



THE LAW CATALOGER

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

VOL. 2, NO. 2 January 1977

From the editor

Are things as hectic at your library as they are at ours? Seems that we can't turn around without facing a new routine, a new 27 vol. loose-leaf service (each volume with separate title) or an "I've heard about this new technological innovation for the future and what do you think?" situation. I expect it is because things are rapidly changing in the world of cataloging and classification and we do have to look forward to new rules, new classification schedules and to increased participation in cooperative bibliographic data bases such as OCLC and BALLOTS. Hope we will hear from you as to how these changes are effecting you and your library.

Law Book Guide

We have received two reviews of the Law Book Guide, now the Bibliographic Guide to Law and we thank Judith Westhuis, Margaret Hall and Suzanne Thorpe for their comments. A great deal of interest has been shown in this tool and we know their comments will be a help in evaluating it.

As the cataloger at Albany Law School, I have used this tool at times while reclassifying our treatise collection. Although our library is a member of OCLC, we and six other libraries share a terminal fifteen miles away. By finding a title in Law Book Guide, I could immediately send to the terminal operator the L.C. card number, which can often be incorrect or invisible in law books. This speeds up her search on the terminal considerably. I could also immediately send her the L.C. classification number we wished to use, changing the Cutter number to fit our system. As many of you know, if a law title is not input by the Library of Congress, it is apt to not have an L.C. classification number.

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The University of Minnesota Law Library has graciously provided the supplies to publish volume 2, number 2.

As is true of most tools of this kind, the subject area is more limited than our collection. The only classes included are K through KF, HV, JX, and RA. These, of course, do not include the many law-related monographs received by our library. Also, many of our treatises on New York law are not listed.

It would have been most helpful if there had been a cumulative index, at least for the first 4 volumes, 1969-1974. Books are not always listed in the same year they were published, which leads to much wasted search time.

Because this bibliography is published a full year after some of the titles, its usefulness for current works is very limited. However, its accurate and detailed information increased its usefulness for our purposes of reclassification. Complete cataloging information from the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library and from the Library of Congress MARC tapes is given.

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In response to a question about Law Book Guide in the October 1976 issue of "The Law Cataloger"...

Law Book Guide. Edited by Philip P. Berelson and Gerald L. Swanson. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1969-1974. Annual, 1969-1972. Monthly with annual cumulations, 1973-1974.

Initially published in two volumes covering works published 1969-1971. Vol. 1 contains main entries in alphabetical order with full cataloging data obtained from MARC tapes. Vol. 2 contains separate indexes to the main entry volume by subject, series, and title.

Published annually from 1972-1974. Volumes are in the same format as above, but also include a listing of materials by jurisdiction or geographical subject area outside the U.S. Monthly issues with the same format were published during 1973-1974.

Bibliographic Guide to Law. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1975- Annual.

A successor to Law Book Guide, in annual format only. Access is provided through main and added entries, titles, series, and subject headings in one alphabetical arrangement. Full LC cataloging data is given for the main entry. (1975-\$65.00, 1976-\$75.00)

We have been using the Law Book Guide (LBG) and its successor publication, the Bibliographic Guide to Law (BGL) in our libraries, both of which have been involved in major cataloging and classification projects. The Hamline University School of Law is a new law school, and its library has a large backlog of retrospective, new, and gift materials to catalog and classify. Since late 1975 the Hennepin County Law Library has been in the process of reclassifying the treatise collection from a local classification scheme to KF and of revising all descriptive and subject cataloging to conform with AACR and LC subject

heading practice. The Hamlin and Hennepin County law libraries do not have the National Union Catalog, but we do have access to it at, respectively, the Hamline University Library and the University of Minnesota Wilson Library.

In our retrospective projects we have used LBG and BGL as our initial sources for Library of Congress numbers and/or cataloging copy, searching NUC only when we have been unable to locate the desired information. The cross references and multiple entries make access easy.

Both LBG and BGL are also being used as a source of LC numbers for current materials. Since BGL is now only published annually, it becomes less useful for current cataloging as the year progresses. But it is an easily accessible tool for original cataloging; we both have used it to verify the form of personal and corporate entries, the form of series entries, and the dates of authors. The subject entries provide an indication of how LC is using a particular heading. Coverage is comprehensive; the guides include materials on U.S., foreign, and international law, treaties, and forensic medicine as well as unclassified materials assigned to the Law Library of the Library of Congress and identified with the notation law.

