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**On-Line Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section**
1986/87 Slate Not Yet Available
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TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

The TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and programs of the TS-SIS and the OBS-SIS, act as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, and carry current awareness and short implementation reports. TSLL usually will not publish substantive articles.

Subscriptions are available from the editor at $4.00 per volume, prepaid; checks should be made payable to: American Association of Law Libraries.

EDITORIAL DEADLINES

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Message from the Chair

Suzanne Harvey
University of Puget Sound

The new year brings a full agenda of activities for the officers and committee members of OBS-SIS. The recently appointed Nominations Committee members are Suzanne Thorpe (Hennepin County), Kaye Stoppel (Drake), and Cecilia Kwan (University of California, Davis), who has agreed to chair the committee. The slate of candidates will be published in the next issue of TSLL.

The OBS-SIS Board has been studying a proposal to expand the format of the OBS directory. It is hoped that the new directory will include more detailed information about the members' online activities. The directory project has now been turned over to the Publicity Committee, who will prepare the final questionnaire. It is hoped that the membership will receive it by early March, and that the directory will be published by late Spring.

The Publicity Committee, consisting of Ermina Hahn, chair, and Jack Bissett, will also be busy drafting the contents for an OBS-SIS pamphlet. The intent of the pamphlet is to publicize SIS activities and to encourage membership. The pamphlet will make its debut at the Washington, D.C. meeting, where the SIS Council plans to have a publicity booth in the exhibits area. If anyone would be interested in working with the committee on this project, please contact Ermina at Rutgers.

Thanks to the hard work of the individuals listed below, the OBS-SIS sponsored programs for the 1986 meeting look promising. The programs are:

Creating and Maintaining Local Online Databases
  Coordinators: Dennis C. Benamati
  Robert Connell

MARC Holdings Format (co-sponsored with TS-SIS)
  Coordinators: Diane Hillmann
  Lee Leighton
  Evelyn Smith

Microcomputing with the Utilities
  Coordinators: Christine Corcos
  Margie Axtmann

Soon it will be time to work on program proposals for the 1987 meeting. Those ideas that were not accepted this year will probably be resubmitted, but new program ideas are always welcome. Suggesting a program idea does not necessarily commit you to being the coordinator. Please feel free to share your ideas by contacting one of the section officers.

EDITOR'S NOTE
Michele Finerty

The TSLL Editorial Board is recruiting TS and OBS-SIS members who are interested in serving as contributing editors for the newsletter. Anyone interested should contact me at the Orange County Law Library by June 1st.
Law Program Committee Minutes from the July 7, 1985, meeting were distributed to RLG Coordinators on November 22. Topics on the agenda included retrospective conversion, among others. The most important projects in this area are the International Law Recon Project (Cornell General and Law are the main contributors; Michigan, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Minnesota Law are also participants) and the Constitutional Law Project (Cornell Law is the main contributor, as well as Stanford and Minnesota). Beginning with 1983/84, RLG has kept recon records and tapes in a shadow file. These tapes could be sent to Peter Ward who could produce special bibliographies from them. Members of the LPC were encouraged to think about possible uses for these tapes.

Several other recon projects at the various RLG member libraries are planned or already underway. These include: USC--Anglo-American periodicals; Stanford--all serials are now converted into RLIN records; Cornell--the Upgraded Canadian Recon Project is completed; Harvard--emphasis is on recon/recataloging serials, and close to 5,000 records have already been converted via RLIN; Columbia--cataloging/reconverting the Schiller Collection of 19th and 20th century Roman law materials; Berkeley--is in the final phase of its American legal materials recon project; Iowa--the recon project is mostly completed for its Anglo-American holdings, and they will start on their foreign law collection next; Northwestern--all Anglo-American periodicals, as well as almost half of their state documents are converted via NOTIS (this, however, does not include those tapes not loaded into the RLIN database since 1984); Minnesota General and Law--have received a Bush Grant to convert all their Roman alphabet monographs within the next three years.

Other items on the agenda of the LPC meeting were: Conspectus verification; preservation concerns; membership; interlibrary loan project proposals; and goals statement.

