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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 OBS-SIS, act as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, and carry current awareness and short implementation reports. TSLL will not publish substantive articles. Subscriptions are available from the business manager at $4.00 per volume, prepaid; with v. 15, $6.00; checks should be made payable to: American Association of Law Libraries.

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EDITOR’S NOTE

From my point of view, the first effort (vol. 14, no. 2) of shared responsibility went quite well. Special commendation is certainly due Alice McKenzie. She had that issue in the mail within forty-eight hours of receipt of the camera-ready copy. Incoming subscription payments are slow, and I call your attention to her note below.

The May issue traditionally carries a lot of information on the upcoming Annual Meeting. Please get that copy to me as early as possible and certainly by April 10. Also looking ahead, the August issue is usually a thick one, full of Annual Meeting reports. This year, it is also scheduled to carry an insert, the index to volume 14, being compiled by Jean Pajerek.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>DEADLINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>January 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>April 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>July 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>October 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BUSINESS MANAGER’S NOTE

With the recent division of responsibilities for TSLL, there may be some confusion about subscription payments. These are to be sent to the Business Manager. The cost for volume 14 is $4. If payment has not been received, this issue, no. 3, is not being sent. Invoices were mailed in May; inserts were then placed in vol. 14, no. 2 to those who had not paid, notifying them that it would be the last issue sent. Please contact me if you have any questions about payment or non-receipt of issues. My address and phone number are given on page 2.

*************

ANNOUNCEMENTS—NEW PUBLICATIONS

1. Two annotated bibliographies have recently been published. "Punitive Damages: A Selective Bibliography," was published in the Sept. 1988 SWALL Bulletin in the Briefing the Case column, 22-36. It was compiled by Carol Elliott, Reference Librarian at the University of Arizona of Law Library. With Arturo Torres, Head of Reference at Arizona, Carol has also published "Arizona Practice Materials: A Selective Annotated Bibliography" in 80 Law Library Journal 577 (Fall 1988).

2. The Disaster Preparedness Manual will be published by Hein at a cost of $30. It was compiled by the University of Arizona College of Law Library Disaster Preparedness Committee whose members are Robert Genovese, Chair; Trish Taylor and Edward White. It covers both emergency and recovery procedures.
TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
SLATE OF CANDIDATES 1989-1990

Richard Amelung, Chair of the Technical Services SIS Nominating Committee, has provided the following slate of candidates for 1989-1990:

**Vice-chair/Chair-elect**

Mary Lu Linnane  
Head of Technical Services  
De Paul University Law Library (1979--)

Lynn Randall  
Deputy State Law Librarian  
Maine State Law & Legislative Reference Library (1988--)

**Secretary/Treasurer**

Joni Cassidy  
President  
Joni Cassidy Cataloging Services

Joan Englander  
Senior Reference Librarian  
Southern Methodist University  
Law Library

**Member-at-Large**

Virginia Davis  
Head of Cataloging  
University of Houston Law Library

Phyllis Post  
Head of Cataloging  
Capital University Law Library

Suki Scott  
Head of Technical Services  
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz

Katherine Tooley  
Technical Services Librarian  
University of Tulsa Law Library

Biographies of the nominees will be included with the ballots.
In early December I submitted a report to an SIS Council subcommittee concerning the proposed merger of TS/SIS and OBS/SIS. The information included in my report was requested by the Chair of the SIS Council in order to respond to the 1988 draft report of the Special Committee on Organizational Structure, a committee appointed by the AALL Executive Board.

The report that I submitted was entitled Report of the Technical Services Special Interest Section Concerning the Inadvisability of a Merger Between the Technical Services and Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (December 1988). Because of the length of this report, I did not feel that it was appropriate to have it reprinted in Technical Services Law Librarian. However, anyone interested in receiving a copy may contact me at 716-636-2254, or through my RLIN mailbox account, BM.SUB.

*******************

CLASSIFICATION
Cecelia Kwan
University of California at Davis

The editor receives queries periodically about the current status of the LC law classification schedules. This is the information I have been able to get together at this time.

The schedules already available are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class K</td>
<td>Law in general</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class KD</td>
<td>U.K. and Ireland</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class KDZ, KG-KH</td>
<td>Latin America {etc.}</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class KE</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class KF</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class KJV-KJW</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class KK-KKC</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The European law schedule (except Germany and France) has been completed and the draft schedule has been in use at the Library of Congress for quite some time. It is in two volumes and available from the Photoduplication Service for $90. Some libraries have been hesitant about using the draft schedule because of the extensive revisions being added as LC was applying the schedule. An updated copy of the European schedule is now available from the Photoduplication Service although one may want to wait for the printed copy with index from G.P.O. which should come out in May or June of 1989.
The law of Asia, Africa, Middle East, Australasia, and Antarctica will be worked on next; hopefully they will be completed within the next three years. The National Legal Resources Committee of AALL and the LC Law Classification Advisory Committee will be working closely with LC and monitoring their progress.

The revision of JX will be next. A precise time-table has not been determined at this time. The editor will keep the readers informed as soon as more information becomes available.

ON DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY
Melody Lembke and Rhonda Lawrence
Los Angeles County & UCLA Law Libraries

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, particularly Adele Hallam, Senior Descriptive Cataloging Specialist, in the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy at the Library of Congress, for taking time to answer our questions.

