Five Steps to Digitally Archiving Your Law Review

Courtney Smith
Outreach and Scholarly Communications
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We've worked with several law reviews and libraries over the last year to post the full law review archives, and to publish going forward. I've found there are really two "ins" to bringing your law reviews into the repository. One is by publishing going forward, the other is by starting with the archives. Ultimately, you'll probably be aiming to do both but you can start with either.

Why think about the archives?

--Archival management and organization is the purview of the library.

--The archives are easily accessible (more on that in a minute).

--If you're having concerns about getting your law reviews on board, bringing up the archives lays good groundwork. It establishes the history of the law review in digital, branded form, and helps hesitant law reviews see their place in that.

--Law review editors are generally persuaded by precedent, and a digital, comprehensive archive of the law review helps them see their place in that.

I'd recommend Kathleen Cowan's presentation, "Owning the Online Future of Your Law Review," to understand the main reasons a law review would want to begin to publish going forward in the repository. I've used it myself with several groups of law review editors and it has helped greatly to guide the conversation.

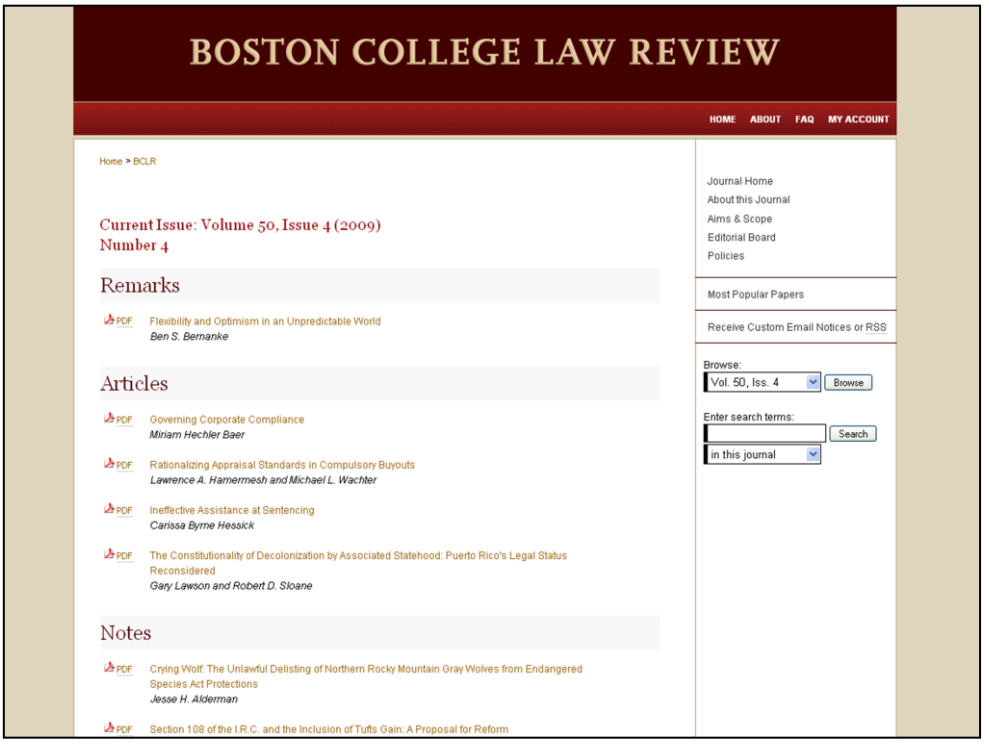
I said that we'd worked with several law reviews over the last year to bring the archives up. What follows are a couple slides showing some of those law reviews, some of which we've worked very closely with (Boston College and Marquette), and others of which we've learned from after or during the process.

Purchased digital files from Hein, received those in volume level PDFs.

Worked with library staff and students to break those into article level PDFs and capture the metadata.

Batch imported via XML.

