ANNUAL MEETING BUSINESS MEETINGS

Saturday, June 17, 1989
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. TSSL Board Meeting

Sunday, June 18, 1989
9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. OBS-SIS Executive Committee
9:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. TS-SIS Executive Board Meeting
1:15 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. OBS-SIS Business Meeting
2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. TS-SIS Business Meeting

Monday, June 19, 1989
7:30 a.m. - 8:45 a.m. TS-SIS Serials Committee
10:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. TS-SIS Heads, Technical Services
3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. TS-SIS Acquisitions Committee
TS-SIS Exchange Duplicates Comm.

Tuesday, June 20, 1989
7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS Local Systems Committee
7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. TS-SIS Preservation Committee
12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m. OBS-SIS OCLC Committee
1:15 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. TS-SIS Acquisitions Roundtable

Wednesday, June 21, 1989
7:00 a.m. - 8:45 a.m. TS-SIS Cataloging & Classification Committee
12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. TS-SIS Heads of Cataloging in Large Law Libraries
TS-SIS Bindery Discussion Group
3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. OBS-SIS RLIN Committee
3:45 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. OBS-SIS Incoming Executive Comm.
TS-SIS Incoming Board Meeting
### 1988/89 SIS Officers and Committee Chairs

#### OBS-SIS

**Chair:**
Janice Snyder Anderson  
Georgetown University

**Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:**
Carol Avery Nicholson  
U. of North Carolina

**Secretary/Treasurer:**
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Washington and Lee U.

**Advisory Committee:**
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Curt E. Conklin  
Brigham Young University

**OCLC Subcommittee:**
Christine Corcos  
Case Western Reserve

**RLIN Subcommittee:**
Caitlin Robinson  
University of Iowa

**WLN Subcommittee:**
Suzanne Harvey  
University of Puget Sound

**Local Systems Subcommittee:**
Anne K. Myers  
University of Maine

#### TS-SIS

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U. of New York, Buffalo

**Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:**
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Paula Perry  
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**Acquisitions Committee:**
Joan Howland  
U. of Calif., Berkeley

**Cataloging & Class. Committee:**
Regina Wallen  
Santa Clara University

**Exchange of Duplicates Commit.:**
Carmen Brigandi  
N.Y. State Supreme Court

**Preservation Committee:**
Linda Nalnis  
Georgetown University

**Serials Committee:**
Janis L. Johnston  
Notre Dame University

### TSLLEditorial 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. TSLLE will not publish substantive articles. Subscriptions are available from the business manager at $6.00 per volume; checks should be made payable to: American Association of Law Libraries. ISSN 0195-4857
EDITOR'S NOTE

Please note that the deadline for the August issue is July 17. This is deliberately set later than usual in order to allow more time for annual and meeting reports. I will appreciate section and committee chairs mailing the summaries of their activities and meetings as soon as possible. If writing up a program session has been delegated to someone else, please let me know from whom to expect that report. These program synopses should be kept as brief as possible. I do now have access to telefacsimile. The number is 515-271-2530.

This is also the time of the year for subscription renewals. If you have not received your renewal form for volume 15 by June 1, please contact the Business Manager, Alice McKenzie.

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REMINDER!!!!!!!

WHO: All Members of Online Bibliographic Services SIS, Readers' Services SIS, and Technical Services SIS
WHAT: Reception
WHEN: 6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m., Saturday, June 17, 1989
WHERE: Bally's Reno, Reno, Nevada
SPONSORED BY: Innovative Interfaces, Inc., Makers of INNOVACQ and INNOPAC
ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAMS AT A GLANCE

Saturday, June 17
9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Workshop on the Online Public Catalog (OBS/TS)
6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. OBS/RS/TS SIS Reception

Sunday, June 18
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. No Variation on a Theme: Uniform Titles (TS)

Monday, June 19
9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. A Mixed Bag--The Cataloging and Management of Mixed Media (TS/MAV)
10:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. Standard Classification or Deviation in Firm & Corporate Legal Collections (TS)
8:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. Collection Development Policies: Hindrance or Blessing (TS/ALL)

Tuesday, June 20
8:45 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. Authority Control in Local Systems (TS/RS)
10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon Law Book Paper and Bindings: Why They Aren't Better and What We Can Do
1:15 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. Will the Circle Be Unbroken: CD-ROM Challenge to the Bibliographic Utilities (OBS)
Discussion Session on Cataloging LEXIS and WESTLAW (TS)
3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. New Anglo-American Cataloging Rules 1988 (TS)
8:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. Planning for an Automated Circulation System: Bar-Coding and Item-Specific Record Creation (OBS)

Wednesday, June 21
9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. The Electronic Library: Bringing the Mountains to Mahomet (OBS)
Support Staff Development (OBS)
10:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. Technical Services Librarians: Fight or Flight? (TS/ALL)

Thursday, June 22
Workshop on Weeding/Deselection of Law Library Collections (TS)
ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS
SLATE OF CANDIDATES 1989 - 1990

Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect
Susan Roach
Reference and Catalog Librarian
Navy Judge Advocate General

Caitlin Robinson
Head Technical Services and
Automated Systems Librarian
University of Iowa Law Library

Secretary/Treasurer
Kathy Faust
Technical Services Librarian
Northwestern School of Law Library
Lewis & Clark College

Suzanne Krebsbach
Head Librarian
McNair Law Firm

Member-at-Large
Kai-Yun Chiu
Director of Law Library
Library Company, Baltimore Bar

Pamela Gregory
Law Librarian
Circuit Court Library for Prince
George's County, Md.