Question no. 1
This question is from Margaret Lundahl, of Lundahl Enterprises in Chicago. "[Here] are the authority records for two series which seem to me to have been treated differently. Both consist of numbered volumes (one binder and the other portfolio, both described as loose-leaf) and unnumbered paperbacks. For one, the Securities law series (NAFL42022048) both types of publications use the same heading. For the other series, Corporate practice series, LC has established the paperbacks as Corporate practice series (Unnumbered), record NAFL86741267." LC established the unnumbered series sometime after they began cataloging these paperbacks, so the earlier ones do not have this designation. Margaret asks why these series, which she believes to be similar, are treated differently.

Screen 1 of 2
ARN: 205333
Rec stat: c
Entrs: 840817
Used: 870305
Type: 2
Geo subd: n
Govt agn: Lang: Sources:
Roman: Subj: a
Series: a
Ser num: c
Head: n
Ref status: a
Upd status: a
Auth status: a
Name: n
Enc lv 1: n
Auth/Ref: a
Mod rec: Rules: c

1 010 n 42022048
2 040 DLC DLC DLC DLC
3 130 0 Securities law series.
4 430 0 Clark Boardman securities law series
5 642 v. 9:5 DLC
6 643 New York: Clark Boardman Co.
7 644 f : 5 DLC
8 645 t: 5 DLC
9 648 a: 5 DLC
10 667 A previously used number for a publication which is no longer in print (e.g. v.11), may be reused for a later publication on the same subject, which is not a subsequent edition of the earlier work. The reuse of the same number does not constitute a new series as such.
11 667 Phone call to publisher: 8025 3-15-86
practice, 1981.

Lore, K.G. Mortgage-backed securities, c1986: ib t.p. (Securities law series) p. ii (the Clark Boardman securities law series)
This authority record is for the numbered series.

Notice the note in the 667 field regarding the two series.
Answer to question no. 1

Adele Hallam answered the question this way: "These complicated series indeed have many common features and if given identical classification, analysis, etc., should be handled identically. If, however, the classification of numbered volumes differs from that of the unnumbered ones, the cataloger, depending on his/her interpretation of the situation, has an option. While
I myself, having now all the information and publishers' catalogs at hand, would have opted for a single series authority record, the cataloger who established the series, taking into consideration the different formats, etc. of the series, has come to a different conclusion. When one encounters as complicated series as these, an absolute uniformity should not be the norm.

Question no. 2

We need a point of clarification on the new rule interpretation for 25.15A1, which states: "Restrict the use of the uniform title 'Laws, etc.' to collections of general laws of a given jurisdiction (e.g. material commonly referred to in U.S. law as 'general codes' and 'session laws'). Do not use this uniform title for collections limited to a subject or a type of law." Based on that statement, shouldn't the uniform title "Laws, etc." be removed from a multi-topic subject collection, such as the record for the Standard California codes, DLC34431? And what about the uniform title for the bankruptcy code? Shouldn't the uniform title "Laws, etc." be removed from the records for the Bankruptcy code? See the authority record NAFL 8339915, which treats the Bankruptcy code as a part title of the U.S. code.
Answer to Question no. 2

The reply from A. Hallam was, "Correct on both counts. Revisions will be initiated." EDITOR'S NOTE: Notice that LC has now dropped the uniform title for record DCLC34431-s. The authority record has also been updated, and a cross reference made from the previously assigned uniform title for the Bankruptcy code.
Title 11, U.S. Code, entitled "Bankruptcy", and may be cited as 11 U.S.C.

1982 ed. Acts cited by popular name: (Bankruptcy)
MARCB REMARKS
Evelyn Smith
University of Michigan

MARBI met for twelve hours during the ALA midwinter meeting in Washington, D.C., Jan. 7-10. Actions taken by MARBI in Washington are reported below in the paragraphs with underlined headings.

MARBI's next meetings will be during the ALA annual meeting in Dallas, June 24-27. LC expects to bring proposals about changes to the holdings format to the June meetings. The proposals should be available to the public for comment in May.

Sally McCallum of LC announced that format integration would not be implemented at LC until 1993. LC is working with the utilities to ensure that LC and the utilities implement format integration at about the same time. LC has published Format Integration and Its Effect on the USMARC Bibliographic Format. It is available for $20 from: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, D.C. 20541. A separate section will be published for USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data. The separate section will contain format changes which will not be implemented until 1993, so that the parts of the formats which are currently in use will not get mixed up with those which will go into effect in 1993. A program on format integration is planned for the ALA convention in Dallas, on Tuesday, June 27 from 2-4 p.m. Sally McCallum and Stephen Davis will present a tutorial on format integration; Kathy Balse will describe plans of the utilities and LC; and a report on an operational test of format integration changes—a test being undertaken at UCLA—will be made.

440. MARBI voted unanimously not to make 440 obsolete. The proposal to make 440 obsolete and to require a 490/8XX pair for every series traced was initiated because some vendors use primitive authority procedures. These vendors compare series authority records against 440s in bibliographic records. When they find a 440 that is a variation of the authorized form in the authority record, they replace the text of the 440 with the text in the authority record. This results in the loss of descriptive information: the form of the series which is actually on the publication. (A more sophisticated authority procedure would leave the text of 440 intact, convert the 440 tag to a 490, and put the authorized form in a newly created 830.)