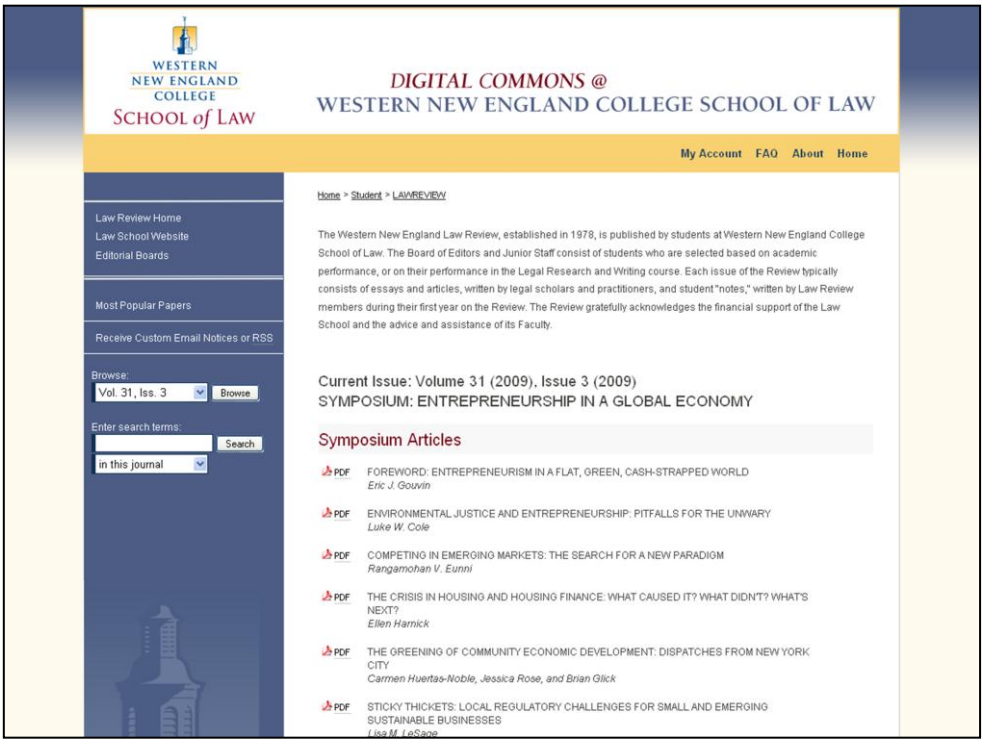
Began to publish forthcoming papers as well as adding conferences/symposia.



We worked with BC Law on a digitization project.

They sent us their print archives and we coordinated with a company in California to scan and capture metadata for the full fifty years.

Built the journal and imported metadata and PDFs by batch upload via Excel.

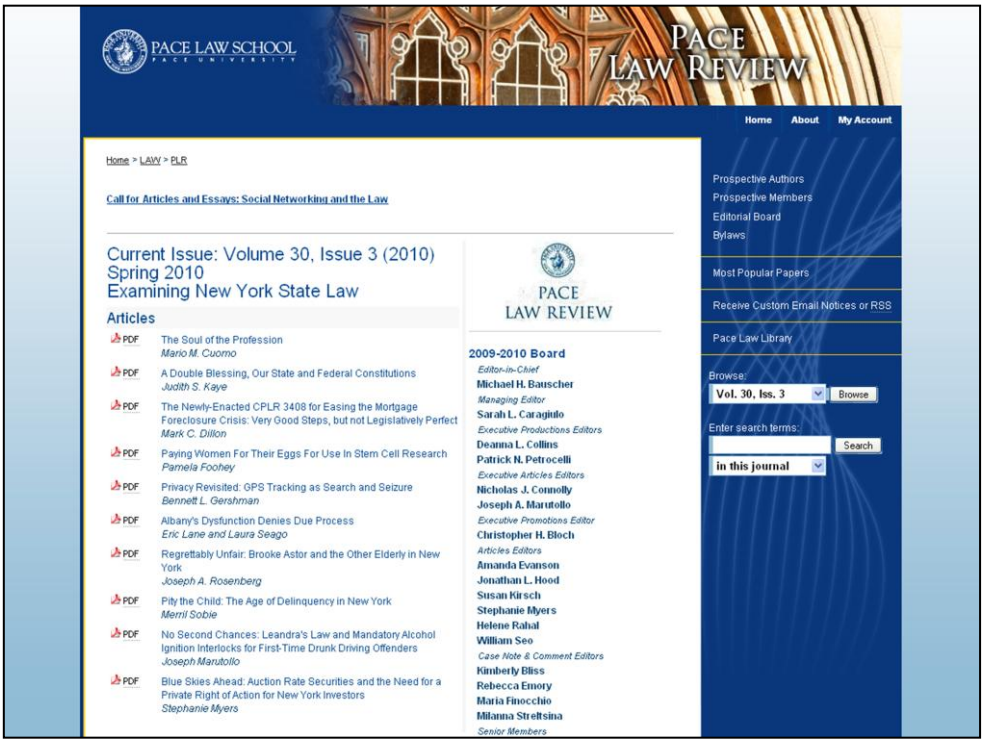


Purchased archives from Hein.

Cleaned up PDFs.

Had metadata in digital form already.

Posted archives.



Has been posting law reviews to the IR for several years.

All three law reviews and archives are up.

Worked with them this year to convert to a journal structure for improved display and increased publishing tools.

Five steps to creating your open access law review archive

1) Get the archives in digital form
2) Prepare your PDFs
3) Capture the right metadata
4) Design and build the e-journal
5) Import and post your content

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As I see it, we can break the steps of creating your open access law review archives down into these five steps.

