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TSSL 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. TSSL 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

In this issue we welcome the new Automation columnists, Susanne Nevin, Cataloger at University of Minnesota Law Library and Caitlin Robinson, Technical Services Librarian at The University of Iowa Law Library. The first column is edited by Susanne. A helpful serials automation bibliography is provided and a guest columnist, Mary Ann Van Cura (Hamline) summarizes a panel discussion on the MARC format held at the ALA Midwinter Meeting.

I am pleased to report that the Preservation column will reappear beginning with the May issue. Pat Denham at the University of Cincinnati, has kindly agreed to become columnist once again.

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Contributors can also telefax their items to me at 412-648-1352.

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***** TS-SIS Mentor Program *****

All TS-SIS members should have recently received a mentor program survey from the AD Hoc Committee on Member Involvement. The mentor program provides an opportunity for newer members of the SIS to benefit from the expertise and experience of long-term members. With the support of a mentor, newer members may get the encouragement they need to become involved with the activities of TS-SIS. The survey asks long-term members who are interested in becoming a mentor to indicate their areas of expertise and the extent of their involvement with TS-SIS. Newer members who wish to become "mentees" are also asked to indicate their areas of interest, so that compatible pairs can be matched up.

This program was initiated last year at the annual meeting in Chicago. It has been a great success in the past and the Committee hopes to achieve identical results this year. The surveys should be returned to Jean Pajerek at Cornell by April 15. If you haven't received a survey, please contact Jean.
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TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
SALTE OF CANDIDATES
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The Technical Services SIS Nominating Committee, comprised of Mary Lu Linnane, Chair and members Elaine Sciolino and Larry Dershem report that nominations for Vice-Chair/Chair Elect,
Secretary/Treasurer, and Members-at-Large have been made. Biographies of the eight nominees and the offices for which they are nominated follow.

**Cynthia A. Larter, Candidate for Vice Chair/Chair-Elect**

Head of Technical Services, University of Pittsburgh Law Library, 1983-present

Education: M.S.I.S., University of Pittsburgh; M.L.S., University of Pittsburgh; B.S., Edinboro State College (PA)

Former Positions: Head of Cataloging, University of Pittsburgh Law Library, 1982-83; Assistant Law Librarian, Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, 1978-82

Activities: American Association of Law Libraries: Member since 1978. Member, Committee on Relations with Publishers and Dealers, 1985-present; Chair, Subcommittee on FTC Guidelines, 1986-87; Member, Membership Committee, 1983-85; Technical Services SIS: Editor, Technical Services Law Librarian, 1986-present; TSLA Editorial Board, 1984-86, Member, Ad Hoc Committee on Member Involvement, 1986-present, Member, Acquisitions Committee, 1986-88, Member, Cataloging & Classification Committee, 1982-83; On-Line Bibliographic SIS: Member, Nominating Committee, 1984-85. WPLL: Member since 1978. Chair, Membership Committee, 1986-87; Executive Board Member, 1983-85; Chair, Program Committee, 1984-85; Member, Continuing Education Committee, 1981-84; Member, Newsletter Committee, 1983-84; Chair, Union List Committee, 1981-83; Secretary/Treasurer, 1980-81, compiled and published Union List of Serials.

**Margaret Lundahl, Candidate for Vice Chair/Chair-Elect**

Principal; Lundahl Enterprises (Chicago), 1981-present

Education: M.B.A. University of Chicago; M.A. (Library Science) University of Chicago; J.D. IIT/Chicago-Kent College of Law

Former Positions: Librarian, Isham Lincoln & Beale, Chicago, 1976-83; Cataloger, University of Chicago Law School Library, 1971-76; Assistant Business Librarian, University of Chicago Graduate School of Business Administration, 1969-71.

Activities: American Association of Law Libraries: Member since 1972. "Cataloging Strategies for Small Libraries" program coordinator, 1988 annual meeting; Function Coordinator, 1987 Annual Meeting; Member, Constitution and Bylaws Committee (1985-87), Duplicate Exchange Committee (1978-84; chair 1981-83), Education Committee. Speaker at various annual meetings on cataloging topics. CALL: Member since 1971. Treasurer, 1981-83; Director, 1979-81; compiled and published CALL's Union List of Serials (1st-3d eds.).

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Jamie Niss Dunn, Candidate for Secretary/Treasurer

Director of Library Services, Faegre & Benson (Minneapolis), 1987-present

Education: B.A. Library Science & German, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, MN


Betty Kern, Candidate for Secretary/Treasurer

Serials/Acquisitions Librarian, Law Library of Louisiana, 1979-present

Education: B.A. University of Texas

Former Positions: Cataloging Assistant, Law Library of Louisiana, 1978-79; Clerical Assistant, Law Library of Louisiana, 1978; Legal Secretary, Austin, Texas, 1958-63

Activities: American Association of Law Libraries. Chapter Newsletter Editors Coordinator, 1987-88; Council of Chapter Presidents, 1985-86; Relations with Publishers Committee, 1983-86. SEALL: Select Education Committee, 1986-87; Nominating Committee, 1985-86; Chair, Local Arrangements SEALL/NOALL Joint Meeting, 1984-85. NOALL: Co-Editor, New Orleans Law Librarian Newsletter; Fall Workshop, 1986; Historian, 1986-87; President, 1985-86; Vice-President/President-Elect, 1984-85.
Mary Dzurinko, Candidate for Member-at-Large

