



THE LAW CATALOGER

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

VOL. 2 NO. 1 OCT. 1976

From the editor

As we start another school year we begin vol. 2 of the Law cataloger. At the meeting of the Cataloging and Classification Committee at the 1976 Convention, it was agreed that the newsletter would be available free of charge for at least the coming year. The costs will be underwritten by the Cataloging and Classification Committee and the University of Minnesota Law Library. It was also decided to continue with the same format, i.e. with a slant toward the practical aspects of our profession, and pretty much the same staff. Once again we'd like to solicit material from our readers. If you've done something well, we'd like everyone to benefit-- send us a "how-we-did-it-good" article. If you're having a problem, let us know-- maybe somebody else has developed a game plan. Let's hear from you!

From the Convention

Three meetings of particular interest to catalogers were held at the 1976 Convention. The first was the annual meeting of the Cataloging and Classification Committee at which four issues of major concern were voiced. Questions arose concerning the participation of law book publishers in the C.I.P. program. It was generally felt that law publishers were not participating as well as they might. The sub-committee on C.I.P. indicated that it had initiated contact with the C.I.P. office and was planning to identify those publishers not participating and would then send them a letter urging their participation in the program. The sub-committee also hopes to establish a forum where we could comment on the C.I.P. program.

Mr. Feldman from the Library of Congress responded to our questions concerning the classification schedules. (See item below for current information.) He said that KE (Canada) was in final typing and that K (General) should be available in July. KKC (Germany), Federal but not State, is almost complete, but there will be at least a year's delay before it will be ready for editing. A great deal of concern was voiced about revision of the J schedule; Mr. Feldman said that this revision had very low priority.

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Revision of the Ellinger list of subject headings was discussed. The members of the Committee felt that we could not undertake such a project at this time. There isn't the time, money, or interest to do it. It was also felt that the newsletter might be a good place for a discussion of the pros and cons of using Ellinger and the value of updating it. (Ed: This will be discussed in a later number this year.)

Rule revision was the major topic of discussion. There was a great deal of concern over the direction which rule revision has taken. Cecilia Kwan explained that the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR does not seem to be too concerned with our opinions on the matter. Cecilia will continue to represent us at the meetings whenever necessary and will voice our opinions about changes in the law rules. She did ask the feeling of the group on several matters. The first was the decision to eliminate form sub-headings for entries under jurisdiction. The group preferred that the rules continue to allow for such entries, or at the very least, that added entries be allowed under such forms as Laws, statutes, etc., Court rules, Constitutions., etc. Secondly, the group preferred that legislation be entered under the jurisdiction governed, not the promulgating jurisdiction. Thirdly, it was felt that entry forms (or filing titles) should be in English, not the vernacular.

The second meeting of interest was the meeting on revision of the Anglo-American cataloging rules. The discussion there centered around the same issues as did the rules discussion at the Cataloging and Classification Committee meeting, with the same results. Again, there was a great deal of concern about the Joint Steering Committee's unwillingness to consider the fact that some libraries have different problems and different user expectations. Cecilia was again given the charge to go before the group and let them know about our concerns.

The editor didn't get a chance to attend the OCLC users meeting which was held at the same time as the Committee meeting, perhaps one of our readers did. If so, would you write and let the editor know of any news that might be of general interest?

Special Interest Sections

As most of you probably know, the constitution of AALL now allows for the formation of special interest sections within the organization. Petitions for such groups will be acted upon at the mid-winter meeting of the Board. So far, two of interest to catalogers have come to my attention. The first is a technical services special interest group, which would combine cataloging, classification, and acquisitions interest into one broad group. If you have feelings about this, either pro or con, write to Cecilia Kwan, University of California at Davis, Law Library, and let her know. The second is an OCLC Law Libraries interest group. Interest in this group should be expressed to Frederic Baum, Cardozo School of Law Library, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003. The deadline for petitions for such groups has passed, but I'm sure your interest will be appreciated. The next issue of the Newsletter will let you know the decision of the Board regarding these two groups.

Committee members

Each year the AALL newsletter prints a list of the members of AALL committees, but without addresses. For handy reference we have listed below the members of the 1976/77 Cataloging and Classification Committee, with their addresses. We hope that you will use them as resource people as the need arises.