Other important RLIN documents and news:

-A document dated December 15, 1985, from Fred Gertler describes the system modifications to RLIN which were implemented in 1985.

-Two press releases were issued December 6, 1985. The first reports on the inauguration of the transatlantic telecommunications link between RLG and the British Library on October 16. The link is currently used in the new, consolidated Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC), whereby the editorial teams in London and Baton Rouge are both entering records online into the RLIN database. The second press release reports on a two-year grant awarded to RLG by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) to create a nationally accessible database of state archival materials.

-The Preservation Committee met November 4-5, 1985, at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, and has just recently mailed out the minutes of that meeting.

-On January 3, 1986, the RLIN Holiday Service Policy and the 1986 RLIN Holiday Service Schedule were distributed to RLIN users. If you have not yet received this document, contact your service representative or call C. James Schmidt's office.

-On January 10, 1986, the new RLG Directory was mailed out to RLG coordinators. If you need to order a copy, write: Christina Kasson, RLG Publications Clerk, RLG, Oak-Jordan Quadrangle, Stanford, CA 94305. (Use the RLG Publications Order Form.)

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The ALA Resources and Technical Services Division sponsored a preconference in 1985 entitled "The Business of Acquisitions." Aimed at the newcomer to library acquisitions, it covered such topics as the book trade in the United States, the role of acquisitions departments, relationships with library booksellers, standing orders and firm orders, foreign acquisitions, and future trends in acquisitions and publishing. An excellent summary of this conference appears in the RTSD Newsletter, vol. 10, no. 6, 1985, pp. 67-70.

Another article of interest appeared in a recent issue of the RTSD Newsletter. "Searching and Verification: How Much is Enough?" by Marion Reid can be found in vol. 10, no. 5, 1985, pp. 52-54. The author covers searching and verification in collection development, acquisitions, and cataloging, with emphasis on the necessity to analyze searching procedures and whether the results are appropriate to the time and personnel involved.

The National Information Standards Organization (NISO) Committee on Z39 is currently circulating two standards that are of interest to acquisitions librarians. The first is for a standard order form for multiple title orders. Other Z39 standards, such as Z39.30 for the single title order form, are related but focus on other aspects of the order form. The new multiple title order form will be an 8 & 1/2 by 11 page format. The second standard is Z39.21, the ISBN standard, which is being circulated for its five-year review. Comments or questions on these standards should be directed to Sally H. McCallum, 140 D Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Dealing with publisher sales representatives has been a topic among the AALL chapters recently. The Colorado Association of Law Libraries has developed a set of guidelines and techniques for dealing with publisher sales representatives. They are available from Dorothy Norbie, Roath & Brega, Denver. The Fall 1985 issue of Southeastern Law Librarian contains an article by Kay Todd (Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker in Atlanta) entitled "Dealing with Publishers' Sales Reps." Both of these items are aimed primarily at law firm librarians.

The column editor would like to collect information for publication in TSLL on automated acquisitions in law libraries. Please send information on your systems to Margie Axtmann, Cornell Law Library, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853.

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TS-SIS Preservation Committee
Patricia Denham
Yale, on leave from University of Cincinnati

The column for this issue will vary from the usual update of committee activities. Instead, I will describe my experiences as the 1986 Mellon Preservation Administration Intern at the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University. From January-December 1986, I am taking a leave of absence from the University of Cincinnati Law Library to take this position which is of 11 months' duration. I am the third and final intern in a program sponsored by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. My supervisor, Gay Walker, is one of the leading proponents of preservation.
The purpose of the internship is to provide a solid training in preservation administration in order for the intern to be able to administer a preservation program in any type of library. I will spend time in each of the three divisions of the Preservation Department, Conservation, Preparations, and Preservation. During the first several weeks I am learning all the procedures used in these divisions. For instance, I have had personal training from the conservator in constructing pamphlet bindings, pockets, and wrap-arounds. Working with her, I will gain experience in making treatment decisions for rare materials and in reviewing supplies and equipment to set up a conservation lab. Learning the routines in binding preparation, plating, and labelling will take place during the time I spend in Preparations.