Wendell Johnting
Assoc. Director for Technical Serv.
Indiana University School of Law

Jacqueline Paul
Head of Cataloging
Delaware Law School Library
Law School of Widener University
Ballots are in the mail for the election of officers for 1989/90, so if you have not received one by May 15, you can contact Jack Bissett at Washington & Lee. (Thanks are due to Pat Callahan, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Chair; Mary Dzurinko, Covington & Burling, and Kiyoshi Otsu, Indiana Univ., for serving on the Nominations Committee.)

The OBS-SIS Bylaws, with revisions that were approved at the Business Meeting in Atlanta, appear in final form elsewhere in this issue. The changes that were made bring the Bylaws more into conformity with the model bylaws as recommended for AALL Special Interest Sections. They also clarify our interest in the bibliographic utilities (as opposed to commercial online search services) and in local library systems. (A minor change: the spelling of "On-line" was officially changed to "Online" with the adoption of these Bylaws.)

A publication of note: A recent issue of Library Technology Reports (v. 24, no. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1988) is devoted to a survey of the bibliographic utilities. It contains an overview of the important characteristics of utilities, and provides detailed profiles of OCLC, UTLAS, RLIN, WLN, AGILE II, and the INTERACTIVE ACCESS SYSTEM (IAS). This report, which was prepared by William Saffady, is available from ALA.

A meeting of note: On Dec. 5-7, 1988, the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC) met with members of EDUCOM's Networking and Telecommunications Task Force. Each group made a series of presentations to the other about their activities. Mary Ellen Jacob, Vice President for Library Planning at OCLC, and C. James Schmidt, Vice President and Director of the RLIN, both stressed the fact that their utilities were moving beyond bibliographic information into new areas. The group unanimously endorsed the following statement: "Our common effort must recognize our shared mission of service to the information users. These users can best be served through interconnected networks. The members of NAC and EDUCOM will work together in a coalition whose purpose it is to achieve this common mission." [The complete minutes of the meeting will be published as proceedings of NAC and will be available for purchase through LC's CDS.]

A party of note: Innovative Interfaces, Inc., has graciously agreed to sponsor a reception for three SIS's. (Who says we have mutual interests with only Technical Services' types?) Plan to come to Reno in time for the party on Saturday and be ready for serious business on Sunday. (Those of you who will be attending the Workshop on the Online Public Catalog on Saturday will, of course, already have been quite serious, and will be in the mood
for some relaxed conversation with old friends.) I hope to see you all there!

This is my last column as Chair of the Technical Services Special Interest Section. This past year has been an exciting one, full of challenges and new experiences. I would like to thank the TS Executive Board, the Standing Committee Chairs, and the Discussion Group Coordinators for their assistance in attaining the goals we set for ourselves. Together we have initiated some new projects and organized a full agenda for the upcoming convention in Reno.

One of our new projects has been the Ad Hoc Committee to Investigate Publishing Opportunities for Technical Services Librarians. Chaired by Brian Striman, this group has been gathering information concerning existing, as well as potential publishing avenues for technical services law librarians. While Brian will be submitting the committee report at the 1990 business meeting, preliminary results will be reported at the Reno meeting.

Another new project was the establishment of a Bindery Discussion Group. Pat Denham was responsible for initiating this group. The need for such a group became apparent because of the many responses Pat received as a result of her TSSL article concerning the 1988 ALA Binding Institute (TSSL, v.14, no. 3, Feb. 1989). In that article Pat offered to share the documentation she received at the Institute and she subsequently received approximately twenty requests for this information. This group will meet for the first time at the Reno meeting. Please check the convention listing in this issue of TSSL, for the date and time of the meeting.

Another project accomplished this past year was the revision of the Technical Services brochure. Brian Striman was responsible for initiating this project and coordinating the revision with the Executive Board. Members will receive a copy of the revision in a pre-convention mailing; copies will also be available in Reno at the SIS booth.

Our agenda for Reno includes eight programs and two workshops. The first TS program, "No Variations on a Theme: Uniform Titles," will be held immediately following the Sunday business meeting, in the same room as the business meeting. While this program was inadvertently excluded from the preliminary program, it will appear in the final version that is distributed at registration.
The 1989 TS reception is a joint affair with the Online Bibliographic Services SIS and the Readers' Services SIS. Sponsored by Innovative Interfaces, Inc., makers of INNOVACQ and INNOPAC, the reception will be in the convention hotel on Saturday, June 17, 6:00-7:30 p.m. Jerry Kline, president of Innovative Interfaces, Inc., has graciously agreed to provide us with wine and hors d'oeuvres. This will be a good opportunity to socialize with your colleagues and relax after your journey to Reno.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve as chair. I have enjoyed working with all of you. In June, I will be turning over the responsibilities of the chair to Cindy Larter. As a past editor of TSLJ, Cindy is familiar with all that has been going on this past year and ready to implement her own ideas concerning the needs of the TS/SIS. Her membership questionnaire included several new questions, giving us some clues as to her priorities and ideas for improving the Section. I hope to see all of you in Reno!

**Acquisitions**

*& A*  
By Marilyn K. Nicely  
University of Oklahoma Law Library

**YET ANOTHER LAW BOOK VENDOR?** In a previous issue of *Technical Services Law Librarian*, I wrote an article entitled, "Rent an Acquisitions Librarian?" The article was about a company called BookLink. The company was founded in June, 1987, and based in Austin, Texas. BookLink has advertised itself extensively to the legal market as the only complete book store for lawyers. In the Monday, July 4th, 1988, issue of *National Law Journal*, there was a full page advertisement featuring Mary Grace Oakes, Librarian at Snell & Wilmer in Phoenix, Arizona. The ad describes Mary Grace as a member of AALL and quotes her as saying, "Every firm with or without a librarian should have a BookLink account." A flyer I received a few months ago says, "With one call to BookLink you can locate and purchase any publication, video, audiotape on any subject from any source, anywhere. Whether it is new, used, or out of print, BookLink can link you up with the material you require." BookLink advertises free ordering service saying the buyer pays only the retail price and that BookLink makes its profit from the difference between the retail price and the discount price.

