak emphasized the development of a growth mindset and the importance of perseverance for catalogers negotiating changing skills and employment opportunities.

A recording of this presentation is available at https://nelib.zoom.us/rec/share/v-hoM-_50j1IaJXi7QLTS6gnOcfUeaa8gSlP8qENxWQK4n3hzUpPml8flK07fpc
Password: NETSL2020!

Slides for the presentation are available at https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1uXeLeNExWo2w5DSNjWfeTiDfFePouT5y/edit#slide=id.p24

# DESCRIPTION & ENTRY

## Who does What and When?: Administrative Metadata in LD4P's Sinopia Editor

*Jesse A Lambertson*
*University of Chicago*

In this column, I want to briefly spotlight administrative metadata. I will look at OCLC, other systems, and finally, Linked Data for Production (LD4P)'s Sinopia (which is LD4P's Linked-Data editor, using an implementation of BIBFRAME [just in case…]).

For those who catalogue or manage cataloguing processes in one place or another, we are well aware of the challenges of tracking who does what to what records, when those changes happened, and what those changes were.

For instance, in OCLC's Connexion, we might use the 040 to track what institutions have edited records…

See, here is a resource not touched in OCLC by University of Chicago.

| 040 | | | YDX ǂb eng ǂe rda ǂc YDX ǂd GWL |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 020 | | | 1684671272 |
| 020 | | | 9781684671274 |
| 042 | | | pcc |
| 043 | | | n-us--- |
| 050 | | 4 | K564.C6 ǂb R87 2020 |
| 090 | | | ǂb |
| 049 | | | CGUA |
| 100 | 1 | | Rustad, Michael, ǂe author. |
| 245 | 1 | 0 | Global Internet law / ǂc Michael L. Rustad (Thomas F. Lambert Jr. Professor of Law & co-director, intellectual property law concentration, Suffolk University Law School). |

And here is one that has been.

| 006 | | | m   o d |
|---|---|---|---|
| 007 | | | c ‡b r ‡d c ‡e n ‡f u ‡g --- ‡h u ‡i n ‡j u ‡k u ‡l u |
| 040 | | | N$T ‡b eng ‡e rda ‡e pn ‡c N$T ‡d N$T ‡d EBLCP ‡d YDXIT ‡d JSTOR ‡d MERUC ‡d IUL ‡d UKAHL ‡d OCLCQ |

But these things are not granular at the level of the cataloguer or the date—because the date included in the time-stamp in Connexion is about when the 'replaced' record was submitted—that is it and does not relate to what changed or who actually made the change. So, there is this abyss of no-knowledge about tracking record version history.

Now, when we look at something like GitHub, and we examine how changes are made to various repositories, applications, code-bases, whatever, we observe that each repository has a version within one person or institution but also across the whole system as persons make edits and do merges or pull requests to another's repositories.

For instance, in this example, we see changes being made to how the transform handles MARC's 043 tag (Geographic Area Code) when converting to BIBFRAME2 from MARCXML: https://github.com/jyssy/marc2bibframe2/commit/bea82da3baf857c756fc7423f4cbc2bc00b49173

```
∨  4 ■■■■    test/ConvSpec-010-048.xspec  ⊡                                        ...

       ⛶       @@ -212,9 +212,9 @@
  212   212          <x:scenario label="043 - GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODE">
  213   213           <x:context href="data/ConvSpec-010-048/marc.xml"/>
  214   214            <x:expect label="$a creates a geographicCoverage property of the Work" test="//bf:Work/bf:geographicCoverage[1]/bf:Geographi
  215         -        <x:expect label="$b creates a geographicCoverage property of the Work" test="//bf:Work/bf:geographicCoverage[2]/bf:Geographi
        215   +        <x:expect label="$b creates a geographicCoverage property of the Work" test="//bf:Work/bf:geographicCoverage[2]/bf:Geographi
  216   216            <x:expect label="...with the source of the GeographicCoverage from $2" test="//bf:Work/bf:geographicCoverage[2]/bf:Geographi
  217         -        <x:expect label="$c creates a geographicCoverage property of the Work" test="//bf:Work/bf:geographicCoverage[3]/bf:Geographi
        217   +        <x:expect label="$c creates a geographicCoverage property of the Work" test="//bf:Work/bf:geographicCoverage[3]/bf:Geographi
  218   218            <x:expect label="...with source labelled 'ISO 3166'" test="//bf:Work/bf:geographicCoverage[3]/bf:GeographicCoverage/bf:sourc
  219   219          </x:scenario>
  220   220
       ⛶
```

There is a view of who changed what and when.

This type of change history is not appropriate for all systems and may not actually be appropriate for cataloguing/metadata production workflows—but it shows a type of knowledge that can be gleaned from data changes in a system specifically designed to track projects.

One's institutional collection of metadata is simply another type of data with its own history of load, delete, and change.

For instance, some systems don't track individual changes by user—but, instead, changes can be rolled back. Others track by individual login and have all sorts of system metadata associated in order to connect changes to users.

UChicago library's instance of Kuali OLE includes such metadata.

Created By : lambertson  On: 2020-03-11 15:29:16.0    Updated By : nsharp  On: 2020-03-16 14:31:45.0    Status Updated By : lambertson  On: 2020-03-11 15:33:01.0

In this example, one can see I created the original record for what is an eFormat record for an IICLE resource (Illinois continuing legal education stuff); someone from the Data Management Services denoted, by what was probably a general and regular data processing step, something that could be anything from adding URIs to MARC records for Linked-Data planning or adding some local tagging for some other purpose; and one can see that I updated the status of the record—probably from uncatalogued to catalogued—or something of the like.

The process for such metadata in BIBRAME has such things as shared options in the collaborative implementation as found in Sinopia or local aspects for institutional creation of Metadata Description Sets (MDSs). In Sinopia, we refer to this as Administrative Metadata. And, of course, the templates can be tweaked for individual workflow, can operate as nested within some other metadata action, say in a Work or in an Instance, or can work completely as un-nested, with each administrative element for each Work, instance, or Item linked by URI. Currently, there is no right or wrong answer and no clearly defined best practices. Our library is working at it from the nested position, in which every Work, Instance, or Item has its own administrative metadata associated with it.

In Sinopia v2.0.21, our current [as of 13 May 2020] Administrative Metadata template looks like this:



UChicago Administrative Metadata

What do we see from this GUI view (from the browser)?

We see items associated with who creates and edits, along with the dates associated. Note, there is still not a way of seeing which edit was made when—but that may come later.

We see:

1. Logins for all persons who have manipulated the data are keyed and stored (this field is repeatable and will take as many IDs as required to represent who has edited the MDS)
2. Date of original MDS creation
3. Date of change (presumably the most recent edit)
4. The agency associated with this created. In this case, UChicago library, the URI is hardcoded into the template so we won't have to copy that URI each time we work with a resource
5. Description Authentication relates to PCC standards (aka, data would go into 042), but this is not being used yet
6. Description conventions defines the rules used as RDA (of course)
7. Description language is English (language of cataloging continues in this new interface)
8. Description Modifier is the same hardcoded URI for the assigning agency

9.   Encoding level is what you would think, Core, Full, etc (but policies are still underway here, and PCC is still working out these kinds of definitions) [but we are ready to work with the standards as they are defined]

But there is a flip side to this—some aspects of the AdminMetadata template are edited by a text editor (in fact, this is required because the GUI does not support every type of edit—is NOT hard or anything like programming, but is def a manual text interaction with the structure in the form of json)

```json
{
  "propertyTemplates": [
    {
      "mandatory": "false",
      "repeatable": "true",
      "type": "literal",
      "propertyURI": "http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bflc/catalogerId",
      "propertyLabel": "Cataloger IDs (CNetID)",
      "resourceTemplates": [],
      "valueConstraint": {
        "valueTemplateRefs": [],
        "useValuesFrom": [],
        "defaults": []
      }
    },
    {
      "mandatory": "false",
      "repeatable": "false",
      "type": "literal",
      "valueConstraint": {
        "valueDataType": {
          "dataTypeURI": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date"
        },
        "useValuesFrom": [],
        "valueTemplateRefs": [],
        "defaults": []
      },
      "propertyLabel": "Creation date",
      "propertyURI": "http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/creationDate",
      "resourceTemplates": []
    },
```

Here, one can see the hardcoded URI for the assigning agency I mentioned above:

```json
{
  "mandatory": "true",
  "repeatable": "true",
  "type": "resource",
  "resourceTemplates": [],
  "valueConstraint": {
    "valueTemplateRefs": [],
    "useValuesFrom": [],
    "defaults": [
      {
        "defaultURI": "http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79139284",
        "defaultLiteral": "ICU"
      }
    ],
    "valueDataType": {}
  },
  "propertyURI": "http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/source",
  "propertyLabel": "Assigning Agency",
  "remark": "Add the URI from Library of Congress' Name Authority File"
},
```

In this situation, in-development, of course, we are working on how to add and track metadata changes for resources being worked on. This is a work-in-progress, but the work is underway. I hope this has been helpful to think about the meta-meta aspects of metadata.