I, of course, will spend the most time in the Preservation Department. The three major responsibilities which are carried out in this department are charging in books, searching, and decision-making. Charging-in involves recording all bibliographical information, the call number, and the bar code number on index cards, as well as on charge slips. There now is almost a three-year backlog of books which, have been charged-in and are awaiting the next step in the process. This is despite the fact that no effort is being made to track down books which are not actually used. The books which come to the Preservation Department have been identified by the Circulation staff before or after circulation or they have been brought to the staff by concerned patrons. Books in the backlog are available to patrons to use in the department only. The searchers (acquisitions assistants) check the public and official catalogs and the shelf list to locate all volumes, editions, and copies of the title held by Yale. In this way, a title is treated in its entirety and it will not come up again. Next, searchers look in bibliographical tools to determine if the title is in print, if there is a reprint, and if a microform has been made. All information is carefully included on the index card. Searchers meet with subject bibliographers who make decisions on the value of the intellectual content of the work. If it is decided to retain this title, the various options employed are sending the book to Conservation to treatment, purchasing a replacement or reprint (out of print books are avoided as they have the same brittle paper as the ones being studied), photocopying onto alkaline paper, microfilming, and making a wrap-around (phase box).

During my internship, I will be in charge of the RLG Preservation Microfilming Project. Yale University is filming American history titles from 1876-1900. This involves supervising eight students who input the titles into RLIN, physically observe each book for missing pages, and complete worksheets.

I will be heavily involved in reader education, including making posters to be placed near photocopiers and microform printers, and conducting workshops. Later in the year, I will evaluate the collections in the Medical Library and make recommendations for them to use in setting up an in-house program. If time permits, I also will carry out the refurbishing of a small departmental library. Another project for later in the year is a survey of the stresses put on books as they go through the library system. For instance, are books on trucks placed on their fore-edges or upright? Are paper clips and rubber bands used? The last survey of the type at Yale was completed in 1979.

I hope that this brief description is of interest to technical services librarians, in particular those of you who have indicated an interest in preservation. If you would like to contact me, my address is Yale University Library, P.O. Box 1603A, New Haven, CT 06520.
At the annual conference of the American Library Association, held July 6-11, 1985, in Chicago, Mary K. D. Pietris, chief, Subject Cataloging Division, LC, reported that a preliminary version of KJV-KJW French law is now available from the library, and that the Subject Cataloging Division will soon start applying the KJ-KJE part of European law schedule, which will not be published before 1986.

Other schedules which have been made available from LC in recent months include:

- Class B: Subclasses BL-BQ, Religion: Religions, Hinduism, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism and Subclass BX, Religion: Christian denominations, both in third edition, incorporate the additions and changes made since 1960. Together with subclass BR-BV, Religion: Christianity, Bible, yet to be published, these three volumes will take the place of the previous single volume.

- Class L: Education, now in fourth edition, represents an unrevised cumulation of changes since 1965. According to the preface some of the terminology and the arrangement of the notes and references have been revised to conform with current practice and many parenthesized numbers have been deleted. A revised edition of Class L will be produced when time permits.

- Subclass KDZ, KG-KH Law of the Americas, Latin America and West Indies uses generalized subject tables for the first time to be applied to individual countries. Instead of creating separate classifications for each country, the Library of Congress will be using generalized tables in the development of future law classification schedules. Subclass KDZ includes America (General), North America, and several individual countries not covered by KE (Canada), KP (United States) and KG (Latin America and the West Indies).

The above and other LC classification schedules are available from the Distribution Service, LC, Washington, D.C. 20541

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Serial Title Changes
Betsy Ginkel
University of Maine

Anti-piracy newsletter.
   Changed to Anti-piracy news. No. 6- April 1985-
Institute on Estate Planning (University of Miami Law Center).
   The Annual Institute on Estate Planning.
   Changed to Philip E. Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning. Annual
   Philip E. Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning. 18th- 1984-
The JAG journal.
   Changed to Navy law review. Vol. 34, no. 1-
Monthly catalog of government publications. Serials supplement.
   Changed to Monthly catalog of government publications. Periodicals
   supplement. 1985-
New York (State). McKinney's civil practice law and rules. CPLR.
   Changed to New York (State). McKinney's New York civil practice law and
   rules, CPLR. 1981-
South Carolina. Supreme Court. Reports of cases heard and determined by the
   Supreme Court of South Carolina.
   Changed to Reports of cases and matters determined by the Supreme Court
   and Court of Appeals of South Carolina. Vol. 279 - 1983-

