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Association
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Hall of Justice
Columbus, OH 43215

Janis Johnston
Indiana University
Law Building
Bloomington, IN 47405
EDITOR: Michele M. Finerty, Orange County Law Library, 515 N. Flower Street, Santa Ana, CA 92703

Contributing Editors

ACQUISITIONS: Margaret Naes Axtmann, Cornell University Law Library, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853

DESCRIPTION: Melody Lembke, Los Angeles County Law Library, 301 W. First Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Rhonda Lawrence Mittan, Los Angeles County Law Library, 301 W. First Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

MARC REMARKS: Evelyn L. Smith, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1210

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SERIALS: Jean Pajerek, Cornell University Law Library, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853

SUBJECTS AND CLASSIFICATION: John Hostage, Harvard Law School Library, Langdell Hall, Cambridge, MA 02138

Cecilia Kwan, University of California, Davis, Law Library, Davis, CA 95616

Questions or comments should be addressed to the editor or appropriate contributing editor.

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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 OAS-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.

ISSN 0195-4857
Editor's Note
Michele Finerty
Orange County Law Library

This is the last issue of TSLL in which I will serve as editor. I have appreciated the opportunity to work on the newsletter, and have enjoyed my association with the many people who participated in the creation of each issue. This enabled me to feel that I was making some contribution to the functioning of both On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS and Technical Services SIS.

The new editor, Cindy Larter, will assume her role with the November 1996 issue. I hope Cindy enjoys it as much as I have. All future correspondence, subscription concerns, etc., should be addressed to:

Cindy Larter, Editor
TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN
University of Pittsburgh
404 Law Building
3900 Forbes Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Post-convention time can be hectic. It signals the start of a new year...time to begin planning for next year's AALL convention. It may sound early for this, but Technical Services SIS has a busy year ahead! As was discussed at our business meeting, I hope to involve as many members -- new and "old" -- as possible in the section's activities. We have many program and project ideas under discussion. By the next issues of TSLL I should be able to let you know which programs have been approved for next year. But all these programs and projects need people. If you have an idea or want to work on something, contact me or the appropriate standing committee chair. They are listed in this issue. The Board and the committee chairs cannot run TS/SIS alone...WE NEED AND WANT YOUR HELP!!! Jean Pajerek at Cornell Law Library is heading an ad hoc committee to study member involvement in TS-SIS. She and the committee will be looking at ways to better orient members to the benefits and goals of TS-SIS. Jean welcomes your thoughts on this topic.

Evelyn Smith (Michigan) has been appointed by Lolly Gasaway as the liaison to NANDI. Summaries of meetings will be in future issues of TSLL.
Technical Services SIS
Business Meeting

Virginia Davis
University of Houston

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Marilyn Nicely at 8:00 A.M. The minutes of the 1985 Business Meeting as published in vol. 11, no. 1 (August 1985) of the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN were approved.

Virginia Davis gave the secretary/treasurer's report. As of May 31, 1986, there were 422 members in the section. The balance in the section's account as of May 31, 1986, was $2147.33. Additional expenses since then include: 1) Printing of TS-SIS's Membership Directory: $466.50; 2) Postage - AALL TS-SIS 1986 Membership Directory: $308.06. This leaves a current balance of $1372.77. The "AALL TS-SIS 1986 Membership Directory" was mailed in June. It includes an alphabetical listing of members' names and addresses as of May 31, 1986. Additionally, it includes the title, area of primary responsibility, and telephone number of all members who completed and returned the membership and directory survey distributed in the fall of 1985. The directory was "computer-produced" (ORBASE III program). The program diskette has been passed on to Brian Striman, TS-SIS' incoming secretary/treasurer. Preparation and mailing of the official ballot for officers was completed by May 15, 1986. Election results for 1986/87 are as follows:

- **Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:** Michele Finerty
  - Orange County Law Library

- **Secretary/Treasurer:** Brian D. Striman
  - University of Nebraska-Lincoln

- **Members-at-Large**
  - Janice Johnston
  - Indiana University
  - Andrew Brann
  - Columbus Law Library Association

Marilyn then mentioned that there is a problem with "membership" in our section: Some of the most active people are really not members, due to the fact that they have not sent in their dues to AALL headquarters. This situation presents potentially serious problems. For example, according to our Bylaws, in order to be an officer or a standing committee chair, one must be an active member of the section. She therefore urged everyone to check what their current status is to avoid any problems of this nature in the future.

Following this, our current standing committee chairs--Leonette Williams (Acquisitions); Diane Hillmann (Cataloging); Patricia Denham (Preservation) and Elizabeth Ginkel (Serials)—gave brief reports of their upcoming meetings and programs at the Convention, and of their current projects. Elizabeth Ginkel announced that Kay Stoppel is chair the Serials Standing Committee as of today.

Michele Finerty reported on the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN. TSSL currently maintains 296 institutional, corporate, and individual subscriptions. While the $4.00 subscription price serves to keep the newsletter currently solvent, inflated costs may require an increase to $5.00 per volume. Postage rose 40% this year; copy costs increased 17%; and total operating expenses are
2% higher than the previous year. The balance carried forward from 84/85 was $1341.25. Subscription revenues were $1054.50, while 1985/86 expenses were $1173.63 (copy services: $753.07; postage: $400.56, and supplies: $20.00). This leaves a current balance of $1222.12.

The current staff of TSLL is comprised of: Margie Axtmann for Acquisitions; Melody Lembke and Rhoda Lawrence Mittan for Description; Evelyn Smith for NARC Remarks; Pat Denham for Preservation; Jean Pajerek for Serials; and John Hostage and Cecilia Kwan for Subjects and Classification. Cynthia Larter (University of Pittsburgh Law School Library) will be the new TSLL editor as of November 1986.

Lee Leighton, AALL representative to the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, reported on the committee's activities. Meetings have been held in Chicago, and most recently (a week ago) in New York City. The committee consists of 9 voting members and several "ex-officio" members (some in this latter category are "liaison" members). A consolidated reprint of AACR2 will come out tentatively in late 1987 or early 1988. The joint steering committee for revision of AACR will meet in October in London to discuss rule changes. Their main topic of discussion will be chapter 9 ("Machine-Readable Data Files") and a few law-related items.

