CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE
Report of the meeting at Toronto, June 1977

The overflow attendance of forty-two people at the annual meeting of the Committee gave evidence of the resurging interest among conference attendees in the subjects of cataloging and classification. In the absence of chairperson Cecilia Kwan, Peter Enyingi, vice-chairperson, opened the meeting and then turned the proceedings over to Phyllis Marion, incoming chairperson.

The main topic of discussion was the progress in the formulation of the law rules in AACR 2. The Committee attempted to sort out once again what they felt should be the thrust of the six rules concerning primary legal materials. The chairman, at the same time, tried to relay the current feeling in the national Joint Steering Committee concerning these rules and the results of her previous conversations with Cecilia Kwan who has been the AALL representative to the JSC. (It should be remembered that this discussion was predicated on certain recommendations AALL has made to the JSC in the past and that the present committee was working with some compromises made, by necessity, in the past.)

The discussion, in summary, was as follows:

1. There was almost unanimous agreement that laws should be entered under the jurisdiction governed plus a collective title. (The concept of jurisdiction governed also is followed in the other rules discussed in 2-6.) The collective title should be used for all laws, not just general compilations; the uniform title of the individual act should be added after the collective title when necessary.

Examples:
Compiled statutes of the U. S. Entry: United States.

[Laws, etc.]
2. As to administrative regulations it was evident that this was the one area where there was the most disagreement between the Canadian, British and American preference for entry. In the past, AALL's stand has been for entry under promulgating body. The Canadians and British, because of their structure of government, have favored entry under body governed if possible. In the United States there is often no difference between body promulgating and body governed and so the problem of not having the main entry under the body governed does not come up as frequently. It was felt that perhaps the rules should be written to take into account this problem and allow for variances due to governmental structure.

3. For constitutions and charters the general feeling was in favor of entry under jurisdiction governed plus a collective title in the vernacular.

4. For court rules the attendees favored entry under the court governed. When more than three courts were involved or no particular court was involved entry under jurisdiction governed was favored.

5. Because copies of the rules were not available, a brief discussion concerning treaties did not lead to any group opinion.

6. The discussion of law reports indicated a preference for entry under court involved, but with a willingness to accept entry under reporter when the reports involved were not official.

As indicated before, this is a capsule summary of a rather long, but not long enough, discussion that did not lead to "one voice" by any means. The committee did agree that they were disappointed with the method by which the rules were being written and the speed with which they are being published. Much more time for discussion and formulation of positions was needed. The chairperson was instructed to send Cecilia Kwan a report from the meeting together with the tapes of the discussion so that she could send one more written opinion of the rules to the JSC.

Among other matters before the Committee for discussion was the formation of the Special Interest Section for Technical Services (SIS/TS) and its relationship to the Committee. It was decided that since there was as yet no indication of the purpose and goals of SIS/TS everyone should be encouraged to attend the formation meeting and participate fully in the Section. It was felt that there was no need to discuss the future of the Committee at this time but that this might be a point for discussion next year.

Upon hearing that the success of the Law cataloger had led to financial difficulties it was decided that beginning with vol. 3 there would be a subscription charge of $1.00 per year. Sonya Sasuta, Columbia University Law Library, was appointed editor for the coming year.

There was a brief discussion of the project to encourage law publishers to participate in C.I.P. It was decided that Gayle Edelman would complete the project by sending out the letters asking for such participation and then give the chairperson a final report on the project.

No new projects for the coming year were discussed since continuing involvement in AACR 2 was assumed.

Phyllis Marion

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Cataloging & Classification Committee Membership, 1977/78

Ms. Phyllis Marion, Chairman
University of Minnesota
Law Library
Fraser Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

Mr. Brian S. Polley, Vice-Chairman
Florida Supreme Court Library
Supreme Court Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Ms. Lois Calvert
University of Colorado Law Library
Boulder, Colorado 80309

Mr. Curt Conklin
Brigham Young University
Law Library
Provo, Utah 84602

Ms. Virginia Davis
University of Houston Law Library
3801 Cullen Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77004

Ms. Claire Donovan
Florida State University College of Law Library
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