(3)

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OCLC Users Group In Illinois

As is so often pointed out, the OCLC cooperative bibliographic data base serves now primarily as a catalog card production tool but will soon develop into a sophisticated means of bibliographic control. Librarians were aware of the importance of this when OCLC finally reached Illinois last spring. They wanted not only to learn how to best utilize its capabilities in technical processes but to influence the development of the system in the future. To do this they needed to exchange information more fully and quickly than was possible through the official channels of communication. As a result, the Illinois OCLC Users Group was formed. Through meetings, including panels and workshops, and through its newsletter, members have been able to share their experiences and to help plan for the future development of the OCLC system in Illinois.

A particular interest of many is the quality of the data base. The concern is less with the control data base in Columbus (the problems there are apparent to everyone) than with the quality of the archive tapes created by member institutions. For the archive tapes will eventually be integrated at the state library to form the basis of an Illinois data bank. It is generally felt that standards for input and, more especially, standards for in-house use are not clear or specific enough. The Cataloging Standards Task Force was formed to identify and evaluate current standards and, if necessary, to formulate specific standards to be adopted by Illinois users. The Task Force first met in July and the questions are still under study.

Law Librarians in technical services might well be interested in starting a similar group. The preliminary plan for an all law library network proposes purchase of the OCLC tapes to form the basis of its cooperative bibliographical data base. If this plan should be carried out, the quality of the cataloging and tagging done now will determine the success we have doing the more elaborate searching which will be possible later.

Because it is difficult for law librarians nationwide to meet on such questions, this newsletter could serve as a forum for exchange of questions and information on use of OCLC in law libraries at present and for ideas on how to build a good legal bibliographic data base for the future.

Ellen C. Sandmeyer, Ass't Law Librarian
DePaul University

RULE Changes

The following annotation and comment has been received from Nancy Miller, Ohio State University Law Library.

International Federation of Library Associations. Working Group on the Organization of Headings for Voluminous Authors. The Arrangement of Entries for Complex Material under Headings for Personal Authors London: IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, 1975.

Sets forth principles that may lead to uniformity in the organization of entries for such authors as Shakespeare or Balzac whose numerous works have appeared in many editions and translations. The problem is one of relating a publication in hand to the original work and of organizing cataloging entries for all of an author's work so that the relationship of one publication to another is clearly shown. Law catalogers face similar problems in cataloging legal publications of a particular jurisdiction and organizing those entries under the heading for that jurisdiction.

COMMENT

With the likelihood that such terms as "charter", "constitution", "court rules", "laws, statutes", etc. will no longer be prescribed as subheadings under a jurisdiction for entries of legal publications, law catalogers will soon be coping with collective titles, conventional (formal) titles, or uniform titles to organize these materials under each jurisdiction.

These terms are frequently used interchangeably for filing titles. In the present code, the glossary refers a cataloger from both conventional title and filing title to uniform title, defined as "the particular title by which a work that has appeared under varying titles is to be identified for cataloging purposes." The 1953-54 Committee on Cataloging of the American Association of Law Libraries in its report on "Revision of the A.L.A. Cataloging Rules of Entry for Legal Materials and Related Rules" offered the following explanation of these terms:

"Filing Title. A device for arranging in one group certain works or varying editions or translations of a work that are entered under the same heading. Such a filing title may coincide with a conventional title, i.e. a uniform title by which a work such as an anonymous classic, a law, an international convention is generally known or it may be an arbitrarily chosen term or phrase, e.g. 'Compilations', 'Session laws', 'Works', 'Selections' to embrace the entries to be grouped together."

Such titles as Leges Henrici Primi, Leges Langobardorum, Leges Visigothorum and Lex Burgundionum are examples of uniform titles by which these ancient and medieval laws are identified in reference sources and by which they are entered according to Rule 20D of AACR. A useful tool would be a comprehensive list of such anonymous legal classics, perhaps an expansion of Edward Jenks "List of Principal Sources of Medieval European Law" (in 2 Select Essays in Anglo-American History, 155) but to my knowledge such a list has not been compiled.

