



# THE LAW CATALOGER

Newsletter of the Cataloging  
and Classification Committee  
of the American Association  
of Law Libraries

VOL. 1 NO. 3 MAY 1976

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## From the Editor

Well, the Law Cataloger "year" is at a close and I think it has been a good one. There have been many positive comments relayed to me about the content and style of the newsletter. This year we put out three issues; the plans for next year are to publish on a quarterly basis. If you're interested in being a part of the newsletter staff for the coming year, please get in touch with me or with Cecilia Kwan at the University of California, Davis, Law Library. Also, you can lend your support at the Cataloging and Classification Committee meeting at Boston, when the Committee will discuss the plans for the newsletter for the coming year.

## Important meetings at the Boston Convention:

The Cataloging and Classification Committee will hold its annual meeting at the Boston Convention on Monday, June 21, 1976 at 4-6 p.m. in Room C, John B. Hynes Veterans Auditorium. In addition, a general meeting will be held on the subject of catalog code revision, on Sunday, June 20, 1-4 p.m. The meeting place will be announced on the Convention program. All catalogers who are attending the Convention should try their best to come to the Sunday meeting. Some very important issues will be discussed and rule revision proposals will be discussed. If you can come, please write for some background materials from: Cecilia Kwan, Law Library, University of California, Davis, California 95616.

## OCLC users' meeting

Roger Jacobs, School of Law Library, Southern Illinois University would like to pass on the following information about an OCLC users' meeting at the Boston convention. The meeting will be held, Monday, June 21, 4:30-6:00 in Room B, John B. Hynes Veterans Auditorium. (It's Roger's understanding that the Auditorium is contiguous with the hotel.) The meeting will be informal, with no planned program or presentations, just exchanges generated by those attending.

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The University of Minnesota Law Library has graciously provided the supplies to publish volume 1, number 3.

News on catalog code revision:

Some major decisions concerning the entry of legal materials were made by the Joint Steering Committee on the Revision of AACR in its February 1976 meeting. Firstly, it had decided to eliminate form subheadings from the entry of legal materials. Secondly, it had voted to use as main entry for legal materials the promulgating jurisdiction instead of the jurisdiction governed by the law. The AALL Cataloging and Classification Committee had expressed sympathy towards the philosophy of dropping form subheadings, but has repeatedly voiced its concern over the economic implications of implementing such a change. Moreover, the Committee prefers to enter legal materials under the jurisdiction governed by the law. The Library of Congress shares these points of view.

The AALL Cataloging and Classification Committee feels that these decisions should not have been made in February, as there has not been sufficient time to promote public knowledge and adequate deliberation over these very important issues. We are urging that the Joint Steering Committee reconsider these matters, and we are holding a meeting at the annual Convention in Boston so that AALL members can discuss these issues. Any law librarian with strong feelings about the decisions made by the Joint Steering Committee should write to our national representative, requesting that these issues be reconsidered:

John Byrum, Chairman  
ALA/RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee  
Catalog Division  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

with a copy to:

Cecilia Kwan  
Chairperson  
AALL Cataloging and Classification Committee  
Law Library  
University of California  
Davis, California 95616

Commercial processing services

The following notice appeared in LRTS, vol. 19, no. 3 (Summer 1975):

The Commercial Processing Services Committee of RTSD is currently engaged in preparing a manual relating to guidelines for use in considering commercial services. It has prepared draft guidelines relating to eight questions: (1) How do you decide when you should consider commercial processing services? (2) If you decide on commercial processing services, how do you identify what organizations are offering commercial services? How do you contact them? (3) When you have contacted commercial processors, how do you determine what services are available? (4) What standard options are available? (5) How are cataloging and processing specifications negotiated and established with the vendor? (6) What acquisitions services are available for books to be cataloged and processed? (7) What is the cataloging authority offered by the vendor? and (8) What methods of shipment, invoicing, reporting, and handling of the inevitable problems are offered by the vendor?

For a copy of the tentative guidelines and further information on the work of the committee, address Dallas R. Shawkey, Chairman, Commercial Processing Services Committee, c/o Technical Services Center, Brooklyn Public Library, 109 Montgomery St., Brooklyn, NY 11225.