I called BookLink President, Kenneth J. Baker, on April 11th, to ask him how things were going at BookLink. He indicated he has been having some problems with cashflow. Since much of his business is buying single copies and then having them drop shipped to clients needing the materials, he is out the money up front until he is paid by the various customers. He said it is
not uncommon for law firms and law libraries in general to be slow in settling accounts (i.e. more than 90 days in arrears).

Baker no longer claims to be able to supply titles from traditional legal publishers such as Matthew Bender and Commerce Clearing House. He no longer accepts orders for materials from these publishers because he feels it is a disservice to his clients, when publishers are not cooperative about fulfilling vendor-placed orders. He does supply materials published by West, but says that there is a narrow profit margin when dealing with West. Baker said that there is a widespread demand for his service and he is interested in adding clients. However, he suggested that he wishes to stipulate his need for prompt payment of his monthly consolidated invoice. He now serves 1300 libraries and orders from 5600 different publishers. He finds that dealing with the "universe" of publishers is very difficult and that he did not expect that there would be so many publishers to deal with. He continues adding new ones to his database regularly. Baker said he is considering using deposit accounts as a way to improve his cashflow problem. Thus, a law firm or law library would deposit money to pay for future orders. I suggested the possibility of charging fees for his service, but he was unwilling to consider fees, probably because this would be unacceptable to the libraries he serves.

I called Mary Grace Oakes at Snell & Wilmer in Phoenix to get her perspective. Mary Grace was under the impression that BookLink was no longer in business. But she was pleased to learn that this was not the case. I also asked Mary Grace what she liked about BookLink. She said that it was like having an added staff member. She liked making one phone call and taking care of all her orders; not having to have a check written by her firm's accounting department at the time of placing the order saved a full day's turnaround time. She saved $25-$30 a month on Federal Express using BookLink. After talking to Mary Grace, I called Mr. Baker back, and he again confirmed that despite some previous problems BookLink welcomes new clients.

In order to learn more about how Acquisitions in handled in firms, I called Mary Ruth Storer, Director of Orange County Law Library (formerly librarian with O'Melveny and Myers in Los Angeles). Mary Ruth agreed that time was of utmost importance in a firm, even when ordering books. She said at her firm that they never wrote a letter or sent an order. Instead, they telephoned orders. Messengers and/or express delivery service were used regularly. If the material ordered is for a specific case, costs can be billed to the client.

Jim Hambleton, Manager of Legal Information Services at Haynes & Boone in Dallas brought out some things all law libraries share in common: that is the need to maintain good working relationships with local publisher's representatives in order to obtain their assistance in solving problems. A large proportion of our legal libraries are obtained from relatively
few publishers. These publications are usually complex and keeping them up-to-date and accurately filed is essential.

After my conversations with Ken Baker, Mary Grace Oakes, Mary Ruth Storer, and Jim Hambleton, I concluded that while an Acquisitions Service for law librarians may be useful, we are not yet at a one-stop-shop-for-all era.

HELP WANTED. I have been writing this column for two years. And while I have enjoyed the opportunity to share my thoughts in print, sometimes I have trouble thinking of something appropriate to write about. I would gladly relinquish my column to one of you. If you are interested, please contact the editor, Kaye Stoppel.

ADVICE REQUESTED ON ACQUISITIONS PERSONAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS. Many libraries may already be using or plan on using a pc-based acquisitions system. If you have information about or experience with software/hardware to do acquisitions, I would love to hear from you: by letter, by phone, or in Reno. I will try to write a column based on your comments.

OUT-OF-PRINT/ANTIQUARIAN ACQUISITIONS. From Mary Cooper Gilliam, Technical Services Librarian at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, comes the following information.

May I recommend to your readers interested in out-of-print acquisitions and/or antiquarian purchases the following: Book Dealers in North America, a Directory of Dealers in Secondhand and Antiquarian Books in Canada and the United States of America, London, Sheppard Press; Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America, Membership Directory; and, of course, your local yellow pages under Books-Used and Rare. Many towns, colleges, and universities have small second-hand shops in their community which would gladly handle a WANT list or a one-time search. I would choose a dealer who maintains an active search service and who will aggressively advertise your wants. This requires patience, the common sense to only place your list with one dealer for a specified period and the willingness to pay a price which may or may not resemble the price of a new book.

CLASSIFICATION
Cecelia Kwan
University of California at Davis

Good News from the Library of Congress: Yolande Goldberg from the Library of Congress reports that the European Law schedules left for the printer in March of 1989 and its availability to the general public is imminent.

The Asia, Africa, Pacific region will be in one big schedule consisting of two volumes and its progress is well on the way. Volume one is for jurisdictions and volume two consists mainly of
a common law table and a civil law table. Both volume one and the common law table have been completed. The civil law table needs some refinement yet. Yolande is now working on classic Chinese law. There will still be other further refined tables that need to be worked out. But thanks to Yolande's dedication and hard work, the Library of Congress is considerably ahead of schedule on this difficult and time-consuming task.

