Editor's thoughts

It's quite gratifying to be bringing out issue number two of a publication. The editorial staff greatly appreciated the praise received on issue one. However, the response to pleas for questions, suggestions and the like was a little disappointing. We would like to hear more from you. I've included the names and addresses of our "experts" on the last page of the newsletter. Use the forms from volume 1, number 1, or just drop them a line. Hope you've been collecting questions to send to us. Also we'd be quite interested in short articles on how you handled problems or problems you haven't been able to handle. (See volume 1, number 1, for more complete details on what we intend to cover in the Law Cataloger.) Our next deadline for publication will be April 20, 1976. Just send your material to the editor.

Looking ahead

In future issues we hope to have more information for you on AACR revisions, CIP and the law book publishers, automated systems of interest to the cataloger (see James Teas' item in this issue), and cataloging of non-book materials. If there's anything else you'd like to see discussed, please let us know.

Requests for information

Gail Daly, University of Minnesota Law Library, Minneapolis, MN 55455 is looking for information on the process of taking inventory. If any of you have taken an inventory, particularly of a rather large library, she'd appreciate any information you could give her on the pitfalls, etc. Also any citations you might have to pertinent literature.
Main entry for serials

With revision of AACR rules, many of us are concerned with the proposed change of entry for serials to a complete title main entry approach. One of the best articles I’ve seen opposing the new approach is "Alternative III" by the University of Iowa Library serials staff in Title varies, v. 2, no. 5-6 (Sept.-Nov., 1975). Other articles concerned with this problem can be found in the Library of Congress information bulletin, v. 33, no. 47, Appendix I., (Nov. 22, 1974). The American Library Association Resources and Technical Services Division Catalog Code Revision Committee has also published Recommendations for the revision of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for serials (Chicago : ALA, 1975).

Workshop on Legal subject Headings

Peter Enyingi informs us that he still can provide copies of the transcript of the Workshop held during the 1975 Convention at Los Angeles. Please fill out the shipping label, clip, and send the order form and a check for $2.00 to:

Peter Enyingi
Los Angeles County Law Library
301 West First Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Please send _____ copy/ies of the transcript "Workshop on Legal Subject Headings to the address below. Orders must be prepaid. Please send a check for $2.00 per copy and fill out the shipping label.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED _____.

NAME: ........................................
(Please Print)

ADDRESS: ........................................

................................................................
City State Zip Code

Washington Library Network

In 1967 the library profession in Washington State designated that the State Library be responsible for developing an automated library network which would meet the following objectives:

- Promote statewide sharing of resources among all types of libraries.
- Economically meet information demands of all citizens.
- Maintain centralized computer-communication systems for bibliographic services.

The Washington Library Network (WLN), which has been developed on a step-by-step basis, is scheduled to be fully operational on-line in 1977. Participating libraries will interact via remote terminals with four network subsystems:
bibliographic, acquisitions, circulation, and serials control. WLN may be the first automated system to integrate all library functions around a common data base. It was the first system, other than the Library of Congress, to use full MARC format for its bibliographic records, making its data base useful to all automated library systems designed to accept MARC tapes.

The on-line bibliographic subsystem, presently in its pilot phase, supports the following functions:

- Maintenance of a data base containing MARC bibliographic records from Library of Congress and locally input Marc-formatted records.

As of June 1975, the data base contained 600,000 records.

- Maintenance of a vocabulary data base (authority file) for names, subjects, and uniform title headings, with their cross references.
- On-line input and update of bibliographic records, vocabulary data base, and library holdings.
- On-line query of bibliographic data bases, beyond the pilot phase multiple points of access will be possible.

Participants in the bibliographic subsystem pilot receive full catalog card sets and spine labels, tailored to the needs of each individual library. They also receive a book catalog Resource Directory containing bibliographic and location information for all items on the data base. It is possible to generate book catalogs in various formats (photocomposed, microfiche, etc.), and to automatically compile customized bibliographies from the data base.

The system will be available for installation in other states, regional, large libraries or groups of libraries. Plans for the future include interfacing the WLN with various automated library networks across the U.S. Any state agency or library wishing to join in the intellectual and/or financial effort is welcome to participate.