Five steps to creating your open access law review archive

1) Get the archives in digital form
2) Prepare your PDFs
3) Capture the right metadata
4) Design and build the e-journal
5) Import and post your content

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I'll be discussing the first three steps today in detail. I'll refer you to the presentation, "Owning the Online Future of Your Law Review" (http://works.bepress.com/kathleen_cowan/2) or to bepress Client Services to discuss the final two steps.

Both are reasonable options and have benefits and drawbacks.

Purchase your archives

--So far, everyone we've worked with who has purchased their digital files has purchased them from Hein.

--Cheaper cost at the outset

--Some have received archives in volume format, others in article format. Important to ask for what you need.

--You only get the files, so you'll have to capture the metadata. Western New England for instance already had that data on file. If you don't have the data and need to capture it, this could increase the cost of the project. Sometimes library staff takes this on, other times, students do the work. Or, you could consider outsourcing to your editorial staff or to a data entry company

Digitize your print archives. We worked with Boston College Law to do this.

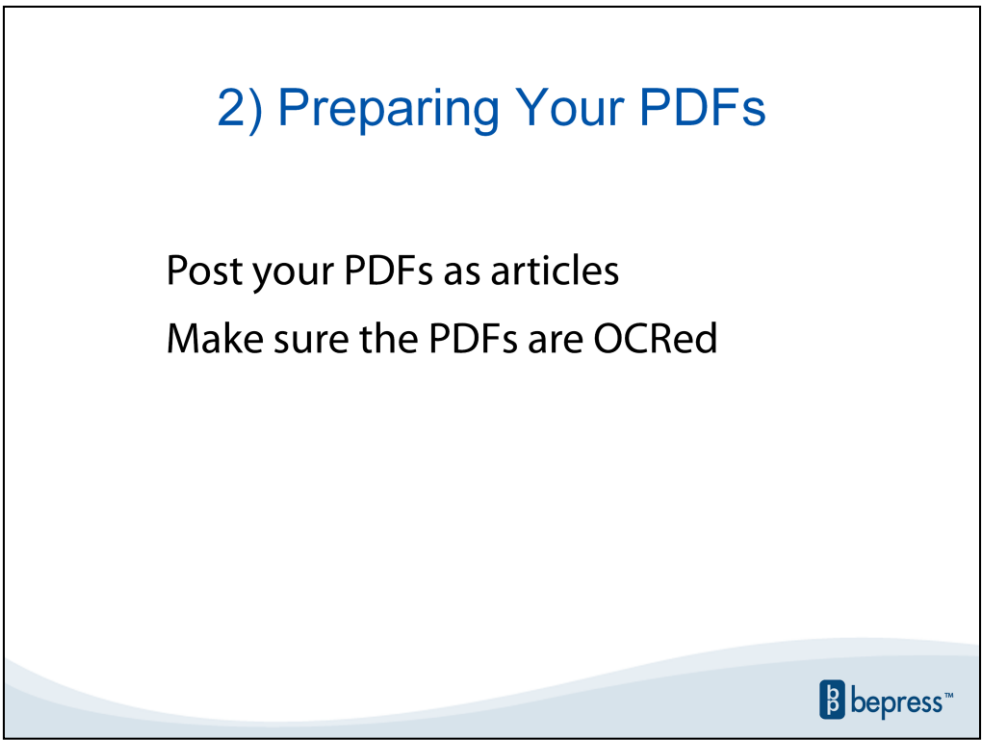
--More costly at the outset.

--You can pay for OCRed scans, and well worth it to do so.

--Ask for files in both article AND issue/volume format.

--Metadata captured during scanning process.

--Total cost of scans plus metadata capture is known up front.



What do you need to know about your PDFs?

Post PDFs by article . You may have considered posting PDFs by volume or issue. I'd highly recommend posting by article. This allows for:

--Targeted readership: readers download only what they're looking to read. This means you get better stats on what is most popular. Also, title is important in Google search results. Titles are much more compelling to click on than "Vol 30, Issue 4."

--Tracking usage: You know what topics, titles and authors are most popular.

--Usage reports targeted to every author: You can include an author's email address with a submission. Each month, that author will receive an email detailing the downloads for all of his or her articles in the bepress system.

OCR. PDFs should always be OCRed. This means that they are not stored just as an image, but have a text layer embedded within them in order to facilitate full text indexing and searchability. If a PDF is not OCRed, you can do so within Adobe Professional. Ideally, your PDF provider will ensure that the PDFs are OCRed.

OCRing also makes it possible to search within the document and across the archives. This is because it can be full text indexed. Documents in a Digital Commons repository are full text indexed in the system as well as in search engines like Google and Google Scholar. Full text indexing dramatically improves discovery.