More good news (this from Canada): Ann Rae writes in *Law Libraries in Canada: Essays to honour Diana M. Priestly* (Carswell, 1988) that more Canadian law school libraries are considering using LC's Class K "straight", including KE, rather than KF Modified. She writes on page 158:

Several factors have probably figured in their decisions. For one thing, LC has published several other law schedules since KE emerged in 1977: KDZ, Law of the Americas; KG-KH, Law of Latin America and KJ-KKZ, Law of Europe, including France and Germany, are now available. It is likely that the publication of the schedules for the civil law jurisdictions of Europe tipped the balance for some libraries in favour of using LC "straight". For libraries with strong civil law holdings, KJ-KKZ was a significant addition to LC's Class K family.

This is welcome information for academic law libraries in the United States especially, where KE enjoys overwhelming popularity.

**ON DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY**

Melody Lembke and Rhonda Lawrence
Los Angeles County and 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**

Publishers such as West and Michie issue annotated compiled statutes that often include pocket supplements, replacement volumes and legislative services. Some of these legislative services are merely annotations to the compiled statutes. Other legislative services are collections of recent acts that update the compilations; they are in fact "session laws" issued by the commercial publisher to keep the compilation current.

If a separate record is not made for the component part, a note is generally made on the record for the main work. An added
entry is made only if the component part is "not normally associated with the comprehensive entry, or if the component part has a numbering system separate from that of the comprehensive entry." (LCRI 25.15A1, "Component parts and related work added entries.")

And if an added entry is made for the component part, how should it be formulated? As per the examples in the LC rule interpretation 25.15A1: "The added entry of the component part reflects the manner in which the component part would be entered, i.e., a name/title combination if entered under a main entry heading, a title heading if entered under title. If the former, the added entry consists of the main entry heading for the part followed by the uniform title for the part; if the latter, the added entry consists of the uniform title heading for the title. If desired, make an additional title added entry from the title proper of the component part." Therefore, the added entry for component parts that are annotations to the statutes would be a title added entry. We would expect that the added entry for component parts that are session laws would be the name/title form used for the session laws themselves.

Our question arises when we look at records DCLC6029830-B and DCLC472891-B, which only provide title added entries for those session law services just described. Shouldn't these services be entered under the jurisdiction with the uniform title "Laws, etc." qualified by "session laws" and who knows what date?

PROD Books FUL/BIB DCLC6029830-B Search CLCL-LCL
FIN ID DCLC6029830-B - Record 1 of 1

CP:en LI:en INT: GPC: B:10 FIC:0 CON: 
PC:D:1960/9799 REP: CPI:0 FSI:0 ILC: ME:1 II:1
010 6029830-B 043 n-us-ct 
050 0 kFC3630 1958lb.A43 
082 0 348.746/026 ra347.4608264219 
110 10 Connecticut. 
240 10 Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958) 
260 0 St. Paul, West Publishing Co. 1960- 
300 v.#c27 cm. 
500 Includes unnumbered index and tables volumes. 
500 Kept up to date by pocket parts, supplementary pamphlets, interim annotation service, appendix pamphlet, revised volumes, and Connecticut legislative service. 
650 0 Laws#Connecticut. 

PROD Books FUL/BIB DCLC6029830-B Search CLCL-LCL
Record 1 of 1

710 20 West Publishing Company. 
740 01 Connecticut legislative service.
Answer to Question no. 1

We received this reply from Ben Tucker: "I am not sure I have interpreted question no. 1 correctly and thus my answer might address matters not asked about.

"The RI gives guidelines for 1) making a note but no added entry for the component part, and 2) making a note and a (title) added entry for the component part, or, if desired, creating a separate record for the component part.

"If no separate record is created (the policy generally applied in LC), but a specific approach to the part is desirable, the component part, as specified in the RI, is accessed by a (title page title) added entry. This also is done in those cases where, were the component part cataloged separately, the choice of main entry would be jurisdiction/uniform title/dates. The above uniform handling of both types of a component part is simply a practical approach and simplification of a very complex situation which would be further complicated by the addition of dates (or as you so correctly said "and who knows what date") which would necessitate a close examination of all later incoming issues for possible future changes (of which there seem to be many, albeit minor ones). The aim here is to provide access, and I believe this has been accomplished here.

However, if a separate record for the component part is created, the form of the added entry for the main work would reflect the record created for the main work."
EDITOR'S NOTE: After receiving this reply from LC, we went back and asked the question again about the form of the added entry for component parts for session laws. See question no. 2 for our follow-up.

Question no. 2

Because LC is not following either AACR2 or its own rule interpretation for the form of the added entry for component parts that are session laws, we asked LC to reconsider its answer of February 8, 1988. We believe that component parts that are session laws should be entered as such for the following reasons:

1. Added entries should be made according to the general rules, i.e. 21.30M: "...added entry in the form of name-title heading... When appropriate, substitute a uniform title..." One of the rationales for AACR2 was to eliminate "special rules." Every time there are exceptions to the rules, these special exceptions must be remembered. Better to follow the general rules.

2. Catalogers and reference staff now know and use "Laws, etc. (Session laws...)" as a retrieval element in on-line systems. Thus, even though these component parts are important enough to note and give access to, we would not be giving the same kind of access that other session laws are receiving.

3. Just because we can't come up with an easy date addition to the uniform title is no reason to not apply "Laws, etc." to these legislative services. A date with a question mark is better than no uniform title "[Jurisdiction]. Laws, etc. (Session laws : <date> -) For example: on DCLC 472891 710 12 Minnesota. $t Laws, etc. (Session laws : <1986?> -)

Answer to Question no. 2

Adele Hallam responded to the question this way: "Time permitting we will review the situation and see whether there is another workable solution for LC. I am not sure I grasp your suggestion in point 3. Why the question mark with the temporary data?"