For additional information please contact:

Mr. Roderick G. Swartz
State Librarian
Washington State Library
Olympia, Washington 98504
(206) 755-5592

Submitted by James Tsao,
Chief, Technical Services,
Washington State Law Library

L.C. Cutter table

If your library does not receive the Library of Congress Processing Dept. Cataloging service bulletin, you might not be aware of the latest revision of the Library of Congress author number table. We are reprinting below the table as found in Cataloging service bulletin, no. 104 (May, 1972).

1. After the initial letter S for the second letter: a c e h i m o p t u
   use number: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2. After the initial letters Qu
   for the third letter: a e i o r y
   use number: 3 4 5 6 7 9

3. After other initial consonants
   for the second letter: a e i o r u y
   use number: 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

4. After initial vowels
   for the second letter: b d l m n p r s t u y
   use number: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

News about Catalog Code Revision

The AALL Cataloging and Classification Committee Subcommittee on Code Revision presented its tentative report on AACR 20-26 to the editors of the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules in July of 1975. In its report, the Subcommittee considered the pros and cons of dropping form subheadings from existing catalog entries, presently being proposed separately by the British and Irish Law Library Association and the Australian Law Library Group.

The British and Irish Law Library Association advocated the use of form filing titles instead of form subheadings in catalog entries, e.g.

Form sub-heading -- -- Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Form filing title -- -- Canada.
   [Laws, statutes, etc.]

This would bring all materials for which form subheadings are now employed, e.g., laws, constitutions, etc., ahead of other entries in the same jurisdiction and thus eliminate the confusion that some libraries experience of having subheadings interfiled with other subdivisions of the same jurisdiction. Thus, the filing order of the following would be changed from this order:

- Canada. Board of ...
- Canada. Constitution.
- Canada. Dept. of ...
- Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

...to this order:

- Canada. [Constitution]
- Canada. [Legislation. Collections]
- Canada. [Legislation. Individual laws]
- Canada. [Legislation. Indexes]
- Canada. [Treaties. Collections]
- Canada. Agency ...
- Canada. Dept. of ...

(or similar form filing titles)
This will bring the code more nearly in line with the Paris Principles which called for entry of publications under author or title. In other words, the British and Irish Law Library Association accepts the principle of authorship for primary legal publications, the corporate author being the jurisdiction governed by the law in each of these cases, a principle disputed by Ellinger in several articles written in connection with the previous code revision more than twenty years ago.

The Australian Law Library Group made a similar proposal to abandon form subheadings. They too feel that it is not logical to interfile form headings with other author or title headings in the catalog and therefore advocate entry of legal publications under the jurisdiction alone, treating it as the author of the publication. However, recognizing the importance of a form access to law publications, the Group suggested that added entries may be made for form headings if libraries so desire.

In their tentative report, the AALL Cataloging and Classification Committee recognizes the advantages that can be accrued by dropping form subheadings and agrees that further study in this direction ought to be made. However, to do this would mean that law libraries may lose the form approach which many find to be helpful. There are other ways of providing for a form approach and the Committee indicated in its report that perhaps a form approach can be better and more logically provided for by form filing guide cards and by subject headings. However, the Committee indicated in its report that it is important for the Joint Steering Committee to consider the fact that it will be very costly for many libraries to change over to a new system and urged the Committee to base its decision balancing the cost factor against whatever advantages the new system might bring. Should the Joint Steering Committee decide that it is better to drop form subheadings, the AALL Cataloging and Classification Committee advocates that they devise a system that would allow libraries to change gradually. One possible method is to enclose existing form subheadings in parenthesis. This may then be filed as subheadings or ignored depending on the filing system adopted by individual libraries.

Cecilia Kwan
University of California, Davis
Law Library

The Catalog as a reference tool

The 8th annual institute organized by the Library Institutes Planning Committee met on November 14-15, 1975, in Palo Alto, California. The speakers of the event included Ed Blume, Chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Mildred Milon, Head, Reference Dept., University of Colorado, and Paul Winkler, Principal Descriptive Cataloger, Library of Congress.