Mr. Joseph D'Ottavio
New York University Law Library
40 Washington Square South
New York, New York 10012

Ms. Jean Eisenhauer
Washington and Lee University
Lewis Hall
Lexington, Virginia 24450

Mr. Peter Enyingi
Los Angeles County Law Library
301 W. First St.
Los Angeles, California 90012

Ms. Peggy Fisher
Detroit College of Law Library
130 E. Elizabeth St.
Detroit, Michigan 48201

Mr. Paul T. H. Huang
College of Law Library
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68583

Ms. Faye Keller
Duke University Law Library
Durham, North Carolina 27706

Mr. Gregory Koster
Pace University School of Law
N. Broadway
White Plains, New York 10603

Ms. Cecilia Kwan
University of California
Law Library
Davis, California 95616

Ms. Nancy Miller
Ohio State University College of Law Library
1659 N. High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Ms. Judith Norcross
University of Akron Law Library
C. Blake McDowell Law Center
Akron, Ohio 44325

Ms. Jenni Parrish
University of Texas at Austin
School of Law Library
2500 Red River
Austin, Texas 78705

Mr. Jerry Phillips
University of New Mexico School of Law Library
1117 Stanford Drive N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

Ms. E. Ann Rae
University of Victoria Law Library
P. O. Box 2300
Victoria, B.C.
CANADA V8W3B1

Ms. Sonya Sasuta
Columbia University Law Library
435 West 116th Street
New York, New York 10027
Technical Services Section Formed

At the AALL annual meeting in Toronto, forty-eight librarians met to create a Technical Services Special Interest Section under the new organizational structure of the AALL. It was generally agreed that technical services librarians need a group that specifically addresses their interests and that is open to all. It was also agreed that the Cataloging and Classification Committee would continue to exist separately for the time being, particularly because of its work with the cataloging code revision. A petition to the Executive Board was drawn up to include the many purposes and aims for the group which evolved in the general discussion. There was so much enthusiasm for such a group that twice the required number of signatures were quickly gathered on the petition!

The petition was then presented to the Executive Board. Though formed too late to be included in this year's budget, the section will appear on next year's membership application as one of the special interest section choices. During the summer, a committee of six volunteers developed a set of proposed by-laws for the section. Those by-laws were sent for approval to all those on the mailing list, which comprised the names of those who attended the organizational meeting, signed the petition or requested to be included. As of this writing, not all ballots have been returned, but the general response has been one of acceptance. Although suggestions could not
be incorporated into the by-laws in time for a re-vote before they are presented to
the Executive Board in December, many of the suggestions can be used in planning
future activities of the section.

Official section business will not begin until a meeting at the next AALL
convention. At that time officers can be elected and activities organized. In the
mean time, however, we do hope to sponsor a two-hour program of special interest to
technical services librarians at the convention. If you have suggestions for that
program or would like to help with the planning, please contact one of the following
committee members as soon as possible:

Peter Enyingi (L.A. County)
Suzanne Harvey (Univ. of Puget Sound)
James L. Mullins (Indiana Univ.)
Ellen C. Sandmeyer (De Paul Univ.)
Mary Jane Slipsky (Univ. of Arkansas)
Doris Small (Univ. of So. Cal.)

Ellen C. Sandmeyer

OCLC Special Interest Section

Another new Special Interest Section formed at the Toronto convention was
the OCLC Special Interest Section. The meeting was devoted to reviewing the proposed
by-laws, approving them, and electing officers. The exchange of information about
OCLC is the major goal of the Section. Two program meetings are currently being
planned for the Rochester convention. If you have any questions concerning OCLC, any
suggestions for the Rochester programs, or are simply interested in joining the Sec-
tion (membership is open to all interested parties, you do not have to belong to
OCLC to join), please contact one of the officers:

Christian Boissonnas, President (Cornell University Law Library)
Elizabeth W. Matthews, Vice-President (School of Law Library, Southern Illinois
University)
Jill Brophy, Secretary/Treasurer (UCLA Law Library)
Gayle S. Edelman, Advisory Committee member (De Paul University Law Library)
Cherylyn Briggs, Advisory Committee member (Cordozo Law Library, Yeshiva University)
Sonya Sasuta, Advisory Committee member (Columbia University Law Library)