Marilyn then introduced the following topic: the AALL SIS Council would like to have more coordination of AALL Convention SIS's business meetings in the future, so the "time-conflicts" can be avoided. To accomplish this, the SIS Council is asking our section to choose a standard time for our business meetings. Discussion followed considering the pros and cons of various ways of structuring future Convention Sundays, keeping in mind that we have the "umbrella" TS-SIS Business Meeting, plus various standing committee meetings and the Board's (joint and incoming) meetings. A brief synopsis follows of opinions expressed: 1) the Board's meetings should be held before TS-SIS's Business Meeting; 2) the Board's meeting should be held after TS-SIS's Business Meeting in order to ensure that we will have the opportunity of "just talking to each other" during the Board's meetings. This also should help secure a smooth transition period for officers, projects, planning, etc.; 3) if we have issues to vote on, it would be more desirable to have the business meeting held before the Board's meetings; 4) TS-SIS's Standing Committees meetings should be held earlier in the day on Sunday. This way if they have any problems, suggestions, etc., these can be taken later to the Board or the Business Meeting; 5) a potential source of conflict is the fact that Sunday afternoon is usually the meeting time for AALL's "appointed" Committees; 6) it is very important that we coordinate our meeting times with OBS-SIS; 7) and finally, a most appropriate "philosophical" summary, there is no getting out of the fact that some day we will have to make choices! Marilyn then called for a straw-vote on the preferred time for future TS-SIS's Business Meetings. The overwhelming majority voted by a show of hands for a late afternoon period.

Announcements followed: 1) There is an SIS Council booth in the Exhibit Hall. The council has recently published a handbook, which has been distributed to each SIS's Chair. Kathy Faust prepared a summary of our section for the handbook. It can be bought for $5.00 (pre-paid) from AALL headquarters. TS-SIS has signed up to staff the booth on Sunday morning (10:00-11:00 A.M.), and Monday afternoon (3:00-4:00 P.M.); 2) Sandy Coleman, from Academic Libraries SIS, has sent us an invitation to their reception to be held at Georgetown Law Center, Monday evening, 6:00-8:00 P.M.; 3) Marilyn has received information concerning a "fancier" computer-produced AALL Directory. It will include information about
all SIS's, an alphabetical listing of members, and a new alphabetical listing of institutions. It will continue to have a geographical section. In addition, "special directories" (produced as offshoots of this general one) will be readily available upon request. Marilyn urged us to encourage this development if we have occasion to do so; 4) at 9:30 A.M. Margaret Axtmann will chair the TS-SIS Ad Hoc Committee to Study SIS Participation. It should prove to be an informative discussion on how to connect with those already in AALL, individual and institutional goals when joining SIS's, etc.

Marilyn then turned the meeting over to Merle Slyhoff, Chair for the incoming year. Merle thanked Marilyn for serving in TS-SIS, noting that on this year there has been more progress than ever before in TS-SIS activities. One of Merle's major goals next year is to have more people actively involved in TS-SIS. Membership information gathered in this year's survey is now in a word-processor. So, fear not, if you wrote in anything in this year's TS-SIS survey, you will be contacted! In connection with this, Merle has sent a 12 page packet to each Board member. Please contact her if you did not receive yours yet. Also, Merle has sent pertinent information from the survey to each standing committee chair.

Merle would like to ask for suggestions from the membership as to how we can best use the newsletter as a means of dissemination of information and ideas. For starters, a future TSLL issue will contain a brief summary of what each standing committee does. Merle would like for the chairs of standing committees to submit regularly brief summaries of what is being done in their groups. The 1986/87 standing committee chairs are:

**Acquisitions:** Leonette Williams  
University of Southern California

**Cataloging:** Diane Hillmann  
Cornell University Law Library  
Regina Wallen  
Santa Clara University

**Serials:** Kay Stoppel  
Drake University Law Library

**Preservation:** Patricia Denham  
University of Cincinnati

Another suggestion for expansion of the newsletter is to have members report briefly on the programs, meetings, conferences, etc., which they attend during the year.

Another area that we need to look at this year is our Bylaws. We are indeed a growing group. With this in mind, is it time to expand our Bylaws? Are two members-at-large enough at this point? Should we not make sure that state, county, private law firms and institutional law libraries are all adequately represented in our governance structure? Also, should we expand our categories of membership to include "non-paying, non-voting" members, perhaps calling them "associate members"?

With regards to future programs, TS-SIS's "information bank" already contains a number of excellent ideas proposed by our members. If you have an idea, please let Merle know as soon as possible. She in turn will convey our
proposals to Sally Wiant, 1987 AALL Annual Meeting Program Committee Chair.

In other business, Merle has talked to Patricia Callahan, incoming chair of OBS-SIS, concerning the possibility of putting out a "joint directory" next year. The directory this year is a good starting point, but it should be expanded. Also, it is not large enough that it really requires more than just one person to handle. Pat and Merle will be working on a new questionnaire, and they will try to mail it by the end of the year.

New Business: 1) The Incoming TS-SIS Executive Board will meet on Wednesday, July 8 (12:00-1:00 P.M.), to discuss new ideas for future programs; 2) Margaret Axtmann announced that there will be two "two-day" institutes next year in connection with the AALL Convention. One will be on "Reference" and the other on "Basic Acquisitions." A "Beginning Cataloging Institute" will be scheduled for 1988.

Virginia Davis asked for permission to destroy the 1985/86 TS-SIS ballots and this was granted unanimously.

Finally, it should be noted that Merle's "campaign promise" at the meeting was that if we should be scheduled for another 8:00 A.M. Sunday Business Meeting in 1987, she will make sure that we are well provided with coffee and tea.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:30 A.M.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Virginia Davis has some extra copies of the AALL Technical Services SIS 1986 Membership Directory. If you would like to have a copy, please contact her at the following address: Virginia Davis, University of Houston Law Library, University Park, 4800 Calhoun, Houston, Texas 77004.