Mr. Winkler began the discussion by identifying the commonly accepted functions of a catalog, i.e. to show if the library has:

1. a given work
2. a given edition of a work, and
3. to show what the library has of works by a given author, on a given subject.

He described the opinions of reference librarians as expressed in library literature through the years. He noted that in 1930's and 40's, some reference librarians expressed a rather extreme point of view preferring that the catalog go far beyond these above functions.
The necessity to include dates of authors in all cases was discussed. Some reference librarians seemed to find this valuable. In 1940 Winifred Venoy of the University of Chicago insisted upon the fullest form of an author's name.

Mr. Winkler questioned the usefulness of the fullest form of a name in a case where another form is likely to be remembered by the readers. He recalled the position taken by the Catalog Code Revision Committee in 1954 in relation to the catalog as a reference tool:

1. The Catalog is a finding list primarily and only secondarily a reference tool.
2. The catalog should meet valid reference needs only. However, economy should not result in transferral of extra work to the reference librarian.

This is also the position of the present Catalog Code Revision Committee. Current LC practice regarding dates is to include them only if they are easily available. Otherwise they will be included only in the case of conflict. If dates turn up later, after the name has been established, they are included in red on the authority card. That means that the dates are not to be used yet until needed to resolve a conflict. When a conflict does occur, subsequent cards will be printed with dates included. The same practice is followed with initials when the fuller form of the name is also available.

Mildred Nilon expressed the view that the catalog has no function other than a reference function. She attacked past economies resulting in fewer subject headings and added entries. She noted that economizing on title added entries has backfired and catalogers are now recognizing that title added entries ought to be made even if the book has a commonplace title. She demanded more "useful" subject headings. Dates of authors are important to serve as a starting point when checking other bibliographies, which are cumulated by dates. Works entered under difficult corporate headings especially should have many added entries. She lamented the difficulty of the AACR and the policy of superimposition, which complicate their search strategy.

The biggest problems are the subject entries. Some of the common criticisms of the LC subject heading list are its bias, lack of specificity, lack of logic, lack of relation to technical operational terms used by people in the field etc. What's more, users are unable to understand how to use it.

Ms. Nilon suggested that educating the users on how to use the LC subject list is part of the teaching function of the reference librarian. She advocated more and more access points and emphasized the importance of the reference and the catalog librarian sharing their expertise. In answer to a question raised in the audience concerning how a conscientious cataloger is to resolve the problems of a constantly building backlog, Ms. Nilon thought that doing materials with most research value first thoroughly was the proper method of procedure.

Ed Blume offered some factual information regarding LC subject heading practices. The principle to be followed in assigning subject heading has always been to give the fewest headings that cover the main subject emphasis of the book -- no more, no less. The rest becomes subjective and consistency is difficult to maintain. Following are some changes that are taking place in the LC subject headings:

1. General shift from "Direct" to "Indirect" subdivisions.
2. Acceptance of more subdivisions instead of phrase headings.
3. Acceptance of inversions to retain the keywords in the first position.
4. Change of less current terms in favor of up to date headings.
5. Addition of more free-floating subdivisions so that they don't have to be published each time.

There is no plan to radically change the LC subject heading structure, but subject heading review at LC will continue "dynamically".

Many questions followed these presentations. There was much enthusiasm about reference librarians doing some cataloging and catalog librarians doing some reference work, the institution of a catalog information desk, sharing of information about changes in policies between the departments and combined meetings of catalogers and reference librarians.

On the subject of desuperimposition, it was pointed out that by 1980, the LC MARC data base would be so large that it could serve as LC's basic catalog and authority file. Therefore, there is a proposal to close the current catalog at that date. That would mean that catalogers would no longer depend on the official catalog for authority. By 1980 also, it is expected that the catalog will be online, which would mean that superimposed headings in the existing MARC file could be desuperimposed with greater facility. However, there are no plans as yet for retrospective conversion of the old catalog to MARC. This is thought to be much too expensive.

LC now traces more publisher's series that are important contributions to the field, but if the publisher's series has no subject or form unity, it will not be traced.