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Convenion on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979)
405 p.; 24 cm. — (Legal series; no. 12)
ISBN 9201760825 (pbk.): $680.00

Library of Congress

JX1974.73.C56 1982 341.734—dc19 83-152226
AACR 2 MARC

According to the text of this convention, it was open for signature March 3, 1980. As a result, the editors asked Mr. Tucker if the 1979 qualifying date in the uniform title was correct, or if the date should be 1980. He replied that the uniform title date in the record would be corrected to 1980. We also asked if there should be an added entry for the government of the cataloging agency, as per that same rule 21.25A2: "Make an added entry for the home government (i.e., the government of the cataloging agency) if it is signatory." Because the United States did sign the convention, Mr. Tucker responded that an added entry should be made for the United States. See the revised printout of DCLC8315226-b for those changes.
Question no. 2

Law reform commissions and their reports often present descriptive problems with the form of name and/or series title. Here, we had asked LC about the proper form of entry for the Law Reform Commission of Tasmania. When we originally investigated, we found two LC authority records in the RLIN system for the commission. Record LCRN7810213 showed the entry as: "Tasmania. Law Reform Commission." Another authority record, LCRN7811736, entered the commission subordinately to the Parliament, i.e., "Tasmania, Parliament. Law Reform Commission."
We then found bibliographic records online using only the first form of entry, "Tasmania. Law Reform Commission." For instance, DCLC8246556 had that form of entry. We did not find any bibliographic records for the entry "Tasmania. Parliament. Law Reform Commission." Instead, we found a minimal level catalog record in the RLIN bibliographic file for the entry "Tasmania. Parliament. Law Reform Committee." (See DCLC8321126-b.)

Our problem with either of the entries in the authority file was that we believed a third choice was possibly correct, i.e., "Law Reform Commission of Tasmania" per rule 24.17, which says to enter a body created or controlled by a government under its own name. Mr. Tucker responded that "Law Reform Commission is the predominant form." And he added, "Since the commission is a subordinate unit of the Parliament, 24.21B overrides the provisions of 24.17-24.19. Thus, 'Tasmania. Parliament. Law Reform Commission' is the correct heading. (We are cancelling n 78-10213, and correcting the various bibliographic records out of step with the correct heading. EDITOR'S NOTE: The authority record LCRN7811736 has been updated, as well as LC bibliographic records. See DCLC82464556.)
We asked Mr. Tucker about the choice of entry for the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). According to AACR2 21.31B3, draft laws may be entered under corporate body (by virtue of rule 21.1B2c). We found several LC records that had made author/title added entries for the "American Law Institute Uniform Commercial Code." See LC records 8183776, and 8350888.

v. <1-6> 1 26 cm.

Includes the text of the code by the American Law Institute and National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Kept up to date by pocket supplements.


LCCN: 8183776
L.C. CALL NO: KF879.514.A53 1981
ID: DCLC8183776-B
CC: 9110
DCLC a
However, we also found LC records online with only title added entries made for the Uniform Commercial Code. For instance, DCLC829735 includes an added entry for the title UCC, not an author/title added entry.

We had checked the RLIN authority file, and could find no LC authority records for the UCC. Mr. Tucker responded to our question about choice of entry: "The correct heading for the code is under its title. This is necessary because of the manifest diffuseness of authorship. See Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, for a long account of the various bodies and persons who have had a hand in its creation and maintenance."

MARC Remarks
Evelyn Smith
University of Michigan

For some time now I have wanted to initiate a TSLL column on the MARC formats. I am troubled by my own ignorance about the MARC formats, and judging from the copy I encounter in the bibliographic utility my library uses, I'd say that others share my ignorance. We don't know enough about the formats, we are not applying them consistently, we are receiving insufficient guidance in the use of them and we are not communicating with the people who create and change the formats.
One area in which inconsistency in application is common is in the fixed fields. MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data, published by LC, gives this description for the Government Publication Code:

This character position is used to record a code which specifies whether the work is published or produced by or for a body created or controlled by a national, state, or local government (including intergovernmental bodies of all types). The code is used to specify the jurisdictional level of the body.