KF tables

Laura Mahoney, Catalog librarian, University of Washington Law Library, has cumulated all the additions and changes to the KF Form division tables, thru List 178, April-June 1975 and recompiled them into revised tables. These tables are not just a cut and paste job, but rather a retyping that clearly represents current practice. She would be glad to provide copies for \$1.50 per copy to cover photocopying and mailing costs. Payment must be sent with orders and checks are to be made payable to Law Library, University of Washington. There is no limit on the number of copies you may order. Her address is Laura Mahoney, University of Washington Law Library, Seattle, Washington 98195.

Development of the Class K

According to January 9, 1976 LC information bulletin, Subclass K (Law General) may be ready for publication in 1976. Subclass KE (Law of Canada) and KKC (Law of Germany) are complete in part but have not been edited. The schedules for French and Latin American law are in progress. According to the editor's correspondence with Edward J. Blume, Chief, Subject Cataloging, Library of Congress, no work is planned on the Class J schedule until most of K is finished with no date for completion of K projected.

Reader response

"I found the comments on 'The catalog as a reference tool,' by Cecilia Kwan informative. [Law Cataloger, v. 1., no. 2 (January, 1976)] As a reference librarian I wondered whether Mr. Winker, in identifying the 'commonly accepted functions of a catalog,' did not overlook a very important function: that of indicating the location in the library of a given work. A patron might logically and correctly assume that a law library would have a certain standard legal publication, and thus would not consult the catalog for that information. But he would have no way of knowing where such work is shelved without referring to the catalog. Neither the reference librarian nor the cataloger hears from the self-sufficient patron who first consults the catalog for a location symbol (either a specific classification number or an abbreviation representing a general segment of the collection) and then refers to a nearby diagram of the library to help himself find the desired book or set of books. Not only do patrons use the catalog for this purpose, but librarians do too." -- Jane Olm, Assistant Law Librarian, Texas Tech University.

Reviews

The following three reviews are worthy of reprinting:

A complete set of the 15-volume Combined Indexes to the Library of Congress Classification Schedules has been presented to the Library of Congress by the set's publisher, the U.S. Historical Documents Institute, 1647 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. These new computer-generated indexes, priced at \$1,145, not only integrate the 31 separate schedules with one another but also with supplementary additions and changes, cross references and pseudonyms, references to special tables, and portions of the LC shelflist, Subject Catalog, and Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings.

The author/number index, in two volumes at \$162, is a single-alphabet index to author numbers, showing the number or numbers assigned to each. The biographical subject index, in three volumes at \$228, is an alphabetical listing of the names of persons appearing as subjects in the LC classification system. Entries contain number or numbers, including author numbers. Many names have several numbers noting contri-

butions in different fields of knowledge. The classified index to persons, in three volumes at \$228, lists alphabetically under subject headings all names from the author/number and the biographical subject indexes. Where appropriate, authors are listed under language, time period, and country. The one-volume geographical name index at \$80, is a KWIC (Key Word in Context) index to the names of all geographical areas, features, and political divisions in the schedules, with all references to a jurisdiction appearing together, whether as history, agriculture, railroads, maps, etc. All terms appear in context within complete entries, including index word or phrase, classification number, and the source of the data. The subject key work index, in six volumes at \$463, combines the indexes to the individual schedules and to additions and changes through December 1973. The previously unindexed literature schedules have been indexed by author. The most recent edition of each schedule was used, including BQ and BL 1,400 numbers and the drafts of K, KD, and KF. Each entry includes the index work and its modifiers, the call number, and the source of the data.

Useful to both catalogers and reference librarians...

--Thomas R. Barcus. (Reprinted from LC information bulletin, v. 134, no. 51 (Dec. 19, 1975))

The following two reviews of Managing the catalog department, by Donald LeRoy Foster (Scarecrow Press, 1975) are reprinted from Hennepin County Cataloging bulletin, Mar. 1, 1976:

Written in leaden Dick-and-Jane prose, this book reduces technical services to its most routine cut-and-paste functions (ordering LC cards, searching NUC, typing added entries, etc., etc., etc.).

