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Major Progress on Foreign Law Capacity

As was described in detail in our last issue,¹ one of the major Ten-Year-Plan initiatives set in motion by the LLMC Board at its January meeting was to direct management to seriously expand our already sizable offerings in foreign, comparative, and international law. An essential component for the success of that strategy would be to strengthen our in-house abilities to handle foreign-language legal materials. Therefore, two major considerations guiding the Board's Search Committee during its recruitment for a new Assistant Director for Content Management were to find someone who could offer significant language abilities and someone with real experience working with a major foreign law collection. We can now report that the Search Committee, chaired by Barbara Garavaglia, Director of the University of Michigan Law Library, has succeeded magnificently.

Our new Assistant Director for Content Development will be Stephen Wiles, currently Senior Librarian for Foreign, International, and Comparative Law at the Harvard Law School Library. Stephen will begin working for us in Hawaii on May 1. He brings to his new position over 20 years of experience in one of the principal foreign law collections in the world, intimate familiarity with the research interests of some of the world's most impressive foreign, international and comparative law scholars, and a remarkable range of language ability.

A son of the American South, Stephen was raised in Sparta, North Carolina; in the northwest, Blue Ridge Mountains, corner of that state. Most of his family were then farmers. He came to a love of languages early, starting with French lessons at age twelve. Later on, at the University of North Carolina at Chapel

¹ Archived on www.llmc.com. See menu bar for "Newsletters", Issue #50, pp.1-2

Hill, he earned his B.A. in Education and French, with a minor in Slavic Studies. During his undergraduate years he spent one summer at the Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Kraków, Poland, where he earned a certificate in Polish language, and another as an exchange student at the Université Paul Valéry, Montpellier, France. After graduation from U.N.C. in 1984, he taught languages for two years at Durham High School, Durham, NC. Then began a six-year program of study and work in Europe that included earning a certificate in *Nederlands voor Andertagligen* - Advanced Level at the Rijksuniversiteit, Ghent, Belgium, and culminated with five years as Assistant Director of English Studies at the S. A. CERAN-ILC Language Training Centre in Spa, Belgium. During those years and to date Stephen also worked as a free-lance translator, specializing in translating Dutch and French language material into English for a range of clients.

Stephen was lured back to the U.S. by a job offer from the Harvard Law Library, where he began as a reference assistant in 1991. He then gradually advanced to become Senior Librarian for Foreign, Comparative & International Law; leading a multi-talented staff in providing information, reference and research support services for Harvard's renowned collections. Along the way he also earned an M.S. in Library Science at Simmons (1994), did an internship at the Central Library of the European Commission in Brussels (1999), and attended an intensive Arabic language study program at the American University in Cairo, Egypt (2007). He also picked up a few other languages; so that, apart from his fluent command of English, French and Dutch, he has a working/reading knowledge of Arabic, Danish, German, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Swedish.

Stephen also brings to the table significant technical skills, which will serve us all well as LLMC evolves its online service to meet the heightened expectations of increasingly tech-savvy users. He has had extensive searching and teaching experience with Westlaw, Lexis-Nexis, EUR-Lex, the UN databases, and licensed resources such as Factiva, PAIS

International, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals, and other web-based databases in the areas of law, related social sciences, and other disciplines. In addition, he has a sound knowledge of QuestionPoint, iSites, OCLC, LibGuides, the ALEPH/Ex Libris management system, and webpage design and construction, including basic HTML and XML, JavaScript, CGI forms, and web site maintenance.

Of course, all work and no play could make Jack a dull boy. Not to fear. Apart from language study, which he finds a relaxant, Stephen's hobbies include house restoration (he's worked on five homes, ranging in provenance from 1774 to 1897), beekeeping, and gardening. He reports that he is very excited about learning tropical gardening and looks forward to picking up a little Hawaiian.

On behalf of all of our readers, we welcome Stephen to our mission. We hope that those of you who don't yet know him will take the opportunity of meeting him and discussing your expectations for LLMC at the AALL, IALL, and other upcoming conventions.

Obtaining LLMC-Digital Catalog Records

Over the past several years we have noticed that, whenever one of our subscribing libraries joins the upper ranks of our top user communities we like to ask them what caused the surge in usage. They almost always attribute the start of the rise to the day when they loaded the MARC21 bibliographic records for the *LLMC-Digital* titles. So we regularly urge libraries to "get with the program" and load the MARC records! Given the number of questions that we receive on the mechanics of doing this, a review of the pertinent details is in order.