The greatest disadvantage of BGL is its lack of a current updating service. As a possible solution Biblioscan H-L (Elsim Co., Box 138, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02181, \$70.00/year, monthly) is a single entry list arranged by classification number; there is no index. Similarly arranged but with several indexes -- by main entry, title, subject headings, series, etc. -- are the quarterly supplements to the Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards--K--Law (Bibliography Press, 111 N. Wabash, Room 1310, Chicago 60602, \$200.00 for the 1977 supplements). However, this is a new publication; the first supplement -- Spring 1976 -- has just been sent to subscribers, so the currency of this tool is still uncertain.

We have found LBG and BGL to be valuable tools for retrospective cataloging and classification and resources for original cataloging. They do not eliminate the need for the National Union Catalog, but they are a useful starting point. They are easy and fast to search; they reduce the amount of searching in NUC. The Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards--K--Law, in addition to the quarterly supplements, will eventually have four volumes covering 1898-1975 and one index volume. This seems likely to be an even more valuable and comprehensive tool than LBG and BGL, but it is expensive (now \$950.00, shortly to be \$1200.00), and publication has been delayed. For smaller libraries unable to afford NUC, Law Book Guide and the Bibliographic Guide to Law are excellent cataloging tools.

Suzanne Thorpe
Hamline University School of Law

Margaret Hall
Hennepin County Law Library

KX Temporary Law Classification

Ralph Nielsen, head of the Catalog Dept. at the University of Idaho Library, Moscow, Iowa has sent a copy of their KX temporary law classification which they have found very useful and would like to share with other libraries. We are reprinting the schedule below. I'm sure Mr. Nielsen would be glad to answer any questions you have about it.

In order to classify law books in subject areas for which the LC "K" schedules are not yet available, use Dewey Decimal with modifications to make it fit into the K area and to make it look like LC.

1. Use the prefix KX in order to keep the books at the end of the LC K classification. (LC does not plan to use the letters KX in their schedules)
2. Modify the Dewey numbers as shown below and cutter with LC cutter numbers. For biographies, bibliographies, etc., double-cutter as is the practice with LC.
3. This system can be used with any edition of Dewey, but stick with the edition you decide to use and do not make changes until you reclassify to LC.
4. For convenience, you may write the KX modified numbers in the margins of the Dewey schedule, especially in the 340's.
5. Not all books to be classed in K fall conveniently into the 340's, hence the adaptation of the entire Dewey Decimal Classification.
6. Remember: this is only a temporary classification, so do not take numbers to too many decimal places and do not worry too much about the numbers you assign.

THE 340'S

1. Substitute KX for the initial "34" of the Dewey number and put the rest of the number in the form of three whole numbers, adding zeros if necessary.
2. In the case of 340-340.999, change the "zero" to a "one" and proceed as above. (The Dewey "341's" go into the LC JX schedule, so there will be no conflict)
3. Any numbers remaining after the whole numbers are added in the form of decimals.
4. When dividing geographically, you may divide decimally by continent only, then cutter by country, state, province, region, etc., A-Z, as is normal practice with LC (Cf. LC tables p. 533-34 of H and p. 267-68 of T)

THE 300'S, EXCLUDING THE 340'S

1. Substitute KX for the initial "3" and put the rest of the number in the form of four whole numbers plus zeros and decimals as required.
2. In the case of 301-309, change the middle "zero" to "one". (The 310's are not likely to be needed for a law collection)

100 - 999, EXCLUDING THE 300'S

1. Write down KX and put the entire Dewey number in the form of two whole numbers plus decimals as required.

THE 000'S

1. Write down KX, drop the initial "zero" and put the rest of the number in the form of one whole number plus decimals as required.

EXAMPLES (from the 16th edition of Dewey)

<u>340's</u>		<u>300's</u>		<u>100 - 999</u>		<u>000's</u>
340	KX 100	301.422	KX 1142.2	150	KX 15	007 KX 0.7
340.09	KX 109	323.4	KX 2340	614.22	KX 61.422	020 KX 2
340.1	KX 110	332.49	KX 3249	617	KX 61.7	070 KX 7
343	KX 300	333.91	KX 3391	617.6	KX 61.76	076 KX 7.6
343.52	KX 352	337.9	KX 3790	622	KX 62.2	
347.9971	KX 799.7 C3	379	KX 7900	658.1	KX 65.81	
347.9972	KX 799.7 M4			770	KX 77	

Special interest section

The word from Cecilia Kwan is that for the time being the Cataloging and Classification Committee will not petition for a technical services special interest section but will delay such action until after our next meeting at the 1977 Convention. If you have strong feelings about the establishment of such a section write to Cecilia, or, if you wish to get discussion going, to the Law Cataloger.