Foster's lengthy but uninspired bibliography omits both Scarecrow's own edition of Sandy Berman's seminal Prejudices and antipathies (1971) and all of the extensive recent literature hailed by LJ's John Berry (9/1/74) as the "cataloging revolution": the resurgence of Technical Services as a dynamic library function vitally concerned with the intellectual content and philosophic rationale of subject headings and classification numbers.

Typical of the mental pablum that infests library schools, Managing the catalog department demonstrates that, despite lip-service to the contrary, for today's Library Establishment Technical Services is still primarily a matter of systems analysis and computerization, MARC and MARBI and Ed and Henriette--but never, never any innovative, imaginative, creative, original-thinking, user-oriented cataloging.

Purchase of this book should be strenuously resisted.--Steve Wolf, Substitute Librarian, Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, NY.

One would like very much to recommend this because it is a Scarecrow Press book, because it will find its way onto bibliographies and will doubtless be assigned to library school students who will request it. However, the work is naive to the point of being laughable, and unrealistic to the point of being dangerous.

Among the elements with which Mr. Foster concerns himself are the reception of a new employee (if the supervisor isn't friendly enough, the newcomer "may not return the next day"...this at a time when so many librarians are unemployed!) and the appearance of the special room to be used solely for staff meetings and the nature of the refreshments to be

served there.

The chapter on personal research projects is pure fantasy, especially at a time when every processing department in the country has backlogs. Needless to say, real library problems--such as what to do when your foreign language cataloger retires during a strict job freeze of undetermined length--are not even touched upon.

In short, this book adds nothing to any collection. Definitely not recommended.--Paul Glavin, Superintendent, Catalog Division, Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, NY.

Have any of our readers read this book? If so, how do you feel? The editor will try to review it for comment in the next issue.

### Questions, questions

Finally the questions are beginning to arrive. Admittedly, lots of them come from friends of the editors who mention problems from time to time, so we'd like to hear more from our readers.

### Classification questions:

- 1) If you have a book dealing with many state or local towns' laws, regulations, etc. (not just one particular state or town) and there is no federal material in it, where do you classify them? Do you just pick out the first state mentioned? If the item does not mention any states in particular but just deals with states and local units in general, there is really no place anywhere in KF to put it!

Works such as those described are classed in KF with the form division "Works on comparative and uniform state and local law", with the exception of subjects for which specific class numbers are provided for comparative state law, such as KF5390, State civil service.

- 2) Where do you recommend that law libraries classify the Congressional serial set? In J66? If so, the unbound reports in KF30-32 will be separated from the Serial set.

J66 is the only existing LC class number for the Congressional serial set. LC classifies only separately cataloged committee reports in KF30-32. Second copies and unanalyzed reports are classed with the serial set. LC makes no recommendation as to how other libraries ought to treat this material.

- 3) Should the Reports of cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York be classed? In KFN5052.C2 or KFX2095?

These reports will class in KFN5052. The specific class and Cutter numbers have been published in LC Classification, Additions and Changes, List 180 (October-December 1975), p. 48.

- 4) Where should the following be classed?  
New York (County) Surrogate's Court.  
Report of Cases argued and determined in the Surrogate's

Court of the County of New York  
(i.e. Bradford's New York Surrogate reports)  
KFX2005.5 or KFN5205?

It has been LC practice to date to class county court reports at the state level. Thus, the title cited would class in KFN5205.

- 5) When special subject reporters include both agency and court decisions, is there a preference as to which form division to use in KF, or do we go by preponderance? e.g. Should Federal carrier cases be classed with court decisions or agency decisions.

Preference is given to the form divisions for court reports, unless the publication consists predominantly of decisions of regulatory agencies. LC has classed Federal carrier cases with court reports (KF1091.A513-LC card number 41-4519, published in NUC, 1974, v. 4, p. 197).

- 6) How are county documents, i.e., county codes, classified? I have searched the schedule endlessly, with no success. I did find numbers for county district courts and the like, but where would you put local government regulations? Does KF have a place for such materials?