EDITOR'S NOTE: The question mark with the temporary data in point 3 was just illustrative. We could have used any date for the purpose of the example. Regarding LC's response the second time around, it seems that LC will continue to make title added entries for component parts that are session laws, rather than make jurisdiction/title entries in the form we recommended: "[Jurisdiction]. Laws, etc. (Session laws : date -). Given this decision by LC, libraries may want to make local decisions about the form of entry for component parts that are session laws. If such legislative services are the only session laws for the jurisdiction in that library's collection, a
jurisdiction/uniform title added entry may be an important access point.

Question no. 3

For many years (at least since 1978, vol. 70) this Practising Law Institute series title has appeared on the title page as:

Patents, copyrights, trademarks, and literary property course handbook

Prior to 1978, the PLI series title was in the singular form, "Patent, copyright, trademark, and literary property course handbook." At this library, we had established two separate series titles, with a see also between them. However, we find only one authority record online, NAF4127445, that treats the latest plural form as a variant title, and makes a cross reference from that plural form. Shouldn't we have two series titles, one for the earlier singular form, and one for the later plural form, with see also between them?

Answer to Question no. 3

Adele Hallam replied: "LC has handled the series according to R121.2A: the title is not considered to have changed if the change is merely from singular form(s) to plural form(s)."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The rule interpretation for 21.2A also clearly states that "In case of doubt as to whether the difference in a title falls into one of the categories listed below, consider the
title to have changed." The series title has consistently contained plural forms for over 10 years, and most nouns in the series title are now in the plural form. In order to follow the interpretation that the series has not changed title, one must describe the series in a 490 field, with an indicator 1, and explicitly trace the singular form (which has not appeared on the piece since 1978) in an 830 field. The prudent decision would be to treat the plural form as a title change, not as a variant title.

PRESERVATION
Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati

"Law Book Paper and Binding: Why They Aren't Better and What We Can Do," the Preservation Committee's program for this year, is scheduled for Tuesday, June 20 from 10:30-12:00. Steve Barkan, co-coordinator from the Committee on Relations with Information Vendors, will moderate. The Production Manager of West Publishing Company and the Vice President of Manufacturing for Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company will discuss the decisions that have been made in their publishing houses regarding paper and binding specifications. Their decisions, and those of other publishers, whether thoughtful, well-informed and considerate of our needs or based on inaccurate data, hearsay and fear of change, effect our libraries today and for years to come. As the third speaker, my role will be to present the results of a survey sent to 26 law publishers and reprinters about these issues and to impress our needs for durable materials on the two present. Please come to the program to show the publishers that you also support improvements in the quality of the materials they produce.

SPECIAL NOTICE!! I am organizing a discussion group on library binding which will meet during the Annual Meeting. Please be sure to attend if this subject is of interest to you. We are scheduled to meet 12:30-2:00 on Wednesday, June 21. The room will be announced in the program. To date, I have received 22 requests for the copies I made available in the November and February issues. This tells me that there is a great deal of interest in library binding. Topics which I will bring up for discussion include training of staff, workflow/organization of departments, automation of records, and extent of integration with overall preservation programs. The purpose of the group will be to learn about library binding and to share the information with each other. We will also discuss whether or not the group should continue to meet and if we want to work on projects.

Jeanne Drewes, Assistant Librarian at the Baylor University Law Library, asked me to address the issue of pamphlet binders in this column. We both are interested in the pamphlet binders made by Archival Products. They enclose single signature pamphlets with a .050 grey board, pH 8.5, over the back, an optional .020 clear
polyester front cover and a cambric spine. They are preassembled. There is a spine flap with pressure-sensitive acrylic adhesive. After sewing or stapling the pamphlet into the binder, a paper cover is removed from the adhesive covered strip and the strip is pressed over the spine. Their literature says that conservators helped to develop the binder. Samples and a catalog may be obtained by calling 800-247-5323. Jeannie and I wonder if other librarians have had any experience with these pamphlet binders (good or bad). Please write or call me (513-556-0157). I will report on my findings in the August issue. In my library, I enclose every new pamphlet acquisition in a pamphlet binder made in-house. We purchase boards and buckram from University Products and wheat starch from Bookmakers. Descriptions (and drawings or photographs) of the procedures are found in Library Materials Preservation Manual by Hedi Kyle (Nicholas T. Smith, 1983), Books: Their Care and Repair by Jane Greenfield (H.W. Wilson, 1983), and Conservation Treatment Procedures 2nd ed. by Carolyn Clark Morrow (Libraries Unlimited, 1986). I primarily use the first one and have been pleased with it.

The Association for Research Libraries has put together a package of information on preservation which should be acquired by librarians who wish to know more about alkaline paper. It is called ARL Briefing Package No. 3, Preserving Knowledge: The Case for Alkaline Paper, the cost is $7.00 prepaid and it is available from ALR, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036. Among the documents in the packet are the text of the Senate Joint Resolution to establish a national policy on permanent papers, the ALA Resolution on Use of Permanent Papers in Books and Other Publications, "Why GPO Should Use Alkaline Paper" (authored by our own Linda Nalins and others), and "Making Books That Will Last: A Call for Authors to Join the Campaign for Acid-Free Paper" by Barbara Goldsmith, as well as a list of manufacturers of permanent paper, a chart showing major paper manufacturers' prices for acidic and acid-free papers (with virtually no difference), answers to some frequently asked questions about alkaline paper and definitions of terms. I recommend that librarians purchase this package to become more informed about preservation issues.