About 80% of all series statements are tagged 440. If a 490/8XX pair were required for every series traced, about 80% of 8XXs would duplicate text in 440s. MARBI felt that the burden of keying, storing and indexing redundant data would be too great and that the benefit gained would be too small.
MARBI will probably revise the indicators of 490 to provide the value "series traced" in addition to the current values of "series not traced" and "series traced differently." Some vendors have used an authority procedure which substitutes 490/830 pairs for all 440s, regardless of whether the text in 440 differs from that in the authority record. A 490 indicator value "series traced" would allow bibliographic records which have been subjected to such an authority procedure to be accurately designated.

**MULTIPLE VERSIONS.** Meeting jointly with the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, MARBI again discussed the "multiple versions" problem. This is a problem which arises with microforms of serials or with any items having identical content and appearing in different physical formats. Should there be a single record for all versions or separate records? Should the separate records be linked, and how? Can there be a single record with multiple holdings records for the multiple versions? Several groups (MARBI, CC:DA, LC, CONSER) are working on the multiple versions problems simultaneously. So that the groups won't come up with contradictory solutions and waste time reinventing the wheel, representatives of the groups will probably meet sometime later this winter. They'll try to reach a rough consensus on how the problem should be solved, and then each separate group can work on its piece of the problem. After MARBI has a better idea of what information will need to be communicated, it can work on a format for communicating the information.

**CLASSIFICATION.** MARBI began consideration of a lengthy proposal to expand the authorities format to accommodate classification schedules such as LC and Dewey. Discussion will continue during the meetings in Dallas June 24-27.

**CODING OF UNKNOWN INFORMATION IN DATE 1 AND DATE 2 (008/07-14).** MARBI voted to code unknown dates in 008/07-14 as "u." Until now, some unknown dates or digits have been coded as "u," some as "blank" and some as zeros or 9s. The practice of using 9999 as Date 2 with 008/06 code m (multiple dates) and c (serial item currently issued) will continue, but Date 2 for 008/06 code u (serial item status unknown) will be coded "uuuu."

**850/851/852.** Proposals to make bibliographic field 850 subfields b, d and e and bibliographic field 851 obsolete and to modify holdings field 852 to accommodate information from 850 and 851 were deferred until MARBI's next meetings in June in Dallas, when the holdings format in its entirety will be considered.
PRESERVATION
Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati

This column in the November 1988 issue included my report of the September 1988 A.L.A. Binding Institute. I indicated that I would send copies of "Guidelines for Inspecting Library Bound Volumes" and "Methods of Leaf Attachment: A Decision Tree for Library Binding" to those requesting them. To date I have received thirteen requests—a wonderful response! Apparently, this subject is of interest to readers. I do have more copies of these pages if anyone else would like them. My address is in the November issue.

Ellen McGrath, Catalog Librarian at the SUNY at Buffalo Law Library, is the guest editor for this month's preservation column. I want to thank her for writing this article.

The Charles B. Sears Law Library (SUNY at Buffalo) is fortunate to have a Preservation Office within its general libraries system. The SUNY at Buffalo Preservation Office was established through state funding. The Office concentrates its efforts on maintaining a working collection in good repair, and has been referred to as a model in the achievement of this objective. The Law Library's preservation activities came about approximately one year ago, as a direct result of outreach and education on the part of the University's Preservation Officer.

Since this preservation assistance has become available on campus, the Law Library has instituted procedures to make use of those services, as did other units throughout the libraries system. The catalog librarian and the bindery clerk have assumed the planning and supervisory aspects of overseeing the relationship with the Preservation Office. There is a student assistant who devotes ten hours each week to preservation work. The clerk and student assistant received training at the Preservation Office. This included pamphlet binding using a sewing technique, as well as training in the testing of paper for brittleness. The clerk and student were introduced to, and shown examples of, the types of treatment available at the Office.

The student assembles candidates for preservation treatment in one of three ways: new acquisitions requiring pamphlet binding or tip-ins are routed to her; damaged items are placed on a "Repair" shelf behind the circulation desk; and frequent, systematic passes are made by the student through the stacks, in order to collect items that are in need of preservation attention. The pamphlet binding is done by the student in her work area in the Law Library. All other work is performed at the Preservation Office.

Aside from pamphlet binding, the types of treatment most often requested are: repair of torn spines, covers, etc.; paper
enclosures for works with brittle or semi-brittle paper; and tip-ins of errata slips, loose pages, or of photocopies of torn or missing pages. The Preservation Office does an excellent job with all types of treatment, and the turnaround time is remarkably fast.

In terms of statistics for the past year, the Law Library has had 541 items pamphlet bound, 157 have been given intermediate treatment (spine repair, tip-ins, etc.), and 36 items have had enclosures made for them. The number of volumes given intermediate treatment probably reflects a direct saving in the bindery budget, although no such statistics have been collected to date.

All of the Law Library staff members have been quite impressed with the results of these preservation efforts. The bindery clerk and the student assistant have taken an active interest, and have contributed a great deal to the improvement of the condition and appearance of the Law Library's collection in the short space of one year. Now that the relationship between the Law Library and the Preservation Office has been established, it is expected that planning for treatment of the rare book collection and other special projects will proceed at a future date.

SELECTED CONTENTS OF PRESERVATION PERIODICALS


Nelson, Milo. "Strong Conversation on a Brittle Subject: TAPPI meets in Washington." Wilson Library Bulletin, 63, no. 4 (December 1988): 66-67. The annual symposium of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI) took place last October. This article thoroughly reports the various speeches. Representative Major Owens (D-N.Y.) emphasized that preservation efforts are not for posterity alone but they also make materials usable today. The focus of the efforts needs to move beyond scholars and to reach more of the general public. Richard Smith asserted that the temperature of storage is more important than generally acknowledged. A "downside" of the conference was the negative message by the representative from GPO. Samuel Scaggs discouraged the audience from believing that the GPO can influence the use of alkaline paper. The author states that it was clear at the end of the symposium that more vigorous national leadership needs to be given in combating book deterioration and that a variety of technological options should be explored.

Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of Congress's Joint Committee on the Library, will introduce a joint resolution to establish a national policy on permanent papers. The text of the resolution and editorial comments are included in this article.


QUARTERLY QUOTE: "Informed preservation administrators are aware of the fact that both publishers and paper manufacturers do not exist for the pleasure of, nor are they significantly supported by, libraries. We appreciate the fact that they run businesses and must survive in the economic marketplace. But clearly our problem stems from paper that does not serve our needs." Sally Buchanan.

SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University

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

Bowker international serials database update

Caribbean law librarian
  Changed to: Caribbean journal of legal information.
    Vol. 4, no. 1 (Mar. 1987)-

International property investment journal
  Changed to: Hofstra property law journal. Vol. 1 (spring 1988)-

Law Reform Commission of Saskatchewan. Yearly review
  Changed to: Law Reform Commission of Saskatchewan. Annual report and review. 1987-

Maritime lawyer
  Changed to: Tulane maritime law journal. Vol. 12, no. 1 (fall 1987)-

New York (State). Legislature. Senate. Senate Journal
Noise control report
Merged with: Noise regulation reporter to form Noise regulation report (date not available)

PBI activation exchange
Changed to: PBI exchange. Vol. 6, no. 1 (spring 1988)

Publications clearing house bulletin
Changed to: CRIV sheet. Vol. 11, no. 1 (Sept. 1988)

Temple law quarterly (1946)
Changed to: Temple law review. Vol. 61, no. 1 (spring 1988)

University of Western Ontario law review
Changed to: Canadian journal of law and jurisprudence. Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1988)

The following serials cessations were identified by the Cornell Law Library acquisitions staff:

Antioch law journal
Ceased with: v. 4 (fall 1986)

Canadian-American law journal
Ceased with: v. 4, no. 1 (spring 1988)

National Bar Association law journal
Ceased with: v. 12, no. 1 (1983)

Ceased with: 1985

United States. Federal Trade Commission. Court decisions
Ceased with: v. 16 (1982)

SUBJECT HEADINGS
Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

In 1988 I received two questions from TULL readers which resulted in some correspondence with the Library of Congress

1) Brian Striman (University of Nebraska--Lincoln) wanted to assign a subject heading to his library's catalog entry for State Constitutional Law Bulletin, a new periodical "intended to provide state Attorneys General, the state judiciary, the bar, the academic community and the public interested in state constitutional law with a resource for emerging developments and trends in this area of the law."

After some researching we were ultimately able to determine that the correct form for the subject heading is UNITED STATES--
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, STATE-PERIODICALS. LC's subject heading practices for constitutions, constitutional law and amendments are explained in Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 24 (spring 1984). Within the scope note for CONSTITUTIONS, STATE we find the instruction that's pertinent to our situation: "Comparative works discussing the state constitutions or state constitutional law of a particular region, country, etc. are entered under the name of the place with the subdivision CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, STATE." Our conclusion was also supported by evidence that LC had used the heading "UNITED STATES--CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, STATE" for other recent titles with content similar to the new periodical (see LCCN 86-19439, 86-62901, and 85-179601).

In this instance the LCSH directional signals seemed incomplete, for the following reason. If one is dealing with the U.S. Constitution or constitutional law, the instruction to search under the place name is found under both "CONSTITUTIONS" and "CONSTITUTIONAL LAW." However, for state constitutions or constitutional law, direction is given to us under "CONSTITUTIONS, STATE."

Marie Whited at the Library of Congress agreed with us that a general reference was needed. Within a couple of months the reference was distributed in the weekly tape service, and it entered the OCLC database on August 17, 1988. Search lsh88003775, and now you will see "CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, STATE ... use subdivision CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, STATE ... under names of countries, etc."

2) Reggie Wallen (Santa Clara University) wrote to express concern about an apparent change in editorial practices in the L.C. Subject Headings Weekly List. In Weekly List no. 8 (Feb. 17, 1988) the general USE reference "ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL ... use particular international agencies, congresses, societies, etc." is cancelled. However, unlike in previous issues of the Weekly Lists, the "cancel" instruction appears alongside the term referred from as well as alongside the reference itself:

Associations, International CANCEL [sp 85-8809]
USE particular international agencies, congresses, societies, etc. CANCEL

The "cancel" on the first line is ambiguous. It may lead us to assume that the term itself (Associations, International) should be deleted from our lists or files. But this is not the case because ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL is also used as a UF reference under "INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES" and "INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION--SOCIETIES, ETC." If it were LC's intention to cancel only the reference (and not every occurrence of the term), perhaps it would have been clearer if the "cancel" and the record number (sp 85-8809) were printed only at the end of the reference.
Mary K.D. Pletris, Chief of LC's Subject Cataloging Division, says "LC has realized that the cancellation of such general USE references (headings with 1XX fields and a 260 field) can be confusing unless existing headings and references in LCSH 11 are inspected carefully. Many of these general references have therefore been cancelled 'off list'." (For a discussion of other types of subject heading or reference changes that may not be reported in the Weekly Lists, see no. 37 (summer 1987) of Cataloging Service Bulletin.)