County law is classified in "599" of the 600-number state table. After adding 599 to the base number for the state, Cutter for the specific county, then turn to Table C on p. 262 of the KF Schedule for further form or subject subdivision.

e.g. KFW2999.M5A35 1966

Milwaukee County ordinances

KFW	Basic number for
2400	Wisconsin
599	Subject number from the 600-number
+	state table
<u>KFW2999</u>	

.M5 Cutter number for Milwaukee  
A35 1966 Form division from Table C

- 7) Is there a good reference tool that gives a clear and concise overview of the English legal system? Is there any source which could make the classification of English materials easier?

I have found a Bibliographical guide to the law of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, put out by the United Kingdom National Committee of Comparative Law a helpful overview. A very comprehensive and useful historical work is Holdsworth's History of English law. I am sure other readers will have their favorites too.

- 8) Where do we class anecdotes about lawyers in KD?

Anecdotes about lawyers will be classed in Subclass K, provided they are based on actual facts. However, purely fictitious stories belong to PN6231.L4.

--Cecilia Kwan, University of California, Davis, Law Library.

Cataloging questions:

- 1) Now with rule 4 (AACR) calling for entry under title for works by compiler or editor, how does this affect entries for bibliographies? If the title page says that the bibliography was compiled and/or edited by an individual do you apply rule 1 or rule 4?

Rule 4 now applies to collections of works or extracts of works not written specifically for the same occasion or for the publication in hand as well as to works produced under the direction of an editor or compiler.

Unless a bibliography meets the condition of a collection of bibliographies, either previously published or produced under the direction of an editor, I would consider the compiler who selected the titles for entry in the bibliography, as primarily responsible for its content and apply Rule 1.

- 2) How does one describe the pagination of the following work? The pagination runs as follows i-xi, followed by 1-217, followed by xii-xx pages.

Is the description xi, 217, xii-xx p. or  
 xx, 217 p., or  
 217, xx p.

According to Rule 141 Blc, the last numbered page or leaf of each numbered section is recorded. If the last numbered page or leaf does not represent the total number, or approximately the total number, of pages or leaves in the work or in the section, a correction may be necessary.

In this case, we could list the collation as xi, 217, [xx i.e. ix] p but this would also suggest that there was a printing error on the last page. Recording introductory and supplementary pagination exactly as they appear in the publication, indicates this publication's distinct collation, and certainly should be given for a rare book. The editor is writing to Library of Congress for its interpretation of the rule in regard to the above pagination.  
 --Nancy Miller, Ohio State University College of Law Library.

Subject heading questions

Peter Enyingi has received the following replies to his questions from Edward J. Blume, Chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress:

- 1) What is the correct form of this subject heading?

VICTIMS OF CRIME or VICTIMS OF CRIMES

Both the 7th and 8th ed. list it as VICTIMS OF CRIMES but lately LC cards have it without the "s" at the end and since 1972 the LC Catalogs: Subject catalog lists it the same way. Has this heading been changed to VICTIMS OF CRIME but not yet listed in the supplement?

VICTIMS OF CRIMES is the correct form; the heading was erroneously printed in the Ellinger list, and this error was subsequently carried over to several LC cards. These errors have now been corrected.

- 2) ANTITRUST LAW appears in the Jan/Sept. 1975 supplement to LC subject headings. On page 309 of the supplement TRUSTS, INDUSTRIAL -- LEGAL RESEARCH is cancelled. But it does not reappear under ANTITRUST LAW as a subdivision. What has happened to this subdivision?

TRUSTS, INDUSTRIAL--LEGAL RESEARCH has been replaced by ANTITRUST LAW--RESEARCH. This is a free-floating subdivision and, as such, is not established editorially.

- 3) CONFLICT OF LAWS is subdivided by topics. While Ellinger lists 122 subdivisions, the 8th ed. of LC Subject Headings lists only 32. Ellinger did not make up those subdivisions, they were used on LC cards. Why is the listing of the subdivisions not complete under CONFLICT OF LAWS.

The heading CONFLICT OF LAWS---ABSENCE AND PRESUMPTION OF DEATH, [BANKRUPTCY, DIVORCE, ETC.] authorizes the use of any LC legal heading as a subdivision of CONFLICT OF LAWS. Only those subdivisions are printed for which the reference structure differs from the pattern.

