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Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz

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**TSSL Copy Deadlines**

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TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

The Technical Services Law Librarian will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and other 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. Prospective authors are urged to contact the editor for style information. Statements and opinions of the authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the AALL or the TS-SIS or OBS-SIS.

Subscriptions are available from the Business Manager at $6.00 per volume, prepaid. Checks are to be made payable to: American Association of Law Libraries. ISSN 0195-4857

EDITOR'S NOTE

At the June Annual Meeting the TSLL Editorial Board will need to choose an Editor and a Business Manager. My two-year term as Editor expires with Vol. 16, no. 1, the August issue, and I shall not seek a second term. Serving as Editor is interesting, challenging and rewarding, but I am ready to share the experience. Alice McKenzie also completes her term as Business Manager and chooses not to seek reappointment. Although I do not expect the Editor's role to change much in the next term, the Business Manager's role may be altered. Currently, the Business Manager is responsible for the printing and distribution of TSLL, for collecting subscription fees and keeping the financial records. Please contact Alice or me if you have questions about these positions. Applications or nominations for both offices are welcome.

I have referred to changes ahead. As this is being written, I do not know in what directions these changes will take TSLL. I do know that an AALL policy will be implemented which will require that members of a section receive that section's newsletter without additional cost. A system will be set up for non-members to subscribe, perhaps to a package plan for all section newsletters. A process is also to be developed so that sections can send camera-ready copy to Headquarters and take advantage of centralized printing and distribution. Much remains to be worked out. Sections receive a portion of the membership dues. In the case of the sections sponsoring this publication, that portion will not be sufficient to cover publication as well as other section expenses. It is recognized that the content and size of TSLL pose special problems in funding and may require a subsidy. The mailing list will be much enlarged although many current library subscribers may not continue, choosing to depend on a member's copy. Another factor is that OBS-SIS is considering dropping sponsorship of TSLL and starting its own newsletter. Such action, however, would not take effect for a year.

Since many decisions will be made in Minneapolis and will not be implemented immediately, we have been advised to send out renewal forms as usual with the May issue. If it then becomes
necessary to refund payments, that will be done as it was with
The CR IV sheet.

I should say that there is agreement that the basic content
of TSL will not change, that it will continue with its mix of
columns and news. On these and other matters, your comments are
welcome.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
SLATE OF CANDIDATES 1990-1991

Michele Finerty, Chair of the Technical Services SIS Nominating
Committee, has provided the slate of candidates for 1990-1991.
Biographies of the nominees and the offices for which they are
nominated follow.

Janis L. Johnston, Candidate for Vice Chair/Chair-Elect
Associate Director for Technical Services, Notre Dame Law School
Library, 1987-present

Education: J.D., Indiana University, 1987; M.S.L.S., University
of Illinois, 1976; B.A., Purdue University, 1972

Former Positions: Assistant Head of Technical Services, Indiana
University School of Law Library, 1982-1987; Librarian, Marion
County Law Library (Indianapolis), 1977-1980; Cataloger,
Indianapolis-Marion Co. Public Library, 1976-1977

Activities: Technical Services SIS: Chair, Serials Standing
Committee, 1988-date; Secretary/Treasurer, 1987-88; Member-at-
Serials Standing Committee, cabinet, 1985-86. Member, 1985-date.
American Association of Law Libraries: Exchange of Duplicates
Sponsored Publications Advisory Committee, 1989-date. Program
Co-coordinator, "Technical Services Librarians: Flight or Flight"
Annual Meeting, Reno 1989; Program Co-coordinator, "Life After
Automation: Reorganizing Technical Services" Annual Meeting,
Atlanta 1988; Panelist and Co-coordinator, "The Bindery Decision"
Annual Meeting, Chicago 1987; Panelist, "Replacement Volumes"
Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C. 1986

Elaine T. Scioliino, Candidate for Vice Chair/Chair-Elect
Associate Librarian, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, New York, 1988-
present

Education: B.A. University at Albany, Albany, NY; M.L.S.
Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

Former Positions: Librarian, Finley, Kumble & Wagner et al. New
York, 1982-1988; Assistant Librarian, White & Case, New York,
1979-1982

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Hope Breeze, Candidate for Secretary/Treasurer
Head of Technical Services, Duke University Law Library, 1985-present

Education: B.A., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; M.L.S., North Carolina Central University