OCLC Workshop Series

During the 1977-1978 academic year, Kent State University plans five sessions in
its workshop series, "Effective Use of OCLC." These are to be held on the following
schedule:

October 9-14, 1977
November 13-18, 1977
February 26-March 3, 1978
April 23-28, 1978
June 4-9, 1978

The program includes practical and theoretical lectures and discussions, on-site
visits to a variety of working OCLC library situations, plus "hands-on" tutorials
in terminal operation.
News About Catalog Code Revision:

The Joint Steering Committee had its final meeting in August, 1977 at the Library of Congress and the following decisions taken concerning the special rules for law were relayed during a telephone conversation with John Byrum, Chairperson of the ALA/RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee.

1. Primary legal materials will be entered under the jurisdiction governed by the law rather than the jurisdiction promulgating the law.

2. Administrative regulations of the U.S. will be entered under the agency promulgating the regulations i.e. the agency with the authority by law to make those regulations. Administrative regulations of Great Britain and Canada will be entered in an identical manner as their primary legal materials i.e. under the jurisdiction governed without the addition of the name of an agency, in accordance with the wishes of the British and Canadian librarians.

3. Law reports of the U.S. will be entered under the court from which the law reports emanate or under the title. Law reports of Great Britain and Canada will be entered under the name of the reporter or under the title, in accordance with the wishes of the British and Canadian librarians. It is uncertain at this time whether entry under title is to be interpreted as entry under cited title or under title page title. It is very probable that the latter is the case.

The Joint Steering Committee did not discuss the question of entry of court rules, but Mr. Byrum conjectured that the intent was that court rules should be handled in the same manner that administrative regulations of that particular country would be handled. Neither was there any discussion on the question of providing more uniform filing titles, other than "Laws, etc." for comprehensive collections of laws. The view was expressed at the CCRC meeting in June, 1977 that in view of the fact that the Canadian and the British librarians prefer entering a number of different forms of legal materials under the jurisdiction governed, it would be necessary to provide for more form filing titles for the better arrangement of the files under the jurisdiction governed. This view was not adopted at the CCRC meeting and apparently not discussed at the Joint Steering Committee.

Since neither the text of the decisions nor the text of the rules are available at this time, it would not be possible to provide the details concerning these decisions or an elaboration of how these decisions should or would be interpreted by the editors in writing the law rules. AALL had expressed the desire to see one set of rules for all legal systems in so far as it is possible to write such rules without impairing user access. Further discussion with our British and Canadian counterparts toward the formulation of one set of rules for all legal systems is undoubtedly essential to bring the revision of the special rules for law to its culmination.

Cecilia Kwan
SUBJECT QUESTIONS
Compiled and submitted by Peter Enyingi to Ed Blume

Question: In the LC Information Bulletin, April 8, 1977, p. 246, there is mention of an "LC subject cataloging manual" which has parts and is routinely updated. What is this manual, and is it available for the library community?

Answer: The LC subject cataloging manual is an in-house collection of instructions for catalogers and is not circulated. We try to print the important part of the instructions in the Cataloging Service Bulletin, omitting what concerns only handling physical items at LC. We have given out copies only to the Canadian and British national libraries toward their efforts at cooperative cataloging. Since we know that the demand for the "publishing" would be enormous if available, we have had to keep it restricted since we would not have the clerical staff to handle the mailing, particularly replacement pages.

Question: How is LC going to make the changes from (Direct) to (Indirect) subdivision practice in its catalogs?

Answer: We have finally come to the conclusion that it is not worth making the change from direct to indirect in the actual catalogs. Even in subjects that were formerly divided directly, the number to change is relatively small (almost never more than 10%) since most topics are treated at a national or (US) state level to begin with. There are some exceptions of course; the subject, REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, ETC., might be worth changing since almost every entry is at a parish or country level and should be collected under higher jurisdictions. But we have not done it yet.

Question: Will LC establish a heading for "clinical legal education"? There are more and more publications coming out on this subject and it is hard to wade through LAW -- STUDY AND TEACHING to find material.