Have Questions or comments? Please feel free to reach out to me [lambertson@uchicago.edu].

## Making Opportunities for Social Connections during an Online Conference

*Wilhelmina Randtke*
*Florida Academic Library Services Cooperative*

### In summer 2020, mainstream conferences participation is online.

The current global pandemic has led to social distancing. One result of that is that many conferences have been canceled, postponed, or moved online.

In the past, online conferences have been a bit of a fringe activity. An in-person conference may sell web access where people can watch presentations, but in the vast majority of cases, the online component has been secondary to the in-person conference and has tended to be just a video livestream. And webinars are often similarly conducted as just a presentation. What's new about the pandemic is that in summer and fall of 2020, really key conferences and the core participation in those conferences has gone online. For the first time, for many conferences, the speakers and the people with hefty travel budgets are all attending online. And for the first time, conferences that haven't had an online component in the past are now open to people who might not have had the travel budget to attend the same conference in person with hotel and airfare.

### Social connections that characterize in-person conferences should be a focus of online conferences, too.

One of the benefits of conference attendance is making people connections: networking, meeting others working in your specialized area within a larger field of people working in related areas, and making chance connections that can lead to interdisciplinary collaborations later. As an Electronic Resources Librarian at St. Mary's, which was my previous job, I had ready access to mentoring within the library when it came to legal research, teaching, or reference activities. When it came to specifically the electronic resources part of the job, I could contact my counterpart in the main library and had some overlap with the Technical Services Librarian, but often, in order to be in touch with people who had worked with similar issues in the specialized area, I had to reach out outside of the organization. Conferences were a uniquely effective way for me to make connections who I could tap later. And those connections are not made during the part of the conference where you sit and watch a presentation. Instead, those connections are made getting to presentations early and mingling, talking to people after a presentation, and making chance connections at coffee breaks, receptions, and during breaks. That really unique value of a conference that you can't get from a video recording—the real time people connections—is often completely unavailable at webinars and online events.

Recently, I worked with the Islandora Foundation's Islandora Coordinating Committee to plan four Islandora Online events. These are online events arranged on short notice in lieu of an in-person conference, Islandora UPEI, which was canceled due to the pandemic. One of the really interesting things about planning is that in getting the logistics together, the committee has tested out various social activities that can be done in an online conference. The meta-level planning of this is that when we've held regularly scheduled meetings, we've done typical conference things like go over topics and schedule. Beyond that, we've then also taken 5 to 10 minutes of each meeting to play a small game to test out how social it is. Since we are meeting online for conference planning, this makes for a series of trial runs for social activities that can be done during a conference. So far, we've played Pictionary and done a group crossword puzzle. For any group involved in planning for an online conference, taking the time and effort to explore and test out online social activities as well as arranging the educational and presentation content is a worthwhile goal. Online social activities allow exploration of making social connections in an academic online conference. In planning the events, time has been split between substantive content (presentations), logistics of managing an online event, and social events. That's a similar breakdown of time to planning an in-person conference, with planning for each area. The key thing is that social connection is a focus, and emphasis on social connection can map to an online conference, even though a recep-

tion or coffee break doesn't map well to online. Having the social events as a focus increases the chance that the entire culture of conferences can shift to allow meaningful chance connections in an online environment.

For anyone involved in taking an in-person conference into an online format, the time spent planning for social connections is well worthwhile. If online events could lead to the same chance connections as in-person events, there is tremendous potential for a long-term shift toward more equal chances for career development. It may be possible to work toward a future where time and attention is the limiting factor, but networking is not pay to play in the same way that in-person conference attendance is with hefty airfare and hotel fees.

My hope is that anyone else involved in planning an online event would actively focus on the logistics of making social connections and try to very intentionally make space in an online conference for the social activities and chance meetings that characterize in-person conferences. Then, when something works well, share it out. Post it to the AALL groups, share it out to listservs, and share it out to others who you know are involved in conference planning.

We are in a moment in time when all social activity is online. If we can find ways to connect socially, beyond the educational aspect of conferences, it can help to open up participation so that online attendees get a truly full experience and can change how connections are made long term.

**Sample activities that you can plan into an online conference.**

Here are some possible social activities to try online in a conference (Instructions are adapted from online social activities planned out by Melissa Anez with the Islandora Foundation):

**Crossword Puzzle**
2 moderators; teams of 5 to 10 people each.
Recommended time: 10 to 15 minutes.

Moderator 1 starts a crossword puzzle from https://www.washingtonpost.com/crossword-puzzles/daily. Moderator 1 clicks the "Play Together" icon and shares the link with Moderator 2. Both moderators are going to type. Moderator 1 screenshares to the group. Participants can see Moderator 1's screen on the screensharing software.

Moderator 1 and Moderator 2 are in their own web browsers looking at the crossword puzzle. Moderator 1 (who is screensharing) is going to type the across words, and Moderator 2 is going to type the down words. The audience is looking at the screensharing software and is told to say "32 down," "15 across," etc., and then the word. The audience calls out number-direction-word/phrase, and moderators fill in words until the puzzle is done.

The entire puzzle won't show on the screen at the same time, so Moderator 1 should periodically scroll to new areas of the puzzle and new clues. Once guesses/answers from the audience start to slow, the moderator can scroll up or down to a new section of the puzzle to keep it moving.

**Pictionary**
One moderator. Recommended 8 – 14 players (allow 2 minutes per round, so 6 rounds would make a 12-minute game; a game can end without everyone having to draw).
Recommended time: 10 to 15 minutes.

Divide the group into teams. Turns alternate between teams. (Recommend to split by alphabetical username displayed in the screensharing software, so that each person can quickly know which team they are on.)

The moderator goes to https://www.thegamegal.com/word-generator and generates a word. The moderator gives the word to the participant in private chat.

The participant can either use Microsoft Paint, GIMP on Linux, or built in whiteboard in the screensharing software. (Conference planners should make sure the moderator has instructions on how to share a whiteboard in the screensharing software.)

The moderator starts a 1:00 minute timer when the player is ready and shares their screen. As they draw, teammates use voice chat to make guesses. A point is scored if anyone correctly guesses the word/term.

Gameplay concludes when each team has taken an equal number of turns (someone has to go twice if numbers are not even).

Tips:

It's important to give the word to the participant *before* they share their screen, as they may lose access to the chat once they are sharing. The moderator should get verbal confirmation that the participant has their word before starting the round.

The moderator should remind each team who its members are at the start of each round ("Guessing this round: Jeff, Rosie, Danny, David, and Martha") because it can be hard to keep track in a virtual format.

If moderating, using a phone for a timer and a pen and paper to keep score is easier than trying to do these on the same computer where the game is running because with the phone timer, you don't have to click away from screensharing.

**Boggle**
One moderator; group of 4 or 5.
Recommended time: 5 to 15 minutes.

Moderator pulls up a smaller puzzle at https://www.puzzle-words.com/boggle-4x4/. Moderator shares screen.