Assistant Librarian, Covington & Burling, 1980-present

Education: M.A.L.S., Rosary College, River Forest, IL; B.A., California University of Pennsylvania

Former Positions: Librarian, National Association of Electric Companies, 1974-79; Assistant Librarian, University of Maryland Law School, 1969-74

Activities: American Association of Law Libraries: Group Leader, June 1987 Workshop on Basics of LC Classification; Member, Technical Services SIS. LLSDC: Co-Manager, COUNSEL 1987 Union List Project; Co-Chair, Placement Committee, 1985-86. Special Libraries Association: SLA Public Utilities Division, Bulletin Editor, 1985-86; SLA Committee on Cataloging, Member, 1985-86; Baltimore Chapter President, 1975-76; Placement Committee Chair, 1970-72.

Cecilia Kwan, Candidate for Member-at-Large

Head Cataloger, Law Library, University of California, Davis, 1971-present

Education: M.L.S. Graduate School of Library Service, University of California, Los Angeles; B.A. University of Hong Kong.

Activities: American Association of Law Libraries: Cataloging & Classification Committee, Chair 1974-77; AALL representative to ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee, 1975-79; Exchange of Duplicates Committee, 1980-81; Committee on Relations with Publishers & Dealers, 1983-84; Nominations Committee, 1984-85; Technical Services SIS Nominations Committee, Chair 1982-83; Contributing Editor for Technical Services Law Librarian, current; TS-SIS Bylaws Committee Chair, 1987-present; On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS Nominations Committee, Chair 1985-86; 1987 Workshop of LC Classification & Subject Headings, Group Leader. Member of AAL, SLA, WESTPAC, NOCALL.


Alice McKenzie, Candidate for Member-at-Large

Head Law Librarian, Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, 1980-present

Education: B.A. College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, MN
Former Position: Reference/Cataloging Librarian, Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, 1972-80


Publications: Editor, California's Municipal and County Charters, Codes and Ordinances: A Directory of Availability (1984 ed.)

Paula J. Perry, Candidate for Member-at-Large

Technical Services Librarian, Davis Polk & Wardwell, New York, 1982-present

Education: M.S. Simmons College, School of Library Science, Boston; B.A. University of Delaware. Also, conservation course with Paul Banks, Newberry Library, Chicago and 4 bookbinding courses, Harcourt Bindery, Cambridge, MA


At this writing, the SIS is chugging along with program planning, workshop organizing, self-studies, and preparations for Atlanta and beyond. By the time you read this, the pre-convention mailing should be in your hands. Remember to watch the deadlines, especially for the Workshop on the MARC Holdings Format. Workshop co-directors Sue Welch (William and Mary) and Naomi Ronen (Harvard University) have planned a practical and informative session on this new and very important format. The workshop is likely to fill up fast, so register early if you want to attend.

A Nominating Committee composed of Mary Ertl, Chair (University of Iowa), Brian Striman (University of Nebraska) and Barbara Gabor (Lawler, Felix & Hall) has begun to compile a slate of candidates for next year's offices. Please contact a committee member if you have suggestions for candidates or you would like to nominate yourself. They need to hear from you before March 1.

I have also appointed an ad hoc Local Systems Committee to explore the issue of local systems in the OBS-SIS. Specifically, the committee has been asked to respond to the following questions:

1. What sort of committee structure would suit the needs of local systems users?

2. Can the OBS-SIS fulfill the same role for local systems users that the OCLC, RLIN and WLN committees fulfill now?

3. Can we define the focus of our local systems interests to avoid conflict with the Automation and Scientific Development SIS? What methods could we employ to enhance communication with the ASD-SIS?

The members of the committee would welcome your comments on these questions. Contact Diane Hillman, Chair (Cornell University), Rosalie Sherwin (U.S. Supreme Court), or Evelyn Smith (University of Michigan).

I also want to remind the OBS membership of the dialog we have initiated with the Automation and Scientific Development SIS (see my message in TLL, v.13 no.2). I have not received any feedback on the questions I raised, and I don't know whether the OBS members have writer's block or just don't care. I also need volunteers to work with ASD-SIS members on an issue paper that explores both common and unique characteristics of the two sections. We have 364 members, and I want to hear from them. PLEASE contact me at the Cornell Law Library; Myron Taylor Hall; Ithaca, NY 14853-4901; 607-255-5862.
The columnist continued to receive responses from the inquiry in the November, 1987 issue of the Technical Services Law Librarian concerning jobbers for foreign materials, especially for Commonwealth materials. In this instance "all roads led to London" and the firm, W.H. Everett & Son. The columnist received a packet of ordering information and catalogues from Everett. This company seems to be aggressively pursuing business in the United States. I received the following letter from Delsie A. Stayner, Acquisitions Librarian, University of Southern California Law Center Library.

I recently was visited by Christopher C. Jenkins of W.H. Everett Ltd., international booksellers and subscriptions agents in London. This library has made some purchases through them before, but this was my first contact since I have been here only a short time.