Former Positions: Cataloger, Duke University Law Library, 1982-85; Librarian, Instrument Society of America (Research Triangle Park, NC), 1981-82

Activities: American Association of Law Libraries: Member, Technical Services SIS, Micrographics and Audio/Visual SIS; Member, Standing Committee on Preservation of the Technical Services SIS, 1986-present; Member, Statistics Committee, 1989-present; Faculty member, Basic Cataloging Institute, University of Tennessee, June, 1988; Member, Working Group on Administrative Regulations, Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification of the Technical Services SIS, 1989-present. Southeastern Chapter of AALL: Member, 1982-present. Beta Phi Mu International Library Science Honor Society: Member, 1981-present


Gary L. Vander Meer, Candidate for Secretary-Treasurer
Technical Services Librarian, David C. Shapiro Memorial Law Library, Northern Illinois University, 1982-present

Education: M.A.P.A., Northern Illinois University; M.S.L., Western Michigan University; B.A., University of Illinois

Former Positions: Catalog Librarian, N.I.U. Law Library, 1981-82; Reference and Public Services Intern, Kalamazoo College Library, 1979-80

Services Librarian: "Fight or Flight," 1989 annual convention.
Chicago Association of Law Libraries: Election Committee, 1982-84, Chair, 1983


Mary Kay Jung, Candidate for Member-at-Large
Librarian, Thompson & Mitchell, St. Louis, 1989-present

Education: M.L.S., Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas; B.A., Benedictine College, Atchison, Kansas

Former Positions: Deputy Circuit Librarian, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit, 1985-1989; Assistant Librarian for Technical Services, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit, 1982-1985

Activities: American Association of Law Libraries, Technical Services SIS: Committee on Cataloging and Classification; Committee on Acquisitions; Subcommittee on Reporting Title Changes for Legal Materials

Cheryl A. Postlewait, Candidate for Member-at-Large
Library Manager, Polsinelli, White, Vardeman & Shalton, Kansas City, Missouri, 1987 to present

Education: B.S., Southern Nazarene College, 1973; M.A., University of Missouri at Columbia, 1982

Former Positions: 10 years as medical and chemical librarian in corporate, hospital and university settings

Activities: Special Libraries Association, Heart of America Chapter: Member; Director, Executive Board; Past President. American Association of Law Libraries, Kansas City Association of Law Librarians: Member

Diana Vincent-Daviss, Candidate for Member-at-Large
Law Librarian and Professor of Law, New York University

Activities: American Association of Law Libraries: Special Committee on Preservation Needs of Law Libraries, Chair; Standing Committee on Preservation, Member; 1985 New York Annual Meeting, Program Chair; Past Member of Education, Publications and Scholarships and Grants Committees; Faculty Member, space planning institutes; Organizer, two post-convention workshops, 1984 on preservation, 1986 fund-raising; frequent speaker at annual meetings of AALL and the Canadian and British Associations
Publications: articles on topics in law librarianship; video on preservation for training library staff

Tim J. Watts, Candidate for Member-at-Large
Public Services Librarian, Valparaiso University Law Library, 1982-present

Education: M.L.S., Indiana University, 1982; M.A., University of Notre Dame, 1981; M.A., Pittsburg State University, 1979; B.S., Kansas State University, 1975

Activities: Memberships: AALL, CALL, ALA, Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries, Indiana Library Association. CALL: Exchange of Duplicates Committee, Chair. AALL: Exchange of Duplicates Committee, Chair; Readers Services SIS, Secretary/Treasurer


ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR
Carol Avery Nicholson
University of North Carolina Law Library

As the new year and a new decade begin, plans are well underway for the 1990 AALL Annual Meeting to be held in Minneapolis, June 16-21. Programs sponsored by the OBS-SIS include: Migration to Second Generation Library Systems (Coordinators: Rhonda Lawrence, Mary Lou Cobb); Maximizing the Use of Automated Acquisitions Systems (Coordinator: Edmund Edmonds, Co-sponsored with TS-SIS); Expert Systems (Coordinator: Elaine Sciolino).

This year in the Association’s continuing effort to reduce the number of inevitable scheduling conflicts, several meetings and the OBS/TS/RS Joint Reception are scheduled for Saturday, June 16, 1990. I would like to encourage each of you to pay careful attention to the events listed and make your travel plans accordingly. Below is the proposed schedule of meetings related to OBS-SIS.