She continued to explain: "If specific references exist, as in the case of ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL, the general reference is usually superfluous, unless it consists of the same words as a subdivision, in which case it is retained. For example, both a general reference and a specific USE reference appear under FOREIGN RELATIONS, the specific one leading to the heading INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS and the general one leading to the subdivision FOREIGN RELATIONS. General USE references will continue to be provided when no specific USE reference from the same terms are present. These are most useful for phrases leading to subdivisions (Foreign public opinion, USE subdivision Foreign public opinion under ..., or Legal officers, Military, USE subdivision Lawyers under particular branches ...) and for general spelling references (Ius ... use subject headings beginning with the word Jus)."

There's a related point which may be helpful to libraries using the USMARC Format for Authorities (as in the online records now available in OCLC) for the first time. It's important to note that the 150 tag does not in itself mean that the adjacent term is a valid heading. If, as in the example below, the only other field in the record is a 260 field (i.e., a general USE reference), then the term shown in the 150 line cannot be used as a main heading:

```
150 0 Constitutional law, State
260 $1 subdivision $a Constitutional law, State $1 under names of countries, etc.
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TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE
Regina Wallen
Santa Clara University

Lee Leighton, Harvard Law Library, has submitted the following Report of the AALL Representative to the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access.

The Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access met three times during the ALA Midwinter conference in Washington including a joint meeting with MARBI.
Helen Schmierer, the ALA representative to the Joint Steering Committee of AACR, reported that 9,000 copies of the new 1988 revision had been sold in the first two months and the loose-leaf format had been well received.

Several proposals for rule changes were discussed. Preliminary discussions took place on Rule 1.6F1 and a new Rule 1.6G4 to clarify the placement of an ISSN within a group of parallel titles and parallel numbering within a single series. Proposals for the two rules will be drafted and discussed at the next meeting. Rule 1.4C3 was modified to require the language of the chief source rather than English when supplying the name of a larger jurisdiction to identify a local place of publication. This proposed rule change will be forwarded to the JSC for its April meeting in Washington.

A task force was appointed to study the rules for producers of nonbook materials and another was formed to examine the rules for abbreviations in place names and the deletion or retention of initial articles in place names. I volunteered for the second task force.

Another task force reported on the use of brackets in descriptive cataloging, but it will report further at the next meeting on bracketing information which appears on an item but outside the prescribed sources of information. Serials were thought to present special problems, and the report will be extended to examine this problem.

I would like to thank all those of you who wrote to me with suggestions on the problem of cross references rather than added entries for treaties, constitutions, etc. I passed on to Ben Tucker your approval for such a change along with the suggestion that laws enacted by a jurisdiction other than that governed by them also be treated in this manner. I also passed along suggestions on Rule 21.31C for certain medieval laws; clarifying Rule 21.36A (court reports) which contain the phrases "by or under the authority of the court" and "accepted legal citation practice"; and tackling the difficulty of applying Rules 21.32 A and B (administrative regulations). These matters were postponed until the next meeting.

CC:DA met jointly with MARBI to review two papers on multiple versions (bibliographic records for items which exist in multiple physical formats such as hard copy and microform). There was a general consensus that full, separate records were needed for each version, but an acceptable definition of version is still needed. The Council on Library Resources will host a meeting on this topic in the spring.

Following is a paper Ben Tucker wrote for the catalogers at LC. It explains their plans for implementing the 1988 revision and some of their decisions which will appear as rule interpretations. It is reproduced in its entirety.
The 1988 Revision of AACR2 is or soon will be in your hands. The Library of Congress has ordered the 1988 Revision for its cataloging staff and has revised its rule interpretations to agree with the 1988 text, both as to substance and as to rule number (a great many numbers have changed, for example type 5 of 24.13 and 24.18 is now type 6). The other major change in the rule interpretations as necessitated by the 1988 Revision is the deletion of all the rule revisions 1981-1985, which are now found within AACR 2, 1988 Revision. The new edition of the rule interpretations is currently in press, and we are hoping to have copies to distribute to the cataloging staff at about the same time as our shipment of the 1988 Revision comes from Chicago. That date is naturally unknown at this early point, but we estimate that it should be no later than March 1, 1989. In addition to giving this information, the present handout lists changes in the rules that might interest you particularly:

1. Part I of AACR 2, for bibliographic description, was not significantly changed from the picture presented by the 1970 text plus subsequently issued rule revisions. Rules were clarified, examples were added, and in a few cases rules were added, primarily to benefit the visually impaired. Of special interest is the complete rewriting of chapter 9 to take account of software, but this revision has been well publicized already, through ALA's publication of the draft last year.

2. A single, but notable, exception to the above relates to the trade names and comparable technical designations that have been included in the physical description area of catalog records for non-book materials, as mandated in chapters 6-9. According to changes introduced by the 1988 Revision, these trade names and comparable technical designations should be included instead in the note area.

3. The Library of Congress is currently concerned with simplifying its cataloging process in several ways, and one of these relates to Part I of AACR 2, although not to the 1988 Revision. We have identified three significant details of bibliographic description for which we spend much time, to little benefit, and have decided consequently to take the following actions at the point of adopting the 1988 Revision:

   a. Cease counting the pages of unpaged books, and use "1 v. (unpaged)" instead. (For children's books and for rare books, we shall continue to count pages as before.)

   b. Cease indicating particular types of illustration in most cases, resulting in the more or less routine use of "ill." instead.
c. Cease giving the several types of notes for bibliographic citations, substituting for all the single note "Includes bibliographical references."

4. For Part II, choice and form of access points, cross references, and appendices, there were several changes. Except as modified below, however, the substantial changes happily result only from the incorporation of Library of Congress practice into the rules. (For example, 21.2A1, changes in titles proper, incorporates our existing rule interpretation in principle, although an LCRI is still needed to spell out a few details of practice under the rule.)

5. In chapter 21, at 21.12A8, revised editions will no longer be entered under the original author when this author is named only in the revised edition's title and there is no other person credited in a statement of responsibility. (Although technically illegal per the unrevised rule, most main entry headings have probably been based on the reviser, rather than the original author, e.g., we have not been really entering Webster's modern dictionaries under Noah Webster!)

6. In chapter 24, the 1988 Revision reflects existing practice. For one detail, however, the Library of Congress will change its practice: our rule interpretation geared to 24.1B, type 3, will be altered to say that the adjective "National" in a government body's name will be considered sufficiently distinctive to cause the name to be entered independently even though there is no other distinguishing element in the name. For example, the name "National Gallery," presently entered under "Great Britain. National Gallery," will be changed to direct entry. Headings already established, together with their subdivisions, will be changed accordingly.

7. In appendix A, for capitalization, at A.20 for names of documents, a provision has been added to allow us not to capitalize legal titles when it is difficult or impossible to tell, without research, whether the title is a formal or conventional name.

--Ben R. Tucker, Chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging
January 6, 1989

TECHNICAL SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE ON SERIALS
Janis L. Johnston
University of Notre Dame

On January 10, 1989 Norm Feld and I attended a meeting of the Serials Industry Systems Advisory Council (SISAC) which was held during ALA Midwinter in Washington, D.C. SISAC was formed in 1982 to develop standards for electronic data transmission systems for serial information. The group's membership is composed of publishers, librarians, and automation vendors.
SISAC has been working to develop a standard serial identification code for serial publications. This standard is currently awaiting ANSI approval. The SISAC code, which consists of the ISSN, enumeration, and chronology, would be printed by publishers on each issue. It is then planned that automated library systems would be programmed to allow electronic check-in of serial issues through the use of wands or scanners. Test results show this would reduce the time spent on checking in one issue of a serial from one minute to 15 seconds. Some SISAC members even hope that the bar code can also be used with circulation and other automated functions.

Norma, who is chairing our Special Committee on Uniform Bar Codes for Legal Periodicals, has been regularly attending SISAC meetings and adding the law library perspective to their discussions. At a previous meeting she was asked to have someone from AALL present law librarians' concerns about the SISAC code to the group's members. I made a presentation to the group in Washington on our behalf.

There were several basic concerns that Norma and I have with the SISAC code. The code is ISSN based which is fine for journals and other periodicals. However, we need a code that can also accommodate ISBNS since law collections typically have so many monographs with serial components. We are also concerned that the code is flexible enough to handle numbering and chronology peculiarities that arise with pocket parts, advance sheets, looseleaf releases, and other serial and supplementary materials. We also want to know if the vendors of automated library systems will develop the software necessary to utilize bar codes for electronic check-in. Another concern is how do we encourage legal publications without ISBNS to acquire them. There are other issues which we hope to raise with SISAC at a later date.

A lengthy discussion followed. There were about 40 present at the meeting. About eight or nine systems vendors were represented (DYNIX, OCLC Local Systems, CLSI, Faxon, EBSCO, Databreak, GEAC). Representatives from NOTIS and Innovative Interfaces were not in attendance. The vendors said they will develop their systems to read bar codes for check-in when publishers start adding them to serial issues. Publishers say they will print bar codes on serial issues when libraries have systems that can read them. As you can guess there is a lot of the "chicken and the egg" between the automation vendors and the publishing community on this issue.

We learned that there is an international standard for item identification in existence that employs both ISBNS and ISBNS. This standard may solve our problem for supplemented monographs. SISAC is also concerned with addressing this issue and seemed willing to work with us to investigate possible solutions.
SISAC has taken concrete steps to make the idea of electronic check-in a reality. The standards and the technology have already been developed. Yet there are an enormous number of obstacles still to be overcome. Law libraries have a role to play in developing this idea by communicating to automated system vendors and publishers their desire to have electronic check-in systems and by participating in the standards process. Norma and her committee will continue to attend SISAC meetings and monitor their progress. Both she and I have a sense that formal AALL representation or membership in SISAC may be helpful at this time.

If you would like to know more about the project, please contact Norma Feld or myself. As one of our colleagues said, "Finally an automation development that might actually save us time."

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
WORKING GROUP ON CAPTION ABBREVIATIONS: UPDATE
Evelyn Smith
University of Michigan