My questions were nearly identical, and I was very favorably impressed with his answers. They do bill in United States dollars upon request, provide access to monographs, serials and other continuations throughout the United Kingdom, and have a good claiming report system in place whereby one should receive a report before it is necessary to place a claim. If unable to obtain a title direct from the publisher, they go to commercial booksellers and buy it off the shelf.


-------- Rent an Acquisitions Librarian?

In August 1987, the University of Oklahoma Law Library received a letter and a brochure from a company called BookLink. The brochure began by stating:

"Every title from every publishing company is now available to your library with one phone call to BookLink. This new resource is comparable to having a
legal bookstore at your fingertips. By calling BookLink's toll-free number, you can locate and order books by author, title or subject... and all you pay is the regular retail price of the books you purchase."

Early in November I called the president of BookLink, Kenneth Jay Baker. BookLink is a new company (founded in June 1987) based in Austin, Texas. The owners are attorneys and created the business to fill a real need for law firms, corporate libraries, and other smaller libraries such as court and county libraries. These libraries benefit from the timesavings made possible by the Acquisitions services offered by BookLink. However, BookLink does not wish to restrict its clientele to small libraries. My call requesting information was well received and Mr. Baker was eager to convince me of the potential usefulness of BookLink's services to the University of Oklahoma Law Library.

I was indeed impressed. The Acquisitions system at BookLink was developed by a Librarian Consultant. The BookLink staff has at its disposal all of the bibliographic tools available to larger libraries, i.e. OCLC, RLIN, LC MARC tapes, its own database, Books in Print and other price tools. They can handle orders to the major legal publishers who apparently are willing to accept orders from this agent. I was amazed at the names of these publishers (which were given to me on background) and you will be too if you decide to contact them. BookLink places the orders and sets its price at the advertised retail price. They do not have a minimum order requirement. The profits are generated from the difference between the retail price and the publisher's discount price. There is no other charge to libraries. They offer consolidated invoicing so that clients need only pay a single invoice for all of their purchases regardless of how many publishers are involved. They handle searches for secondhand materials. They will also offer used books for sale, acting as a clearinghouse for buyers and sellers. Also whenever possible BookLink is willing to help libraries by warehousing book sets which are causing space problems pending their sale.

I have not made use of BookLink's services as yet. But I intend to see if they can sell some short runs of surplus reporters. BookLink aspires to be a national company and already has customers from various states. The one negative about this company as I see it, is that there is no librarian on the staff. The only librarian is the consultant who set up the company. I must admit I have a bias on this subject, but I also suspect that as the operation grows and demands for its services increase and become more varied, that they will have to employ one or more acquisitions librarians. Baker responded to this criticism by agreeing that in the future he hopes to augment the staff with librarians. In the meantime, he does have a dozen librarians who act as an advisory board. This group of volunteer consultants are helping him develop a monthly catalog/bibliography of newly published titles. He plans to distribute this selection aid free.
to clients, large law firms and corporate libraries throughout the country. It will be looseleaf, arranged by subject matter, and annotated. The annotations will be provided by the publisher (according to strict rules designed to eliminate hyperbole). The catalog will probably be called BookLink and its first issue should be available in late Spring of 1988.

I think that the premise of this service is very innovative. Does anyone know of another such company? Has anyone actually used BookLink? If so, what do you think? If you are interested in learning more about BookLink, here is the vital information.

Kenneth Jay Baker
President and Chief Executive Officer
BookLink Corporation
98 San Jacinto Blvd.
Austin, TX 78701
800-333-3309

-------- Book Selection

How does your library do book selection? Do you have any tips on acquisitions tools, selection procedures, successful strategies for collection building, or problems you would like to air using this column?

The guest columnist for this issue is Scott Logan. Scott is Assistant Cataloger at the University of Oklahoma Law Library. Before coming to the Law Library in 1986, Scott was a business reference librarian at the University's main library. Scott's article describes the OU Law Library's selection procedure which is modeled after the selection system used at Tarlton Law Library at the University of Texas at Austin.

Selection at the University of Oklahoma Law Library
by Scott Logan

Selection is performed by a committee consisting of all the librarians at the University of Oklahoma Law Library. The selection process is as follows:

1) Publishers' announcements are routed to each librarian (except the director) who marks each item with "yes," acquire, or "no," do not acquire. Comments may also be noted on the flyers.

2) Flyers are sorted into four boxes: monographs/yes, monographs/no, serials/yes and serials/no.

3) Each librarian goes through these boxes before the selection meeting and indicates any disagreements/comments.
she may have. All flyers with a "yes" decision are placed into the appropriate "yes" box.

4) At the weekly selection meeting the director marks the items to be ordered. Those she wishes to receive feedback on are passed to the other librarians to vote on and/or discuss why/why not a certain title should be acquired. After the vote/discussion the director decides whether or not to order the item. The Director is a "majority-of-one" on what is to be ordered for the library. In other words, she makes the final decisions.

5) The flyers are forwarded to Acquisitions from the selection meeting to be searched and ordered. Any special treatment (e.g. rush, catalog for reference, route to a professor) is noted on the selection form attached to each ad the committee decides to order.