Online Bibliographic Services SIS Board Meeting
Sat. June 16, 1990 4:00 - 5:30 p.m.
Online Bibliographic Services SIS Business Meeting
Sun. June 17, 1990 2:45 - 4:15 p.m.
Online Bibliographic Services SIS 1990-91 Board Meeting
Tues. June 19, 1990 5:45 - 7:15 p.m.

Online Bibliographic Services SIS Local Systems Committee
Sun. June 17, 1990 12:00 - 1:00 p.m.

Online Bibliographic Services SIS OCLC Committee
Tues. June 19, 1990 7:15 - 8:30 a.m.

Online Bibliographic Services SIS RLIN Committee
Sun. June 17, 1990 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

Online Bibliographic Services SIS WLN Committee
Sun. June 17, 1990 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

Online Bibliographic Services SIS 1991 Program Planning Meeting
Sat. June 16, 1990 5:30 - 6:00 p.m.

OBS/RS/TS Joint Reception
Sat. June 17, 1990 6:00 - 7:30 p.m.

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Last year, Lynn Randall (Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library) suggested TS-SIS establish an award to recognize technical services librarians who have made outstanding contributions to their field. During their last meeting in Reno, the Executive Board agreed to ask Lynn to investigate the feasibility of such an award. Lynn has been researching this for the last few months. The AALL Awards Committee has recommended we submit a proposal for the award to the AALL Executive Board. I have asked Lynn to chair the committee which will write the proposal to be submitted to the AALL Board. We need two or three people to work with Lynn during the next few months on the proposal. If anyone is interested, please call me as soon as possible.

Last year, the AALL Executive Board adopted new rules regarding meeting times during the annual meeting. Simply stated, meetings of AALL committees, SIS's and chapters are not permitted to occur simultaneously. Each group has been assigned time slots when they must hold their meetings. Also, we are not permitted to conduct business meetings during any educational program. SIS's were assigned four time slots: 4:00 - 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, 12:00 - 4:40 on Sunday, and 7:00 - 8:45 and 5:45 - 7:15 on Tuesday. As you can see from the above list, I encountered a few difficulties when I tried to schedule fifteen meetings in less than ten hours! Consequently, all roundtables have been scheduled for the same time (4:40 - 5:30 on Sunday) and some committees have been scheduled to meet at the same time (Serials and Acquisitions at 12:00 on Sunday, Cataloging, Exchange and Preservation at 7:00 a.m. on Tuesday). Margaret Lundahl has assured me she will try to locate all meetings for a SIS occuring at the same time on the same floor of the same...
building. If this happens, you should be able to move between meetings easily.

The Executive Board has approved a suggestion made by Betty Kern to change Article VII Section 5 of our Bylaws. This section requires mail ballots to be mailed to each section member prior to May 15. It also requires the ballots to be returned to the Secretary prior to June 10. Betty suggested these dates do not allow newly elected officers enough time to make plans to attend the annual meetings, especially those meetings held in June. The Executive Board has asked the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, chaired by Lynn Randall, to write a proposal incorporating these changes. They will bring the proposed changes to the membership for a vote during our business meeting in Minneapolis. A copy of the proposal will be sent to each member in May.

The AALL Education Committee has asked the Executive Board to pay for the travel and lodging expenses for one of our speakers. The Education Committee is not permitted to pay for the travel expenses of speakers who are also AALL members. Since neither they nor the speaker's library have available funds, the Executive Board has agreed to pay for Adele Hallam's transportation and one night's lodging in Minneapolis. Adele is from the Library of Congress and will be speaking at the "Title Varies: Avoid the Embarrassment of Sloppy Serials/Continuations Cataloging" program, sponsored by the Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification and coordinated by Joni Cassidy and Paula Perry. Estimated cost will be $350. It was agreed, however, that the Board will not approve payment of speakers' expenses automatically. The Board will consider each situation individually, weighing carefully how essential a speaker is to a program's success. In this case, it was determined that considering Adele's expertise in this area, her attendance was crucial to the success of this program. A suggestion was made to draft a policy to guide us in making future decisions. I plan to carry out this suggestion over the next few months.