Answer: We will investigate.

Question: I'm fairly sure of the answer to this but judging from some contributed cataloging, I'm not sure others are. POLICE is a heading that is divided indirectly. There is also the instruction to see also subdivision POLICE under names of cities. POLICE is also divided by several subheadings such as FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS; POLITICAL ACTIVITY and others. Now under POLICE-POLICE ACTIVITY they tell you to see also subdivision POLICE--POLITICAL ACTIVITIES under names of cities, however, under POLICE--FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS there is no such instruction. Should this be interpreted to mean that you would arrive in the first case at the heading BOSTON--POLICE--POLITICAL ACTIVITY but in the second case with POLICE-- MASSACHUSETTS--BOSTON--FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, or in the second case is no subdivision allowed at all so you'd have POLICE--FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS regardless of place involved? I had the whole question resolved in my mind that you would replace POLICE with BOSTON--POLICE and then add any subdivision given, but I've seen so many variant practices I'm not so sure any more.

Answer: We would replace POLICE with BOSTON--POLICE and then add any subdivision given (Editor's note: my question still is, Peter, why isn't there a see also under the subdivision for FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS?)
Question: In applying the indirect subdivision practice, what is the LC policy with regards to metropolitan areas? Do you have to know their exact makeup? For example, is the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area entered directly under its own name, i.e. JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF -- TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA, or indirectly under JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF -- MINNESOTA--TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA? What about some of the other metro areas which encompass more than one state, such as the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area or the New York Metropolitan Area? Are these entered directly or do you pick the most obvious state involved for indirect entry?

Answer: These are entered indirectly under the state most obviously associated with the Metropolitan Area.

Question: The heading SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS appeared on LC card no. 61-3171. Is this an acceptable heading?

Answer: No, the correct heading should have been SOCIAL SCIENCES--SOCIETIES, ETC.

Question: In the cip for Baram, Michael S / Environmental law and the siting of facilities (LC 76-2664) the heading LAND USE LAW is assigned. Are LAND USE and LAND USE LAW now acceptable?

Answer: LAND USE is now an established LC heading. LAND USE LAW is incorrect. It should have been LAND TENURE--LAW AND LEGISLATION; REGIONAL PLANNING--LAW AND LEGISLATION, ETC.

"Indirect" Local Subdivision

In Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 121 (Spring, 1977) the Library of Congress announced that the use of the instruction (Direct) for subject headings was abandoned in favor of (Indirect) subdivision. From now on all subject headings which have the indication in Library of Congress Subject Headings that they are to be divided by place are to be divided indirectly. This includes legal headings which in the past have always been divided directly. LCSH will not be updated to indicate this change unless other work needs to be done on a specific heading.

The following is a slightly abridged version of LC's local subdivision practice as printed in Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 128 (Winter, 1977), p. 9-12:

1. When a heading is coded (Indirect), subdivide locally by interposing the name of the country between the topical heading and the name of any entity falling wholly within that country's territorial limits, including subordinate political jurisdictions (e.g., provinces, counties, cities), historic kingdoms, geographic features and regions, and islands, as shown:

Agriculture--France--Rhone Valley

Music--Switzerland--Zürich

2. When subdividing locally, always use the latest name of any entity whose name has changed during the course of its existence, regardless of the form of the names used in the work cataloged, e.g.:

Title: The Banks of Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. 1950.

1. Banks and banking--Zaire--Kinshasa.
3. Subdivide locally only in accordance with the present territorial sovereignties of existing nations, regardless of the past territorial divisions described in the work cataloged. For a region or jurisdiction which existed in the past under various sovereignties, always interpose the name of the country now in possession, as long as the region or jurisdiction is located wholly within that country, e.g.:

Title: The Present Status of Education in Alsace. 1910.