Questions, Questions

Classification

1. Where should works comparing the law of several countries be classed?

Answer: The latest LC policy seems to be as follows: When a work compares the law of two or more particular countries in the same region, class with the appropriate region. If the countries are of different regions, class in "Comparative law" in Subclass K. (See Library of Congress Cataloging Service bulletin, no. 120 (Winter 1977), p. 17-18)

2. How should works on foreign investments be handled in the various law schedules?

Answer: Legal aspects of foreign investments abroad are classed in the section for comparative law in Subclass K if they deal with the laws of several countries, in the section for international legislation if they deal with agreements for the unification of national laws (similar to the GATT agreements, the international copyright conventions, etc., all of which are comparable to the uniform state laws in the U.S.) Works relating to problems of foreign investments by nationals of a particular country are classed with the law of that country, works on foreign investments in a particular country, with the law of the country in which the investments take place.

Cecilia Kwan
University of California, Davis.

Subject headings

The following suggestions and questions were compiled by Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library, from questions you sent to him, which he then sent to Edward J. Blume, Library of Congress, for comments and answers. Mr. Blume and his staff have been exceedingly helpful to us and they are very willing to answer your questions about LC subject heading practice. Please continue to send your questions to Peter and he'll forward them on to Mr. Blume and then we can all benefit from the answers.

1. I would like to suggest that a see reference from DISTRICT ATTORNEYS to PUBLIC PROSECUTORS would be helpful.

Answer: A see reference will be made from DISTRICT ATTORNEYS to PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

2. TRAFFIC SAFETY--LAW AND LEGISLATION appears on numerous LC cards some dating back 10 years. In Subject Headings it is still a see reference to three other subjects, namely: AUTOMOBILES--LAW AND LEGISLATION; HIGHWAY LAW; and TRAFFIC REGULATIONS. The heading should be established and the cross references cancelled.

Answer: The heading TRAFFIC SAFETY--LAW AND LEGISLATION was erroneously assigned to numerous works over the course of several years. The cards involved have all been reprinted to eliminate these errors. The see references will be retained as they stand; the heading will not be established.

3. LEGAL MAXIMS (ROMAN LAW), LEGAL MAXIMS (FEUDAL LAW), and LEGAL MAXIMS (CANON LAW) all appear in the 1972 Books: Subjects. But the note under LEGAL MAXIMS in Subject Headings directs one to use the subdivision TERMS AND PHRASES, e.g. ROMAN LAW--TERMS AND PHRASES. These headings should be established (as used on LC cards) and the note under LEGAL MAXIMS changed accordingly.

Answer: The headings LEGAL MAXIMS (ROMAN LAW), LEGAL MAXIMS (FEUDAL LAW) and LEGAL MAXIMS (CANON LAW) will be established and the note under LEGAL MAXIMS will be revised.

4. COMMITTEES neither appears as a subdivision under UNITED STATES--EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS nor is listed as a floating subdivision in the subject headings list. It was used by LC in 1974.

Answer: The heading UNITED STATES--EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS--COMMITTEES has been erroneously assigned. The heading will be changed to the existing LC heading EXECUTIVE ADVISORY BODIES--UNITED STATES on the cards involved.

5. The subject heading REHABILITATION OF CRIMINALS is used by LC for PRETRIAL INTERVENTION. A specific heading (or a see reference) would be useful.

Answer: The heading PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION (Indirect) has been established, and appears in the January-June 1976 supplement to LCSH.

6. INVESTMENTS--TAXATION (direct) is used for TAX SHELTERS. Since these are two different concepts a specific heading TAX SHELTERS would be useful (or at least a see reference).

Answer: The heading TAX SHELTERS has been established and will appear in a forthcoming supplement to LCSH.

7. Identification is one of the "most commonly used subdivisions" - yet, it was not used for VOICE--IDENTIFICATION. VOICE PRINTING would be a useful heading for that specific voice identification technique (or, again, a see reference to VOICE--IDENTIFICATION would be useful).

Answer: The heading VOICEPRINTS will be established.

8. DEFAULT (FINANCE) was established in 1976 and used for MUNICIPAL DEFAULT. While there is a xx FINANCE, PUBLIC no other sa or xx references refer to MUNICIPAL FINANCE or MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY. Either a more specific heading, such as MUNICIPAL DEFAULT or a see reference from it and a sa to MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY and a xx from MUNICIPAL FINANCE would be helpful.