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Technical Services SIS
Serials Committee Business Meeting
Betsy Ginkel
University of Maine

The Standing Committee on Serials had its annual business meeting on Tuesday, July 8th, from 7:30-8:55 A.M. As outgoing chair, Betsy Ginkel (Maine) conducted the first part of the meeting. Jean Pajerek (Cornell) was thanked for acting as the TSLL serials column editor; she will continue during the coming year. Kaye Stoppel (Drake) has written an article which is scheduled to appear in the next issue of Law Library Journal. The article summarizes the results of the replacement volume survey which was conducted a year and a half ago.

The committee sponsored two programs during the 1986 annual meeting: "Replacement Volumes: Perplexities and Prescriptions," and "Point/Counterpoint: Successive vs. Latest Entry Cataloging for Serials." Three projects have been continued or undertaken during the past year. Lorna Tang (Chicago) reported as chair of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study ANSI and NARC Holdings Statements. Comments and examples were collected from committee members, raising the questions over how well the standards accommodate legal supplementation. Lorna sent letters expressing the concern to Anita Morse, AALL representative to NISO,
and to Nolan Pope, chair of MARBI. Through this process, it was discovered that
AALL does not have any official representative to MARBI. Naomi Ronen (Harvard)
and Evelyn Smith (Michigan) drafted a recommendation to Bob Berring that a
representative be appointed.

Janice Anderson (Georgetown) has served as co-coordinator for a
clearinghouse of automated serials systems project. Janice reported that the
response in collecting or requesting information has been very limited. Her
impression is that a more informal network already exists, and therefore a
clearinghouse is not necessary. If anyone has any ideas, please contact Janice.

Janis Johnston (Indiana) is chairing a working group of four to draft and
send out a survey regarding binding practices. Janis expects the survey to be
distributed in early fall, and it will cover budget, record keeping,
decision-making, and binding quality concerns.

Ruye Stoppel is the incoming chair and she led the second part of the
meeting on program planning for the coming year. A proposal has been submitted
for a joint program with the Preservation Committee on binding operations.
Also, a lot of interest was expressed during the meeting for a day-long workshop
on using MARC and ANSI holding statements.

1986 Serials Committee Programs

REPLACEMENT VOLUMES: On July 7, from 2:30 to 4:00 P.M., the Serials Standing
Committee sponsored a program entitled "Replacement Volumes: Perplexities and
Prescriptions." Coordinated by Ruye Stoppel (Drake), the panelists were Mary
Dzurinko (Covington and Burling), Janis Johnston (Indiana), Marilyn Nicely (Oklahoma),
and Adele Hallam (Library of Congress). Kaye set the scene for the
discussion by describing replacement volumes, how they may be configured, and
some of the concerns they cause from processing to citing. She posed questions
to the first three panelists with their responses detailing how these matters
are handled in a private law firm library, and in two academic law libraries,
each providing different perspectives and treatment. The questions dealt with
the identification of replacement volumes, routing from unpacking to the shelves,
staff involved, notification procedures, disposition of the replaced volumes,
record keeping, and cataloging. During the final portion, Adele presented her
draft for the "Bibliographic Description of Multivolume Publications Which Include
Replacement Volumes: Major Points of Divergence from Traditional Cataloging." In
brief, the draft calls for transcribing the date from the earliest known date of
publication and using the latest title page or its substitute for the basis of all
other information. A copy of the draft along with other handouts is part of the
microfiche packet of annual meeting materials available from AALL. If not over-
whelmed with requests, Kaye is willing to provide some copies. The room was
packed with about 150 in attendance.

SUCCESSIVE VS. LATEST ENTRY CATALOGING: The second program sponsored by the
Serials Committee was held on Wednesday, July 9, 2:30-4:00 P.M. The merits of
successive and latest entry cataloging for serials along with the importance of
standards provided the focus of the program. Priscilla Andre (Northwestern
University Library) and Maureen Landry (Library of Congress) were the speakers.
Priscilla spoke in favor of latest entry for certain types of serials, and
Maureen stressed the benefits of successive entry and the need for maintaining national standards. The program was first envisioned as a debate between the two sides, but during the planning it became apparent that neither speaker felt they had the answer for everyone. Instead, the comments centered around access to bibliographic and holdings records in an on-line environment, and the implications of not cataloging according to full standard. Maureen graciously agreed to speak in the absence of Judith Caman who was not able to attend because of a family emergency.

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Technical Services SIS  
Serials Committee

Jean Pajerek  
Cornell University

The following serials changed title recently and were caught by the Cornell Law Library acquisitions staff:

Changed to Arkansas. Judicial Dept. Annual report of the judiciary of Arkansas. FY 84-85-

Art & the law.  
Changed to Columbia-VLA journal of law & the arts. v. 10, no. 1- 
Autumn 1985-

Bar bulletin (Augusta, ME)  
Changed to Maine bar journal. Jan. 1986-

Blackletter journal.  
Changed to Harvard blackletter journal. Spring 1985-

Directory of lawyer referral services and committees and legal aid and defender offices.  
Changed to Directory of lawyer referral services. Jan. 1986-

Monthly list of GAO documents.  
Changed to Reports issued in ... Jan. 1986-

Property and compensation reports.  
Changed to Property, planning and compensation reports. Jan./Feb. 1986-

Recueils de jurisprudence du Quebec. Cour provinciale, Cour des sessions de la paix, Tribunal de la jeunesse.  
Merged with: Quebec (Province). Cour d'appel. Recueils de jurisprudence du Quebec. Cour d'appel. and Quebec (Province). Court superieure. Recueils de jurisprudence du Quebec. Cour superieure. to form:
Recueils de jurisprudence du Quebec. Cour d'appel, Cour superieure,
The business meeting of the Preservation Standing Committee was held at 4 P.M. on Sunday, 6th July 1986. Reports were given of the three ongoing projects. Betsy Ginkel, Linda Nainis, and Balfour Halevy are working on a model disaster preparedness plan. Willis Meredith is in charge of a project to contact law book publishers to voice our needs for alkaline paper and more durable bindings. He has been in contact with ALA and RLG. Interest was shown in a how-to paper on setting up in-house preservation programs. It was suggested the paper be published in the *AALL Occasional Paper Series*. Diana Vincent-Daviss will gather preservation policies from law libraries and Linda Nainis will work with the Serials Committee to do a survey on in-house programs. A program on binding guidelines will be proposed for 1987. Arturo Flores volunteered to look into a tour of the Newberry Library for 1987. Linda Nainis reported on the survey done at the Georgetown Law Center Library on their Federal Reporter volumes. She also reported on the ALA Preconference on Preservation for Collection Managers held in June.