Participants call out answers, and moderator clicks through them.

**Karaoke**
Two moderators; group of up to 25.
Longer session; 1 hour.

Moderator 1 takes request, and locates karaoke videos on YouTube. (Moderator 1 should also be aware of the end time and song length and stop taking requests when time will not allow participants to sing.) Moderator 2 screenshares. When it's a participant's turn, Moderator 1 sends the song to Moderator 2. Then Moderator 2 plays the videos while the participant (or group) sings.

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## Data in the Time of COVID-19

Considering most libraries are operating under extraordinary circumstances and with a great deal of uncertainty, trying to determine what to write for *Library Metrics* for this issue has been a challenge. Many libraries are putting special projects on hold, cutting end-of-year spending, and replacing routine work with crisis planning and implementing emergency protocols. It could be assumed then that topics related to metrics are probably not a high priority right now.

However, we all know that crises present complex information environments. Our ability to make sense of information during this crisis will directly influence how well our libraries manage. Therefore, data-informed decision making is more important than ever. How well we vet and interpret data will have an impact on balancing the need to serve our institutional missions, maintain collections, and keep people safe. For this issue, I want to highlight some of the data issues that libraries may be facing and include some crowd-sourced data projects that librarians can participate in and contribute to as we continue to operate during this pandemic.

Data released by governments, agencies, organizations, and citizens are helping to make informed decisions about planning and response to the coronavirus. As such, the amount of data generated and shared is unprecedented. In this season of information overload, determining data authority is a constant challenge. There are many LibGuides created to help sift through which data sources are reliable and authoritative. AALL's coronavirus resources website (https://www.aallnet.org/about-us/press-room/coronavirus/) has a number of helpful, trustworthy links and information. There are also fact-checking services such as Infotagion (https://infotagion.com) and FactCheck.org (https://www.factcheck.org/), both of which address disinformation and conspiracies in order to increase factual accuracy of things said by major U.S. political players, data reported by news outlets, and other sources of misinformation.

An interesting area of metrics that is having a moment in the sun is the field of "crisis informatics" or "disaster informatics," defined as "the interconnectedness of people, organizations, information and technology during crises" (Hagar, 2014) or "[using] personal information and communication technology to respond to disaster in creative ways to cope with uncertainty" (Palen & Anderson, 2016). Crisis informatics projects aim to incorporate data in a user interface that is end-user focused. For example, using social media is one area that crisis informatics is looking at in order to document peoples' behaviors, ideas, or opinions in a crisis situation. Recent disasters show the power that social media has in communicating critical information. For example, mobile applications that allow for individuals to report health status and symptoms can be used for contact tracing and help to slow the spread of disease. Social media networks can then be turned into datasets that can inform wider decision-making and identify trends.

Aside from the larger datasets generated out of the COVID-19 pandemic, what may be more useful for libraries is data on how other libraries are handling both the economic and logistical implications of closures, budget-cuts, and re-openings. There are a number of individual, crowdsourced, or library-led initiatives underway to collect information on how libraries are being impacted. In some cases, information is actively being collected. Participating in these data collection efforts and surveys can help our colleagues see what similar organizations are doing.

Here is a brief list of some of the ongoing data projects (*please note that some surveys may have closed by the time this is published*):

- **Law Schools and COVID-19 Spreadsheet** (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1eH8Ek50TFB6qzz4cTi7gUFxcg5E_wzCmzOZZDeVS5sI/edit#gid=1855721508)

This spreadsheet is a compilation of the status of various law school libraries in the United States. Compiled by AALL members Melissa Bernstein and Amanda Runyon, it is continually updated through an online form available here: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf_ep2w746tTrSHM1sslGpE8I4GcjMsVaORVXK12_Qxcad6Mw/viewform

- **Academic Library Response to COVID-19** (https://tinyurl.com/covidlibrary)

This survey, conducted by Lisa Janicke Hinchliffe (University of Illinois) and Christine Wolff-Eisenberg (Ithaka S+R), provides the academic library community with real-time reports and dashboards to inform decision making, benchmarking, and advocacy efforts by library workers at all levels. Data from the initial survey has been completed and reported. You can access the original survey here: https://surveys.ithaka.org/jfe/form/SV_8qN8F2274hMBBBz and access real-time results to the survey here: https://surveys.ithaka.org/results/public/aXRoYWthLVVSX3E5c3lDWkJzM0ZEVDd4Zi01ZTY5NmZkZDcxZjA3ZjAwMTA0ZmM3ZmY=#/pages/Page_5b80c888-79df-4993-affa-aa746f5f55ee

- **Forthcoming PLI article** (https://www.nyli.org/contribute-to-pli-article-about-how-law-firm-librarians-are-handling-the-covid-19-crisis/)

Authors from the New York Law Institute are currently compiling an article, entitled *Offering Value Amid Chaos: How Law Firm Librarians are Handling the COVID-19 Crisis,* into a forthcoming PLI article. Law firm librarians can contribute to the article here: https://nyli.wufoo.com/forms/mszr0c20nladq9/

- **Chronicle of Higher Education "Colleges' Plans for Reopening in the Fall"** (https://www.chronicle.com/article/Here-s-a-List-of-Colleges-/248626)

The *Chronicle* is currently tracking 780 colleges across the United States and categorizing their respective plans for reopening in Fall 2020. The entire dataset is available for download via Microsoft Excel.

- **Public Libraries Respond to COVID-19** (http://www.ala.org/pla/issues/covid-19/surveyoverview)

The Public Library Association is working with the American Library Association to survey the public library community and is seeking data from all types of libraries. The initial survey was completed in March 2020 and a follow-up survey completed in May 2020. Results are available in PDF format.

- **Tracking Library Responses to COVID-19** (https://librarytechnology.org/web/breeding/covid19/)

Marshall Breeding added a new metric, "Special COVID-19 Response," to the existing database of library profiles on libraries.org. Libraries can update their listing to include information on their status, operating hours, and staffing. Summary data is available by request.

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## Surf the Waves

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The pandemic has disrupted our personal and professional lives with breathtaking speed. As we try to cope with our own day-to-day challenges, disappointments, and anxiety resulting from living in a terrifying public health crisis, many managers are also now in the brand-new position of leading remote teams. Additionally, these team members are likely working from home for the first time and may be working on projects that are different from what they typically do in the library. Even when we do return to our libraries and our loved ones return to work and school, new anxieties and concerns will undoubtedly appear as we fear for everyone's safety until the pandemic is truly behind us. How can managers lead effectively and with emotional intelligence in these anxious times? According to psychologist Rebecca Harley, we must first realize that, "The goal is not to magically make things perfect. The goal is to learn to surf the waves of distress successfully."[1]

Arguably, the most important thing a leader can do now is emphasize the importance of self-care. Mentioning to your team that you only look at Twitter once a day, do yoga for ten minutes every day at noon, or that you don't check the news three hours before bedtime shows them that you are focusing on your own mental health in these trying times. Many organizations have employee wellness programs; you might mention your own participation in the program or suggest that you take on a group challenge. When you model good mental health practices, your team feels permission to take care of themselves, too.[2]

While it is not always possible (or even ethical) to communicate with optimism in these uncertain times, you should refrain from displaying overt pessimism and limit your use of negative language. Be especially mindful of your tone and choice of words in emails and texts, as people are likely to reread your messages, internalizing their affective content.[3] But when you receive difficult questions like "Is my job safe?" or "Will we be open in the Fall?," remember it isn't your place to predict the future—you can just say what you know to be true right now, underscore the importance of working together, and focus on what each team member can control.[4] Making promises or pretending everything will be okay out of a desire to reassure your team may be tempting in the moment, but, in additional to being irresponsible, you risk irreparably damaging your credibility.