Answer: A see reference from MUNICIPAL DEFAULT to DEFAULT (FINANCE) will be made. Since the existing reference chain connects this heading to both MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY and MUNICIPAL FINANCE, it is not normal Division practice to make the direct sa and xx references which you suggest.

9. PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY was established by LC in the 1974/75 supplement without any provisions for the professional liability of each profession. Is the intention to use double headings e.g. 1. ACCOUNTANTS--LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC. and 2. PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY; 1. LAWYERS and 2. PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY; 1. ENGINEERS--LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC. and 2. PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY; or would it be desirable if LC established PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY as a floating subdivision such as ACCOUNTANTS--PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY; LAWYERS--PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY; ENGINEERS--PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY; PHYSICIANS--PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY see MALPRACTICE.

Answer: The heading PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY was cancelled in September 1976 in favor of the heading MALPRACTICE and the subdivision --MALPRACTICE (Indirect) under names of particular professionals. Revisions were also made in the reference structure for the heading MALPRACTICE. The subdivision is being established under the groups you mention as the need arises. These changes will appear in forthcoming supplements to LCSH.

10. HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS was established in the 1974/75 supplement with a see reference from PREPAID GROUP MEDICAL PRACTICE with no connection to PREPAID MEDICAL CARE which is a see reference to INSURANCE, HEALTH. Would it not be useful to add another see reference to it to read:

MEDICAL CARE, PREPAID see HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS
INSURANCE, HEALTH

AND

PREPAID MEDICAL CARE see HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS
INSURANCE, HEALTH

Answer: The existing reference chain connects MEDICAL CARE, PREPAID and PREPAID MEDICAL CARE to HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS through INSURANCE, HEALTH. The direct see references which you suggest are not in accord with Division practice.

"Dashed--on"

by Jill Brophy and Gayle Edelman

Not too much to report this time, but did you know:

The July 1976 issue of the Monthly Catalog of Government Publications (which didn't appear until October!) began including full cataloging information as well as OCLC I.D. numbers making document cataloging speedier than ever. This also means you have access to MOCAT on-line (and faster than you'll receive your hard copy!)

Still no firm publication date from LC as to when we'll be able to get our subclass K (general law) and KE (Canadian Law) schedules but class numbers are starting to appear on LC copy.

The 10th segment of the K shelflist from LC's retrospective cataloging project is now available for \$128 or \$150 (higher quality stock) from the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Dept. C-132, Washington, D.C. 20540. It contains 2,303 cards of treatises classified in KF, with a few K and KD originally cataloged before 1967.

A coming event for OCLC participants (or Participants-to-be):

April 17-22---Workshop on Effective Use of OCLC, Midmanagement Personnel & Systems Staff in Libraries About to Go On-Line or Who Have Been On-Line One Year or Less. Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. Inf.: Anne Marie Allison, Kent State University Libs., Kent, OH 44242. Phone: (216) 672-3022. (Deadline for regis., March 28th.)

Journal Publications that might be of interest include:

Folk, Clara "A Microfilm Card Catalog at Work," Special Libraries, LXVII, p. 316-318 (July, 1976).

Tuttle, Helen W. "From Cutter to Computer...", College and Research Libraries, XXXVII, p. 421-451 (September, 1976).

A new book in the field that was recently reviewed in the Hennepin County Cataloging Bulletin no. 25, p. 5-6 is:

Dowell, Arlene Taylor "Cataloging With Copy: A Decision-maker's Handbook." Libraries Unlimited, Colorado 80120. 1976. 295 p. ISBN 0-87287-153-3. LC: 76-1844. \$16.50.

At last! A book on cataloging that realistically discusses the drawbacks of an unquestioning dependence on LC copy with no in-house verification to ensure the integrity of the individual library's catalog. Consider "varying forms of entry; lack of some locally needed entry points; subject separation of editions and other related materials; errors or discrepancies that cause mis-filing or that convey misinformation; widely variant classification for the same subject, editions, or translations; and insufficiently complete call numbers."

Thoroughly documented with illustrations of LC copy, the work also includes an excellent, up-to-date bibliography and valuable, highly-descriptive appendices listing commercial copy-sources and card set vendors as well as processing and duplicating services.