Selection by committee has the advantages of all the librarians maintaining a sense of what is currently being published and serving as a time each week when the librarians can come together and exchange information or discuss problems which have arisen in the library. The librarians examine sample issues and new books received on approval. All librarians work at the reference desk and try to select materials that would be useful to library patrons. Selection policy is sometimes determined through the committee process, such as whether to collect jury instructions, court rules, and for what jurisdictions; how often to order recurring editions; etc. Each librarian serves several faculty members as liaison (i.e. representative) to the selection committee and consults with faculty as appropriate.

The main disadvantage to the selection process is that it requires a lot of time from each librarian - both preparation time and actual meeting time.

AUTOMATION
Susanne Nevin
University of Minnesota Law Library

The first automation column is devoted to serials automation, specifically to the MARC holdings format for serials holdings.

Of all the library automation issues, serials automation is still one of the more hotly discussed (and perhaps least resolved) issues in the literature. Since the publication of Gary M. Pitkin's *Serials Automation in the United States: a Bibliographic History* (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1976), much has been happening on the serials automation scene. The following is a selected bibliography of current articles and books that may be helpful to anyone still in the planning process
or already at the stage where standards have become an issue. I also want to draw your attention to the new automation column that was announced in the October/December 1987 issue of Library Resources & Technical Services.

--- BIBLIOGRAPHIES ---

Buckholz, Maggie, "Automated serials control systems: a selected bibliography (1977-1984)," Serials Librarian, 10, no. 4:31-34.


--- ARTICLES AND BOOKS ---


Provides a checklist of the capabilities that an automated serials control system should have and identifies suitable systems. An extensive list of vendors and their addresses is appended.


Gives a good overview of the development of the three major serials holdings standards: the American National Standard for Serials Holdings Statements, the USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations, and the SISAC/NISO Serial Issue/Article Identifier.

"Standards for Serials," Serials Review, 12, no.2/3:119 131 (Summer-Fall 1986)

This is a more general discussion and includes standards for the bibliographic description of serials as well.


McQueen, Judy, "Serials control in libraries: automated options," (Special issue), Library Technology Reports, 20:89-202 (March/April 1984).

Surveys some 48 bibliographic utilities (as of 1983).


Identifies and lists over 60 systems from sources around the world.


Discusses a 1985 survey of 300 randomly selected academic libraries with respect to their implementation of online systems.


**********

While numerous serials control systems have been developed and one or less successfully implemented, interest in standardized holdings information has remained high among librarians and vendors alike. At the 1986 AALL Convention, OBS-SIS and TS-SIS co-sponsored a program on the MARC holdings format which was attended by a large contingent of people. Because of this wide interest in the format then and now, I have asked Mary Ann Van Cura, Head of Technical Services at Hamline University Law School and Vice-chair of the ALA LITA Serials Automation Interest Group to give us a timely report of the ALA Midwinter program on implementation of the MARC holdings format which she helped organize.

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IMPLEMENTING THE USMARC FORMAT FOR HOLDINGS AND LOCATIONS:

A VENDOR PERSPECTIVE

Mary Ann Van Cura
Hamline University Law Library

The following is a summary of some thoughts and questions that arose after listening to a panel discussion held January 10, 1988 at the Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association and sponsored by the LITA/RTSD Serials Automation Interest Group.

Eight vendors--VTLS, NOTIS, Innovative Interfaces, Geac, Faxon, Dynix, CLSI, and Carlyle--participated in the panel discussion on this timely topic. Each of the vendors was in some stage of implementing or planning for the implementation of the USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations (hereafter referred to as MFHL). The vendors at this meeting spoke about the capabilities of their systems in an unexpectedly straightforward manner.

Since this is not always the case with vendors, I would suggest the following questions for those libraries that want to determine a vendor's ability to utilize MFHL.

Does the system currently use MFHL as an internal storage device for holdings information? If not, what are the vendor's future plans?

Is the system currently able to output holdings information in MFHL? If not, what are the vendor's future plans?

The following issues will be confronted by vendors and libraries:

1. Established systems

Vendors that developed their own format for recording holdings information, before MFHL came to be, now need to find an effective way to convert to MFHL. They need to consider system software revisions as well as how to convert existing library holdings.

2. Developing systems and systems that have not previously allowed holdings to be recorded.

The big question is, will these systems begin to utilize MFHL now, as they develop their capability to store holdings information? This would protect the vendor and the library from the need to convert later.
On the other hand, there is no guarantee that the format won't change. Bibliographic formats, for example, experience regular, although generally minor, revisions. The proposed American National Standard for Non-Serial Holding Statements, which is intended to be used with items such as pocket parts, replacement volumes and advance sheets, is in development and will be published sometime this year. Since MFHL was developed before the non-serial standard for holdings, will vendors be faced with major revisions after they have more experience with non-serial holdings information?

3. Coding

Many people comment on the complexity of the coding in MFHL. There may be implications for training, especially for staff who have never worked with a machine-readable format. Staff doing serials checkin, for example, are often in clerical positions. Is it cost-effective to require such training? Some vendors are exploring the possibility of "user-friendly" checkin screens that allow coding of holdings information without knowledge of MARC tagging.