The TS-SIS working group on caption abbreviations is alive and well and busy. Earlier reports on its work appeared in TSL, issues of May 1987, Nov. 1987 and Aug. 1988. You will recall that a caption is a word indicating a bibliographic unit into which a multipart item has been divided; e.g., volume, Band, tome, Heft, part, number. Captions are an important part of holdings statements. The draft MARC holdings format says that caption abbreviations are to be taken from AACR2 Appendix B. However, many legal captions do not occur in AACR2 Appendix B. This working group (Evelyn Gardner, Ann Sitkin, Brian Striman, Sue Welch; Evelyn Smith, chair) is compiling a list of captions and caption abbreviations which do not appear in AACR2 Appendix B. We are trying to adhere to the American National Standard for Information Sciences—Abbreviation of Titles of Publications in Formulating Legal Caption Abbreviations.

Our latest draft list of legal captions and caption abbreviations appeared in the Aug. 1988 issue of TSL. We have since learned—after communicating with one of the authors of the ANSI standard—that the ANSI standard is to be used in conjunction with the list of title abbreviations in the ISDS register, an expensive microfiche publication which is updated quarterly. The standard itself stipulates that it is to be used with the International List of Periodical Title Word Abbreviations, the most recent edition of which we could find was 1970. We have been worried because the International List ... is old and does not contain some of our captions. We hope to compare our list to the list in the ISDS register and publish an updated list of legal caption abbreviations in the next issue of TSL. The updated list will have a few additional captions and a few changes in already published abbreviations.
Our list is a draft list; use it with the realization that it may change. We continue to be troubled by several issues:

1. Some automated systems put a premium on brevity. They allow not more than, for example, twelve or eighteen spaces for holdings statements. Some of our caption abbreviations are quite long. We have so far preferred unambiguous abbreviations to brief ones, but we welcome arguments from those who favor briefer abbreviations.

2. Our list includes short words which may be abbreviated and longer words which are not to be abbreviated. People question whether it's worth abbreviating "issue" (iss.) or "amended" (amend.). Should we establish a lower limit; e.g., do not abbreviate any word of five or fewer letters? We prefer instead to say that not abbreviating is always an option. Anyone who doesn't like our abbreviations can choose not to abbreviate. As for the longer words which are not to be abbreviated: whether a word gets abbreviated or not depends on whether similar words exist and how they are abbreviated. "Statutes" was not abbreviated because "stat." is used for words beginning "statist-".

3. Should only the final element of a compound word be abbreviated? That's what the ANSI standard for title abbreviations says. It results in abbreviations like "Erganzungslfg." Our list allows "Erganzung" to be abbreviated to "Erg."; should we deviate from the ANSI standard and allow abbreviations like "Erg.-lfg."?

4. Since the MARC holdings format and the ANSI standards for serial and non-serial holdings statements all say to use abbreviations from AACR2 Appendix B, we have excluded anything in AACR2 Appendix B from our list. Consult AACR2 Appendix B first, and use our list only if you can't find it in AACR2 Appendix B. AACR2 Appendix B, however, is not based on the same principles as the ANSI standard is; it is based on accepted usage. Using both AACR2 Appendix B and the ANSI standard/International List from ISDS register results in incongruous abbreviations: AACR2 Appendix B abbreviates "book" as "bk."; the International List does not abbreviate "book" when it stands alone, but abbreviates it as "b." when it is the last part of a compound word. Should we abbreviate handbook as "handbk." or "handb."? In instances of conflict, we have preferred AACR2 Appendix B, so we list "handbk." Should we, for the sake of consistency, ignore AACR2 Appendix B and follow ANSI/ISDS for all caption abbreviations?

Direct comments to: Evelyn Smith, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1210; phone (313) 764-4200; RLIN mail bm.ml1. We hope to publish an updated caption abbreviations list in the next issue of TSLJ.
The panic over the demise of the Publications Clearing House Bulletin has subsided as The CRIV Sheet has made an impressive debut. As an acquisitions librarian, I was initially frustrated at the turn of events that led the Executive Board to order the change. In retrospect, however, I must admit that the Board's decision shows some wisdom. It is highly desirable to have the information in The CRIV Sheet distributed to the entire membership, reaching not only more librarians but also more publishers and vendors. It is also a great relief to have the production and distribution of the newsletter handled at Headquarters rather than by overworked volunteer committee members.

I still think it is important to monitor the new publication for at least a year. Under Ken Svengalis' editorship I am sure The CRIV Sheet will remain a substantial publication. We must make sure that it remains a separate publication and is not allowed to be converted into a column of the AALL Newsletter. I urge you, if you like The CRIV Sheet, to let the Board know by writing to Margaret Leary or any other Board member. Also be sure to send your comments or suggestions to Ken Svengalis, Rhode Island State Law Library, Frank Licht Judicial Complex, 250 Benefit Street, Providence, RI 02903.

Caution to RLIN Users! By Melody, Lembke, Lee Leighton, and Reggie Wallen with assistance from RLIN Information Center Staff.

The following words of explanation are directed to RLIN users. We do not know what the situation is for OCLC users.

You may have seen what appear to be duplicate DCLC records on RLIN. Notice the two clusters printed out below. There appears to be a DCLC 9110 record in both cluster 1 and 2. However, on closer inspection the DCLC record in cluster 1 has the id DCLCQB. This record is in fact a duplicate of the UKBP (UK MARC) record in the same cluster. According to Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 35, winter 1987, p. 39 these UK MARC records are not edited by LC: "... no changes are made to the cataloging data," even though the 040 shows a $dDLC. RLG has spent some time investigating the problem. This is not an error on RLG's part; the records were distributed this way by LC. The true DCLC record appears in the second cluster. Note that it does not have a 040 field at all.

We bring this to your attention so that your searchers and LC copy catalogers may be made aware of the problem.


Books

FIN TP LABOUR LAW AND CRIME - 2 clusters

FIN TP "LABOUR LAW AND CRIME" - Cluster 1 of 2

FIN TP LABOUR LAW AND CRIME - Cluster 1 of 2 - Error record

FIN TP "LABOUR LAW AND CRIME" - Cluster 1 of 2 - Error record
Get Involved in Programs! The following article and selected reading list are published at the suggestion of Renee D. Chapman, Chair of TS-SIS. Program planning for the next year begins before the current year's programs are presented. With the emphasis on involving individuals who have not participated before, these are intended to encourage and assist.