Communicating regularly in both group and one-on-one settings may help you spot a struggling team member. Although problematic anxiety is generally internal and, thus, hard to see (especially remotely!), clues include unmanageable worry or irritability, inability to focus or concentrate, and physical restlessness (pacing, being on edge).[5] Monitoring your team members' communication patterns in

- tone of written communication
- rate, volume, pitch, and inflexion of voice communication
- and any physical gestures in video communication

can help you spot changes in these patterns, possibly indicating that a team member may need some additional support.[6]

If you sense a team member is struggling, reaching out with something like: "I know it is a difficult time for everyone right now and I just wanted to check in" or "Things have been really stressful and uncertain lately, how are you holding up?" can give them the opportunity to talk without mandating it.[7] If they say that they're doing just fine, you can respond with something like, "I'm so glad; please let me know if that changes." If the person does admit they are struggling, you can validate their experience with a statement like, "It totally makes sense that we are all struggling right now," and then ask them if there is anything that, as their manager, you can do to support them.[8] Hopefully, your organization has an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) that you can recommend.

People also may be struggling with work-from-home technology or new project assignments, so be prepared to help them find training or even adjust their work responsibilities when possible. Keep in mind that change—like shifting a role or taking on a new project—can bring up sensitivities, so try to frame your suggestions as opportunities for growth.[9] Be sure you consider your own role in their struggle: Have you been clear about what you expect during this crisis? Have you provided needed resources, coaching, and feedback? Is there a gap in your leadership contributing to the problem?[10]

As we navigate in these uncharted waters, managers who model and promote self-care, maintain transparency through frequent, frank communications, and demonstrate genuine concern for their teams can keep things moving in the right direction—even when what lies on the other side of the next wave is more uncertainty.

### Endnotes

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## PRESERVATION

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### Preserving the Pandemic

This has been a challenging time for all of us. Working from home, getting the hang of new technology, trying (and in my case, failing) to take over for our children's teachers; everyone's pandemic life is different.

It's impossible for me to not think about how my experiences in this Big Historic Event measure up to others. My grandparents were either toddlers during WWI or were born right after. They all grew up during the Great Depression, but they never made it seem like a big deal when they spoke about it. Some of their clothes and home goods were made from flour and feed bags, but a lot of their clothes were homemade, anyway. They did odd jobs when they could find them, grew most of their own food at home, and if you didn't eat what was on the table, you didn't eat… because there wasn't anything else to eat. I come from a long line of farmers on my dad's side, so life was always a little difficult, and you just had to roll with the punches. As adults, my grandfathers both served in WWII, and my grandmothers worked in factories on the home front. Whenever they spoke about it, it was all very matter of fact. Food was rationed, they had gardens, and canned meat was a thing they ate. That's just what life was like (and my mom's mom always had a can of Spam in her cabinet—just in case—until the day she died). By comparison, I can get clothes, groceries, sporting goods, and whatever else we may need or want delivered to our house. My husband and I can both work from home. My kids do their schoolwork on laptops and tablets. Put in that context, what I'm dealing with seems more like a slight inconvenience and less like a pandemic the likes of which the world hasn't seen since 1918. So, is what we're going through even going to be a footnote in the history books? Well… yes. It's a Big Historic Event, and we should be documenting how we're dealing with it.

Documenting our response to this virus, and the responses of our institutions, is important. It is equally important, however, to document how our communities are faring during this time. Save emails and articles about how your institution is reacting and adapting, but also save local news stories, set up a webpage for members of your community to contribute their own stories, pictures, or videos. I worked with our marketing department to do this very thing, and we also created a social media hashtag, #STCLTogetherApart, to track and save social media posts. It's important to document all aspects of the pandemic for several reasons. First, and most importantly—this is a Big Historic Event. We're living through events that scientists, social scientists, and historians will study for decades to come. We, as researchers and scholars, have the opportunity to save history. Yes, that is a bit dramatic sounding, but it's true. Scholars seek out primary sources when doing research. As a history student, I read many first-hand accounts in letters, diaries, and interviews. Our record of current events will become someone else's primary source material.

Second, not everyone is experiencing the pandemic the same way. Not everyone is hanging out at home, working, teaching, and eating snacks at an alarming rate. Many people are struggling with unemployment, with partners who are essential workers who have to go to work and put themselves, and by extension, their families, in danger. How about those on the frontlines? Doctors, nurses, and grocery store employees; I don't know about your community, but in mine, Lowes, Home Depot, and other hardware stores are open and always crowded. They are so crowded that I'm terrified of going in one; I can't imagine what it must be like to work in one. Millions have lost jobs, thousands have gotten eviction notices, and tens of thousands have lost loved ones.

How we react in situations like this shows the true character of our community. One of our students and her family are printing ear guards using their 3D printers.[1] In fact, they used a portion of their stimulus checks to buy another printer so they could make more. This is in addition to working full time, studying for finals, and helping their own children with their schoolwork. They have made, and donated, over two thousand ear guards to first responders, hospital and health care workers, and frontline workers all over the country. People are volunteering, helping where they can, and being community leaders. Still others are at home in less than ideal situations. School districts in my area are handing out two meals a day for all children ages 1-18 to ensure that children continue to have access to food. Finally, according to the news, domestic violence calls, child abuse, and divorce rates are all up. Again, we are not all experiencing the same pandemic. The stories my family will tell about how we survived 2020 will be different from my neighbors, different from my friends, different from yours.

I admit, as my institution's archivist, I am mostly interested in documenting how the pandemic has affected my corner of the world: our students, alumni, faculty, and staff, what our local legal community is doing to support those affected by the pandemic and the resulting economic shut-down. I want to document and preserve how we react, persevere, and support each other. Already, I'm trying to figure out the best way to create our public facing pandemic digital collection and have been utilizing perma.cc to preserve web links. As narrow as my focus has to be to for my collection, I'm fascinated by what others are doing. Historians, inspired by Daniel Defoe's *Journal of the Plague Year*, have launched a website of the same name to chronicle the COVID-19 outbreak.[2] The National Library of Medicine has added selected COVID web resources to its Global Health Events Web Archives.[3] The UK Web Archive has added websites and social media posts on COVID to its Pandemic Outbreaks Collection.[4]

There are many resources out there to help us collect COVID-19 stories. Some helpful sites include:

- The Society of American Archivists Pandemic Response Resources Page: https://www2.archivists.org/resources-for-response-to-covid-19-health-crisis

- National Trust for Historic Preservation Resources in Response to the Coronavirus page: https://forum.savingplaces.org/learn/issues/sustainability/disaster-relief/covid-19

- This Google Doc that lists active documentation projects: https://bit.ly/doc-covid19

- The International Internet Preservation Consortium's Content Development Group and Archive-It are collaborating on a web archive collection preserving web content related to the ongoing pandemic: https://netpreserveblog.wordpress.com/2020/02/13/cdg-collection-novel-coronavirus/

As information professionals, we know what researchers are looking for. So, who better to head up preservation efforts?

**Endnotes**

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## PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES

## Reviewing High - End Subscriptions
## During Turbulent Times

*Dana Deseck-Piazzon*

As a result of the pandemic and the financial uncertainty facing law firms, librarians should be proactive in reviewing and assessing their resources and how they are affecting the organization's bottom line. Firm administration will be even more cognizant of the library and its financial impact on the firm. Thus, these times require library leaders to critically evaluate high-end subscription resources and determine return on investment (ROI).

During these turbulent times, we should embrace our roles as initiators, evaluators, users, and teachers of technology. This means reviewing new products, trends, and developments in the legal industry, as well as assessing current internal practices, processes, and resources to determine if investments in costly resources are worth the value to the organization.

Many law firm libraries might not have a formal collection development policy; however, they do have financial constraints and strategies to determine collection needs and resource utilization. Perhaps it is time to re-examine the high-end subscriptions. One way to measure electronic resource usage is with an electronic resource management (ERM) tool. The main products on the market are Onelog and ResearchMonitor. ERM products might be costly when first investing in one, but they can be valuable for several reasons, particularly when assessing larger subscriptions. For instance, they can assist with guiding decisions on renewing or canceling an expensive subscription because they provide raw data regarding actual usage. One can use it to analyze usage and track metrics to help communicate value to firm administration. I recommend taking the time to explore and utilize all the reporting capabilities of the ERM product so that you benefit from all it has to offer, particularly when granularity is necessary.