"Convention Regarding the Status of Aliens", "Treaty of Paris", "Treaty of Portsmouth", and "Universal Copyright Conventions" are examples listed in AACR of uniform titles for multilateral treaties (Rule 25A2). Uniform titles for individual laws, entered under the pertinent jurisdiction, may coincide with: 1) the official short title or citation title; 2) an official short title or citation title that has come into use in legal literature; 3) the official title of the enactment; or 4) any official designation; e.g. by number or by date. The following examples illustrate the Library of Congress' adaption of Rule 101D for its cataloging of individual legislation.

United States. Laws, statutes, etc.

[Tax reduction act of 1975]

Tax reduction act of 1975, P.L. 94-12.

Argentine. Republic. Laws, statutes, etc.

[Codigo civil]

Codigo civil de la República Argentina y legislación complementaria. Edición conforme a las modificaciones introducidas por la Ley no. 17.711 ...

Argentine. Republic. Laws, statutes, etc.

[Ley no. 17.711]

Reformas al código civil; Ley no. 17.711 ...

The Library of Congress may have several publications containing Ley No. 17.711 and may prefer that as the uniform title, while a smaller law library might prefer linking the latter publication with the first and using [Codigo Civil] as a "filing" title.

Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-) Laws, statutes, etc.

[Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch. English]

The German civil code (as amended to January 1, 1975) ...

Here the Library of Congress is filing its main entry cards for the German Civil code under the original title, subdividing the file by languages of the translations. Another research library might prefer filing their German civil codes under an arbitrarily chosen term, such as Codes - Civil.

Other than general statements in the introductory notes to Chapter 4 of AACR, few guidelines have been set forth for use of uniform titles, and no agreement has been reached as to arbitrary terms for grouping together entries for specific forms of legal publications of one nation.

A possible aid to law catalogers in arranging entries for legal materials previously organized under form subheadings is Arrangement of Entries for Complex Materials under Headings for Personal authors recommended by the Working Group on the Organization of Headings for Voluminous Authors set up by the International Federation of Library Associations. Although the Working Group attacks the problems of arranging catalog entries for authors whose writings are numerous and whose works are available in numerous editions and translations, it provides definitions and sets forth principles which may serve as a guide to law catalogers in organizing voluminous entries under the United States and under individual states.

The Working Group defines collective title as a designation supplied by the cataloger to indicate the category 'collection' and any sub-categories, in order to facilitate the organization of entries. Although a collective title may be applied to all kinds of authorship, literary as well as learned and professional, the use of sub-categories will depend on the cataloging situation in each library.

It defines conventional (formal) title as that specification of genre describing the form of a work supplied by the cataloger as a formal means of identifying it and uniform title as the particular title by which a work that has appeared under varying titles is to be identified for cataloging purposes. A uniform title, the working group points out, is not to be used for any publication which can be designated as a collection.

What law catalogers will be expected to develop are conventional (formal) titles which the Paris principles called for in the statement relative to constitutions and statutory materials, although the present ALA Committee on Cataloging Code Revision speaks of such titles as uniform titles.

No pilot project has been set up to disregard form subheadings and refile entries for a jurisdiction alphabetically by title and/or by a conventional (formal) title that will link the entries for constitutions and court rules of that jurisdiction. What terms to use for codes, statutes, and treaties may not be readily determined. Do we develop these from individual titles or do we chose an arbitrary term such as "Laws" "Treaties"? But to use "Laws" will simply shift our entries under the form subheading "Laws, statutes, etc." to the alphabetical section under the "naked" jurisdiction and may or may not provide an easier access to this material than the present file. I agree in principle that form subheadings should be abolished, but much study needs to be made on the formulation of conventional (formal) titles to organize these legal materials.

A publication that deals with arrangement of entries for complex material under Headings for Jurisdictions or Governments, similar to the recent IFLA publication needs to be developed as guide to bewildered law catalogers.

New Law numbers assigned

As of August 9, class numbers are being assigned by the Subject Cataloging Division to material currently being cataloged in the area of general (Class K sub-class K) and Canadian law (sub-class KE).

The schedules will be sent for printing to the Government Printing Office in September, but no firm publication date has been set. Libraries are asked to be patient during the interim when they will be receiving Library of Congress records with call numbers for which there are no printed schedules.