Finally, it is not too early to begin thinking about program ideas for New Orleans. Margie Axtmann, Education Committee chair for the New Orleans meeting, wants us to come to Minneapolis with definite ideas. Please bring: a thorough description of your program, program format (panel discussion, lecture, roundtable, etc.), and any size restrictions. Tentative deadline for program proposals is August 1. If you have any ideas at all, please feel free to call me or the committee chair for assistance. We will be happy to discuss your idea with you or help you to formulate a proposal.
What situations do you think of when a fax machine is mentioned? For most of us, the vision that immediately leaps to mind is a patron calling the library and demanding that a recent case or journal article be sent yesterday. Or perhaps (like me) you consider the fax a god-send to the procrastinator. Deadlines can be stretched to the maximum, submission on the actual day of the deadline is now possible. The point of all this is that we tend to think of a fax machine in one of two modes: either as a public service tool or an emergency life-saver. I regard this as a limited way to look at fax capabilities. There is no reason not to incorporate the fax machine into the daily operations of the acquisitions department.

The use of a fax need not signal an emergency situation. Indeed, in almost every case that calls for a letter, you could successfully substitute a fax to receive a more timely response to your concerns. This is true even in the pre-order process. Do you need to confirm the price or availability of a title from a publisher? Fax them this request. Even if the publisher chooses to answer your fax with a letter, you will still have saved the time it would have taken your letter to reach them, a week to ten days. You could also send a fax to a publisher to determine if you have the most recent copy of their catalog. Many of the small specialty publishers can not afford to do a mass mailing of catalogs. They automatically send catalogs only to those institutions with which they have previously dealt. Again, you can save a great deal of time by faxing instead of mailing such a request.

In the ordering process everyone accepts the use of fax for a rush order, but the fax has many legitimate uses in non-rush situations. Many companies require that you send a written confirmation of a telephone order. Just think of how much faster your material will arrive if you promptly hang up the phone, fax the company your written authorization. There is another ordering situation which can not really be considered "rush" but where time is of the essence. That is when you are ordering from a rare or out-of-print book jobber. In most cases, the jobber will have only one copy of each title listed in the catalog, with the sale being on a first come-first served basis. You will improve your chances of receiving the items you want if you fax your order shortly after receiving your catalog.

A fax is also an excellent way to renew a periodical subscription. Many journals need to know a subscriber's intentions to renew before they need the money for the renewed subscriptions. By using a fax to alert a publisher of your intentions, before processing an invoice for payment, you may be
able to eliminate those subscription lapses that can occur when payments are delayed. This is especially important to libraries, such as academic institutions, who have no control over the promptness (or lack of promptness) in the payment of their invoices.

The claiming function is another area that can benefit by the timeliness of the fax machine. When one is claiming a missing looseleaf release or supplement, one wants to receive them as quickly as possible. By faxing rather than writing for a supplement, you can cut your turn-around time in half.

Faxes are particularly useful in attending to invoice problems. Many publishers will refuse to ship materials to an institution with an overdue account. By using faxes to clear up disputed invoices, the problems can be solved before the account becomes seriously overdue. Many libraries also like to request that if pre-payment is required, the publisher fax a proforma invoice to the library. That way, the invoice can get into the payment cycle quickly. Again, by eliminating the post office from at least one leg of the transaction, the material can be delivered to the library in a more seasonable manner.

I prefer a fax to a telephone call. I believe that the fax combines the best of the telephone (promptness) with the advantage of the letter (written documentation). I recently had the occasion to address several long-standing problems with our English jobber. Several letters had failed to adequately address these problems to my satisfaction. By faxing instead of telephoning, I was able to convey all of my concerns in a timely, but easier, manner since telephoning overseas can be complicated because of the time differences. Faxes are also more coherent than phone calls. Because only the written word can be faxed, you are forced to sit down ahead of time and decide exactly what information you wish to communicate.

Besides the advantage of being very timely, faxes have the advantage of being relatively inexpensive. In a typical month here at the University of Richmond Law Library, we spent $21.00 to send 30 faxes, an average of .70 each. Our most expensive fax that month was a document of over 100 pages that took 16 minutes to send; it cost $4.00. As a money-saving device, a fax is preferable to a phone call as more information can be imparted in a shorter time. A two-page, single spaced letter can be faxed in under 1 minute. It would take much more time than that to verbally convey the same information.