- 4) (Question 4 serves as an illustration for question 3.) There is an LC subject heading CONFLICT OF LAWS - TRUSTS, INDUSTRIAL used on LC cards but not listed in the LC Subject Headings. Is this heading still the correct form for this subject or should it be changed to CONFLICT OF LAWS - ANTITRUST LAW?

The correct form is CONFLICT OF LAWS--ANTITRUST LAW. This has not been printed for the reason stated in (3).

- 5) We had a couple of books lately on the legal aspects of "living together" such as: The cohabitation handbook: living together and the law by Morgan D. King or Sex, living together and the law: a legal guide for unmarried couples and groups by Carmen Massey. We used DOMESTIC RELATIONS and SEX AND LAW as subject headings but there seems to be a need for a more specific heading.

UNMARRIED COUPLES has recently been established as an LC heading. We will establish --LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC. as a subdivision of this heading.

- 6) If you could tell us what is the criteria used by LC to distinguish between the subject headings JURISPRUDENCE and LAW -- PHILOSOPHY I am sure it would be welcome by the law catalogers' community.

JURISPRUDENCE is used for works which present a systematic, scientific treatment of legal philosophy. LAW---PHILOSOPHY is used for more general discussions of the philosophy of law. Admittedly, this is frequently a subtle distinction, and in LC practice heavy reliance is placed on the terminology used in the work being cataloged.



## "DASHED ON--"

by Jill Brophy and Gayle Edelman

Greetings fellow catalogers! Welcome to the final edition of "Dashed-on", at least for this year. It's hard to believe the year has come and gone so quickly! We would really like to thank all those who have helped us prepare the column by contributing their news.

It seems that things are relatively quiet on the cataloging front this spring. The biggest news is probably the continuing revision of the Anglo-American Cataloging Code. The Committee met again in Chicago in April, and hopefully plod onward.

OCLC came to Illinois in March. Thirty-two Illinois libraries currently have terminals - among them: University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University and De Paul University - each of which has a law school and consequently a sizeable number of legal and law-related materials to be contributed to the data base.

Earle Ferguson from the University of Manitoba tells us that the KF - Manitoba modification classification schedule for law has been recommended for adoption by all Canadian Law Libraries in a recent report on law library resources in Canada just released by the National Library of Canada. This schedule has been developed by Professor Shih-Sheng Hu, of the University of Manitoba Faculty of Law Library, and has been in use since 1970. The Canadian Law Libraries which have adopted this schedule are York University Law Library, University of Windsor Law Library, University of Western Ontario Law Library, University of Alberta Law Library, University of Victoria Law Library, and University of Calgary Law Library. The survey was conducted under the auspices of the National Library of Canada and the Canadian Association of Law Libraries. The surveyor is the former president of the American Association of Law Libraries, and retired acquisition librarian of the University of Washington Law Library, Mrs. Viola Bird.

Library of Congress has again modernized some of their internal systems in order to improve work flow and ultimately, services to all of us. They are now using CRT's for many bibliographic searches instead of their card catalogs, and this system is called the MARC Service System. A detailed description of this system was included in their LC Information Bulletin, February 20, 1976.

PUBLICATIONS

"The Catalog: Its Nature and Prospect." Library Journal, Vol. 101, p. 594. (February 15, 1976)

For further information write:

Donald Hammer, Executive Secretary  
ISAD, American Library Association  
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Anglo-American Cataloging Rules : Chapter 12 : Audiovisual Media and Special Instructional Materials. Chicago, American Library Association, 1975. \$1.50.

Gorman, Michael. "Secrets of Cataloging Revealed, I." American Libraries, Vol. 6, p. 599.

Gosling, William A. "CIP--Four Years Later," Booklist, LXXIII, p. 333 (November, 1975).

Manheimer, Martha L. "Cataloging and Classification : A Workbook."  
Library Journal, Vol. 100, p. 2223.

MEETINGS

June 20-24: Annual A.A.L.L. meeting - held at Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. There are definitely some interesting meetings scheduled for everyone. Watch for the brochures to come out. Hope to see you all there!

Another "dash" from the editor

LRTS, Vol. 20, no. 1 (Winter, 1976) contains many articles on the current state of cataloging that provide a good overview of present trends.