1. Education--France--Alsace.

4. Exceptions.

(a) Assign directly first order political subdivisions of the following countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Provinces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>Constituent countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>Republics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subdivide these entities further, if required, by names of counties, cities, or other subordinate units, e.g.:

Music--Quebec (Province)--Quebec (City)
Sports--England--London metropolitan area
Nursing--Ukraine--Kiev (Province)
Education--California--San Joaquin Valley

(b) Assign directly the name of any jurisdiction or region which does not lie wholly within a single existing country or first order political subdivision of the four countries of (a) above. Such jurisdictions or regions may include: the names of the four countries of (a) above; historic kingdoms, empires, etc.; geographic features and regions, such as continents and other major regions, bodies of water, mountain ranges, etc., e.g., Europe, Siberia, Great Lakes, Mexico, Gulf of, Rocky Mountains, Nile Valley.

(c) Assign directly names of islands or groups of islands which are situated some distance from land masses, even if they do not represent autonomous political units, e.g., Geology--Bermuda Islands.
Assign indirectly islands which lie close to a large land mass (usually within the territorial limits of a country) and are politically a subdivision of the country, e.g., Agriculture--Italy--Sicily.
Assign indirectly an individual island within an island group situated some distance from a land mass, even if the group is not an independent nation, e.g., Water-supply--Canary Islands--Teneriffe.

(d) Assign directly the names of the following cities: Berlin, New York, Washington, D.C.

5. When subdividing locally, if the geographic qualifier of the subordinate entity is identical to the name of the country or the name of the first-order political subdivision of the countries in 4(a) above, omit the geographical qualifier to avoid redundancy, e.g.:

Sill River, Austria
Do not delete the qualifier when the qualifier and the country subdivision are not identical, e.g.: Stone age--Yugoslavia--Porodin, Macedonia

Phyllis Marion

Classification

Question: What are LC's plans with regard to the revision of JX and with regard to the publication of other Class K schedules?

Answer: Mr. John Fischer is working on the schedule for Latin America. The schedule for France and the Federal section of the schedule for Germany are in editorial stage. It is LC's temporary goal to have all of these schedules published in 1978. The schedule for Germany will be bilingual, since so many catalogers have problems with terms that are cognates of English terms but that mean different things. LC may attempt to make the schedule for France bilingual as well. After the completion of the above schedules LC will have to reevaluate its long range plans. It is unrealistic to develop custom schedules for each country and LC will most certainly have to go over to using tables. At the moment, LC does not have any immediate plans about revising JX.

Cecilia Kwan

DASHED-ON

by Jill Brophy and Ellen Sandmeyer

Now that those lazy summer days are over and back-to-school is in the air, it's time for us to start "hitting the books" by catching up on our professional reading and watching for new sources of information. There's a lot to keep track of these days!

Is everyone aware that Documents to the People, the official publication of the Government Documents Round Table of the ALA, is a good source of information for catalogers as well as for documents and reference librarians? For instance, the September 1977 issue includes the following points of interest:

1. The OCLC/LC cards and tapes service for federal documents, which consisted of GPO input to the OCLC data base, is being discontinued (p. 196).

2. A summary of a discussion on "MARC vs. COSATI for Report Literature" (pp. 175-176).

3. A copy of the "Preliminary Guidelines for Inputting State Documents into Data Bases" (p. 205).
4. An appeal from Sandy Sadow, Delaware Law School Library, for comments from other libraries on their practices regarding cataloging U.S. Government Documents. [If you would like to respond, her address is: 
   Sandy Sadow 
   Delaware Law School Library 
   20th & Washington Streets 
   Wilmington, Del. 19802 
   In fact, if you send a copy of your comments along to the Law Cataloger we can all share your ideas and experiences!] (p. 147)

5. "Unclassified News from Washington" by Le Roy C. Schwarzkopf which includes news of executive department reorganizations, which will, of course, eventually end up on our desks as changes in corporate entry (pp. 165-167).

So if a Documents to the People is coming into your library, be sure to take a look at it!

Other publications of interest include two indexes to the Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletins. One, compiled at Mankato State University, covers Bulletins 1 through 120 (June, 1945 through Winter, 1977) and includes all references to changes in the AACR. It is available for $7.50 (postpaid) from Nancy Olson, Box 863, Lake Crystal, Minnesota 56055. The other index, compiled by James Montgomery, covers Bulletins 79 through 121 (January, 1967 through Spring, 1977) and concentrates on issues that appeared since the publication of the AACR in 1967. It is available for $2.00 from James Montgomery, Edmon Low Library, Oklahoma State University, Still water, Oklahoma 74074.