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**Collection Preservation Survey Assessing Your Library’s Collection:** Three speakers described the condition surveys performed at their individual libraries. Carolyn Morrow, National Preservation Program Specialist at the Library of Congress, discussed the methodology employed in the survey conducted in the general and law collections of L.C. in 1984. The results were used to help justify a bill in Congress to authorize construction of a mass deacidification facility. The sample of 1,200 volumes, which yielded an accuracy rate of 95% + of - 2%, represented 13,000,000 total volumes. The collection maintenance staff, trained by King Research, did the actual survey. Information on these areas was collected about each book: call number, date, paper strength, acidity level, lignin content, and servicibility of the binding. A 1/2" wide strip of paper was removed from the outer margin of one page of each of the tested books. The paper samples were tested in the Conservation Office. Information was keyed into the L.C. mainframe computer and also put into chart format to dramatize the results to Congress. Twenty-five percent of the volumes tested were shown to have brittle paper. 77,000 volumes move from weak to brittle every year. Twenty-nine percent can benefit from deacidification. In addition, L.C. will deacidify all incoming materials as this yields the most benefit for paper strength. Retrospective collections will be systematically deacidified by class. Ms. Morrow concluded by informing us that the Preservation Policy Committee of L.C. has recommended the Law-U.S. be the second priority class after History-U.S.
Linda Nainis, Collections Management Librarian at the Georgetown University Law Center Library, told us about the survey conducted at Georgetown in 1985-86. The survey was undertaken as a first priority of the Collection Analysis Project in the library. The sample included 560 books of a total collection of 250,000. The accuracy rate was 95% + or - 5%. The information collected on each book was the call number, date, area of the collection, acidity level, manual folding endurance test, and a visible condition rating. Two professionals and two support staff members did the testing, which took about two weeks. However, training, developing guidelines, inputting information into a computer, checking date and writing the report combined to stretch the project to a full year. Their results indicated that 12% of their volumes have brittle paper and 12% have weak paper necessitating careful handling. Twenty-six percent need rebinding or repair, while 3% are beyond repair. Of those needing repair, 61% have poor paper which can not withstand the stresses resulting from the repair work. Results of the survey were used to justify budget requests for a new repair lab and a conservation technician, and to establish environmental controls.

The third speaker, James Cain, Deputy Librarian at the National Library of Medicine, was the chair of the task force at NLM which determined the condition of the collection (3,300,000 total). This task force was one of six formed as part of the Preservation Planning Team in August 1984, involving 30 staff members. The other groups concentrated on the physical environment, the use of the books, present preservation activities at NLM, preservation technologies available, and existing cooperative efforts. Cain emphasized the importance of the randomness of the sample and recommended the ARL Self Study on Preservation, available from the Office of Management Studies. Their survey also had an accuracy rate of 95% + of - 5%. The task force recorded the call number and short title and made an evaluation of the general physical condition, including the extent of embrittlement for each book. The staff performing the physical inspections were trained in a series of workshops. Overall, the embrittlement rate is 8.8%, or 113,000 volumes. As a result of the survey, a preservation section has been formed within public services, plans are underway to begin mass deacidification in 1989 or later, and a contract will be awarded to microfilm the brittle volumes.

Articles on each of these surveys can be found in the National Preservation News, which is available at no charge from the National Preservation Program Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Mass Deacidification: Methods and Feasibility: Attendees of this program heard three of the outstanding people in library mass deacidification. Peter Sparks of the Preservation Office of the Library of Congress first showed a series of slides which illustrated the problems caused by groundwood pulp, alum-rosin sizing and environmental stress on book paper and the current solutions in use to counteract them—namely, mass deacidification and more widespread use of alkaline paper by publishers. The alum we hear about is aluminum sulfate which breaks up to form sulfuric acid. The key steps in a deacidification program are: 1) intimate contact with the chemical agent (diethyl zinc or DEZ); 2) DEZ neutralizes the acid; and 3) an alkaline reserve is generated. Dr. Sparks mentioned the unfortunate fire at the DEZ plant at the Goddard Space Center in Fort Detrick, Md. Due to the fire, plans for a new plant are underway. By 1992, L.C. plans to deacidify 1,000,000 books per year with start-up costs of $3.50 per book. This cost will fall to $1.78 per book after they are in full operation. Books deacidified will be stamped DEZ to identify them. It will take 20-25 years for L.C. to care for the books now in need of deacidification but if they can't
efficiently use the capability of the plant, space will be sold to the National Library of Medicine and the National Library of Agriculture first, and then to other libraries.

Richard Smith is a scientist and a librarian who has developed Wei T'ō, a deacidification process employing a liquid deacidification agent. His system has been in use at the National Library and Public Archives of Canada for five years. Details of the process can be found in an interview with Smith in the June 1986 issue of the Wilson Library Bulletin. Figuring a 4.8% deterioration rate per year of the books in research collections, the annual loss can be estimated at $7,200,000. Put in these terms, it is somewhat simpler to justify expenditures for deacidification. Smith believes that law librarians should compete with other public entities for funds for preservation and mass deacidification. He maintains that the laws should be preserved because they are public property, not unlike roads and bridges.

George Cunha, who has been a paper conservator for twenty years, has completed an objective study of the various systems of mass deacidification. The study was commissioned by ALA and will appear in a fall issue of Library Technology Reports. Dr. Cunha described the DEZ and Wei T'ō systems, as well as the history behind mass deacidification.

On-Line Bibliographic SIS Business Meeting

Christine Corcos
Case Western Reserve

Officers present: Suzanne Harvey, Chair; Pat Callahan, Incoming Chair, Christine Corcos, Secretary-Treasurer.