One may also preemptively request that vendors send usage reports for the most costly resources, as well as use existing metrics and acquire other data to determine the ROI. In order to effectively assess resource utilization and ROI, there must be data within reach. Data that you could be maintaining already or that should be easy to obtain are: annual spend per attorney, usage for the largest vendors, qualitative feedback from users, quantitative survey data collected, attorney headcount from human resources, Intranet metrics from IT, and external survey data (from vendors). I recommend maintaining this data and updating it on a regular basis.

While preparing to write this column, I came across a few approaches describing how to determine a library's ROI. Each one offers different perspectives that are worth acknowledging. In normal economic times, high-end subscriptions must be associated with a tangible return on investment, and so it is even more critical that during difficult times, librarians make the business case to maintain the resource. As Jean O'Grady has stated, maintaining the high-end sub-

scriptions requires that you deliver a "clear and compelling ROI message." So, how do we determine one library's return on investment for a specific electronic resource?

There are many strategies to determine ROI. I will begin with a brief overview and then proceed to consider a few different approaches. First, examine the resource and then link it to results achieved by the firm. Review all methods that allow one to track investment: 1) information streams within your organization, 2) library research queries, and 3) library resource usage statistics. After you have identified methods to track investment, collect your data, organize it, and analyze it. Then determine how you will analyze the cost of the resource compared to the investment—your comparison strategy.

Consider examining how to define ROI to best suit the library's needs. To define ROI, reflect on objective and subjective measures. One way to define objective criteria is basically to examine the cost of the resource and how often each attorney accessed the resource over time. A best practice for calculating ROI is to establish a repeatable procedure to determine your investment. If using an objective approach to calculate ROI, start with identifying repeatable tasks to automate and measure. Then decide on the types of data that can be used and where there might be measurable intersections. Next, develop a procedure to capture and analyze the data. Finally, create a schedule of reports and appropriate visual representations and identify who should receive the data.

Alternatively, consider using a more subjective approach. This would require identifying client or matter identities for each of the specific resource research sessions. Then check with the accounting department to gather billing and collection figures associated with these matters. Additionally, consider soliciting feedback from attorneys associated with the matters to determine the level that the resource was used in relation to services charged to the client. Finally, what was the impact to the client?

Another strategy is to leverage data visualization to determine your ROI. Use data to make a business case to keep a product. In order to do this, create a data story using your environment. The steps involved in this strategy are: 1) obtaining data, 2) cleaning and organizing the data, and 3) analyzing the data. Once again, consider what data is important to use and how it will be obtained. Or will data be created using online surveys? I recommend using some resource utilization data from the vendor or the ERM. Once the data is collected, it is necessary to clean the data and validate it. If you have resource usage metrics, insert the data into Excel. Then proceed to validate the data by studying it and finding a common metric. Then begin analyzing the data. Have there been any new features or content added since the previous renewal? What visualization tools are available? Once the data is in Microsoft Excel, it can be easily transformed into different types of charts. Before selecting one type of visual representation, consider what type would be best to tell the story and/or determine the ROI. Also, keep in mind that when determining the ROI for a resource, the contract might be multi-year. Therefore, carefully calculate the yearly cost(s) and the investments for a particular year and then determine the multi-year investments.

Another economic downtown is here, and it is imperative that we evaluate our services and resources. As AALL advocated in the Digital White Paper, "Defining ROI: Law Library Best Practices:"

> They must embrace the need to continuously reassess and recalibrate services to optimize value at the highest strategic level, all while maintaining an eye on the bottom line. Measuring value across each environment will not be easy, but it is a task we must all undertake.

This is a larger call for measuring value and managing resources responsibly. To maintain relevance, we must answer this call.

As discussed, these are difficult financial times. Therefore, librarians should regularly assess high-end subscriptions and determine the ROI to the organization. I have attempted to present a few ways to collect metrics to calculate ROI and provide methods for defining ROI.

## Words from Home

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As I sit here writing this column from my temporary home office and imagine many of you reading it from home in June, it's hard not to dwell on the theme of home. Though not a very likely subject for research and publication in the area of technical services law librarianship, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in "home" becoming a hot topic. Over the past couple of months since many states issued stay-at-home orders, law librarians across the country have figured out how to successfully transition to working from home while also writing and sharing about their experiences. I have read and bookmarked numerous articles, blog posts, guides, and checklists addressing everything from remote cataloging workflows to online services for faculty and students to planning and documentation for transitioning between on-site and remote work. These written works are incredibly helpful and instructive. They remind me how lucky I am to be part of a profession that is so ready and willing to help one another through, among other ways, the written word. To that end, I encourage all of you to consider writing about your experiences working from home and submitting that writing as an article, newsletter item, or community post. Write about how your workflow has changed, which tools (databases, etc.) you're relying on, what is going well, and what you are still working with your colleagues to figure out. Every bit of shared writing and information helps the law librarian community move forward and reminds us that we are not alone.

And if you need to take a step back and listen to some inspiring words about home separate and apart from work, this recently completed online video series (https://www.washingtonpost.com/video/series/the-poetry-of-home/), from The Washington Post and the Library of Congress titled "The Poetry of Home," features four U.S. poets laureate sharing their poems and reflecting on the subject of "home" and its meaning during this moment in time. It certainly made me reflect on my own home experience, as well as the power of connecting through writing.

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Since I wrote the previous "Serials Issues" column in February 2020, the world has changed dramatically due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Although most workplaces in the US are now working on various issues related to reopening, we must still grapple with serious matters ranging from serious, tragic medical issues to sobering economic topics. One such economic issue that caused me to reflect on the current library environment is job security.

When I read "6 Things You Can Do Right Now to Increase Your Job Security During the Pandemic (and Beyond)" by Mary Kearl, I thought about technical services librarians. Even though the article was initially written for people in a more general workplace environment, technical services law librarians—whether in schools, firms, courts, or other organizations—could benefit from Kearl's advice.

In the lines below, I examine a couple of themes that Kearl identifies.

**Flexibility**
Everything has changed—and we must change, too. Even if we are back at our desks (or will be soon), our workplaces are not exactly as they were before. As Kearl maintains, we need to evolve. Specifically, we should pay attention to

what's happening in our organization and, just as important, look at library trends more broadly.

**Networking**

Kearl states that networking is a skill that's valuable to develop, especially in times of uncertainty. In this economically challenging time, at my firm, all professional development expenses have been frozen (that may be the case for you, too). In other words, no more attending conferences (even if travel was safe) in order to network with my peers. However, networking is not limited to physically attending a conference or other gathering. For example, Eugene Giudice hosted a weekly 'Virtual Coffee Break' on Wednesdays for several weeks during the pandemic. Nearer the beginning of the 'Work from Home' period, perhaps you saw his invitation in your email inbox. It's up to you individually to pursue networking opportunities online—including listservs as well as organizational meetings.

Flexibility and Networking can help to set you apart and make you even more valuable to your employer.

**Notes**

Kearl, Mary. "6 Things You Can Do Right Now to Increase Your Job Security During the Pandemic (and Beyond)."
The Muse. https://www.themuse.com/advice/increase-job-security-uncertain-times-coronavirus

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# SERIALS TITLES

*Joy Humphrey*
*Pepperdine University*

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There are no serials title changes.

The following is a list of serials cessations:

*BNA's Directory of State and Federal Courts, Judges and Clerks*
**Ceased with:** 2019 ed.
(OCoLC 26822011)

*Canadian Native Law Reporter*
**Ceased in print with:** v. 2019
(OCoLC 5367123)
Continued online at https://indigenouslaw.usask.ca/publications/canadian-native-law-reporter.php#CanadianNativeLawReporter
(OCoLC 754552799)

*Duquesne Business Law Journal*
**Ceased in print with:** v. 19 (2017)
(OCoLC 42024761)
Continued online at http://sites.law.duq.edu/blj/
(OCoLC 67705961)

*Public Lands News*
**Ceased with:** v. 2019
(OCoLC 2322114)

An important new subject heading, "COVID-19 (Disease)," is now available for use. On to a little poetry.