Publications of academic institutions are considered government publications if such institutions are created or controlled by the government.

This description is often far too vague to be really helpful when one is trying to decide whether a particular publication should be coded as a government publication or not. As an employee of a state-supported academic institution, I object to coding publications from the University of Michigan Press as state government publications. These are not "government publications" in the normal sense of the term. The University of Michigan Law Library receives publications from many international bodies, some of which are "international intergovernmental bodies" and some of which are not. It would be helpful to us, in deciding whether the Government Publication Code for these publications should be "1" or blank, if LC's name authority records indicated in 008/28 whether a particular body was an international intergovernmental body; but LC does not use that field in its authority records!

Another area in which coding is wildly inconsistent occurs in serials cataloging. The 2nd indicator of 260, the 1st indicator of 550, and the 2nd indicator of 710's are interdependent. Instructions for applying these in the CONSER manual go on for pages, but the instructions are difficult to understand and I am never confident that I have applied them correctly.

Of course, one could ask with respect to the Government Publication Code or the 260/550/710 indicators or many other details of the MARC codes, "WHO CARES? Why bother getting it 'right'? What difference does it make?" If we are inconsistent in applying the codes, our data is worthless. And if the information isn't important enough for it to matter whether the data is consistent or not, then why are we wasting our precious time trying to figure out what it means and how to apply it? Why not leave the field blank or get rid of it?

I hope this column can explore questions like these. Some specific tasks to be undertaken in the near future include:

--an annotated bibliography of working tools and other sources of information about MARC formats.
--a field-by-field description of who does what at LC. Some MARC codes are assigned by descriptive catalogers, some by subject catalogers, others by the MARC Editorial Division.
--lists of troublesome entries, correctly coded. Anyone who has done retrospective conversion and tried to code pre-AACR2 and pre-AACR entries will appreciate this.

What else needs attention? I welcome feedback from all you MARC format users out there: Evelyn L. Smith, Chief Catalog Librarian, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1210; RILIN mail account bm.mll; (313) 764-4200.

There will be a program on the MARC holdings format at the convention in D.C. on Monday, July 7, at 10:30 A.M. Gary McCone, formerly at LC and now at the National Agricultural Library, was on the committee which planned the format. He will describe
the format in general terms and tell how it came to be. Kathy Bales, Senior Systems Analyst at LC and a member of MARBI, will explain why we should adopt this complex format and suggest answers to the question, what will holdings information in the MARC format allow us to do that we can't do now? Naomi Ronen, Serials Project Librarian at Harvard, will demonstrate the application of the format to several actual legal serials.

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Report of the Working Group on Continuing Education
Committee on Cataloging and Classification
Technical Services Special Interest Section

Diane Hillmann (Cornell): "The following report was forwarded to me as chair of the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee. Before it is adopted by the committee, and a plan of action accepted, it should be thoroughly examined by all members of the law cataloging community, whether members of the committee or not. I would appreciate comments from any interested parties by April 18. Please feel free to call with your comments (607-256-7236), or write: Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853."

In the Fall of 1985, Diane Hillmann, chair of the TS-SIS Committee on Cataloging and Classification, appointed an ad hoc working group to study the issue of continuing education for law catalogers. The group consists of Lee Leighton (Harvard), Katherine Tooley (University of Tulsa), and Melanie Kimball (Weil, Gotshal, Manges, in New York). The widely varying perspectives and backgrounds of the three members was considered necessary to represent the majority of AALL members and to insure a complete examination of the issues and needs.