Someone pointed out the need for various levels of cataloging in this country. LC's needs are frequently comparable to the needs of large research libraries. There should be a secondary catalog code making modifications to meet the needs of medium-size and non-scholarly libraries. It would be good if commercial organizations would venture into this area of cataloging.

Cecilia Kwan
University of California, Davis
Law Library

Questions, questions
We have not received many questions from you! Hope we'll hear more in 1976. Something must have stumped someone.

1. Please publish the known Cutter numbers for the American Bar Association sections.

The known LC numbers for the American Bar Association sections are as follows:

| KF 325 | .123 Section of Criminal Law |
| .124 Section of Administrative Law |
| .135 House of Delegates |
| .14 Junior Bar Conference |
| .15 Section of Labor Relations |
| .155 Law Student Division |
| .16 Section of Natural Resources Law |
| .18 Section of Public Contract Law |
| .184 Section of Public Utility Law |
| .187 Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law |
| .225 Section of Taxation |
| .26 Young Lawyers Section |
2. Do you have any guidelines concerning the use of KF1431 plus and KF1066?

LC's distinction between KF1431 and 1066 is on the basis of issuing or marketing as the stress. When the two aspects are mixed or a decision is difficult, they prefer KF1431 plus.

"DASHED OFF--"
by Jill Brophy and Gayle Edelman

Greetings; fellow catalogers - and we come to the new year! Hope your holidays were happy and that your New Year will prove healthy and prosperous.

Here are a few tidbits of interest on what was happening during the last few months of 1975, and some things to look forward to in 1975.

Guides to the Law Book Industry were promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission on August 3. The Guides are intended "to afford guidance as to the legal requirements applicable to the practices of this industry in the interest of protecting the public ..." Examples: A publisher should notify the purchaser if a work is expected to be replaced or substantially revised within a year of purchase date. He should disclose the publication's other or earlier titles (if any) and the latest copyright date. (Too bad we couldn't have also "guided" publishers into accepting CIP at this point.) Copies of the Guides may be obtained from the Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

The Council on Library Resources (CLR) has granted $111,131 to the American Library Association on behalf of the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR. Under the terms of the grant, royalties resulting from the sale of the new AACR will be placed in a common fund for the purpose of supporting future activities associated with AACR.

The 8th edition of LC Subject Headings finally arrived!

Among "significant" headings recently changed by LC (some after the 8th edition was printed) are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Former Heading</th>
<th>Revised Heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electronic data processing--[topic]</td>
<td>[topic]--Data processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany (Democratic Republic, 1949- )</td>
<td>Germany, East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany (Federal Republic, 1949- )</td>
<td>Germany, West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance, Social</td>
<td>Social Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro race</td>
<td>Black race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negroes</td>
<td>* Afro-Americans [for the U.S.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blacks [for the rest of the world]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusts, Industrial</td>
<td>* Anti-trust law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Women (Indirect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in [place]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have not appeared in U.S. Library of Congress, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress subject headings as of January-June 1975 supplement.
Since LC may have a difficult time implementing these (and other) subject heading revisions where its files are extensive, it is investigating the possibility of maintaining split files. Whether or not it decides to implement this policy of split files in the library’s card catalog, old headings and their references will be eliminated from the List, and the MARC bibliographic records will be updated.

LC, acting with the advice of the ALA Black Caucus and the RSTD Subject Analysis Committee, has decided to revise all subject headings involving the word "Negro". "Afro-Americans" will be used for all permanent residents of the U.S. of black African ancestry. This is a parallel to such headings as Mexican Americans, Japanese Americans, etc., and in effect, the heading will replace "Negroes". "Afro-American" will be used as the adjectival form, eg. "Afro-American librarians".

"Blacks" (subdivided geographically) will be used for all persons of the black race outside the United States. The heading will replace the former phrase heading "Negroes in [Locality]". For example: "Negroes in Great Britain" becomes "Blacks--Great Britain". "Black" is to be used as the adjectival form of Blacks, eg. "Librarians, Black".

"Black race" will be used for theoretical works which discuss the race from an anthropological point of view. The heading replaces the old heading "Negro race".