The Library/Binders Relations Committee of the Preservation of Library Materials Section (PLMS) of ALA is preparing a publication entitled A Librarian's Guide to the Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding. It is now in draft form, and it is expected to be published during 1989. There will be extensive explanations pertaining to each section of the Standard plus a sample binding contract and a flow chart for selecting appropriate methods of leaf attachment. It is anticipated that it will be heavily illustrated. I will notify readers when it is available.
SELECTED SERIAL ARTICLES ON PRESERVATION

A study of questionnaires completed by librarians after tours to the Bridgeport National Bindery concludes that the tours were worthwhile. Not surprisingly, the librarians who got the most from the tours were those for whom it was their first tour.

The author sets out the basic steps involved in the bidding process.

This is a more thorough report of the ALA Institute I reported on in the November issue of TSLL.

There is a section on page 70 on the use of acid-free paper. A committee formed under the auspices of the New York Public Library, Authors and Publishers for the Preservation of the Printed Word, is actively urging publishers to move toward the use of acid-free paper in hardcover trade books. Random House and Simon & Schuster have recently committed their firms to setting an example for the rest of the nation's publishers.

The first part talks about general considerations in planning and designing a condition survey while the second part is a case study of a survey of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

QUARTERLY QUOTE: "Librarians responsible for the binding of the library's collection lead staff in making conservation decisions about large numbers of materials. This responsibility should be fulfilled with reasonable, rather than arbitrary, processes." Carol Fleisthauer.

SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University

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

Americans for legal reform
Changed to: Legal reformer. Vol. 9, no. 1 (Oct./Dec. 1988)-

Annuaire de l'A.A.A. = Yearbook of the A.A.A.

Estates and trusts quarterly
  Changed to: Estates & trusts journal. Vol 9, no. 1 (Dec. 1988)-

Lawyer's desk book
  Changed to: Legal desk book. 1988-

  Changed to: Michigan state courts annual report. 1987-

Missouri journal of dispute resolution
  Changed to: Journal of dispute resolution. 1988-

Monthly catalog of United States government publications. United States Congressional serial set supplement

New York Law School human rights annual

NOLPE school law reporter
  Changed to: School law reporter. Vol. 28, no. 5 (May 1987)-

School law update
  Changed to: Education law update. 1987-1988 (title is now dead)

Small computers in libraries
  Changed to: Computers in libraries. Vol. 9, no. 1 (Jan. 1989)-

Verdicts and settlements
  Changed to: Verdicts, settlements & tactics. Vol. 8, no. 9 (Sept. 1988)-

Wisconsin bar bulletin

Yearbook of school law
  Changed to: Yearbook of education law. 1988-

I gratefully acknowledge the contributions of Linda Marie Golian of the University of Miami and Mary Kay Jung of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit to this issue's list of title changes.

The following serials cessations were identified by the Cornell Law Library acquisitions staff:
QUESTION: Several outdated class numbers under law-related headings have recently been cancelled. For example, HF1201-HF1400 under "Commercial law" was cancelled, as were SK355-SK579 under "Game-laws" and B65 under "Law--Philosophy." There are many other subject headings in LCSH which also seem to have outdated class numbers (e.g., Building laws, TH219-TH255; Collection laws, HF5556-HF5559; etc.). Will LC consider cancelling these class numbers?

LC RESPONSE: Class numbers were normally added to subject heading authority cards when a subject heading was originally established. Because it was difficult to add, alter, or delete class numbers until our online system was implemented in 1986/87, many class numbers remained as originally proposed for decades. Specific numbers for legal materials were created in many of the schedules before the 1950s, and therefore some legal headings received non-K class numbers. Those numbers are generally removed from the schedules only when new editions of the schedules are published, but this was not done until after 1969 when the first K schedule became available. As a result, not only do many headings contain obsolete numbers or omit appropriate numbers that now exist in the law schedules but few headings contain K-KZ numbers.

With our online subject authority system we find that many catalogers take the opportunity to change class numbers in the subject authority records whenever they find errors ... In our
opinion the worst problem is the number which has become obsolete. We delete these whenever they come to our attention, substituting a correct number only if one is easily available.

QUESTION: When LC cancels the outdated class numbers as in the cases above, why are no class numbers from the JX, K and/or KF schedules added in their place?

Among the subject headings that do list LAW class numbers in LCSH, there are several that state the class number simply as "K" (for example, look in LCSH under "Denial of justice," "Liquidation," or "Tax evasion"). I wonder if some library staff (or patrons!) wouldn't find this confusing ... they might go directly to the subclass K, General and Comparative Law, without noticing that the laws of particular jurisdictions are classed elsewhere. Instead of "TAX EVASION" (K) (Criminal law)" would it not be more accurate to follow a format like the one used under "AIR MAIL SERVICE," i.e.,

Tax evasion
   [K4486 (Criminal law: General)]
   [KF6334 (Criminal law: United States)]

or, if preferred, following the pattern observed under "TAXING POWER--UNITED STATES,"

Tax evasion
   [K4486 (Criminal law: General)]
   Tax evasion--United States
   [KF6334]

LC RESPONSE: For ... headings with K numbers, we will delete those that simply refer to "K." We agree that this could be misleading. It is particularly difficult to give suggested numbers in K because of the country orientation of the schedules. As you point out in the Tax evasion example, it would be possible to list every country. We have reluctantly concluded that it is impractical to provide K numbers unless a heading classes in only one place, as with "Taxation (Roman law)," especially since you point out the dangers of citing only a K subclass number. We could supply class numbers if a geographic subdivision under a topic is printed in LCSH, but workload considerations preclude our undertaking this as a project.