4. Pattern information (Fields 853, 854, 855)

What are the implications for storage, maintenance, and distribution of pattern information? Since pattern information will be the same for each library that prepares it, shouldn't it really be part of the bibliographic record? This would eliminate tremendous duplication of effort.

5. Display

The standards for serial and non-serial holdings statements were intended to provide the rules for display of holdings information. The consensus seems to be that, although adequate for storing holdings information, the standards are not "user friendly" for display of holdings information. Vendors who use MFHL are, in general, developing their own displays.

Vendors and libraries have coped with implementing formats for bibliographic information and authority information. One more challenge in the attempt to record and describe items in a collection remains.

A side-note: for more information on MFHL, watch for a soon-to-be-published issue of Technical Services Quarterly, which will contain several important articles on the format.
This issue's column is based on notes taken from the speech given by Marie Whited at the "Classification Problems--Odds and Ends" program at the 1987 Chicago Annual Meeting.

Question: How do you classify a book which cuts across several disciplines and several subjects within the same discipline?

Answer: When dealing with books which cut across different disciplines and areas of interest, one must check the book carefully for the aspects, legal or non-legal, with which the book deals. Books which are predominantly legal should go with the K schedules. Following are some numbers dealing with "Women labor":

K1772 - Most of the materials written today on the legal aspects of sex discrimination against women in employment will class here. The number K1772 includes discrimination against women workers, equal treatment and equal pay for women workers. Add a see-reference from the "Wage" section (K1781) to the "Discrimination" section and add an "Include wage discrimination and equal pay for equal work" note to K1772.

K1800 - This number deals with hours of labor, but there is a see-reference to K1821+ for women and children.

K1824 - This number under "Protection of labor" includes hours of woman labor.

If you had a book that covers several of these subjects,

1) decide if it is legal or non-legal
2) decide whether it is a general labor law book or a book on women labor law, and
3) decide whether any aspect of women labor law is emphasized

Example: you have a book on labor law for women.

If it is a general labor law book that could be used by any worker, male or female, class with general labor law.
If it is a general labor law book with women as intended audience, class with general labor law.
If it is a book about women in the labor force, class with Discrimination (K1772) or Protection (K1821) depending on the content.

**MARC REMARKS**

Evelyn Smith  
University of Michigan

Format integration was the hot topic at the MARBI meetings in San Antonio at ALA Midwinter, January 9-12, 1988. A lengthy discussion paper on the subject was presented last June; formal proposals were presented at these January meetings. MARBI was unable to get through them all, so format integration will be on the agenda again in New Orleans in July.

Format integration is concerned with the bibliographic formats (books, serials, computer files, maps, music, visual materials, archives and manuscripts) only. The authorities and holdings formats are separate and will remain separate. After MARBI finishes discussing the specific proposals, it will discuss how integration will be implemented and then the utilities will have to modify their systems to accommodate the changes. It will be some time before the day-to-day user will be affected by format integration.

The proposal to redefine field 006 as "Fixed length data elements--additional material characteristics" was approved. If an item is basically textual, 008 will contain the usual book, serial or archival control codes, and 006, if needed, will contain codes for other forms of material. For example, the book characteristics of an atlas can be described in 008, and the map characteristics in 006. If an item is not textual, 008 will contain the usual codes for the music, map, visual material or computer file characteristics and 006, if needed, will contain codes for serial or archival control or for other forms. For example, the computer file characteristics of a serial computer file can be described in 008, and the serial characteristics in 006.

Byte 00 of field 006 will contain an alphabetic code to signal what is being coded in the field, e.g.

- a = language material
- b = archival and manuscripts control
- c = music
- e = maps
- m = computer files
- s = serial control

Bytes 01-17 of field 006 will contain the same codes used in bytes 18-34 of field 008 for the alphabetic code found in byte 00 of field 006. This means that redundant information will be
carried in 008 and 006. For example, an atlas will carry the same government publication code in 008/28 and 006/11 (006/11 in this case corresponds to 008/28 for maps) and the same index indicator in 008/31 and 006/14 (006/14 in this case corresponds to 008/31 for maps). It was decided that the redundancy will be tolerated. The advantages of simplicity and consistency outweigh the disadvantages of additional keying and storage space.

The problems of looseleaf materials and accompanying materials were mentioned. Those present felt that for a looseleaf service, 008 could contain books codes and 006 could contain serial codes, and the same would be true for a textual monograph with accompanying materials in serial form.

The question of whether 006 would be optional or required was raised but not answered.

A proposal to amalgamate 008/07-14 of books, visual materials, archival and manuscripts control, maps, music and computer files ("Date 1" and "Date 2") and 008/07-14 of serials and computer files ("Beginning date of publication" and "Ending date of publication") was approved. A proposal to amalgamate 008/06 of the seven bibliographic formats was sent back to LC for further consideration. The proposal would have allowed the codes "c" and "d" to be used with two different meanings, depending on what code was in Leader/07. If Leader/07 was for a serial, "c" and "d" would mean "Serial item currently published" and "Serial item ceased publication"; if Leader/07 was for anything other than a serial, "c" and "d" would mean "Two dates: actual date and copyright date" and "Detailed date." It was suggested that different codes be used for serials, e.g., "x" and "y".