Suzanne Harvey called the meeting to order at 3:03 P.M. She requested that the SIS approve the minutes of the 1985 meeting; the minutes were approved. Chris Corcos gave the treasurer's report. There was a total of $3058.85 in the SIS treasury as of July 1, 1986. Chris also announced the results of the SIS election. Margaret Maes Axtmann of Cornell University was elected vice-chair/chair-elect and Elizabeth Matthews of Southern Illinois University was elected secretary-treasurer. Members-at-large elected were Renee Chapman of the State University of New York at Buffalo and Sue Welch of the College of William and Mary. Suzanne congratulated the new officers and thanked the SIS members for participating in the election.

Suzanne announced that there was no OCLC Subcommittee meeting scheduled for the convention this year. Susanne Nevin reported on the WLN Subcommittee. She said record maintenance in a online environment is of current concern to members. She and Renee Chapman are working on the question and will distribute their findings. Ruth Funabiki reported that the WLN Subcommittee meeting was to be held July 8 at 7:30 A.M. and announced that WLN has two new members. She also described WLN's workshop for non-law library law catalogers which was very successful.

Michele Finerty reported on the Technical Services Law Librarian. It has $1022.12 in the treasury after debits of $1173.63 over the fiscal year. Michele suggested that the OBS and TS sections consider whether the subscription price

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ought to be increased to $5 a year to cover increasing costs. Michele also announced that she has resigned her position as editor of TSSL after the next issue. The new editor is Cindy Larter of the University of Pittsburgh Law Library. Suzanne asked if anyone knew who is in charge of setting the price for TSSL and indicated that this needs to be explored.

Suzanne then gave the chair's report. She announced that the OBS-SIS directory has been mailed and said that the SIS may want to do a joint directory with TS-SIS next year.

Pat Callahan gave the vice-chair/chair-elect report. She named two new members to the TSSL editorial board. They are Jacqui Paul for a two year term and Chris Corcos for a one year term. She also said that she and Merle Slyhoff have been discussing expanding the scope of the newsletter. Concerns which may be addressed in the newsletter are the significance of local automated systems with the possibility of columns addressing the use of various systems. She asked whether the membership thought a clearinghouse column would be useful. The response was inclusive. Pat said that she would mention it to the incoming board on Wednesday. She also suggested that for the next OBS-SIS directory that information on local systems be included.

Suzanne then mentioned the programs that were being considered for the 1987 convention. The topics are: 1] local systems (panel discussion); 2] local systems (lab and hands-on experience); 3] CD-ROM technology; 4] authority control; 5] bibliographic utilities (panel on new options including comparison of utilities); 6] one-day workshop on microcomputer software for library applications. Margie Axmann wondered if #6 is within the domain of OBS-SIS. Suzanne said the SIS would be interested in cosponsoring such a workshop. Suzanne Nevin suggested that there is great interest in authority control and catalog maintenance. Suzanne Harvey then requested anyone interested in any proposed program to contact Pat.

Suzanne then requested any new business. There was none. The meeting was adjourned at 3:36 P.M.

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OBS-SIS OCLC Committee
July 6, 1986

Janice Snyder Anderson
Georgetown University

On Sunday, July 6, Frances McManara from OCLC brought the AALL audience up to date on the changes in the making at OCLC. As it has existed until now, OCLC has been a closed system, with strict limitations in its use and equipment. The designers of the Oxford Project are attempting to increase the power, flexibility and availability of the system. They also want to make it easier to diagnose problems and to make changes in the system through, for example, prototyping capabilities.

Phase 1 in the implementation of the new system will involve changes in cataloging and related services. There will be expanded search options such as subject searching and new search qualifiers like type of material, country of publication, and publisher. Windowing will enable one to view displays from two
different files simultaneously, such as the Online Union Catalog and the Name Authority File. Libraries will be able to call up their own edited versions of the records. Help screens will be available and one will be able to use the system in both menu-driven and command-driven modes. Early in 1987, network staff will be trained by OCLC in the use of the new system. They will then train individuals who will work with others in their own libraries.

Approximately one year later, Phase 2 will go into effect. It will provide enhancements to interlibrary loan services, union listing, serial holdings, and materials ordering.

A library will be able to continue to use the Model 100 and 105 terminals for the next few years, as well as the M300 workstations, with the new system; but it will not be able to take full advantage of all of the new features, such as windowing, without the new workstations. Eventually, there will be a whole "family" of terminals available, all of them intelligent microcomputers.

A new UNISOn service, which should be available shortly, will provide such things as gateway access to other systems and electronic mail between libraries.

The above are just some of the advances being made by OCLC to provide improved services to libraries. More information will be forthcoming from OCLC as well as the network offices.

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NASIG, a New Serials Group
Janice Snyder Anderson
Georgetown University

Serials librarians and others interested in the challenging, and often frustrating, work with serial publications may be interested in learning of the formation of a relatively new group known as the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG). Following the lead of counterparts in the United Kingdom, librarians, publishers and vendors have banded together to form this group whose chief purpose is "to provide a means for the exchange of information among the participants of the serials information chain ...."

NASIG recently convened its first annual conference, which was held June 22-25, at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. Approximately 250 participants gathered to hear papers on such topics as automated serials control, serials holdings standards, serials cataloging and British journal pricing. Tours of area sights as well as a commercial bindery operation were included, and there were ample social opportunities for making new friends and exchanging tales of coping in the trenches with the vagaries of serial publications. (Just what is the best kind of hammer to use when nailing jello to the wall?) The proceedings from the conference should be available for purchase in December.

In June of 1987, the second annual conference will be held at Denison University in Ohio. The cost of attendance should be low since participants will again be housed in dormitory rooms on campus. (Rumor has it that perfectly small accommodations were provided in most Bryn Mawr dormitories this year, but this could not be attested to by one who bunked in Erdman Hall, which will long be remembered by those who love to tell tales of just how tough it was "in the early days.")

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If you are interested in joining NASIG, send a check for $15 (payable to NASIG) to: Susan Davis/ Treasurer, NASIG/ 651 Wehrle Dr., Apt. 4/ Cheektowaga, NY 14225, and include your name, home and business addresses (indicating a mailing preference) and phone number. Dues cover the calendar year; only personal memberships are accepted. You will receive the NASIG Newsletter, conference announcements and other informational mailings. If you don't feel like taking quite that bold a step yet, you can contact me and I'll send you some more information.