In closing, I suppose this whole column could be summed up in a single sentence. Faxes are for anything you want handled in a timely fashion, not just "important" or "rush" items. If anyone has any ideas on the creative use of faxes in the acquisitions process or has any questions they would like to see addressed in this column, my fax number is 804-289-8683.
Classification
Cecilia Kwan
University of California at Davis

Questions on LC classification with answers provided by Marie Whited, Law Subject Cataloger, Library of Congress*

Question: This question concerns classification of state codes. The LC call number for McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York Annotated is Cuttered to represent an official edition (LCCN 40-9155). According to Ellen Gibson's New York Legal Research Guide, there is no official set of statutes for the State of New York. Should McKinney's have been Cuttered A4-49 for an unofficial edition?

I have a question also about the date assigned in the number for Delaware Code Annotated, published by Michie. (75-308080) The call number is KFD 30 1953.A24. According to the LC schedule (KFA-KFW, KFZ 30) for general compilations of statutes, they are to be arranged "by date of enactment, revision (re-enactment), or officially designated date of codification." The code was revised in 1974, as reflected in the edition statement on the bib record. The uniform title contains 1974 as the date of codification, re-enactment, revision, etc. Shouldn't the date in the call number be 1974 rather than 1953?

Answer: The arrangement under KFA-KFW, KFZ 30 worked very well once upon a time. Some states periodically established statute revision commissions that would revise the codes and then legislatures would enact the new codes. Other states would designate a certain set as the official compilation. Every ten years or so states would have a new official set of state laws.

Currently, some states re-issue their codes every couple of years. Some have not had an official code in 50 years. Some use publishers' editions as their official code.

Catalogers do not always have the time or means to determine if the new set being cataloged is official or not. I think we are going to see different interpretations of KFA-KFW, KFZ 30 arrangement for late twentieth century codes. The important thing is to have the sets arranged on the shelves in a chronological and/or practical arrangement.

Michie's Delaware Code Annotated (75-308080/r092) has a call number of KFD30 1953.A24 on the MARC record and a call number of KPD30 1974.A24 1975 in our shelflist. The MARC record will be corrected.

New York has 4 state codes and there has not been a real official edition since the early part of the century.

1. McKinney's Consolidated Laws (40-9155) has a call number of KPN5030 1939.A234. Frankly, I would prefer 1916 as the date
since that is when the set started even though 1916 is not "the date of enactment, revision (re-enactment), or officially designated date of codification." Probably the proper date would be 1909 or thereabouts—the date of the last official consolidation. The cutter should be .A4-49 but I must admit .A234 does not bother me. It is such a large and old set that we would not reclassify to a new call number.

2. The New York Consolidated Laws Service (78-318475) has a call number of KFN5030 1976.A23. Again, 1976 is a "picked" date rather than a correct date and .A4-49 would be a better subarrangement.

3. The Michie set (89-661996) and the Gould set (89-649671) are classed in KFN5029.

We have to do the best we can with the newer codes. The old ones will have a neat arrangement. Maybe more of the states will publish serial editions of their state codes, and we can class in KFA-KFW, KFZ 29.

*Note of Thanks:* Beginning Jan. 1990 Marie will no longer serve as our contact person at LC because she has accepted a new position at George Washington University. The Editor wishes to thank Marie for her generous assistance through many years. We will no doubt continue to need to rely on her classification expertise even though she is not at LC, and we wish her our very best on her new job.

**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.

A note of caution comes from Ellen McGrath at SUNY, Buffalo about update dates and LC rule interpretations. It is sometimes confusing when one sees an update date (UD in RLIN; no equivalent in OCLC) that post-dates an LC rule interpretation, but headings on the record do not conform with known interpretations. LC may touch a record to upgrade a subject or a note. When they do so, they do not revise the entire record and bring it up to current practice. For example, the Burns Indiana record below has a UD of 9-26-87. The rule interpretation changing the "Laws, etc." qualifier to "Compiled statutes" was issued before this date. Whatever it was that LC updated on 9-26, it was not the 240. You can find an Indiana record on which LC has updated the 240. See
LC does not update all the headings for a jurisdiction at the same time, nor necessarily revise all the access points on a record at the same time. So users beware!