A number of complex and controversial proposals dealt with titles. Should 740 be made obsolete and 246 be used instead to provide title added entries? Should 212 be made obsolete and information previously recorded there be recorded in 246 instead? Should 240 exist, or should it be subfield t of a 1XX instead, as it is in authority records? Points raised included: the lack of a nonfiling indicator in 246 and the consequent necessity for omitting initial articles; the limited number of values for the second indicator position in 246 and the consequent necessity for double keying (in 5XX and 246) if both a note and an access point are desired; the use of 740 for titles not related to the title proper of the item; the intrusion, into the area of information transcribed from the item (245, 260), of information needed for access points. MARBI instructed LC to bring back new proposals. The new proposals need not distinguish titles which occur on the piece from those which do not occur on the piece but which are constructed by the cataloger to provide access.
Another group of proposals dealt with 5XX fields. MARBI did not complete its discussion of these fields. It did decide to make 503, 523, 527, 537, and 570 obsolete, and to keep 518 and 567. It will reconsider whether 516, 522 and 556 should be made obsolete. A question raised--but not answered--was whether users should be required to use a specific 5XX if one exists rather than 500.

One proposal suggested broadening the definition of field 037 and making fields 265 and 350 obsolete. Information heretofore recorded in 265 and 350 could be recorded in 037. The proposal was approved.

Proposals to make the following obsolete were approved:

- 008/30 (title page availability code)
- 008/31 (index availability code)
- 008/32 (cumulative index availability code)
- 008/32 (main entry in body of entry indicator)
- 1XX 2nd indicator
- 260 1st and 2nd indicators
- 315

A proposal to make the 1st indicator of 041 obsolete was defeated.

Whether 851 will be made obsolete depends on whether LC can modify the subfields of 852 of the Holdings Format to satisfy archives and manuscripts people, and whether 841 is necessary in order to embed 852 in the bibliographic format. The matter will be considered again in July.

LC is working on a new format for classification; it may be ready for consideration in another year. The new update to MFBD, no. 16, will replace the entire publication. It will have a changed title: USMARC Formats for Bibliographic Data. LC intends to remove "LC practice" notes from MFBD and issue "guidelines" separately. The "no" vote on the non-serial holdings statement standard has still not been resolved. Until it has, no further action will be taken on the holdings format. Expected next summer are proposals on non-roman authorities, structured notes and making code y (yearbooks) for 008/24-27 obsolete.

ON DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY
Melody Lembke and Rhonda Lawrence Mittan
Los Angeles County Law Library

Please send any questions that you may have about descriptive cataloging to the editors of this column. We will either answer your individual letter, or we will pass your question along to the Library of Congress. The editors want to thank Ben Tucker and his staff in the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy at the Library of Congress for answering these
Margaret Lundahl, of Lundhal Enterprises, in Chicago, sent us this question about the form of name for the American Bar Association's annual meeting. In the LC name authority file, there are two headings for the same ABA annual meeting. The ABA, just as AALL does, frequently refers to its annual meeting as the "convention." The authority record n84002006 uses the convention heading; record n82252612 establishes the form as meeting. Ms. Lundahl believed that the form should be "American Bar Association Meeting." Which is correct?

The staff from the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy replied: "LC also agrees; correct record attached." Here see the RLIN authority file record for the revised heading.
Question no. 2

In the November 1986 TSLJ column, we wrote about the uniform title for the Louisiana civil code. This time, we had a question about the uniform titles for the Louisiana criminal code and the Louisiana code of criminal procedure. The LC authority record n83175232 establishes the heading for the criminal code as: "Louisiana. Louisiana Criminal Code," with a 410 made for the Code of Criminal Procedure. We believed that someone had simply confused the two different codes, and enclosed photocopies of the citation titles for the Library of Congress.
Mr. Tucker replied, "You are correct, and we have made the change needed." LC has now made two authority records for these codes; record n83175232 is now for the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure; record n85329303 creates the uniform title for the Louisiana Criminal Code. And DCLC record 752414 has been corrected to show the uniform title for the Code of Criminal Procedure. Record 85622005 has been included to illustrate the use of the uniform title for the criminal code.
Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure

Published by West Publishing Company


Title on spine: Louisiana Criminal Code amended through 1984

Includes indexes.

Title: Louisiana Criminal Code amended through 1984

Criminal code and uniform controlled dangerous substances law: amending R.S. 1950, Title 14, chapter 1, as amended, and repealed, and R.S. 1950, Title 40, chapter 4, part X, compiled by James H. "Jim" Brown, Secretary of State.

Dep't of State

Books

PROD  Books  FUL/BIB  DCLCB5622005-B  Search  CLCL-LCL

FIN TP  LOUISIANA CRIMINAL CODE# - Cluster 1 of 6

CP:i  Leng  INT:  GPC:s  BIO:  FIC:a  CON:
FC:s  PD:1985/6  REP:  CPI:O  FSI:O  ILC:  MEI:1  II:0
010  35622005
040  inc
043  us-1a
050  KFL561b.A3 1985
082  345.763/002632a347.630502632219
110  Louisiana
240  Louisiana Criminal Code

Baton Rouge, La.: Dep't of State, c1985?