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OBS-SIS RLIN Subcommittee
July 6, 1986

Susanne Nevin
University of Minnesota

The RLIN Subcommittee met July 6, 1986, from 4:00-5:30 P.M. Approximately 20 persons attended.

Announcements (in brief): update pages to Conspectus Online and the Shared Resources Manual were received in April. In June we received a revised Tagging Folder and a memo about the new RLIN authorities subsystem to be installed before the end of the summer. [A July 2 mailing included the following: Searching the Authorities Files, Authorities Memory Aid, and RLIN Authorities Field Guide RLIN-specific Fields. You may order these from Christina Kasson (DL.CLS)]

Old business included the shared cataloging questionnaire distributed to members at last year's meeting. Only four responses were turned in by the deadline. This made a meaningful analysis of the responses impossible. None of the persons present at the meeting felt it necessary to pursue this inquiry at the present. Anyone interested in this topic and wishing to continue to work on this questionnaire should contact me.

The problem of acquisition records input into the RLIN database as temporary pre-cataloging records seems to have lost its weight in view of other problems. It had been brought up at last year's meeting, yet no further work was done by the then appointed study group.

Record maintenance on RLIN in an online environment where more and more member libraries move to online catalogs is very much on our minds. However, with the ongoing development of the Linked Systems Project, this inquiry is still in progress. Thanks to Phoebe Ruiz-Valera and Karen Nobbs for their input into our preliminary study of this problem. More discussion on this topic was to follow at the end of this meeting.

A report followed from Jan James of RLG on the major past and current developments at RLG:

Good news with respect to rates: they will stay the same, except for an increase in the charge for transaction tapes from 25 to 28 cents.

The first preservation tapes were recently exchanged with OCLC—due to OCLC's copyright regulations, the use of these records is still in limbo.

A question was raised about batch cataloging. As the Board of Governor's
first priority lies with ILL activities, this program was placed on hold.

Systems performance was again criticized. This has been worked on in three stages. On July 3, a new Orvyl system was installed in order to accommodate more users. Some problems may be attributed to AT&T lines. This cannot be easily determined in all cases, however. Jan reminded all to please let Jim Schmidt know whenever there are any problems.

The loading of the LC subject headings is in progress—the target date is not certain, however.

Jan's report from the Law Program Committee July 6, held in conjunction with the AALL Convention:

A draft of the RLG Law Program Committee objectives was submitted. They include: collection development; conservation and preservation; resource sharing; interface with local systems and retrospective conversion; coordination of technological advances; access to overseas data bases; communication with other networks; uniformity of practices and standards; and relationship with RLG (member libraries will identify aspects of RLG services and operations which impact uniquely on law libraries and recommend appropriate changes).

Funding was approved for the third year of the Hewlett/Mellon Retrospective Conversion Project: Columbia, Michigan and Yale will again be responsible for international law; Stanford for constitutional law materials.

A report was made on the Law Conspectus: PCR assignments, verification studies, and continuing developments. PCR assignments are made through the Task Force of the Collection Management and Development Committee upon the recommendation and advice from relevant program committees. The Law Program Committee had recommended assignments in the area of Latin America. This is currently being worked on. A verification study in international law was prepared by the Public International Law Subcommittee and distributed to law libraries. A representative of the Law Program Committee will be sent to the next meeting of the Task Force on Conspectus Analysis for direct input.

Minutes of the first meeting of the Preservation Subcommittee were submitted. The committee (chaired by Diana Vincent-Daviss) decided, among other things, that the member libraries of LPC should be encouraged to co-ordinate proposals for outside funding and that the Subcommittee should be informed of the source and purpose of these proposals in order to avoid competing with each other for funds.

A May 22 status report of the Task Force on Cooperative Cataloging and Shared Access and their statement of objectives were discussed. Among the major charges of the Task Force is the inventory of current backlogs in RLG member institutions. A survey has been sent out to RLG Governors on this behalf. Current projects of the Task Force include the review of the use of Fuller Record Notification (FRN) and the review of the effectiveness of the Monographic Series Shared Cataloging Project begun by BIBTECH in 1983.

Report from the Board of Governors" meeting, June 12-13, 1986 (distributed to RLG Coordinators early in July): The Chair, Patricia Battin, reported on a successful meeting held at the Library of Congress with representatives from RLG and RLAC on the issue of a national shared cataloging program, "in which all agreed to the adherence to NACO standards and the distribution of the records through the PASCAL Distribution Service." Additional institutions and technical experts are being invited to participate in this pilot project.

During its consideration of the strategic choices submitted by various committees, the Board agreed to continue all library-bases programs with emphasis on the ILL system (to be rewritten into PASCAL). In connection with
the ILL project, the possibility of workstations is being discussed that would
enable local manipulation of records. With respect to subject-based programs,
the Board felt that no new formal programs should be developed, and that existing
programs should receive a full-scale review. Major development projects should
continue to be funded by grant monies or other specially acquired funds. Another
priority should be the loading of members' data into the union data base (incl.
OCLC records) and the loading of data from ARL recon projects (a minimal charge
will be imposed—the rate is still to be decided). Main focus is on the
development of an interface between local systems and RLIN.
Two new special members were announced: National Archives and Records Adminis-
tration, and Library Company of Philadelphia (for AMIC).

Report from BIBTECH meeting in June: The Shared Cataloging Task Force in
working on command language standards. Also: the following title has recently
been published: Bibliographic Displays in the Online Catalog, by Walt Crawford,
with Lennie Stovel and Kathleen Bales (White Plains, N.Y. : Knowledge Industry
Publications, 1986). Due to the developments in Cyrillic and other non-roman
script support, the Subcommittee on RLIN Standards has begun work on a standards
policy on romanization. Tentative projects (to be finalized in the fall)
include thus far: maintenance of MARC updates; implementation of MARC holdings
format; LC Subject Headings load; serials clustering (recordings, then ALC
records to follow).