BKS/PROD Books FUL/BIB DCLC73153880-B Cat Maintenance CLCL-LCL
FIN ID DCLC73153880-B - Record 1 of 1

CP: DCLC88623474.
L9ng INIT: GPC: BIO: FIC: COH:
PC: PD:1972/9999 REP: CPI:0 FSI:0 ILC: MIS:0 IT:1
MOD: OR: POL: DM: AD:02-22-73
010 71353880
043 n-us-in
050 0 KFI0303 1971lb.A43
082 0 340.772/0231a547.7208251219
110 10 Indiana.
240 10 Laws, etc. (Burns Indiana statutes annotated)
245 10 Burns Indiana statutes annotated / prepared by the editorial staff of the publishers.
250 0 Code ed.
260 0 Charlottesville, Va., JnHichie Co. LC[1972-]
300 0 v. 827 cm.
500 0 "Original edition by Harrison Burns."
500 0 Published: Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill (1972- )
500 0 Includes unnumbered Constitutions, Court rules, General index, and Table volumes.

BKS/PROD Books FUL/BIB DCLC73153880-B Cat Maintenance CLCL-LCL
Record 1 of 1

500 0 Kept up to date by advance legislative service and advance code service pamphlets, pocket parts, supplementary pamphlets, and replacement vols.
650 0 LawlIndiana.
700 10 Burns, Harrison, Id1834-1925.
710 20 Michie Company.
710 20 Bobbs-Merrill Company.

MOD NAF FUL NAFL84119834 Search CLCL-LCL
IN CP INDIANA AND TP LAMS ETC - Record 5.1.1

ID:NAFL84119834 ST:p EL:n STH:a M8:n UIP:a TD:19841029085320
RFE:a CSC:c SRU:b SRT:a SBN:a TSS:b TGA:? ROM:? MOD:
VST:d 11-07-84
040 MH:MICH
110 10 Indiana. Laws, etc. (Burns Indiana statutes annotated)
410 10 Indiana. Burns Indiana statutes annotated
410 10 Indiana. Indiana statutes annotated
410 10 Indiana. Indiana statutes annotated
410 10 Indiana. Indiana statutes annotated
670 0 LC data base, 10-17-84 id(hdg.: Indiana. Laws, statutes, etc. Statutes. 1972)

MOD NAF FUL NAFL88226962 Search CLCL-LCL
IN CP INDIANA AND TP LAMS ETC - Record 6.1.1

ID:NAFL88226962 ST:p EL:n STH:a M8:c UIP:a TD:19890317074540
RFE:a CSC:c SRU:b SRT:a SBN:a TSS:b TGA:? ROM:? MOD:
VST:d 03-17-89 Other Versions: earlier
040 DLCXMLC
110 10 Indiana. Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1988)
410 10 Indiana. Compiled code. 1988
670 0 Its Indiana code, 1988.

MOD NAF FUL NAFL88226962 Search CLCL-LCL
IN CP INDIANA AND TP LAMS ETC - Record 6.1.1 - Superseded record

ID:NAFL88226962 ST:p EL:n STH:a M8:n UIP:a TD:19890207090909
RFE:a CSC:c SRU:b SRT:a SBN:a TSS:b TGA:? ROM:? MOD:
VST:d 03-17-89 VST:d 02-07-89 Other Versions: later
040 DLCXMLC
110 10 Indiana. Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1988)
670 0 Its Indiana code, 1988.

15
The heading for a revised treaty is a unique heading when formulated according to AACR2. LC records for such headings are few and far between. DCLC84188051 is not a good example of a revised treaty record for several reasons. Although coded as an AACR2 record, the main entry heading is not in AACR2 form. Secondly, the "Classification of goods" was agreed to, but is not part of, the Nice agreement. This publication of the "Classification of goods" does include the text of the treaty. Some questions were addressed to LC about this record: 1) Should DCLC84188051 be entered under title? 2) Should an added entry be made for the related agreement? 3) What form should uniform title be? Suggested form: Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (1977) or something else?
Hs. Hallam replied: I have now established the 1967 and 1977 Nice Agreements Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (and added a note that they should not be confused the Nice Agreements Concerning Goods and Services to Which Trade Marks Apply, which, alas, were originally made and then revised and re-revised always on the same day). Look for records n88-238685 and n88-238686. Record 84-180851 is being revised with main entry under title and an analytical added entry for the agreement.
Question no. 2

Trials are another area that LC seldom catalogs. Neither do we! Again, we are looking for good examples for the legal rules. LC record 87601943 is a record of an impeachment trial held in the Senate. The Senate is the "Court" in such a trial. According to Black's Law Dictionary, an impeachment is considered a criminal proceeding. 1) Should this record be entered under a 100 for Claiborne, Harry Eugene as the defendant? 2) Should an added entry (710) rather than a 110 be made for the Senate?