Law review editors love that their reviews are full text indexed via Google and Google Scholar. It's an additional big win that the full archives are aggregated and searchable in the system.

3) Capturing the Right Metadata

There are two components to any repository record:

1) Metadata
2) PDF

An optional component is supplemental material.

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Let's take a step back. In order to talk about capturing the right metadata, I need to talk about what goes into a repository record. A repository record has two components: metadata, and a PDF (or other discrete file, but for the purposes of the law review, we'll think in terms of PDFs).

You can optionally add supplemental content to your records, or to your journals as a whole. I won't address this any further in this presentation, but you can always talk to the bepress Client Services team about adding supplemental content, multimedia, blog feeds, Twitter feeds, and capturing conferences or symposia.

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Next Notes »

Crying Wolf: The Unlawful Delisting of Northern Rocky Mountain Gray Wolves from Endangered Species Act Protections

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Jesse H. Alderman

Abstract

Although settlers hunted gray wolves to near extinction more than a century ago, the animal remains one of the most enduring symbols of the West. In 1994, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service authorized reintroduction of gray wolves into Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming under recovery provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Fourteen years later, the Service delisted wolves in these states, contending that the reintroduced population met the numeric and distributional criteria established for recovery in 1994. Months after a district judge enjoined the Service's 2008 delisting rule, the Service again delisted gray wolves. This Note asserts that both the 2008 and 2009 delisting rules violate provisions of the Endangered Species Act guaranteeing adequacy of state regulatory mechanisms prior to delistirig, and fidelity to the best available scientific data. The Note also contends that the Service unlawfully deployed conservation tools as delisting instruments contrary to congressional intent. Lastly, the Note illuminates administrative defects in the delisting rules, namely the Service's decision to disregard its own requirement of genetic linkage among the entire gray wolf population without providing a reasoned explanation.

Recommended Citation

Jesse H. Alderman, *Crying Wolf: The Unlawful Delisting of Northern Rocky Mountain Gray Wolves from Endangered Species Act Protections*, 50 B.C.L. Rev. 1195 (2009), http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/bclr/vol50/iss4/6

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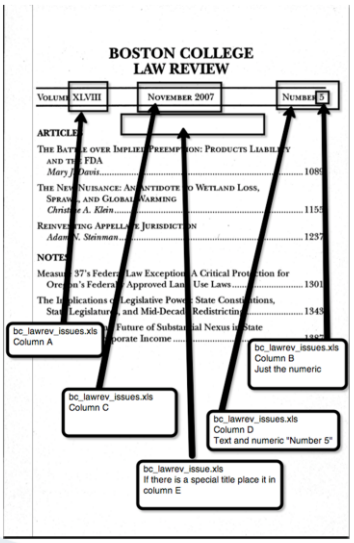
This is a repository record from Boston College Law Review. It includes both metadata (like title, author, etc) and access to the PDF (by clicking on the download button).

You are looking at the metadata we've chosen to display to users. Additional metadata is captured for OAI purposes, as well as management and organizational purposes, but is not displayed. We can choose to display more or less at any given time.

Capturing the Right Metadata



We captured metadata relevant to the journal as a whole…

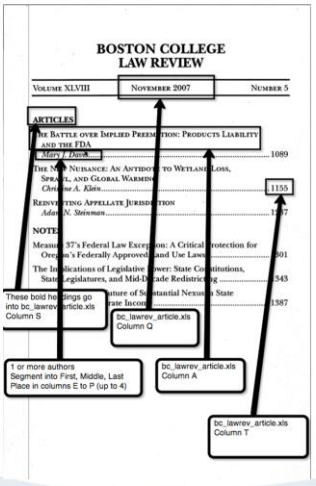
For the Boston College Law Review, we captured two types of metadata: 1) metadata relevant to the journal as a whole; and, 2) metadata relevant to each article.

We used the Table of Contents in the law review as a guide. You can see here an early mark-up of one table of contents. Here, we've marked the metadata relevant to building the journal – volume, issue, title, special title, publication date.

This told us how many volumes and issues to build, with what publication dates and titles.