Books

PROD  Books  FUL/BIB  DCLCB5622005-B  Search  CLCL-LCL

FIN TP  LOUISIANA CRIMINAL CODE# - Cluster 3 of 6

ID:DCLCB752414-B  RTYP:c  STip  FRN:  MS:i  EL:  AD:03-16-70
CC:9120  BL:24m  DCF: CSC: MOD:  SNR:  ATC:  UD:02-28-87
CP:i  Leng  INT:  GPC:a  BIO:  FIC:O  CON:
010  752414
050  1FL30.5.W4ba6 1967
082  343/.09763/01
110  Louisiana
240  Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure

St. Paul, Minn.: West Pub. Co., c1967-

4 v. in 27 cm.

At head of title: West's Louisiana statutes annotated.

Kept up to date by current pamphlets, cumulative pocket parts, and replacement vols.

Criminal procedure: Louisiana.

West Publishing Company.

West's Louisiana statutes annotated.
Question no. 3

The series "OAS official records" presented several problems. The LC authority file record n84747135 indicated that the series was to be traced in items selected for analysis. However, we found LC bibliographic records, such as DCLC84210164, that treated a partial series identification, OEA/sr. L/V/II.62, etc. as a quoted note. We realize that as series decisions are changed, bibliographic records with incorrect information may still remain uncorrected on-line. But what about the use of bracketed series titles? For instance, DCLC86110478 brackets the series title [OAS official records], and then includes an 830 field with the unbracketed title. Is this correct? Is the series to be traced? Are we to provide the series title in brackets if it does not appear on the item?


Answer no. 3

The response from Mr. Tucker was, "Yes, treat as series, following [authority record] n84-747135. This is one of the more complicated series we have met, and we have included in the record some special directions to our own catalogers you might be interested in: When the series title does not appear in the item, supply the series title (in the appropriate language) in brackets in the series statement."

Editors' note: Library of Congress did change the quoted notes on record DCLC 84210164 to traced series.
The following serials cessations were caught by the Cornell Law Library acquisitions staff:

Annual review of banking law.
   Ceased with: Vol. 5 (1986)

Bronx County Bar journal.
   Suspended publication: Vol. 3, no. 1 (1985)

Canadian community law journal = Revue canadienne de droit communautaire.
   Ceased with: Vol. 9 (1986)

   Ceased with: 14th (1983)

Far Eastern law review.

New York State Bar Association. Section on Antitrust Law.
   Antitrust law symposium.
   Ceased with: 1984

Pennsylvania Bar Association lawyer's directory.
   Ceased with: 1984

Secondary legislation of the European Communities.
   Ceased with: 1979

Survey of Sri Lankan law.
   Ceased with: Vol. 1 (1980-81)

Tax, financial, and estate planning for the owner of a closely held corporation.
   Ceased with: Vol. 9, no. 2 (June 1987)

Woodrow Wilson journal of law.
   Ceased with: Vol. 7 (1985-87)

There are many subject headings listed in LCSH that contain the word "law" or "laws" (e.g., CORPORATION LAW, PARENT AND CHILD (LAW), AIRLINES--LAW AND LEGISLATION, AND MEDICAL LAWS AND LEGISLATION), and other headings that convey a legal meaning.
(e.g., COPYRIGHT, CIVIL PROCEDURE, AND TORTS). Occasionally, however, the book we are cataloging has an emphasis on the legal aspects of a topic, but we are unable to find a "law" heading in LCSH.

A broader topic can often be selected as the main subject heading in order to emphasize these legal aspects. For example, LAW AND LEGISLATION is not listed as a valid subdivision for the subject NUCLEAR INDUSTRY; therefore we cannot use the heading NUCLEAR INDUSTRY--LAW AND LEGISLATION. The cataloger may choose to assign the heading NUCLEAR ENERGY--LAW AND LEGISLATION, which is a heading authorized by LCSH, but a certain degree of specificity is lost when the topic "nuclear industry" is broadened to "nuclear energy". It is interesting to note that for some books (for example, William C. Wood's Insuring nuclear power: liability, safety and economic efficiency, c1982), LC catalogers also assigned the heading NUCLEAR INDUSTRY--GOVERNMENT POLICY.

While it is doubtful that LC ever intended for the free-floating subdivision GOVERNMENT POLICY to be used as a substitute for LAW AND LEGISLATION, which is not free-floating, such a solution would at least shift the loss of specificity from the main heading to the subdivision, if indeed one accepted the premise that "government policy" is related to, but broader than, "law and legislation."

Guidelines published in LC's Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings indicate that we may use the subdivision GOVERNMENT POLICY under topical headings "for works describing the course of action selected by national, state or local government to guide decision-making and programs pertaining to the topic ..." Well, certainly the governments being referred to would usually include legislative and judicial branches (i.e., makers and interpreters of laws), although it may be argued that what is meant by "course of action ... to guide decision-making and programs" is separate and distinct from the scope of "law and legislation."