Answer to Question no. 2

According to Adele Hallam, the record should be entered under 100 Claiborne, Harry Eugene as the defendant, with an added entry made for the 710, the U.S. Senate. Adele stated that the request for a correction to the record was made.
MARCI REAMARKS
Evelyn Smith
University of Michigan

MARBI met on four days during the ALA midwinter convention in Chicago, Jan. 6-9. On three of those four days, the main topic of discussion was a proposed new classification format. A year ago, in Jan. 1989, a proposal to modify the existing authorities format to accommodate classification data such as LC and Dewey classification schedules was discussed and found to be unworkable. Devoting an entire new format to classification allows a lot more flexibility. Classification data in machine readable form can have a variety of uses: printing schedules; online browsing by classifiers or patrons; machine creation of classification numbers; validation of classification numbers assigned to particular works.

The basic idea of the format is that a single classification number will constitute a single record:

153: classification number, with caption and complete hierarchy

2XX, 3XX, 4XX, 5XX: references

6XX: notes

7XX: access and number building fields

The format still needs a lot of thinking. Tables could be especially problematic—and recent LC law schedules are designed around tables. LC will refine its proposal and bring it back for discussion again, probably at the ALA annual convention in Chicago in June.

"Multiple versions" was an important topic at this convention. The "multiple versions" problem arises with
microforms of serials or with any items having identical content and appearing in different physical formats. A meeting of representatives from many different groups concerned with this problem took place at Airlie House at the beginning of December. They considered several options and decided that, for reproductions, such as microforms of serials, the best solution was a single bibliographic record with multiple holdings records. LC will bring to the annual convention in Chicago in June proposals concerning the holdings format which would make implementation of the single-bibliographic-record/multiple-holdings-records solution possible. There will be a discussion paper on how to link bibliographic and holdings records, and a proposal on how to record information about reproductions--such as imprint and series—in the holdings record. A report on the Airlie House meeting will be published soon, and will probably be available through LC's Cataloging Distribution Service.

Cataloging of preservation microform masters of serials is being done now, and can not wait until all multiple versions problems are solved. At this midwinter convention, a new subfield for 533 was discussed. A place is needed for recording numeric and/or alphabetic, chronological or other designation of serial issues which have been microformed. The first and/or last issues microformed are often different from the first and/or last issues of the original. LC will send a mail ballot to MARBI members; the new subfield is likely to be approved.

In other action, MARBI considered proposals from the MicroLIF community (a group of vendors who communicate MARC data to school and public libraries on diskettes) for changes in field 852 of the holdings format. Subfield k has been used for both prefix and suffix information. The position of the subfield either before or after the call number was the only clue as to whether the data in subfield k constituted a prefix or a suffix. The proposal to limit the use of k to prefix information and to add a new subfield m for suffix information was approved. Subfield p of 852 is for physical item/piece identification information, such as an accession number or bar code. The proposal to add another subfield so that both accession numbers and bar codes could be recorded was defeated. Additional physical item/piece identification information can be recorded in subfield x, Nonpublic note. The MicroLIF community also wanted subfields in 852 to record circulation period and price paid, but those proposals were defeated. It was suggested to LC that perhaps the time has come for a "MARC Format for Item Records" to contain information like circulation period.

One discussion paper dealt with the need for a way to record in an authority record the form of a geographic name as it would appear in indirect form in a geographic subdivision. Those present agreed that such a field or record would be useful. LC will prepare a proposal for MARBI's consideration.
A new bibliographic field, 586, was approved. It will be used to record awards, such as the Caldecott Medal, Academy Award, or Pulitzer Prize. An indicator will be defined so that the print constant "AWARD(S):" can be generated.

New codes will be added to byte 12 of field 007 so that the film base of a microform—either acetate or polyester—can be recorded. Since heat and humidity damage acetate, it is important to know what the base is.

LC's Cataloging Distribution Service will now hold standing orders; updates to MARC documentation can now be obtained on standing order. Update no. 2 to USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data has been published. The revised USMARC Format for Holdings Data which was supposed to have been published last fall is now scheduled for publication in March or April. Update no. 3 to USMARC Format for Authority Data will be available in the spring.