Capturing the Right Metadata

And we captured metadata relevant to each article with these three goals in mind:

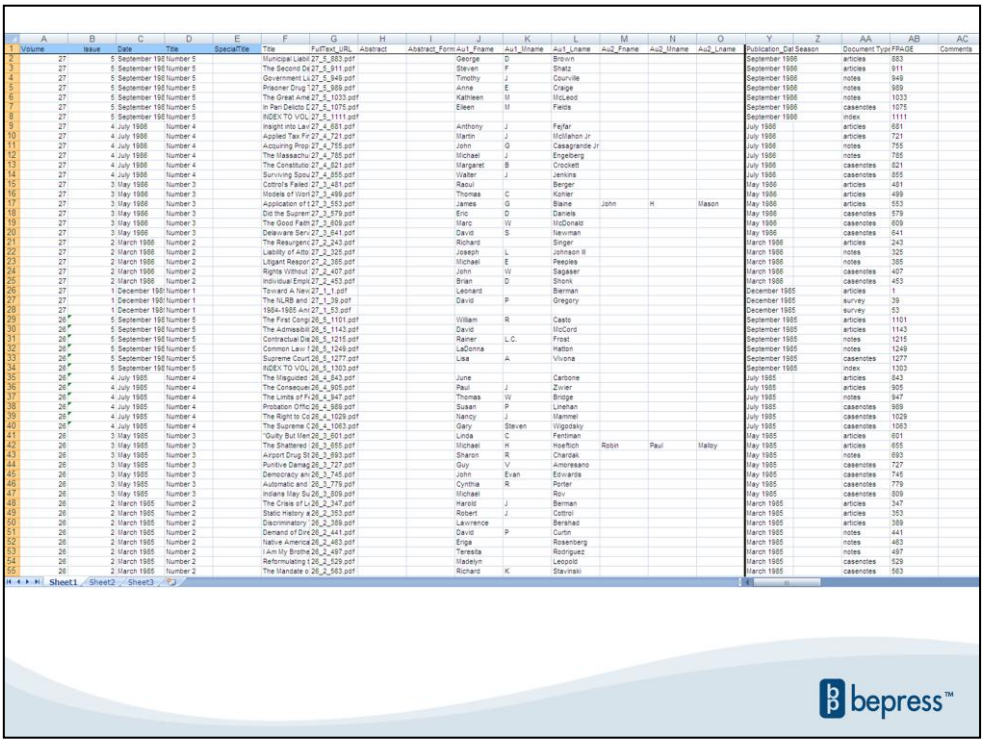


- Construct a Table of Contents for each issue
- Generate a proper citation
- Increase searchability and discoverability

We also captured metadata relevant to each article. We did so with three goals to guide us:

1) We needed to construct a good table of contents for each issue.
2) We wanted to be able to generate a proper citation.
3) We wanted to increase searchability and discoverability.