"I want a hero: an uncommon want, When every year and month sends forth a new one," wrote Lord Byron in *Don Juan*. Perhaps in the spirit of this, more superhero subject headings continue to appear from the Library of Congress. We now may use "Indigenous superheroes," "Asian American superheroes," "Muslim superheroes," "African American women superheroes," and "Superheroes, Asian." Previous lists have had other types of superheroes, so they appear to be on our minds. These will probably be of use largely to those who catalog popular films, but who knows? Perhaps a new branch of law, superhero malpractice, will soon arise.

On to more pertinent headings. In the area of religion, we may now use "Catechisms, Urdu," "Inochentism" (a Christian heresy), and "Takfir (Islam)," a controversial notion in Islam denoting excommunication. "Proselytizing—Law and legislation" has been added.

A number of new headings for classes of persons have appeared. "Adoptive parents—United States" and "African American adoptive parents" may be used. Several classes of children have been added, such as "Children of egg donors," "Children of rape victims," and "Children of surrogate mothers." The former heading "Ovum donors" is now "Egg donors." "Women jewel thieves" and "African American women jewel thieves" are ready for use, as is "Businesspeople with disabilities."

We have several new or revised headings in the area of gender. The former heading "Sex change" is now "Gender reassignment surgery." "Gender transition" and "Gender transition—Law and legislation" are available. Be sure to read the scope note for "Gender transition" as it is more complicated than it might appear at first glance. It was formerly a part of the old heading "Sex change." "Paternity leave" is available, as is "Rape culture." This last one also has a scope note that merits reading, as does the one for "Gender-blindness." "Sexual minority culture" is used for works discussing "Queer culture." "Sexual minority youth with disabilities" is a new heading, as is "Gender identity in children."

Speaking of scope notes, we have a couple of other headings that require us to read further. "Authentic leadership" is one such heading, as is "Ecosocialism." The popular expression "Post truth" is now a reference to the heading "Truthfulness and falsehood."

New headings directly concerning the law include "Price fixing—Law and legislation," "Copyright—Folk art," and "Copyright—Folk literature." "Dispute resolution (Roman law)" is available to us, as is "Journalism and social justice." "Crime in motion pictures" and "Falconry—Law and legislation" are available.

"Boundaries (Psychology)," "Nomophobia" (the fear of being separated from your cell phone; see the UFs in ClassWeb for more laughs), and "Libraries and addicts" round out this column. So now, it's to the barricades! Many of us have cataloged materials relating to COVID-19. We have often used the subject heading "Coronavirus infections." Time to revise those records?

*Contributing Authors: Rachel Evans; Travis Spence*

**Transitioning Technical Services Staff to Working from Home**
Travis Spence

The sudden COVID-19 outbreak necessitated a quick transition to working from home for many institutions, including my own. With some public services such as reference, instruction, and electronic document delivery, it's not hard to imagine how to do that work from another location. However, a lot of Technical Services work requires handling physical items. Below is a brief outline of how I transitioned my Technical Services staff to working from home.

As the outbreak spread internationally, the University asked for all colleges and departments to update their Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP). Our Dean's office at the College of Law asked all supervisors to test having staff work from home to identify any technological and procedural roadblocks. In the case of my department, the staff member whose work was most suited to being done from home was the Acquisitions Specialist. I wanted that person to be the first test of working from home. Immediately, though, issues were identified. This staff person had neither hardware nor internet service at home with which she could perform her job.

On the other hand, the rest of the staff had good technological infrastructure at home but perform tasks that are less easy to transfer off-site as they handle physical materials. In their cases, I worked with them to identify projects they could work on from home. My other three direct reports came up with the following projects:

- Serials Specialist - Locating and correcting poorly formatted 852 fields and other garbled holdings information that was still outstanding from our system migration in 2018
- Cataloging Specialist - Original cataloging of theses and dissertations; focusing on re-cataloging and reclassification projects; cleaning up other data migration issues
- Special Collections - Reorganizing photos of College events; research requests; working on publications and other professional development goals.

The acquisitions staff person was loaned a laptop from the Public Services department. However, it needed various upgrades and administrative changes before it could function from the staff person's home. Additionally, the College purchased mobile Wi-Fi hotspots with unlimited data plans for staff to use. I was able to get one of those and set it up pretty easily. College IT staff upgraded the laptop and installed VPN software that allowed access to the University's financial systems.

The directive to begin working from home came more quickly than anticipated. Everyone but the acquisitions staff person was able to begin working from home almost immediately, although they did make brief trips to the office to pick up items needed for their projects. The acquisitions staff person, who I had thought would be the first to begin working from home, ended up being the last one able to do so. Thankfully, it was only about a day later when all the technological issues were resolved.

Since working from home, I check in with each of my direct reports via email at least once a day. I have asked them to send me daily summaries of their activities at the end of their workdays. And I send out an all-staff message wrapping up at the end of my day. We have also transitioned our staff meeting to Zoom. At the request of our Dean, I have made these meetings weekly instead of monthly. I have also identified webinars and other activities the staff can view from home.

Despite the sudden transition and the ever-changing situation, my Technical Services staff has adapted well to working at home. Once technological issues were addressed and projects identified, we quickly realized that Technical Services work is as adaptable to a work from home situation as other library services.

**Power Projects for Quarantined Librarians**
Rachel Evans

Some of us are approaching the two-month mark of our library's closure to the public. Though it has definitely had ups and downs, I have found it has helped me better carve out time for professional development activities, dedicate more of my day to clean-up projects I have just not had time to follow through on, and even start new projects with the help of colleagues who found themselves needing a little more to do from home. I will elaborate on that topic to give specific project examples for those working in collection services, technical services, or metadata and archives related positions.

*ILS Database Maintenance*

Projects of this nature could range from starting, continuing, or finishing the cleanup of small or large sets of records.

- *Complete outstanding cleanup projects for smaller sets of records.* For me, a cleanup I started last fall (LL.M. Theses Collection) was the first on the chopping block.
- *Facilitate the cleanup of collections, like course reserves, for other departments.* Our role was simply to assist by creating lists, then formatting those in Excel. Access services staff can use that list to check for faculty members no longer with our institution and then remove the instructor and those related reserve item records from the ILS.
- *Learn more about your system and the tools you can use to better care for it.* There is no shortage of webinars right now. In addition to system specific sessions, there are many free sessions focusing on record management or data tools. Some of my favorites have been Terry Reese's "MarcEdit Shelter-In-Place Webinars." (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC7OLudoObYgiN_EmyDtZ_DQ)

*IR Micro & Macro Clean-up*

Repositories like our own in Digital Commons have issues similar to those inherent to long-standing ILSs: without regular care and feeding, the structure becomes less organized and the data for records less consistent.

- *Review your repository site map and make big picture structural adjustments.* Our IR has been around since 2006, and many of our earlier events (like conferences and symposium) were added before we adopted using the event types. As a result, all "events" before a certain date were actually article-type records, and all of the "events" after that certain date had completely different series structures as well as different metadata fields. To resolve this, some time was spent almost manually moving the articles over, one by one, to give them the appropriate fields in their new home. It has taken lots of effort, but in the end, it will make all the difference in the discoverability of events of the same series.
- *Harvest digital media to expand your individual item content.* Similar to the LL.M. Theses collection cleanup mentioned above, last fall, another colleague and I began a collaborative project to use scripts to capture all of the metadata and publicly hosted digital-born image files from our law school website into spreadsheets of data. Using these spreadsheets, after a little minor formatting of the cells, I can now batch load the images pretty quickly. Though this work is still in progress, it has been a perfect project for both my colleague and I to tele-work on since the repository and the website are each accessible from home.
- *Learn more about your system.* The BrightTalk Digital Commons sessions (https://www.brighttalk.com/channel/17728/) have been wonderful to watch both live and recorded versions of (learning more about native streaming has really come in handy!), and many of the past CALICon sessions (https://www.youtube.com/user/caliorg/playlists), which are all freely available as videos online, have also been great sources of learning how others are using repositories and what else we can do with our own IR.