The Book Catalog Committee of ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division has published its Guidelines for Book Catalogs, which explores the methods for producing a book catalog, book catalog formats, and library relations with catalog producers. The work is available for $3.50 from the Order Department of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Serials catalogers may find the Serials Updating Service Annual 1976 of help. Edited by Mary Jo Sweeney and Judith Horn, the Service includes such information as title changes, combined and out-of-print issues, mergers, and delayed, discontinued, irregular, resumed and superseded publications. The 158 page work is available for $10.00 from F.W. Paxon, Westwood, Massachusetts. ISSN 0095-2702.

A new compilation of the index to LC's Class KF schedule is presently being compiled by Doris Small of USC's Law Center Library. Plans for publication are not final at this time.

The "Year's Work in Cataloging and Classification," which appears in the summer issue of Library Resources & Technical Services, is written this year by Paul D. Berrisford. His 145 item bibliography is dramatic proof of how much is happening in the field today.

Returning to government documents, a Documents Institute held in Chicago on September 7-8, sponsored by the Illinois OCLC Users' Group, the Government Documents Roundtable and the Resources and Technical Services Section of the Illinois Library Association, featured Stuart Greenberg of the Government Printing Office as the main speaker. Mr. Greenberg is the head of the cataloging division which is now bringing us the Monthly Catalog in LC format and keeping OCLC up-to-date on federal documents. He had many interesting insights to share with us on the bibliographic control of government publications. Some points of interest to catalogers:

1. Although LC is advising GPO in cataloging when necessary, GPO is gradually developing its own policies for applying the AACR and subject headings. Specifically, the GPO uses more sources for cataloging data than those
defined in the AACR. They also assign more subject headings than called for by LC's "most specific" policy when they feel it will make the material more accessible to the new user of the Monthly Catalog.

2. Great debate has raged over GPO's choice of LC subject headings as a means of indexing documents. As a result, GPO sent out 12,000 surveys to learn the general sentiment. Only 2000 had been returned as of September 7, scarcely enough to generate statistically valid conclusions, but most likely including those with vehement feelings for or against. Even at that, 76% of the respondents spoke for retaining LC subject headings. The 24% opposed were not at all in agreement on a desirable alternative. The final decision on indexing has not been made.

3. GPO will be participating heavily in designing a manual for interpreting AACRII for all levels of documents. The manual will be produced by GODORT and the development is anticipated to take about two years.

4. GPO is instituting a total computer system which will allow, among many other functions, MoCat to be produced on an independent basis. This is scheduled for February 1978 and will mean the end of GPO on-line participation in OCLC. They do intend, however, to offer OCLC free access to their on-line cataloging (probably via computer-to-computer transmission).

So there's a lot to look forward to as GPO continues to develop their bibliographic control of documents.

NELINET (the New England Library Information Network) is designing a system to allow network members to send and receive interlibrary loan requests using their OCLC terminals. The system will provide information of interlibrary loan activity identifying net borrowers and lenders, determining turn around times, and routing requests to the best available source. The system will be compatible with the interlibrary loan system currently being developed by OCLC.

The Resources and Technical Services Division Board of ALA endorsed the Catalog Code Revision Committee's go-ahead on the second edition of the AACR. Most representatives of ALA and other associations (including AALL) who spoke before the Board at the ALA Conference in Detroit in June felt that more time was needed to review the draft and correct its shortcomings. John Byrum, Chairperson of the CCRC, said that all criticisms of the proposed code had been considered by the Committee or addressed in the 800 pages of comments received from librarians during the code's formal review process. The CCRC is preparing a report of suggested changes in the draft based on these comments to present to the Joint Steering Committee before the final draft is approved by the JSC. Publication of the revised AACR is set for early 1978, pending JSC approval.