QUESTION: Some subject headings representing criminal offenses or punishments are listed in LCSH with class numbers from the HV subclass. (Examples: Capital punishment, HV8694-HV8699; Computer crimes, HV6773; Securities fraud, HV6763-HV6771). However, many of the books to which LC assigns these subject headings are classed in K or KF, and most of the headings have 550 (BT) references from "CRIMINAL LAW", "CRIMINAL PROCEDURE", "CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF", or "EVIDENCE, CRIMINAL."
It seems to me that the HV number only presents half of the picture. It might be more accurate to list both contexts in which the heading might be used, as in the following example:

Securities fraud
[HV6763-HV6771 (Social pathology)]
[KF9369 (Criminal law: United States)]

LC RESPONSE: The ideal solution would be to qualify the non-law class numbers if they are valid, but we probably would not add numbers in K because of the country problem.

QUESTION: Many experienced catalogers might be wary of the class numbers printed in LCSH, but it is doubtful that library patrons would suspect that they could be inaccurate or incomplete. In many libraries the patrons are encouraged to consult the 'red books' because the library does not have cross-references in the card or online catalog. A patron who only wants a representative class number in order to go browsing in the shelves might never find the library's KF materials because no such class number was given in LCSH. This explanation of the underlying concern to my questions leads me to ask the final question: Is it really necessary to maintain this link between subject headings and classification numbers? In this time of budget crunches and staff shortages, can LC realistically afford to continue this practice? If the class number listings in LCSH were dropped, couldn't more attention then be given to updating the subject headings and their cross-reference, or the indexes within individual classification schedules? (It would save some space in the unwieldy printed version of LCSH as well.) Wouldn't no links to preferable to incorrect, outdated or incomplete links?

LC RESPONSE: Your observations on the use of LC class numbers in LCSH are interesting. However, I think that the helpfulness of correct (even if incomplete) class numbers for inexperienced catalogers outweighs the potential disadvantages for patrons who use LCSH.

ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS
LOCAL SYSTEMS COMMITTEE
Anne Myers
University of Maine

The Local Systems Committee will meet in Reno on Tuesday, June 20, from 7:30-8:30 a.m. The format will be informal, with both general and small-group discussions of common problems on specific topics. Whether you already have, are planning to install, or are just dreaming about, a local system, come and join us!
A survey went out in March to all OBS-SIS members asking for input on the local systems topics of most interest or concern. Answers are still coming in (thank you!) and have been interesting to tally. Three topics are virtually tied for the top spot: Holdings formats, Workflow changes, and Authority records and control. Some or all of them will be topics for the small discussion groups. If you're interested in being a leader, please let me know.

I do have something close to home to pass along. The University of Maine Law Library has been trying to download records into our local system. We've had numerous problems, and were convinced the vendor was the cause. After three months, we learned that the situation was at least aggravated (if not caused by) a form of flow control used by RLIN, and was not the fault of the local system at all! Contacts made through AALL helped to pinpoint the problem.

The moral of this story is: it pays to talk to each other. Both vendors and utilities listen when librarians share information, and the local system—whatever it is—benefits. We hope to see, and hear from, you in Reno.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
ACQUISITIONS ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION GROUP
Kathleen M. Stacey
Georgetown University

The Acquisitions Roundtable Discussion Group will be meeting in Reno on Tuesday, June 20, from 1:15 p.m. to 2:45 p.m. Check your convention program for room location.

Last year we had a lively and informative discussion, and this year promises to be just as good. Anyone who is interested in acquisitions on any level is welcome to come and share your problems, tips, and ideas with your colleagues. If your schedule is already too crowded, you can read all about it in the post-convention issue of TSSL.

If you have a topic of particular interest to you that you would like to discuss at the Roundtable, send it to me by mail, phone, or fax. I look forward to all suggestions. The address and phone numbers are: Kate Stacey, Acquisitions Librarian, Edward Bennett Williams Library, Georgetown University Law Center, 111 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20001-1417; Phone: (202) 662-9182; Fax: (202) 662-9202. See you in Reno!
Last summer the Serials Committee sponsored an excellent event, "The Workshop on Holdings: Applying the MARC Format and the ANSI/NISO Standards." Naomi Ronen, Lorna Tang and Cathy Conroy did a tremendous job with the workshop. At some point during the day Naomi suggested that we needed to have a mechanism for sharing the MARC holdings records similar to the way we share bibliographic records through our utilities.

Mary Ann Van Cura has agreed to begin the process of determining how law libraries can share serial holdings pattern records. This process really has two parts. The first is to determine how to participate in a national pattern database through CONSER, LC, the bibliographic utilities, or someone else. Secondly, can law libraries begin the exchange process among ourselves rather than waiting for all libraries to organize to share this material. Many of us may be ready to create these records long before a national pattern database is in operation. Any of you familiar with the standards and format are aware how labor intensive this activity is. As with cataloging we would all benefit by sharing records rather than each one of us creating them originally.

We need your assistance. By the time we arrive in Reno Mary Ann and I would like to know which libraries are already creating serial holdings records using the MARC format and which libraries anticipate using the format within the next year. Please contact Mary Ann or me if you are in either group or are interested in assisting with this project. We will try to arrange an informal meeting in Reno if enough of you are interested. Also Mary Ann will be reporting on this at the Serials Committee meeting in Reno. That meeting, by the way, is scheduled for Monday, June 19th, at 7:30-9:00 a.m.

We sincerely hope to hear from you about this idea or any program or project you would like to suggest for next year. Send a note or bring your ideas to the meeting in Reno.