*Cataloging Collections & Archives*

Be it physical items, special collections, or virtual equivalents, the building being closed has not stopped the number of items that need our attention. Even without new items, existing items can always use accessibility makeovers.

- *Archive virtual events*. As we all know, although some events have been cancelled completely due to closures, most have opted to go virtual in one way or another. At our law school, faculty colloquium have continued occurring in Zoom, and even a conference was hosted entirely online (with more attendance than our physical space could have accommodated). I have continued collecting materials for archiving these events, both for when I return to add to the physical special collections and to add them as I normally would to our repository "conferences" series. In the absence of printed programs, I have saved PDF "prints" of email programs, and instead of photographs of the room or panelists in real life, I have taken screen captures of Zoom rooms at the highest quality my computer will allow.
- *Catalog items from home*. I did not have too many outstanding items to catalog when I left the office to set up my home workspace. The items that I did have, I brought with me in a small box. Most ILS have a web-browser accessible entry point, and although I cannot complete all of my tasks from home (like data exchange), I can still catalog! I was able to catch up on a few items this way and honestly spend more time doing detailed original cataloging that I might have rushed through in the office. As one of the essential employees (those physical backup tapes don't change themselves!), I have been able to grab a couple more items as needed on my brief but weekly run into the office. For those colleagues not coming into the office at all, I've taken photographs of items to share with them so they can continue their work from home, even without the items in hand.
- *Make items more accessible.* This could take lots of forms. One project we are excited is finally underway is the OCR-ing of hundreds of already digitized documents. The PDFs were not text-searchable, but thanks to one staff member and a couple of librarians, we have created a very effective workflow and are making great progress to provide more accessibility and in turn discoverability to archival collections like student directories, law school magazines, and historical strategic plans. Transcription is another option if you have more audio or video content. It can be tedious, but the effort goes a long way to making items available to a wider audience online. Marketing your collections and archives is another way to share them with the world. Blog for your library about physical items to help patrons or the public feel more at home, even from a distance. In doing so, I've used it as an opportunity to get to know our archives better. Advertise your digitally available collections through organizations at the state, regional, or national level. Everyone is searching for free educational content right now, so share what you have to offer. Many organizations have made calls for this type of content to spotlight, and others will probably thank you for sending ideas their way.

*Professional Growth & Contributions*

If you are still finding yourself, your colleagues, or supervisees lacking things to do, sign up for a course, attend a webcast, document your projects, and turn them into articles or presentations.

- *There is no end to organizations sharing webinars online right now.* Even if you cannot fit all of the live events into your teleworking schedule (for some reason, many of them have taken place at the same time and on the same platforms!), you can still register for them to receive access to recording links later. In addition to the links I shared above, I've also really enjoyed the two courses I took over the last two weeks from Midwest Collaborative for Library Services (https://store.mcls.org/). It never hurts to refresh your memory of certain topics that you might not have had dedicated attention to give since library school or to learn something brand new!
- *Document everything*. Each time I begin to make progress on a new special project, or fine tune a workflow at my institution, I approach documentation as if I were going to present it later as a conference session, workshop, or article. With many conferences announcing they are going virtual, it has never been a better time to submit proposals without the hesitation of travel logistics. If you have never published before, now may be the time to share how you did that certain something with a journal or in your organization or SIS newsletter. The opportunities are limitless, so keep that in mind no matter what projects you are undertaking.

# Oh, No – A Board Game (again): Some Tips for Cataloging this Unlikely Acquisition using RDA (and Contrasting with AACR2)

*Richard Paone*
*Pennsylvania State University*

Way back when (TSLL, vol. 24, no. 3 (Mar. 1999) to be precise), I discussed the cataloging of a board game. At the time, I said the odds of a law cataloger encountering one were "[p]robably less than encountering sheet music." Nowadays, with board games, coloring books, and even origami commonly being used by academic law libraries to entertain anxious students during exam time, the odds of cataloging one or more games or other three-dimensional object are considerably greater. With that, let us look at some examples of cataloging such an item under the new RDA rules, with a fond glance back at AACR2.

Under AACR2, you would have gone to Chapter 10, the chapter dealing with three-dimensional artifacts and realia. Of course, you would also have had the general material designation, in this case "game," in square brackets following the title proper. This is where true differences between AACR2 and RDA are at their starkest. The GMD is gone. Its function is replaced by 33X fields: 336 for content, 337 for media, and 338 for carrier.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| r | 336 | # | # | RDA content<br>**\|a three-dimensional form \|b tdf \|2 rdacontent** |
| r | 337 | # | # | RDA media<br>**\|a unmediated \|b n \|2 rdamedia** |
| r | 338 | # | # | RDA carrier<br>**\|a object \|b nr \|2 rdacarrier** |

Some differences are less dramatic. The 260 field has been replaced by the 264 field, but it has essentially the same purpose, that is production, publication, distribution, manufacture, and copyright notice. A 264 field, first indicator blank and second indicator 1, should suffice. Unlike monographs, board games generally have copyright dates rather than publication dates. This date should be put in square brackets; if desired, a second 264 field with first indicator blank and second indicator 4 can be used to display a copyright notice date.

What are the chief sources for the 245 (title proper) and 264 fields? Rule 10.0B1 of AACR2 stated:

The chief source of information … is the object itself together with any accompanying material and container together with any accompanying material issued by the publisher and manufacturer of the item. Prefer information found on the object (including any permanently affixed labels) to information found in the accompanying textual materials or on a container.

In other words, what was on the board was better than what was on the cover or the enclosed instruction sheet. Rule 10.0B2 laid out the chief sources for title, edition (long-running board games can have many and varied editions), and publication and distribution, etc. Any information not found in these prescribed chief sources had to be put in square brackets.

The AACR2 concept of "chief source" has been replaced by the RDA concept of "preferred sources." This is not only a change of term but also reflects RDA's expansion from a single source to multiple sources for information. The preferred source of information is still the source where you find the title proper.  For most elements, RDA gives you permission to take information from any source, with the choices given in a priority order. RDA 2.1.2.3 provides the instructions for resources issued in multiple parts. This includes serials, multipart monographs, integrating resources, kits, and board games.

If the concept of sequential numbering is not appropriate (e.g., for a kit or board game), use the resource as a whole; if this is not possible, generally determine the main part. Regarding board games, this, in practice, simply means that you may transcribe the title as found. Generally, this would be the title found on the box. If this is not clear, then the title found on the rule booklet or the board itself would suffice. Where things really begin to look different, at least from print materials, is in physical description. Here is an example:

|a 1 game (1 game board, 2 dice, 100 question cards) :|b cardboard and wood, color ;|c in box 31 x 23 x 10 cm. +|e rule book  (5 pages : illustrations ; 20 cm.) . For board games, record the dimensions of the container per RDA 3.5.1.5 (height x width x depth). Since board games are normally in a container (box), the cataloger should name the container and give its dimensions as the only dimensions.

RDA 3.4.6.3 governs recording of the number of subunits. For extensive game contents that are not readily ascertainable, you can also use:

|a 1 game (approximately 300 pieces)

|a 1 game (various pieces)

If applicable, it would be a good idea to add a 500 note "Full game contents listed on container" or "Full game contents listed in rule booklet."