Most of this metadata was also in the Table of Contents, but we had to go searching for the names of student authors for notes and casenotes. They never get front page billing.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC
1	Volume	Issue	Date	Title	SpecialTitle	Title	FullText_URL	Abstract	Abstract_Form	Au1_Fname	Au1_Mname	Au1_Lname	Au2_Fname	Au2_Mname	Au2_Lname	Publication_Dat	Season	Document Type	FPAGE	Comments
2	27	5	September 198	Number 5		Municipal Liabil	27_5_883.pdf			George	D	Brown				September 1986		articles	883	
3	27	5	September 198	Number 5		The Second De	27_5_911.pdf			Steven	F	Shatz				September 1986		articles	911	
4	27	5	September 198	Number 5		Government Li	27_5_949.pdf			Timothy	J	Courville				September 1986		notes	949	
5	27	5	September 198	Number 5		Prisoner Drug	27_5_989.pdf			Anne	E	Craige				September 1986		notes	989	
6	27	5	September 198	Number 5		The Great Ame	27_5_1033.pdf			Kathleen	M	McLeod				September 1986		notes	1033	
7	27	5	September 198	Number 5		In Pari Delicto	C 27_5_1075.pdf			Eileen	M	Fields				September 1986		casenotes	1075	
8	27	5	September 198	Number 5		INDEX TO VOL	27_5_1111.pdf									September 1986		index	1111	
9	27	4	July 1986	Number 4		Insight into Law	27_4_661.pdf			Anthony	J	Fejfar				July 1986		articles	661	
10	27	4	July 1986	Number 4		Applied Tax Fir	27_4_721.pdf			Martin	J	McMahon Jr				July 1986		articles	721	
11	27	4	July 1986	Number 4		Acquiring Prop	27_4_755.pdf			John	G	Casagrande Jr				July 1986		notes	755	
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13	27	4	July 1986	Number 4		The Constitutio	27_4_821.pdf			Margaret	B	Crockett				July 1986		casenotes	821	
14	27	4	July 1986	Number 4		Surviving Spou	27_4_855.pdf			Walter	J	Jenkins				July 1986		casenotes	855	
15	27	3	May 1986	Number 3		Cotrol's Failed	27_3_481.pdf			Raoul		Berger				May 1986		articles	481	
16	27	3	May 1986	Number 3		Models of Illeg	27_3_499.pdf			Thomas	C	Kohler				May 1986		articles	499	
17	27	3	May 1986	Number 3		Application of t	27_3_553.pdf			James	G	Blaine	John	H	Mason	May 1986		articles	553	
18	27	3	May 1986	Number 3		Did the Suprem	27_3_579.pdf			Eric	D	Daniels				May 1986		casenotes	579	
19	27	3	May 1986	Number 3		The Good Faith	27_3_609.pdf			Marc	W	McDonald				May 1986		casenotes	609	
20	27	3	May 1986	Number 3		Delaware Serv	27_3_641.pdf			David	S	Nieuman				May 1986		casenotes	641	
21	27	2	March 1986	Number 2		The Resurgenc	27_2_243.pdf			Richard		Singer				March 1986		articles	243	
22	27	2	March 1986	Number 2		Liability of Atto	27_2_325.pdf			Joseph	L	Johnson II				March 1986		notes	325	
23	27	2	March 1986	Number 2		Litigant Respor	27_2_385.pdf			Michael	E	Peoples				March 1986		notes	385	
24	27	2	March 1986	Number 2		Rights Without	27_2_407.pdf			John	W	Sagaser				March 1986		casenotes	407	
25	27	2	March 1986	Number 2		Individual Empl	27_2_453.pdf			Brian	D	Shonk				March 1986		casenotes	453	
26	27	1	December 198	Number 1		Toward A New	27_1_1.pdf			Leonard		Berman				December 1985		articles	1	
27	27	1	December 198	Number 1		The NLRB and	27_1_39.pdf			David	P	Gregory				December 1985		survey	39	
28	27	1	December 198	Number 1		1984-1985 Am	27_1_53.pdf									December 1985		survey	53	
29	26	5	September 198	Number 5		The First Comp	26_5_1101.pdf			William	R	Casto				September 1985		articles	1101	
30	26	5	September 198	Number 5		The Admissibil	26_5_1143.pdf			David		McCord				September 1985		articles	1143	
31	26	5	September 198	Number 5		Contractual Die	26_5_1215.pdf			Rainer	L.C.	Frost				September 1985		notes	1215	
32	26	5	September 198	Number 5		Common Law	26_5_1249.pdf			LaDonna		Hatton				September 1985		notes	1249	
33	26	5	September 198	Number 5		Supreme Court	26_5_1277.pdf			Lisa	A	Vivona				September 1985		casenotes	1277	
34	26	5	September 198	Number 5		INDEX TO VOL	26_5_1303.pdf									September 1985		index	1303	
35	26	4	July 1985	Number 4		The Misguided	26_4_843.pdf			June		Carbone				July 1985		articles	843	
36	26	4	July 1985	Number 4		The Conseque	26_4_905.pdf			Paul	J	Zwier				July 1985		articles	905	
37	26	4	July 1985	Number 4		The Limits of Fi	26_4_947.pdf			Thomas	W	Bridge				July 1985		notes	947	
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39	26	4	July 1985	Number 4		The Right to Co	26_4_1029.pdf			Nancy	J	Mammel				July 1985		casenotes	1029	
40	26	4	July 1985	Number 4		The Supreme C	26_4_1063.pdf			Gary	Steven	Wigodsky				July 1985		casenotes	1063	
41	26	3	May 1985	Number 3		"Guilty But Men	26_3_601.pdf			Linda	C	Fentiman				May 1985		articles	601	
42	26	3	May 1985	Number 3		The Shattered	26_3_655.pdf			Michael	H	Hoefflich	Robin	Paul	Malloy	May 1985		articles	655	
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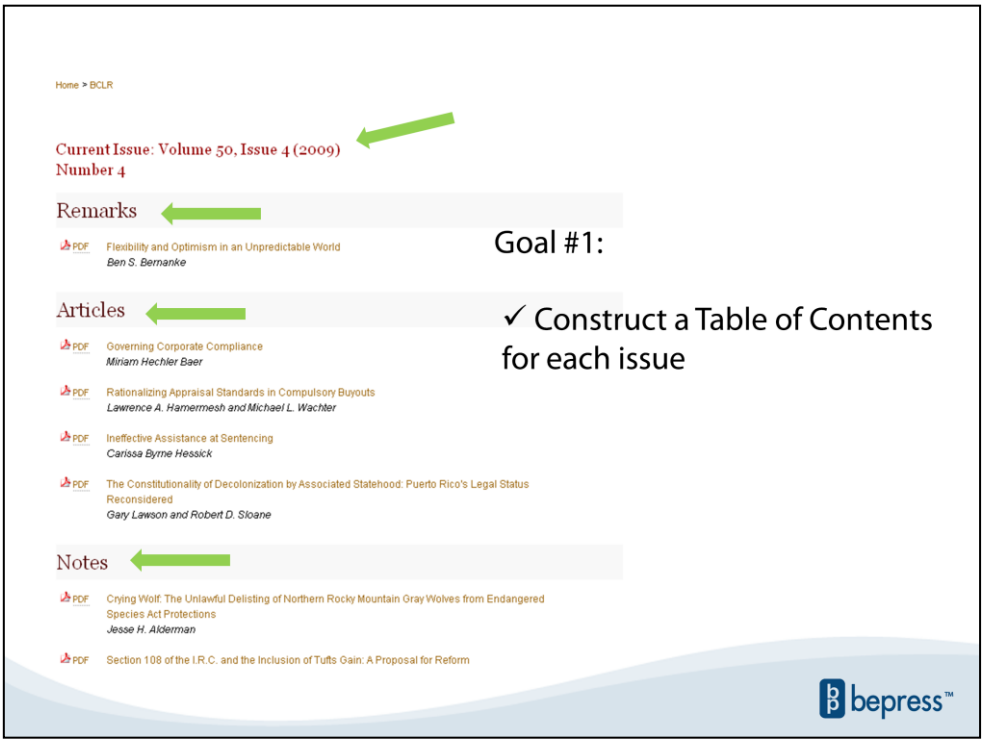
44	26	3	May 1985	Number 3		Punitive Damag	26_3_727.pdf			Guy	V	Amoresano				May 1985		casenotes	727	
45	26	3	May 1985	Number 3		Democracy an	26_3_745.pdf			John	Evan	Edwards				May 1985		casenotes	745	
46	26	3	May 1985	Number 3		Automatic and	26_3_779.pdf			Cynthia	R	Porter				May 1985		casenotes	779	
47	26	3	May 1985	Number 3		Indiana May Su	26_3_809.pdf			Michael		Roy				May 1985		casenotes	809	
48	26	2	March 1985	Number 2		The Crisis of Le	26_2_347.pdf			Harold	J	Berman				March 1985		articles	347	
49	26	2	March 1985	Number 2		Static History a	26_2_353.pdf			Robert	J	Cottrol				March 1985		articles	353	
50	26	2	March 1985	Number 2		Discriminatory	26_2_389.pdf			Lawrence		Bershad				March 1985		articles	389	
51	26	2	March 1985	Number 2		Demand of Dire	26_2_441.pdf			David	P	Curtin				March 1985		notes	441	
52	26	2	March 1985	Number 2		Native America	26_2_483.pdf			Erga		Rosenberg				March 1985		notes	483	
53	26	2	March 1985	Number 2		I Am My Brothe	26_2_497.pdf			Teresita		Rodriguez				March 1985		notes	497	
54	26	2	March 1985	Number 2		Reformulating t	26_2_529.pdf			Madelyn		Leopold				March 1985		casenotes	529	
55	26	2	March 1985	Number 2		The Mandate o	26_2_563.pdf			Richard	K	Stavinski				March 1985		casenotes	563	