LC has worked out details for its acceptance of headings for Canadian corporate bodies as established by the National Library of Canada. Canadian headings will be updated on a project basis. LC will establish the revised heading without revising existing cards, thus creating two separate files. The two files thus created will be connected with simple "see also" references. (Using the "see also" reference leaves the library the option of changing some or none of the older entries.) All MARC records will be revised and reprinted to reflect the updated headings, and files which contain only a few cards may be totally revised or reprinted. For a list of Canadian corporate bodies affected, see LC’s Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 115, Fall, 1975.

Some things to look forward to in 1976:

- Continued work on the revision of AACR. Meetings at the ALA Midwinter are open to anyone and comments are encouraged. This year’s will be in Chicago, January 18-24.
- Publication of LC’s schedules for Classes K and KE (Canada)
- Cataloging for all titles in the Monthly Catalog being input into OCLC.
- An excellent workshop for middle-management persons in institutions beginning network participation: The Effective Use of OCLC, Kent State on February 16-20. Contact A. M. Allison, University Library, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242. It will include planning for personnel, workflow and actual hours working at the terminals. The group will be kept small for effective teaching and they have indicated a desire to run the workshops again at another time if many more people apply.

Publications:


An update of the original bibliography compiled by Elizabeth Anne Carlson Bolden in 1968, this bibliography includes chiefly English language materials dealing with cataloging and classification of legal materials.
Corporate Headings - Their Use in Library Catalogs and National Bibliographies: A Comparative and Critical Study, by Eva Verona. Issued by International Federation of Library Associations; distributed by Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3, Canada. $18.00.

This study will probably form the basis for all future efforts in international standardization of the cataloging of corporate headings.

Foreign Law Classification Schedule: Class K, Countries of the World. 2d ed. Provo, Utah, J. Reuben Clark Law Library of Brigham Young University, 1975. $3.00.

This outline of foreign and comparative law conforms to LC's Class K outline (as published in L.C. Classification - Additions and Changes, List no. 57) and is intended to fill the gap (at least) until LC finishes its Class K schedules.


Index to Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Revised Chapter 6. 1974. One copy per person, please. Send $40.00 and a self-addressed 9 x 12 envelope stamped with 30¢ postage to:

Ms. Judith Hopkins  
School of Library Science  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104


This compilation includes all names, personal and corporate, established or revised at LC during regular cataloging operations that require cross-references.


Reproduced under each series name are complete LC printed cards for all titles currently cataloged in the series. Includes both numbered and unnumbered series.

The Organization of Intermediate Record Storage, by A. W. Mabbs, with the collaboration of Guy Dubosq. UNESCO; distributed by UNIPUB. 1974. $3.30.

This compact manual deals with the care of records that are no longer actively used but must be kept intact and available.
We'd like to close by thanking Peggy Fisher, Doris Jensen, and James Tsao for their help in sending us news for the column this time. If anyone else has news they would like to share, please send it on.

A few more "dashes" from the editor

The following publication is also available:

List of uniform headings for higher legislative and ministerial bodies in European countries, compiled by the USSR Cataloguing Committee. Issued by the International Federation of Library Associations; distributed by Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3, Canada. $12.00.

A list, in the vernacular, of these bodies with notes as to name changes. Multiple language entries are also given when appropriate (i.e. entries for Ireland are given in Irish and English). Very useful for law libraries that receive official publications of European countries. However, the entry given is not necessarily the entry established by L.C.

The ninth segment of the KF shelflist, resulting from the retrospective classification of the holding of the Law Library cataloged before March 1967, is now available. It contains 3,269 photostatic positive prints on 3 x 5 cards with call numbers in the upper left-hand corner. This set covers treatises and monographs of state materials classified and shelflisted in KFA-KFW. Orders should specify KF shelflist, the set no., type of card stock and price ($170.00 on 28 lb. ledger stock, $205.00 a set on high quality durable stock). Standing orders may be placed for future segments to be issued periodically as reclassification proceeds. Orders or letters of inquiry should be addressed to the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Dept. C-132, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Addresses of our experts

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