(Reprinted from LC information bulletin, v. 35, no. 35 (Aug. 27, 1976), p. 493)

Law Book Guide

A reader has requested that a user (or users) of the Law Book Guide review this computext bibliography as a cataloging tool. I've been unable to find anyone that is using it in this manner. If anyone is, or knows of anyone that is, could you let us know?

Questions, Questions

Classification

1. Why did the Library of Congress change its policy regarding the classification of U.S. state legislative hearings and reports? They have always been classified with the subject, but now it seems that a class number based on form is preferred.

Answer: The Law Library wanted them very badly: parallels treatment of Congressional series.

2. Is the Library of Congress considering retrospective classification of materials falling into Subclass KD?

Answer: Not at this time.

3. Where can a combined index to the LC schedules be obtained?

Answer: LC is not working on one, but there is one published by the Canadian Library Association, edited by J. McRee et al., entitled "An index to the Library of Congress classification schedules" (1974) and also "Combined indexes to the Library of Congress classification schedules" (1974) to be ordered from U.S. Historical Documents Institute, Inc., 1647 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20007. The latter is a 15 volume set and costs \$985 per set.

Cecilia Kwan
University of California at Davis

Subject headings

1. According to the LC subject headings the heading LIBERTY cannot be divided by place, and yet this has been done on several titles cataloged by L.C. May the subject be divided by place?

Answer: The subject heading LIBERTY is used to denote the concept of freedom. When used in a geographic context we use the subject CIVIL RIGHTS divided by place or the most specific "freedom" subject in our list.

2. If you look in the LC subject headings under SPYING you don't find anything, not even a reference. Could LC indicate in the supplement the correct usage, perhaps a cross reference such as SPYING see ESPIONAGE; INTELLIGENCE SERVICE?

Answer: We are accepting your suggestion for multiple cross references by establishing: Spying see ESPIONAGE and SPIES. However, since spying may or may not be a part of intelligence work, we prefer to retain the existing INTELLIGENCE SERVICE see also ESPIONAGE as the proper relationship.

"Dashed--on"

by Jill Brophy and Gayle Edelman

Welcome back! Hope your summers were pleasant, your vacations good get-aways, and that you are refreshed and ready for a new year.

Our news from the summer involves OCLC.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan has granted \$339,319 to OCLC to "develop a mechanism to link OCLC's online computer system with other online systems containing information in such fields as law, medicine, chemistry and biology." The 18-month project is intended to allow OCLC participants to use their terminals to access information from data banks all over the country.

OCLC has opened its Western Service Branch at Claremont, California to serve its users in the western states. Myra White has been named Coordinator Librarian and can be reached at (714) 626-6305.

OCLC arrived at UCLA this summer. Terminals have been installed in the Law Library, the Biomedical Library and the Physical Sciences Library Unit. And a BALLOTS terminal has been installed in the University Research Library. UCLA's Library Task Force is conducting a 12-month project to evaluate and compare the two automated systems.

The University of Illinois apparently intends to begin classifying its Law Library using LC this year. The reclassification project is expected to run two or three years and should be a great boon to other law libraries, especially those involved in reclassification and with access to OCLC.

Late work from OCLC indicates that cards for cataloged serials should be available beginning in October.

Publications

ISSN/Key Title Register is scheduled for publication by the Library of Congress by the end of the year. It should contain the ISSN and bibliographic information on all titles processed by the National Serials Data program at LC through February, 1975.

Further dashes from the editor

An illustrated guide to the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs has been published by Seminary Press, Box 2218, University Station, Enid, OK 73701. The text consists of examples of L.C. cards with annotations. It is quite complete and seems to accurately represent L.C.'s interpretation of the new Chapter 6 of the AACR.

LRTS, v. 20, no. 3 (Summer, 1976) once again contains the "Year's work in cataloging and classification" by Lois Mai Chan.

In a previous issue (v. 1, no. 3) we published two reviews of Managing the catalog department by Donald L. Foster. Another review has been called to our attention, this one quite favorable. It is found in College and research libraries, v. 37, no. 3 (May 1976), p. 281-282.