You Too Can Plan a Program for the AALL Annual Meeting

Lynn E. Randall

Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

Did you ever wonder where all the AALL annual meeting programs come from? I used to wonder, too, until I planned a program sponsored by the Cataloging and Classification Committee of TS-SIS and presented at the last AALL annual meeting. I would like to share with others what I have learned about how programs are developed and what I have gained from this experience. Finally, I hope that others, especially newer members, will be encouraged to become involved in the educational efforts of their section.

The Idea. Programs begin with an idea. Ideas come from the members of the section. I'm sure you remember the annual membership survey. It includes a question about what kinds of programs you might like. Go ahead--jot down an idea. You don't have to make a complete sentence or do you have to know anything about the topic you suggest. My inspiration was the discovery that my library would shortly receive custody of a substantial collection of archival materials and the realization that I knew nothing about providing bibliographic control for this collection.
Several months later I received a call from Regina Wallace, Co-Chair of the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee. She told me that the Committee was interested in sponsoring a program on the topic I had suggested and asked whether I would be willing to develop a proposal. I agreed, thinking that even if the proposal was approved by the Executive Board of TS-SIS and the AALL Program Committee, the annual meeting at which the program would be scheduled was still over a year away.

The Proposal. Developing the proposal was not difficult. Committee Co-Chairs Regina Wallen and Diane Hillman and other law librarians I consulted were generous with their advice and suggestions for making the proposal more effective. My task was to develop an unformed idea into a coherent paragraph which would describe exactly what this program would cover. I tried also to include the reasons why I felt such a program was needed and how those attending would profit. Finally, I suggested a format which would include three speakers: an archivist familiar with legal archives, a cataloger knowledgeable about the MARC format for archives and manuscript control, and a law librarian experienced in working with archival material.

Early in the fall I received notice from Dan Freehling, AALL Program Chair, that the program had been accepted for the Atlanta Annual Meeting. I cannot say a great deal about how programs are selected, but I do know that the Atlanta Program Committee worked at the Chicago Annual Meeting. Along with the approval form I received a list of deadlines and suggestions for selecting speakers. At this point I officially became the program coordinator, so it was up to me to find speakers by the deadline.

The Speakers. Locating speakers was challenging but enjoyable. I contacted many people for recommendations then discussed the recommendations with Dan. I began to realize how important it was in planning a program to balance speakers as far as possible according to geographic area, to include a mix of AALL members and non-members, and to include men and women. In gathering names of possible speakers I found Lisa Webber of the American Society of Archivists to be very helpful, as she knew which members had experience speaking to groups and teaching courses.

I was at last ready to invite the speakers. I knew from the instructions Dan had provided that while AALL will reimburse the expenses of non-AALL members, generally honorariums cannot be offered. The possible speakers I contacted were all enthusiastic about the program, and accepted my invitation to participate. I first mailed letters to all the speakers thanking them for accepting and covering in detail the content of the program and their portion of it. I also filled out a program speaker form for each speaker and mailed them to Dan. Later in the spring AALL headquarters sent out mailings directly to the speakers.
which included more forms: copyright release, equipment and photocopy request forms, and housing request forms.

The Program. With speakers invited and confirmed and most of the paperwork out of the way the program was really starting to take shape. The Program Committee scheduled the program and assigned a room which could best accommodate the anticipated audience. Attendance was based on the preliminary selections of annual meeting registrants, who had received program abstracts with their registration materials.

At this point I was really looking forward to the program. I had thought that introducing the program and the speakers would be the least enjoyable part of my responsibility, and I know that sometimes the moderator is not the same person who suggested or planned the program. However, as the annual meeting date approached I felt happy to be introducing what I felt was a good program and I wanted to share my enthusiasm about it. Also, asking each speaker for some personal information to use in the introductions was a great way to get to know them better.

I learned that it is not possible to anticipate everything. One speaker was unable to be at the meeting due to a family emergency, but with Dan's assistance I was able to find another speaker who was willing to step in at the last minute. Because a partition was not closed, the room we had been assigned was nearly twice as large as planned, giving us many empty seats. I also felt that we suffered some from the evening time slot we had been assigned, because there were so many other activities scheduled at the same time. However, the speakers were all excellent, the audience was interested and appreciative, and I believe we all learned a great deal.

I can honestly say I'm glad I had the opportunity to become involved in program planning. Now I know where annual meeting programs come from and how they are planned. I have the satisfaction of having participated in planning a program from beginning to end. I know just what to do for those archival materials which our library will be receiving. Finally, I've been very fortunate in working with some wonderful people, including people outside AALL, but especially my colleagues in AALL and in Technical Services SIS. I owe a great deal of thanks to Regina Wallen, Diane Hillman and Dan Freehling. So when you receive your membership survey form from Technical Services SIS--go ahead, jot down a program idea!

The following selected list is taken from a Bibliography on Program Planning distributed at the AALL Workshop on Program Planning, July 5, 1984 in San Diego, California. The full bibliography runs four pages. The items listed were marked as being frequently cited or especially helpful.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PROGRAM PLANNING
A Selected List


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