Later this summer, RLG will have to make a choice between ASPEN and ORVYL
(the time-sharing software currently used). ASPEN is the new time-sharing
system under consideration. More about this system will be made known by the end
of summer.

The PASS command has been implemented at some institutions with GENC
systems. Efforts are underway to upgrade the PASS command to allow for
downloading records to a PC.

Due to implementation of the first stage of the Linked Systems Project, LC
authority records are contributed to the RLIN database in a much more timely
fashion than before. The next step is that NACO participants will be able to
contribute authority records as well. Training is to begin in July.

David Richards from RLG has written another (very technical) paper entitled
"RLIN Networking Strategy" (dated 11 Feb. 1986). The main point is that RLG
staff is trying to adopt a single integrated network architecture that is
capable of supporting all types of communication and intersystem linkages.

Although the Linked System Project is working for authority records being
passed from LC to RLIN, the passing of bibliographic data is still in its
beginning stage. Lennie Stovel's October 1985 paper entitled "Linking RLIN and
Local Systems" is still the only detailed account of how LSP is supposed to
work. It reflects one major change in the way the RLG union catalog data base if
perceived by RLG planners: it is to store full records centrally no matter
whether they are also present in a local system or not. According to Jan James,
another paper on this topic will come out shortly.

Discussions about the Linked Systems Project, its implications and
applications, are going on in just about all committees and groups at RLG.
Costs and charges (acc. to Jan, two different things!) of such an undertaking
are probably the most important issue in the minds of library management
personnel, and have yet to be addressed.

A discussion of some of the issues related to record maintenance in a linked systems environment was to follow Jan James' report. We decided to table this discussion until next year, not only because we had run out of meeting time, but also because we felt that it was probably too premature to discuss procedures and policies at this point. We will, however, continue to keep up on further developments of LSP as the project moves further towards implementation. No new business was brought up and the meeting adjourned at 5:25 p.m. [P.S. My new phone number is: (612)-625-1898]

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MARC Remarks
Evelyn Smith
University of Michigan

The Government Publication Code, about which I complained at such length in the last column, was discussed by LC in Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 30. Unfortunately, the University of Michigan Law Library did not get its copies of that issue of CSD until after TSLL was in print. I'm not happy with LC's policies, but I won't go into that here and now.

Thanks to a letter I got from John Hostage at Harvard, I am able to correct some misinformation I included in the last column. The MARC Serials Editing Guide, Second CONSER Edition now states (and has for some time; if only I had consulted an up-to-date copy!) that the indicators for 260 and 550 should be set to 0. John says that Harvard got a letter from CONSER dated Feb. 5, 1986, which states that the second indicator in 700-740 should now always be 0. This directive will appear in a later update to the CONSER manual. Owners of the MARC Serials Editing Guide, Second CONSER Edition probably know by now that it is being replaced by a new publication entitled CONSER Editing Guide.

Elsewhere in this issue of TSLL is a report of the MARC Holdings Format program presented at the convention in Washington. The USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations exists as a final draft now. The USMARC advisory group will be meeting this fall to make final changes to the format before it becomes official next winter or summer. This is our chance to provide input so that the format will meet law libraries' needs. It doesn't meet those needs now; see Naomi Ronen's list of shortcomings in the report about the program. I urge you to get a tape of the program, a copy of the program handout and a copy of the USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations. Try applying the format to serials in your own library, then send your comments about the format to: Lorna Tang, University of of Chicago Law School Library, 1121 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60607. Tapes of all the programs of the convention are available from: Mobiltape Company, Inc., 1741 Gardena Ave., Glendale, CA 91204. Each tape costs $7; shipping is $3 per order. The MARC Holdings Format tape is 86AALL-A3. The fifteen-page handout from the program is included in the microfiche edition of convention handouts, available for $5 until Sept. 1 from: AALL, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. The USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations is available for $10 from: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, D.C. 20541.

Naomi Ronen, who has been using the HOLLIS version of the format at Harvard, is concerned about the lack of terms for legal materials in the list of
abbreviations in AACR2 Appendix B. Appendix B serves as the standard for abbreviations when recording holdings. If you have suggestions on how the following terms, or other terms not included here, should be abbreviated, send them to: Naomi Ronen, Harvard Law School Library, Langdell Hall, Cambridge, MA 92138.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>advance sheet</td>
<td>interim</td>
<td>replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotated</td>
<td>law</td>
<td>replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotation</td>
<td>loose-leaf</td>
<td>reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appended</td>
<td>memorandum</td>
<td>reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendix</td>
<td>official</td>
<td>section (e.g., of a code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binder</td>
<td>pamphlets</td>
<td>service</td>
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<td>brief</td>
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<td>session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code</td>
<td>receipt</td>
<td>slip</td>
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<tr>
<td>constitution</td>
<td>received</td>
<td>statute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>court</td>
<td>recompiled</td>
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</tr>
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<td>recumulation</td>
<td>transfer binder</td>
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<td>treatise</td>
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**MARC Holdings Format**

July 6, 1986

Evelyn L. Smith
University of Michigan

OBS-SIS and TS-SIS Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification co-sponsored this program which was attended by an overflow crowd. Gary McCone (Database Manager, National Agricultural Library) reviewed the history of this MARC format for machine communication of holdings information. In 1981 a group of eight southeastern research libraries began development of a resource sharing system for serials. They wanted a format for holdings information that would endure, a format that would be a national standard, so they wouldn't have to convert holdings information to some other format development years later. They contacted the Library of Congress and the format development process began which resulted in publication of the final draft of **USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations** in Feb. 1985. Check-in, circulation, and interlibrary loan functions are not built into the format, but the format carries data which can be manipulated to perform those functions. Binding data are excluded. The format permits compression or expansion of data, i.e., holdings listed issue by issue can be compressed to a span of volumes/dates, and vice versa. SOLINET, Harvard, Kansas, VITAL, and Faxon are using the format. Within a year it should become a full member of the MARC family of formats, not just a draft.