The *LLMC-Digital* cataloging records are created to "Level 1" OCLC standards by our longtime technical partner, Saint Louis University Law School Library. As records accumulate they are methodically uploaded in batches to OCLC's WorldCat Collection Sets, found under "Electronic Collections" at <http://collectionsets.oclc.org/JustLooking?cmd=displayElectronicSets>.² The MARC records

² After going to this URL, just scroll down in the alpha listings to "LLMC Digital." Once there one

can be ordered from OCLC in batches, or on standing order. The latter method is by far the most painless and economical way to handle the process.

Pricing depends upon several variables. For U.S. libraries the current cost is a flat rate of 30 cents per bibliographic record.³ There is no "set up" fee, and there are no additional charges for those types of customization that are offered as choices on the standard order form. The latter can be found at <http://collectionsets.oclc.org/JustLooking?cmd=requestLogin>. Therefore, for U.S. customers current pricing for the complete package of 5,163 titles now online would be \$1,548.90.

A significant variable applies to our non-U.S. subscribers. Depending upon where they may be located, they would be dealing with a different OCLC service center. Canadian libraries, for example, would need to request pricing information from OCLC/Canada. The complete list of OCLC service centers, with their respective links, can be found at <http://www.oclc.org/us/en/global/default.htm>.

A final variable for all of our customers relates to the continual addition of new titles. Our ever industrious friends at Saint Louis are cataloging something like 100 new titles per month. So the full-package cost quoted above can be expected to increase by something like \$30.00 per month because of the steady rise in the number of records OCLC would be delivering.

We hope that the above details cover most situations for most subscribers. If, however, you come across some problem that was not addressed, do contact us if you need more information or would like us to try to use our good offices to facilitate your interactions with OCLC.

finds a list of "subsets" ordered chronologically. These "subsets" have no inherent subject significance, but are merely those batches of unrelated records that were uploaded to OCLC on a given date. The chronological sequencing is maintained in the OCLC list to enable libraries that were loading the records in batches to know where they left off.

³ A price rise to 31 cents per bibliographic record is scheduled effective July 1, 2012.

Canadian Legis. Journals Project Done

As part of its ongoing partnership with the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), LLMC is methodically scanning major portions of CRL's law-and-governance related holdings. We first tested out the long-distance coordination between CRL staff in Chicago and our staff in Honolulu by targeting the legal titles included in CRL's Anglo-American treatises collection. From this source 699 valuable legal texts in 1,097 volumes were harvested.⁴

After the CRL and LLMC staffs had grown comfortable working together, we had the confidence to take on bigger projects. The first such target was CRL's extensive collection of Canadian legislative journals. CRL's holdings in this subject area were very extensive, comprising the Dominion and provincial legislative journals for all jurisdictions; and sessional papers, records of debates, and records of votes for those jurisdictions where such separate titles were published. Also included in the project were the journals for the Province of Canada, 1841-66. While amounting to only 40 discreet titles, these compendious runs accounted for an addition to *LLMC-Digital* of some 2,708 volumes.

The CRL portion of the Canadian legislative journals project is now complete, and all of CRL's books are now on their way to our salt-mines dark archive in Kansas. So the print preservation for one copy of the bulk of these materials has been attended to. However, rarely are any library's holdings of major runs such as these really complete. CRL's holdings were no exception. Therefore, before any of our subscribing libraries with holdings in this area can feel free to "weed to" the *LLMC-Digital* holdings, they should find it imperative to check LLMC's actual holdings.⁵

⁴ Among them were classics such as Reginald Heber Smith's groundbreaking study for the Carnegie Foundation, *Justice and the Poor; A study of the Present Denial of Justice to the Poor and of the Agencies Making more Equal their Position before the Law; With Particular Reference to Legal Aid Work in the United State*. This seminal text helped to activate the modern legal aid system in North America (see LLMC40699).