Ms. Hillmann and the committee felt compelled to address the question of continuing education for catalogers after planning discussions for the very successful pre-convention institute on cataloging held in Ithaca in July 1985. The institute emphasized standard cataloging practice in many areas including serials, looseleafs, rare books, and microforms. The organizers were pleased by both the attendance and favorable reviews the institute received. At the general conference in New York immediately after the institute a panel consisting of Phyllis Marion, Diane Hillmann, and Janice Anderson spoke about the recent efforts in continuing education for law catalogers and the additional needs they felt were still unaddressed. The current ad hoc working group resulted from that meeting.

The group began gathering information by talking to others who had expressed interest in the topic and other law catalogers across the country about their jobs situations and what the Association could do to facilitate continuing professional development. Several points emerged immediately and were voiced by everyone contacted:

1. There is always a need for continuing education because of the complicated and fluid nature of cataloging.
2. The type of help presented at Ithaca was exactly what many people wanted.
3. The Association should continue presenting technical programs at the annual conference, but more longer programs like the one at Ithaca are also needed.

Two main audiences with different needs were identified: (1) law firm librarians, and (2) academic law librarians.
The firm librarians expressed a sense of isolation and found it difficult to communicate with even other firm librarians in their own cities. Court librarians also seemed to fall into this category. The firm and court librarians have a special need for basic cataloging education because they often are the only professional in the library and are often hired without a chance for overlap with their predecessors. They find themselves in the position of having to teach themselves to catalog.

Academic law librarians have more contact with other professionals at the university level and through the AALL conventions. There is often more continuity in the cataloging staffs and more opportunity for formal on-the-job training. Since the law schools usually belong to one of the cataloging utilities, there is a constant pressure to follow standard practices as interpreted by LC. Also, integrated processing systems such as GEAC, NOTIS, and BLIS are more common now, and the academic law catalogers are finding it even more necessary to standardize practices and procedures with their main libraries. They need to keep up with the latest developments in cataloging as well as keeping up with their backlogs.

The Working Group analyzed the various needs and developed a model representing the continuing education needs of the membership: (1) Basic education in cataloging; (2) Training in handling specialized legal materials; (3) Advanced training in cataloging problems at the national level. This three-tiered plan should be implemented at both the AALL chapter level as well as the national level through cataloging institutes and convention workshops. A greater emphasis needs to be placed on basic cataloging education at the city or regional level to accommodate the law firm and court librarians who generally only attend the annual conference when it happens to come to their area. The Working Group recommends that:

1. The above model be recognized by the Committee on Cataloging and Classification as representing the needs of the membership;  
2. Each regional chapter sponsor a training session in basic cataloging skills between the 1986 and 1987 annual conventions and use the opportunity to gauge the continuing need in their region. A profit-making company, AJ Seminars, 11205 Farmland Drive, Rockville, MD, 20852, (301) 881-4996, presents basic cataloging seminars taught by library school faculty in all cities around the country. They will also present a seminar anywhere in the country for a charge of $35.00 per registrant with a minimum of 10 and the instructor expenses. They may prove a useful substitute for a chapter workshop in some cities;  
3. A video-tape be prepared on cataloging specialized legal materials at the 1987 annual convention or soon after to be used by the regional chapters to address the second level need described in the model. The tape should be presented by the chapters along with a resource person well versed in cataloging who can answer questions. The tape itself should be updated no less than every three years;  
4. The TS-SIS should continue its effort to present in depth convention programs, workshops, and institutes like the one in Ithaca to keep catalogers abreast of developments in the field.

Respectfully submitted,

Lee Leighton, Chair  
Melanie Kimball  
Katherine Tooley

January 1986
ANNOUNCEMENT: Corrie Marsh resigned her position as chair of the Standing Committee on Acquisitions. Leonette Williams (University of Southern California) was appointed to complete the two-year term of office. Questions or suggestions should be addressed to Leonette.

OCU Law Library would like to receive the OCLC numbers for the following microfiche collections if anyone has already cataloged them and kept a list of numbers used:

1. State session laws for all states (publisher Wm Hein).
2. State attorney general reports and opinions (Hein).
3. Native American Indian set (LLMC).
4. State reports-post-NRS (LLMC).
5. American Law Institute archives (Hein).

Contact Nancy Smith, Head of Technical Services, 2501 N. Blackwelder, Oklahoma City, OK 73106.

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Provo, UT 84602