**LIST OF AACR2 RULE NUMBER CHANGES**

Phyllis Post
Capital University

A couple of months ago I received my copy of AACR2, Rev., and I began copying all of my notes from the old edition to the new one. In the process I encountered approximately 70 rule number changes that affect locating LC rule interpretations. I compiled a list which follows. While I make no claim to its being exhaustive, it is thorough. I realize, based on the article on p. 23-24 of February's TSSL, that LC will be revising the rule interpretation numbers and will be distributing them to...
the library community as soon as possible. In the meantime, you are welcome to use this list. I would be happy to mail or fax a copy of it. I can be reached at Capital University Law and Graduate Center, 665 S. High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215; Phone: (614) 445-8836; Fax: (614) 445-7125.

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Article I: NAME

The name of this special interest section of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) shall be the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS/SIS).

Article II: OBJECT

The object of the Online Bibliographic Services SIS shall be:

1. To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on the use and capabilities of various interactive online bibliographic services, including (but not limited to) OCLC, RLIN, WLN, and local systems; and
2. To communicate the concerns of its members to the governing bodies of those systems; and
3. To concern itself with all technical services, public services, and administrative aspects of such bibliographic systems as they affect users; and
4. To represent its members' interests and concerns within the AALL.

The Section shall conduct its affairs in conformity with the Constitution and Bylaws of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Article III: MEMBERSHIP

Membership shall be open to any AALL member requesting affiliation with the Online Bibliographic Services SIS as provided in the AALL Bylaws. Membership shall be renewable each year.

Article IV: MEETINGS

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the
Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section held in connection with, or during, the annual meeting of AALL. The scheduling of the annual meeting during the annual meeting of AALL shall be cleared with the Convention Program Chairperson, or as otherwise provided in the AALL Bylaws. Meetings shall be open to all members of the Association (AALL), but no person may vote in any meeting who is not a Section member in good standing.

Section 2. A quorum shall consist of the members present at the meeting.

Article V: OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers.

The officers shall consist of a Chair, a Vice-Chair/Chair-elect, a Secretary/Treasurer, and two (2) Members-at-Large.

Section 2. Duties of Officers.

The Chair and the Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect shall each serve for a term of one year. The Secretary/Treasurer and Members-at-Large shall serve for two-year terms, with the terms of the Members-at-Large being staggered so that one new Member-at-Large assumes office each year. Officers shall serve until the adjournment of the annual business meeting. They shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices, and other such duties as may be assigned by the Executive Committee or the membership.

Section 3. Executive Committee.

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the officers named above and the immediate past-Chair. The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Section during the period between annual meetings, provided that no actions are taken in conflict with the AALL bylaws. The Executive Committee may meet during the AALL annual meeting.
Article VI: NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The Officers and Members-at-Large shall be elected annually.

Section 2. The Chair shall appoint a Nominating Committee which will consist of three (3) section members, none of whom may be a member of the Executive Committee, and none of whom may be a current officer, nor a candidate for office at the succeeding election. The members of the Nominating Committee shall serve for a term of one year. The Chair will designate one of the three members to serve as chairperson of the committee.

Section 3. The Nominating Committee shall choose a slate of at least two (2) nominees for each position. The names of candidates, together with their written acceptances, shall be presented by the Nominating Committee to the Chair in sufficient time to enable the Chair to inform Section members of the nominations prior to April 1.

Further nominations may be made upon the written petition of five (5) Section members. Such petitions, with the written consent of the nominees, should be filed with the Secretary/Treasurer not later than April 30.

Section 4. The Secretary/Treasurer shall prepare an official ballot, and prior to May 15, mail a copy of the official ballot to each member of the Section. Ballots shall be marked, sealed in envelopes stamped to identify them as containing ballots, and returned to the Secretary/Treasurer before June 10, in covering envelopes. The candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected and shall be so reported at the annual meeting by the Secretary/Treasurer, and all candidates shall be notified of the results of the election by the Secretary/Treasurer at the earliest possible time. In case of a tie vote, a run-off election shall be by secret ballot at the annual meeting. The ballots shall be immediately counted and the candidate with the largest number of votes declared elected.
Section 5. The occurrence of a vacancy in the position of Chair shall be filled by the succession of the present Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect to serve as Chair until the next scheduled election of Section officers.

The occurrence of a vacancy in the position of Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect or Secretary/Treasurer or Member-at-Large shall be filled by appointment of the Chair with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Article VII: COMMITTEES

Section 1. Standing Committees.

In keeping with the goals of the Section as stated in Article II, standing committees are created to provide a forum for discussion of issues relating to online bibliographic services and a vehicle for the dissemination of information about such services. Committees may be authorized by the Section at the annual business meeting by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting. Committee membership is open to any member of the Section. Committee chairs are elected for two-year terms by the committee members.

Committee chairs are responsible for regular communication with the representatives of their respective utilities or systems, reporting to such representatives any concerns of the membership and reporting back to the membership. Committee chairs shall contribute to the Section's newsletter and shall participate in program planning when appropriate. Each committee will hold a meeting in connection with the annual business meeting.

The occurrence of a vacancy in the position of committee chair shall be filled by appointment of the Section Chair with the approval of the Executive Committee. A standing committee may be discontinued by a majority vote of the members present and voting at the annual business meeting.

Authorized committees are as follows:
Section 2. **Special Committees.**

Special committees, for the performance of particular assignments, may be appointed at any time by the Chair after consultation with the other members of the Executive Committee. Committee progress shall be reviewed on a regular basis, and the need for continuing the work of such committees should be evaluated by the incoming Section Chair.

**Article VIII: Amendments**

Section 1. These bylaws may be amended at the annual meeting of the Section, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting. Any amendment shall take effect after it has been approved by the AALL Executive Board.

Section 2. Notice of proposed amendments shall be mailed to the Section's members 30 days in advance of the meeting.

**Article IX: Parliamentary Authority**

TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN
c/o Alice McKenzie
Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison
Spear St. Tower, 1 Market Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94105