Naomi Ronen (Serials Project Librarian, Harvard Law Library) demonstrated application of the format to actual serials. Field 853, Definition of Enumeration and Chronology/Publication Pattern, is the heart of the format. Actual holdings are recorded in field 863, but 863 cannot be used unless enumeration and chronology have been defined in 853. Naomi's handout of examples included a law review, a loose-leaf service, and a state code.
Kathy Bales (Manager, Systems Analysis and Design, RLIN) spoke to the question, why should we use this complex format? She concluded that efficient sharing requires standardization, and this format is the best way of standardizing our approach. She pointed out that the complexity can be shared; the 853 field needs to be input only once.

In the discussion portion of the program, Naomi enumerated changes she's like to see in the format before it becomes final next winter or summer:

1. addition of legal examples;
2. a new field pair like 853/863 to handle replacement volumes;
3. modification of enumeration to allow for such things as "v. 1A," "v.12 1/2";
4. modification of chronology to allow for a single volume published over several years;
5. addition of legal chronologies such as session of a legislature, term of a court;
6. addition of legal terms to the list of abbreviations, e.g., pocket parts, transfer binder.

Library of Congress
Law Classification Advisory Committee

Phyllis Marion
William Mitchell College

The LC Law Classification Advisory Committee met at the Library of Congress on July 10, 1986, to discuss progress in the development of the LC classification schedules for law. Attending the meeting were Lucia Rather, LC, Carlton Kenyon, Law Library of Congress, Mary Kay Pietris, LC, Jolanda Goldberg, LC, Jane Hammond, representing the ABA Section of Legal Education, Tom Reynolds, representing RLIN, H. Peter Mueller, representing the ABA Standing Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, and Phyllis Marion, representing ALN.

The schedule for the law of France (KJV-KJW) was published in late 1985. Law of Europe (KJ-KKZ) is in the process of being indexed and is currently being applied by LC catalogers. A draft is now available in photocopy from the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service. Publication is anticipated in mid-1987.

KL-KZ (Soviet Union, Africa, Asia, Australia) is in the initial stages of a very tentative publication date of 1989 has been set, but progress will depend on the budget situation at LC during the next few years. When development of KL-KZ is complete, revision of JX will begin.

The committee adjourned without setting a date for the next meeting on the understanding that LC will issue a written update on its progress to the
committee members prior to the AALL annual meeting in 1987. If there are 
significant changes in development of the schedules a meeting will be called by 
LC.

Working drafts of Law of Europe KJ–KKZ now available. Working drafts of Law of 
Europe can be purchased from the LC Photoduplication Service. These working 
drafts are xerox copyflo produced from microfilm; the resulting pages are slightly 
reduced from the original typescript.

Two volumes are available, the section for KJ–KJE and the section for individual 
countries, KJG–KKZ. The index is not available as it is still being created. 
When ordering these, cite nos. CF7844 (for KJ–KJE) and CF7844A (for KJG–KKZ), 
and send a check made out to Library of Congress Photoduplication Service for 
$45 for each volume desired to:

Photoduplication Service
Department – C
Library of Congress
Washington D.C. 20540

Purchase order will be accepted from domestic institutions. However, a $4.00 
billing fee is charged.

It should be noted that the working draft does not include an index. The index 
is in the process of being developed for inclusion in the published schedule 
which should be available in mid-1987. LC has indicated that its catalogers 
have been successful in using the index to the Law of Germany (KK–KKC) as an 
entry into the schedule.

PLANS FOR COMPLETION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LAW CLASSIFICATION AS REVISED, 
JULY 9, 1986

1. Schedules already published

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<tr>
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<td>Law of the UK and Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
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<td>Law of Latin American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>KE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>KK–KKC</td>
<td>Law of Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Schedules in progress at LC (in order of anticipated publication)

KJ–KKZ Law of Europe (Except Germany and France) (first use of a 
generalized civil law table of topics)

Progress: KJ, KJC, KJE have been applied at LC since July 1985. 
KJG–KKZ has been applied at LC since April 1986. Indexing 
of individual countries and tables has begun. Anticipated 
publication is mid-1987.

KL–KZ Soviet Union, Africa, Asia, Australia (i.e., the remaining 
jurisdictions) 
(This will probably be in two volumes—a volume of jurisdictional
listings similar to the one in KJ-KK2 and a volume of tables consisting of a civil law table, a common law table, and tables for provinces, cities, forms, etc.)

Progress: The development of the jurisdictional lists and the creation of a generalized common law table have been started. Publication in 1989? Impact of current budgetary situation?

Tentative summary of the jurisdictional allocations:
KL  Soviet Union
KZ-KPZ  Asia (near East, South, and Southeast Asia, Far East)
KQ-KTZ  Africa (North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa)
KV-KV  Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, Antarctica

3. Schedules to be developed or revised, in order of the work to be done

JX  Revision to begin after KL-KZ is completed
KH-KC  Ancient law, Theocratic legal systems (canon law, Islamic law, Jewish law, other)
Note: Islamic law as applied in an Islamic country will class with that country, etc.
J subclasses  Some sections will have to be adjusted or eliminated

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Subject Headings

John Hostage
Harvard

The following questions were answered with the help of Marie Whited, subject cataloging specialist for law at the Library of Congress:

1. When can the uniform title of a law be used as a subject heading?

LC assigns the uniform title of a particular act only to a legislative history of that act. Other works about a law are assigned the appropriate topical subject headings. The subject heading "Legislative histories" is not assigned to individual legislative histories as a form heading. Access to the title of a law is sometimes provided through partial title added entries. This technique is described in section H 15C of LC's Subject Cataloging Manual.

2. What is the difference in the use of the headings "Law—Cases" and "Law reports, digests, etc."?

"Law—Cases" is assigned only to casebooks, while "Law reports, digests, etc," is, of course, assigned to general reporters and digests.

3. How reliable are subject headings on CIP records?

CIP records are based on pre-publication title pages and tables of contents, sometimes on less, supplied by the publisher. Occasionally, galleys of the text are provided. The description, subject headings, and classification are assigned based on this information. When the published book arrives at LC,
the description is completed. However, the book does not automatically go back
to subject cataloging, through the subject cataloger may indicate at the time of
CIP cataloging that he or she wants to see the book when it comes in. Any
cataloger knows that a CIP description can change by the time the book is
published, and one can imagine how difficult it is to assign the proper subject
headings without a finished book in hand.

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