The base material list may be found at RDA 3.6.1.3. Usually, cardboard would be the base material for a board game. In RDA, 3.4.6 governs extent of three-dimensional form. The cataloger should record the extent of a manifestation consisting of one or more three-dimensional forms by giving the number of units and an appropriate term from the list at RDA 3.4.1.3. If none of the terms there are appropriate, then use another concise term or terms to indicate the type of unit. "Board" and "dice (die)" are not found in that list, but they qualify as concise terms. If the board game materials are multicolored (generally the case with modern board games), mention this as "color," per RDA 7.17.1.3. If there are accompanying materials (e.g. game rules in a booklet), the usual plus sign, subfield e and a short description, would apply in a MARC record. A summary (520) note explaining what the game is about is helpful. Create subject (6XX) and added personal or corporate name (700 or 710) entries as usual. See examples 1 and 2 for illustration. Example 1 is an AACR2 record for a board game. Example 2 is an RDA record for a board game. The differences are obvious. And notice the second 655_7 field (the form/genre heading). The term source code lcgft following the subfield 2 indicates that the term Board games is a Library of Congress genre/form term.

```
   B10357087               BIBLIOGRAPHIC Information
 LANG:  eng           LOCATION:  av     BIB LVL:  m        SUPPRESS:  -
 SKIP:  0             CAT DATE:  06-04-97 MAT TYPE:  r      COUNTRY:  mnu
 001      11806152
 003      OCoLC
 005      19970604221932.0
 008      850314s1984    mnunnn f          gneng dnrmIa
 040      VLL|cVLL|dDKL
 043      n-us-
 049      DKLA
 090      KF242.A1|bW47 1984
 245   00 West's great American case race|h[game]
 246   10 Great American case race
 260      [St. Paul, Minn.] :|bWest Pub. Co.,|cc1984.
 300      1 game (1 board, 1 set of WESTLAW cards, 1 set of LEXIS cards, 1 set
          of case files, 4 markers, 1 die, score sheets) :|bcardboard, plastic,
          col. ;|cin box, 27 x 27 x 5 cm. +|eofficial rules for game.
 520      Intended for people who have used or are using WESTLAW, in order to
          teach them the effectiveness of computer-assisted legal research.
 650    0 WESTLAW (Information retrieval system)
 650    0 LEXIS (Information retrieval system)
 650    0 Legal research|zUnited States|xData processing.
 710    2 West Publishing Company.
```

Example 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| 024: 10 | : 630509512638 |
| 028: 01 | : C1009 |
| 035: | : (OCoLC)1024320121 |
| 245: 00 | : Monopoly :\|bthe fast-dealing property trading game. |
| 246: 30 | : Monopoly |
| 264: 1 | : Pawtucket, Rhode Island :\|bHasbro Gaming,\|c[2016] |
| 264: 4 | : \|c©2016 |
| 300: | : 1 game (1 folded game board, 8 tokens [battleship, terrier, top hat, automobile, cat, penguin, duck, dinosaur], 28 title deed cards, 16 chance cards, 16 community chest cards, 32 green houses, 12 red hotels, 2 dice, 210 monopoly money bills [30 of each denomination], 1 folded rule sheet) :\|bplastic, cardboard, paper, metal, colour ;\|cin box 40 x 27 x 6 cm |
| 336: | : tactile three-dimensional form\|btcf\|2rdacontent |
| 337: | : unmediated\|bn\|2rdamedia |
| 338: | : object\|bnr\|2rdacarrier |
| 380: | : Board game |
| 500: | : Title from box. |
| 500: | : "New token line up!"--Container. |
| 500: | : "C1009 Monopoly"--Container. |
| 500: | : 2 to 6 players. |
| 520: | : The thrill of bankrupting an opponent is addictive, but it pays to play nice, because your fortunes could change with the roll of the dice. Play nasty, and you might find everyone gangs up on you. Experience the ups and downs of the trading game with the classic Monopoly game. Collect complete color sets to build houses, and maybe even upgrade to a hotel. The more properties you own, the more rent you can charge. Chance cards could be worth money, or one might just tell you to Go To Jail! Take a trip around the Monopoly board to see who wins it all! |
| 521: | : 8+. |
| 650: 0 | : Monopoly (Game) |
| 650: 0 | : Games. |
| 650: 7 | : Monopoly (Game)\|2fast\|0(OCoLC)fst01025690 |
| 650: 7 | : Games.\|2fast\|0(OCoLC)fst00937529 |
| 655: 7 | : Puzzles and games.\|2fast\|0(OCoLC)fst01919958 |
| 655: 7 | : Board games.\|2lcgft |
| 710: 2 | : Parker Brothers, inc. |

Example 2.

Now, for OCLC cataloging. If you need a workform, type wfmg <F10 or F11>. Fixed fields are important. "Type" is "r" for three-dimensional non-projected graphic. "Tmat" is g (for game—designed for play according to prescribed rules and intended for recreation and instruction). For "Time," use the "nnn" (not applicable). "Tech" is "n"—not a motion picture or video recording. "Audn" is optional; generally, games are not aimed at a specialized audience, so best to leave it blank.

This topic, like any cataloging topic, could be examined in greater detail, but this essay should illustrate that cataloging a three-dimensional article, unusual though it may be for law catalogers, is not a daunting task. It just takes a bit of hunting for the right rules. In the old (AACR2) days, a visit to Chapter 10 would get you most of what you needed. Now, with RDA, it is not so straightforward. RDA 3.4.1.3 governs type of unit. RDA 3.4.6.3 governs subunits. RDA 3.6.1.3 governs base materials. And RDA 2.2.2.3 governs preferred sources for items issued in multiple parts.

suring consistent and permanent access to electronic records." With Michael's leadership, the committee predicted and recommended the value of linking applications for these access issues. Michael has served a cumulative ten years on education committees, developing and encouraging programs of interest to draw members to attend AALL's annual conference.

Michael has published and presented extensively on cataloging and technical services topics, including a peer-reviewed article in *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly*, the preeminent cataloging journal in the United States. He coordinated, moderated, and/or spoke at a number of AALL annual conferences and has presented locally and nationally on topics related to both technical services and history. His cumulative record of publications and presentations more than meets the Chapman Award's goal of recognizing individuals who extend the theoretical foundations of practical elements of bibliographic control. His service as Editor-in-Chief of *Technical Services Law Librarian*, 2013/2014-2018, created a lasting legacy as he recruited and encouraged columnists and maintained the publication's high standards.

Michael's peers describe him as a "consummate professional, a leader in his field, and a wonderful colleague." He is an effective leader, the "steady individual" one wants on a committee. Many of the letters provided in support of Michael's candidacy for the Chapman Award cite his role as an encouraging mentor to other technical services librarians. He is described as good natured, modest, gracious, professional, and service oriented. One letter states his "easygoing manner encourages one to approach and ask for help."

Michael's AALL colleagues respect and value his technical services expertise, leadership skills, and his personal kindness. He is described as a "model TS-SIS citizen" whose "professionalism and leadership, based on his in-depth knowledge of librarianship and technical services operations from the broad view, continue to astonish me." Michael's record of service to librarianship, especially technical services law librarianship, is admirable, consistent, and sustained. Michael is an exemplary technical services law librarian. His long record of service and scholarship, along with his continuing commitment, are reasons why Michael Maben is very deserving of the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship. The TS-SIS Awards Committee is pleased to recognize Michael's achievements with this award. Congratulations, Michael!

2019-2020 TS-SIS Awards Committee
Jackie Magagnosc, chair
Rebecca Engsberg
Lewis Giles
Joy Humphrey
Sidney Lanier
Andi Molinet
Rachel Parks
Alicia Pearson
Barbara Szalkowski

## TS-SIS Education Grant Recipients

The TS-SIS Awards Committee is pleased to announce the following individuals received education grants for 2020.

Marla Schwartz Award
**Heather Kiger,** Cataloger, Library of Congress, U.S. Programs, Law and Literature Division - Law Section. Heather completed her MLIS in 2016 and joined the Library of Congress in December 2018 after a variety of experiences in the National Park Service and California academic libraries. In her grant application, she states that she is "eager to learn all that I can in technical services and delve into the more specific and nuanced work ahead of me in law librarianship through professional involvement and connecting with other law librarians."

New Member Grant

**Rachel Evans**, Metadata Services & Special Collections Librarian, University of Georgia Law Library. Rachel has been in her current position at the University of Georgia Law Library since November 2018. She is an active member of AALL and the Georgia Library Association. Her program "Data, Stats, Go!" was selected for AALL Annual Meeting 2020.

TS-SIS Awards Committee, 2019-2020
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