Then we captured metadata relevant to each article. Here you see a spreadsheet where all the data was captured. The company we worked with compiled the data into massive spreadsheets that we provided to them.

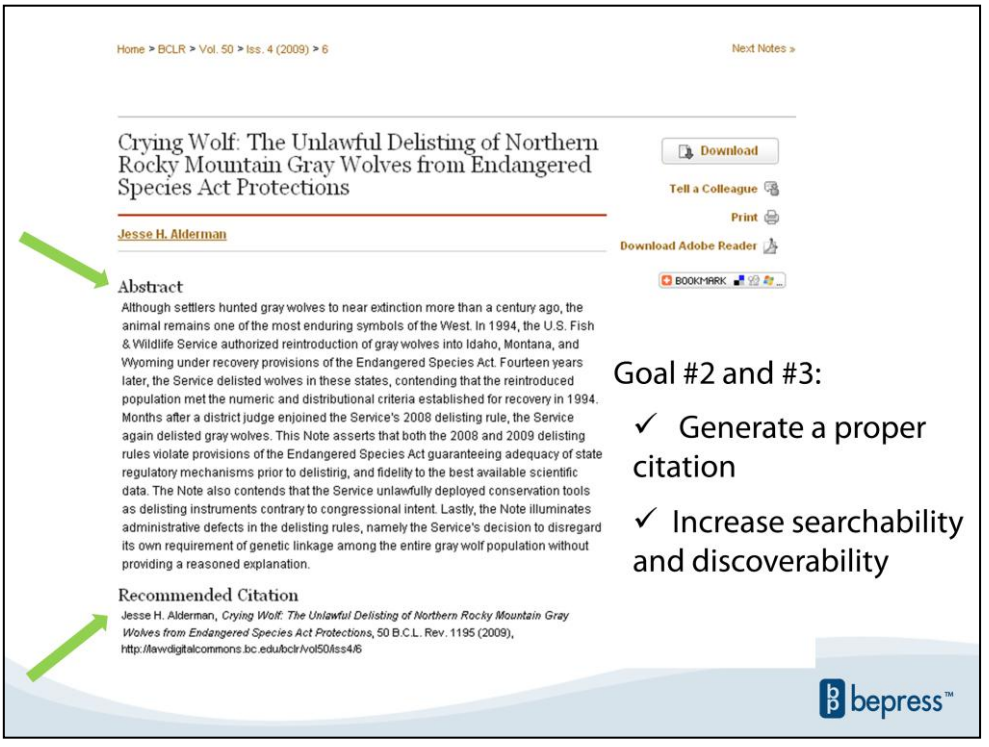
The data that helped us to build the journal (Volume, issues, title) is over on the left and has blue headings. The data describing each article record (like what goes into the blue book citation, for instance) makes up the majority of the columns on the right. (I've hidden a couple author columns on this spreadsheet so it would fit into the slide.)