Until LC clarifies these guidelines, or revises the Subject Authorities record (sh 85056091) for GOVERNMENT POLICY, our library may choose to use the subdivision in cases where the only alternative is assigning a main topical heading that is less specific. For books that concentrate on the legal issues of the AIDS crisis, we have used the heading AIDS (DISEASE)--GOVERNMENT POLICY, because the heading AIDS (DISEASE)--LAW AND LEGISLATION has not (yet!) been established by LC. Broader headings, such as PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS or TERMINALLY ILL--LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC., aren't likely to be searched by the catalog user, and the heading AIDS (DISEASE) doesn't seem specific enough.

(Of course, there are those who would say that we ought to make up our own subject headings when needed, rather that always strictly adhering to LCSH and LC practice. That question might be addressed in a future column -- why not send me your ideas on the
--- LCSH RECORDS NOW ON OCLC

Good news for OCLC users! In December 1987 OCLC loaded the machine-readable LCSH records into its database. As I mentioned in my last column, online versions based on LC's Subject Authorities weekly tapes provide the most current updates to LCSH. For example, the authority record for the new subject heading MARGIN ACCOUNTS was entered in OCLC on December 22, 1987, but as of January 12, 1988 it could not yet be found in any of the print or microform sources that update LCSH. A new "5,3" derived search key (e.g., "(margi, acc" for Margin accounts) is used to retrieve the subject authority records in OCLC. For more information, users should consult OCLC's Technical Bulletin #180.

TECHNICAL SERVICES 815
CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE
Regina Wallen
Santa Clara University

The Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification is making available through AALL the videotape and workbook from the AALL Workshop on Library of Congress Classification held in Chicago. The 156 minute videotape features Marie Whiteley presenting Library of Congress subject headings and classification using legal subject headings and the KF schedules. Accompanying the tape is a copy of the workbook prepared for the afternoon hands-on training—with answers! It's a great tool for new law catalogers—and a good refresher for more experienced ones. The order form will be available in the next issue of the AALL newsletter.

TECHNICAL SERVICES 815
PRESERVATION COMMITTEE
Linda Nainis
Georgetown University

The Preservation Standing Committee has been working throughout the Winter completing projects and finalizing the choice of speakers for the program at the 1988 annual meeting. The Program will be entitled Protect or Perish: The Preservation of Non-Print Materials. Three outside speakers have agreed to speak on the care, handling, storage and optimal environmental conditions for video and sound recordings, computer software and microforms.

Four members have undertaken a project to develop concise preservation guidelines that will be suitable even for a small library. Henry So has been heading the effort to share similar works and to draft the guidelines and expects to have a draft
Another project underway is an analysis of various pamphlet bindings from a preservation standpoint. Hope Breeze and Jacqueline Rice have each looked at several commercially-available types and will report to the committee this Summer.

Linda Nainis, chairperson, has been following up on the work done with U.S. government document depository librarians to encourage the use of alkaline, permanent paper for government publications. She and the chairperson of ALA's Preservation of Library Materials Sections worked with a large number of other librarians, and are pleased to announce that ALA passed a significant resolution on permanent paper at its mid-winter meeting in San Antonio. The action portion of the resolution reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urges all publishers to use uncoated paper meeting ANSI Standard Z39.48-1984 for publications of enduring value, and coated paper that is alkaline and can be expected to meet a similar standard for permanence; and to include a statement identifying publications using such paper on the verso of the title page of a book or on the masthead or copyright area of a periodical publication, and in catalogs, advertising and bibliographic references; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the U.S. Congressional Joint Committee on Printing be urged to adopt standards for permanent papers and encourage Federal government agencies to use such paper for publications of enduring value; and that appropriate agencies of State and local governments be urged to adopt similar policies;

Since the passage of this resolution at ALA, several members of the Preservation Committee are now discussing the possibility of preparing a similar resolution for AALL to consider at one of its 1988 business meetings.

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS
OCLC COMMITTEE
Chris Corcus
Case Western Reserve University Law Library

OCLC is discontinuing its OMPX program, effective April 1, 1988. The OMPX program was created in 1985 to provide user-supported public domain software that would run on OCLC M300
workstations or IBM PCs. OCLC cites a steady dropoff in the number of orders received, from 1007 in 1985/86 to only 29 between July 1987 and September 1987 as the main reason for discontinuing the program. If you were planning to order any disks from the program, time is of the essence!

OCLC has created a list of "no-fee" bulletin boards around the country which support IBM PCs, PC Juniors and compatible. The lengthy photocopied list was created by Meade Frierson, P.O. Box 9032, Birmingham, AL 35213.

The new Chair of the OCLC Board of Trustees is Dr. Lawrence G. Roberts, Founder and CEO of Net Express, Inc. He also founded Telenet Communications Corporation in 1973.

An interesting document, Campus of the Future, is now available from OCLC at a charge of $9. It discusses rapidly developing technologies and their application to the academic world.

I have accepted a position as Head of Reference/Collection Development Officer at the Law Library, Case Western Reserve University, and will begin my new duties sometime before the convention. My involvement with OCLC will be greatly reduced after that, so I am looking for a volunteer to take over as Chair of the OCLC Subcommittee. If you are interested, please contact me at 216-368-5220 or write to me at the Law Library, Case Western Reserve University, 11075 East Boulevard, Cleveland, OH, 44106.

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