Though I'm one of libraryland's nastiest nattering nabobs of negativism, here is a book I can vociferously recommend to catalogers, students, and even library school instructors. It should particularly be read by certain benighted administrators who equate "community service" with programming hot flash multi-media sound-and-light shows; who feel original cataloging is a disposable function; and who dismiss all questions of procedure with an imperious "Just follow LC and shut the hell up." Rebutting this barbaric attitude, Ms. Dowell asks the usually-left-unspoken, much less answered, questions:

What responsibility does the library...have in making materials accessible, beyond placing them where they can be seen, taken from shelves by interested persons, and circulated?

Is the primary purpose to "get the books out" in any fashion that avoids bogging them down behind the scenes where they cannot be circulated...? If so, it can be accomplished by circulating the materials uncataloged, or by taking the outside copy exactly as it appears, asking no questions, and making no changes.

Or is the primary purpose to provide adequate means of retrieving the item intershelved somewhere on one of the shelves in one of the ranges on one of the floors of the stacks in the library--or perhaps one of its branches?

--Steve Wolf, Little Neck, New York.

How refreshing to see a work dedicated to the premise that "there is seldom a 'best' solution for all libraries... Identical catalogs in any two...types of libraries would be a disservice to the patrons of one library or the other." Dowell proceeds to illustrate the diversity of cataloging decisions that must be made at the local level.

My enthusiasm for this book, though considerable, does not reach Steve Wolf's heights of adulation. Dowell tends to immerse the reader in such great detail on cataloging rule-and-practice discrepancies that she sometimes forgets one of her targeted audiences--library administrators. Those with decision-making power over how much local cataloging will be done may be less enamoured with vast detail on main and added entry discrepancies or cataloger's woes with series than those of us who face these problems daily. Cataloging with copy serves much better as a provocative text for budding catalogers and a helpful guide for pros in the field. And hopefully administrators who take a look at it will judge, if only by the sheer number of problems cited, that they need professional cataloging staff to provide solutions to those nagging problems that LC and other cataloging product vendors can't or won't resolve.

--Liz Dickinson, HCL Book Catalog Editing Section.

Further dashes from the editor

Wilson Library Bulletin, v. 51, no. 2, p. 104 (Oct. 1976) has the following item:

OCLC in living color --- Kent State Univ. Libraries has prepared a series of color videotapes on the Ohio College Library Center. Designed for use in staff training, the various tapes cover such areas as how to catalog on-line, how to find info in the OCLC data base, and how to find one's way in the system. For complete information on price and ordering write Jack W. Scott, Univ. Libraries, KSU, Kent, OH 44242.

Two more articles of note:

Malinconico, S. Michael "The library catalog in a computerized environment," Wilson Library Bulletin, v. 51, no. 1, p. 53-64 (Sept. 1976)

"Catalogs and catalogers: evolution through revolution," Journal of Academic Librarianship, v. 2, no. 4, p. 172-179 (Sept. 1976)

Also, the following item appeared in College & Research Library News, no. 10, p. 281 (Nov. 1976):

In association with the London School of Economics, Bowker has recently published A Manual of European Languages for Librarians, by C. G. Allen (\$56.50; LC 73-6062; ISBN 0-85935-028-2). In this 803-page volume, Allen, former superintendent of readers' services at the British Library of Political and Economic Science, has provided an introduction to thirty-six languages, grouped according to the following families: Germanic; Latin and Romance; Celtic, Greek, and Albanian; Slavonic; Baltic; Finno-Ugrian; and with separate consideration for such individual national tongues as Basque, Maltese, and Turkish.

A chapter is devoted to each language, providing an analytical, concise study based on examination of relevant books and periodicals. Each chapter begins with a specimen passage and general remarks on the language. The linguistic aspects of the title page, colophon, and preface are then considered, with reference to authorship, title, translators, sponsoring bodies, edition, imprint, and series. A short systematic grammar, a glossary of about 100 librarian-oriented words, and grammatical indexes of words and word endings complete each language section.

The following articles of interest appear in Library Resources & Technical Services, v. 20, no. 2 (Spring 1976):

"The Imprint Date in the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules," by Katherine H. Packer and Ann H. Schabas; "Divided Catalogs: A Selected Bibliography", by Agnes M. Grady; "Division of the University of Oregon Library Catalog", by Elaine A. Kemp; "The Act of Cataloging", by Doris M. Carson; "The Cutter Classification: Still at Work", by Robert L. Mowery; and "State-Level Governments of Nigeria as Author Entries and Subject Headings", by Patricia Shoyinka.