Here's the Table of Contents for an issue of the Boston College Law Review.

One of our guiding principles and goals was to generate a table of contents. We wanted to make sure we had all the data we'd need to construct a table of contents, and to modify that table of contents later on. For instance, right now we display the following on the table of contents: Volume and issue; type of article (so article, remark, essay, casenote, note, etc); article title; author or authors. But we left it flexible so that if we want to display first page at some later point, we can do so.

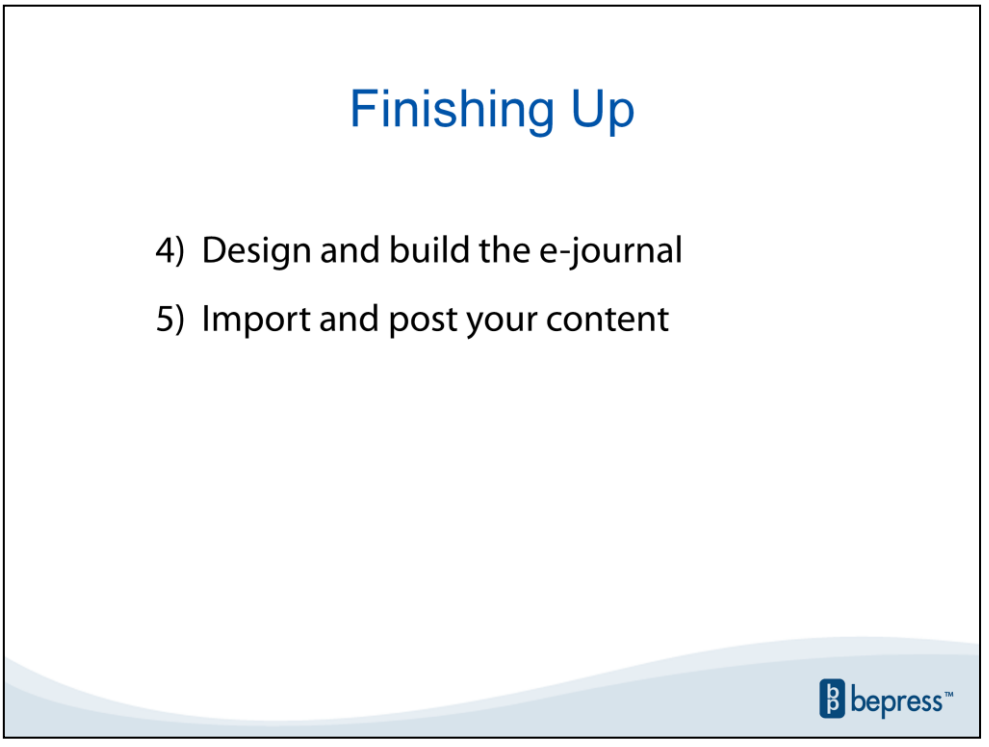
The green arrows point to some but not all metadata elements.



Here's an article metadata page from the Boston College Law Review. I'll talk a bit about working toward our other goals in the context of this page.

Goal #2 was to ensure we could construct a proper citation. The bottom green arrow points to the citation.

Goal #3 was to improve search and discovery. First, keep in mind that we capture more metadata than what we choose to display on the user facing end. All of these fields are included in a search. Secondly, full-text indexing is the most important factor in improving search and discovery. However, full-text indexing can be moderately improved with focused keywords and subject headings, as well as abstracts. Generally, subject specialists are leveraged to provide keywording and subject headings.



Finally, to finish up, you'll work with Client Services to design and launch your journal, where you then import your content.

Contact Client Services to learn more about the journal design process and get a copy of the journal design forms.

And learn more about the batch import process here:
http://digitalcommons.bepress.com/reference/10/

Questions?

Courtney Smith
Outreach and Scholarly Communications
csmith@bepress.com

Bepress Client Services
support@dc.bepress.com
510.665.1200 x2

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