I would like to have some idea of approximately how many libraries would be interested in buying copies. The price has yet to be determined but should be under $10.00. We would like to hear from interested libraries and stress that informing us of your interest in buying the index is not an order. I hope to have the index available for sale in November. After completion of the KF index I will hopefully update the index to the Library of Congress Classification K class, subclass KF.
If you are interested in obtaining any of these indexes please contact:

Doris Small  
Catalog Librarian  
University of Southern California  
Law Center Library  
University Park  
Los Angeles, CA 90007

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Editorially yours

Let me try to describe to you the feeling that comes over you when you take on the editorship of a publication: suddenly you are engulfed by creative feelings. The publication has to be unique, different, somehow separate from all the previous issues. Mystical, irresistible titles spring to your imagination - LAW CATALOGING, THE LEGAL CATALOGER, CATALOGING THE LAW, etc., etc. You feel the unsatiable need to hold a NAME YOUR NEWSLETTER contest.

Phyllis warned me of this evil spell and promised me that I would not live to see volume 3, number 2 if I were to succumb to its powers. In order to break the spell, I locked myself up in my office and subjected my inner psyche to the cataloging of five serial continuations of useless, unnecessary title changes. As you can see, I was cured: the title, subtitle and volume numbering of THE LAW CATALOGER have remained intact.

However, I do want to strenuously object to the column title, Dashed-on - the title has class, but we may be forced into renaming it "Cataloged Separately."

Seriously, I've enjoyed doing my first issue and I want to thank all the excellent contributing editors for their support.

A few final dashes: those of you who ordered back copies. Thanks for waiting; I was waiting for the orders to accumulate so that I could duplicate them all at once. They were sent out last week so they should arrive soon.

I received an inquiry about Bibliography Press and Phyllis Marion found the following article in the Minnesota Association of Law Libraries' Newsletter, v. 3, no. 3 (October 1977):

AALL COMMITTEE WARNS MEMBERS ABOUT BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESS

At the recent Toronto meeting AALL's Committee on Relations with Publishers and Dealers decided to compile and issue a bulletin detailing law librarians' complaints about publishing practices. (See the current issue of the AALL Newsletter, Vol. 9, No. 1, Sept. 1977, pp. 14-15). The Committee hopes this bulletin will enable acquisitions librarians to share common problems. The bulletin is also in response to numerous complaints from law libraries about Bibliography Press (111 N. Wabash, Rm. 1310, Chicago 60602). The complaints are similar; law libraries made unrefunded advance payments for the never-published Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards - K-Law.

It now appears that Bibliography Press is just one of more than thirty suspect "publishers", all operated by the same people. Their style is to announce publication of multi-volume sets by way of attractive brochures, to offer generous pre-publication discounts, to collect advance payments, to operate under new names or change addresses frequently, to fail to deliver materials and to make refunds only under pressure from law enforcement agencies.

The AALL Committee on Relations with Publishers has received from the Michigan Attorney General's office a list of 34 publishers believed to be associated with the Bibliography Press firm. This list, compiled by the American Library Association's

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Many law libraries are now filing complaints against Bibliography Press with the consumer fraud divisions of the offices of the Attorney General in California and Michigan. For further information on this procedure or on the complete list of suspect publishers, contact members of the AALL Relations with Publishers Committees.

In the New York Metropolitan Area (is that entered directly or indirectly under a topical subject heading? This is a test to see if you've read your newsletter thoroughly), the New York Technical Services Librarians are having J. Michael Bruer, NYU, speak on the topic: Considerations in converting to computer output microfilm (COM) at the fall dinner meeting, October 21. November 4, the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency is sponsoring an all-day program entitled "Closing the Catalog: automated alternatives to the card catalog." I will provide a short summary of these meetings in the next issue. I would also like to encourage anyone who attends workshops, seminars or lectures to do the same! We need your contributions.

Finally, have you had a chance to look at the latest LRTS? It includes the following offerings:

Mr. Dewey's Classification, Mr. Cutter's Catalog, and Dr. Hitchcock's Chickens by Phyllis A. Richmond;
BALLOTS-The View from Technical Services by Allan B. Veaner;
Cataloging: OCLC Terminal Plus Printer by Christina Landre);
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Guidelines for Selecting a Commercial Processing Service by Commercial Processing Services Committee;
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