⁵ This can be done quite efficiently by going to the title listings on our free site www.llmc.com and

U.S. States Legis. Journals Project Started

With the CRL holdings of Canadian legislative journals now safely migrated online, we have moved on to an even more ambitious project, scanning the CRL holdings of the legislative journals for all of the U.S. states.⁶ That project is already well underway. So far we have scanned the House and Senate journals (and appendices series when those were separately published) for Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and Nevada. The Texas runs are currently in process.⁷

checking the boxes below the title where LLMC details down to the volume level its actual offerings. All of the entries for the Canadian titles have now been completed. Please know that, if you have any books that would fill holes in the recorded runs, LLMC desperately wants your books as gap fillers. We will happily pay shipping costs if you can discard your books in our direction. We will all be richer because of your efforts.

⁶ These CRL/LLMC content-targeting decisions are guided by a group styled the Global Resources Law Joint Steering Committee. The title reflects the fact that CRL is relying upon LLMC as its designated agent for scanning in the areas of law and governance. The Committee surveys the analog (print or film) materials available in CRL's home collection, and those assets that could be made available for scanning relying upon the source networks of both organizations. It then makes recommendations for sequencing the scanning of broad classes of material. Each organization has four representatives on this Committee. LLMC's representatives are: Judith Gaskel, Lib. to the U.S. Sup. Ct. (Ret.); Paul George, Dir., U. Penn. Law Lib.; Anne Matthewmann, Dir., Dalhousie U. Law. Lib.; & Judith Wright, Dir., U. Chicago Law Lib. Each of these colleagues would be happy to talk with you and to channel your ideas for setting priorities in the joint CRL/LLMC scanning efforts.

⁷ This non-alphabetical approach demonstrates our flexibility when working our way through large bodies of legal literature where the scanning is likely to take a year or more. Several scholars affiliated with some of CRL's core libraries are currently researching water law. Hence our first targets were a batch of Western states. Similar research considerations account for the fact that the journals for Hawaii and Ohio are scheduled to be scanned after Texas. We can't always be quite so responsive, but, if you have special needs, it does not hurt to make them known. Where we have flexibility, we'll try to be accommodating.

We estimate that, when completed, the scanning of CRL's very substantial U.S. states legislative journal holdings will add roughly 12,000 volumes to the *LLMC-Digital* collections. As usual, we fully expect that many libraries will be using this opportunity to recover additional shelving capacity by weeding to *LLMC-Digital*. However, as with all of our projects, please don't discard any possible gap-fillers until we have scanned and recorded what we have been able to obtain from CRL for a given jurisdiction.

Updates on our Haiti Patrimony Efforts

The target list for our Haiti Legal Patrimony Collection has now climbed to roughly 866 titles, far above our most optimistic projections. The latest surge has come from the offer of an anonymous, but obviously very serious book collector in Germany to add some 62 unique titles from his personal collection to the corpus. The bulk of the books that he is offering are older historical works from the formative days of the country. This brings to 23 the number of libraries that have participated in developing this ground-breaking collection. There is little doubt that through their combined efforts we have managed to assemble the most complete collection of law-and-governance-related titles ever assembled for this jurisdiction.⁸

As of this date some 667 (77%) of the targeted Haitian titles are past initial scanning, and 541 (81%) of the scanned titles have cleared proofing and processing, been cataloged, and gone online. A score or more are still being added monthly. Of the remaining 23% of targeted titles not yet scanned, roughly a fifth are awaiting copyright permissions, while roughly four fifths had not yet been sourced. With the kind offer from our new German donor, we have now reduced the list of unsourced titles by almost half. While these late additions to the Haitian corpus will mean additional months before the effective completion of the project, we feel that this is a good problem to have. The collection is already world class. If

⁸ A spreadsheet detailing the assembly of the collection and the current status of specific titles is provided on <www.llmc.com>; see the Haiti tab in the menu bar.

it takes a bit more time to make it more so, nobody will be complaining.

Regular readers of these pages will remember that LLMC has partnered with the Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLOC) to ensure that a free copy of the Haiti Legal Patrimony Collection is being made available to the Haitian people and their Caribbean neighbors. However, dLOC's partnership with LLMC by serving our digital collection is not their only effort to aid in Haitian reconstruction. Attached for your interest (as Supplement 1 to this issue of the Newsletter) is a summary of dLOC's recent activities within Haiti relating to the rebuild effort for that country's library infrastructure. If any of our readers happen to know of resources that might provide a useful assist to this on-the-ground effort, they are invited to pass along their suggestions to Judy Russell, Dir. of the University of Florida Libraries jcrussell@ufl.edu. She will know to whom your suggestions can most profitably be directed.