MARBI will sponsor regional institutes on format integration in late 1992 and early 1993 (format integration will be implemented in 1993). MARBI will also sponsor a preconference on the holdings format before the ALA annual convention in Atlanta in 1991.

A new LITA interest group, the MARC Holdings Interest Group, was formed at this ALA convention. The new interest group will study and discuss the holdings format and communicate its opinions and advice to MARBI.

PRESERVATION
Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati

The Preservation Committee will sponsor a program, "Preserving our Collections: The Administrative Challenge," at the Annual Meeting in June. Speaking to general administrative issues will be Jan Merrill-Oldham, Head, Preservation Department at the University of Connecticut. She has been a speaker on two previous Preservation Committee programs: on binding methods (1987) and physical properties of books (1985) and is well-known for her engaging, personal style of speaking. Our second speaker will be Will Meredith, Preservation Librarian at the Harvard Law School Library and current Chair of the Preservation Committee. He will discuss administrative issues as they specifically effect law libraries, and he will talk about the experiences in running the Preservation Department at Harvard.

This program has been designed to attract mid-level administrators and library directors, as well as preservation librarians and others doing preservation work part-time. Among the specific topics to be addressed are staffing (hiring, training), funding (grants, gifts, line-item budget), interlibrary cooperation, determining goals and avoiding pitfalls. As the coordinator for the program, I urge all of you
to attend. It has been scheduled for Wednesday, June 20 at 10:30 a.m.

As promised in my last two columns, here is my review of *Preservation and Conservation in the Small Library*, by Marcia Duncan Lowry (ALA, $5.00 prepaid, Small Library Publications Series no. 15). The 16-page pamphlet begins with a brief introduction to the preservation challenge and continues with sections on organization for preservation, preservation options, in-house repair options, commercial book binding, preservation of audiovisuals, disaster planning, and preservation networking. There is a 12-item bibliography and a list of several archival materials suppliers.

It is important for one permanent staff member to be assigned the role of coordinator to ensure direction, consistency, and continuity. The staff member needs to assess the library's mission, its physical environment, collection maintenance activities, and existing damaged materials treatment procedures. An information-gathering stage is essential to determine current practices and to help in drawing others into the project. Since there often is little coordination of preservation activities in small libraries, this is another area which deserves a fresh look. Proper methods for shelving, for instance, should be discussed with the circulation librarian while a checklist of physical problems to be brought to the attention of the preservation librarian need to be gone over in detail with the staff members who shelve and circulate the collection. It is beneficial to train all staff members in identifying problems.

The author recommends the purchase of "how-to" books which describe in some detail the correct methods for making simple book repairs, but she does describe in the booklet methods for repairing torn pages, hinging in loose pages, tightening the hinges of books, and cleaning paper.

It is necessary to communicate binding needs with the commercial binder. Since the binding process is one of mass production, all materials receive the same binding unless they are flagged for special treatment. Therefore, librarians need to learn as much as possible about the various binding options. They will then be able to request the most appropriate binding treatment for each book. A revolution has taken place within the commercial binding industry over the past 20 years. No longer are all books oversewn, with durability the only criterion. Thanks to lobbying by librarians, there are more options. Books which are double fan adhesive bound, for instance, are flexible as well as durable.

Important considerations in disaster planning are the development of these lists: a chain of command of library personnel with defined responsibilities, a list of critical phone numbers, and a priority list of collections and records to be
salvaged. The fire marshal should be asked to review the building for potentially hazardous areas.

The purchase of this book is highly recommended to all librarians responsible for preserving small libraries' collections. It is an excellent starting point for learning about the essential ingredients of a successful preservation program.

For those of us who have moved beyond the basics of preservation, ALA has published another pamphlet which may prove useful. *A Core Collection in Preservation*, compiled by Lisa Fox, (ALA, $5.00 prepaid, 1988) lists and annotates seventy-seven books, reports, periodicals, and major articles in the areas of preservation planning and administration. They are broken down into 8 subject areas, as well as a separate listing of serials. Full acquisitions information follows each entry for ease in ordering. Members of ALA's Preservation of Library Materials Section (PLMS) Education Committee reviewed the publications included in the bibliography and judged them to be accurate, useful, and especially significant.

I have discovered an especially entertaining and well-done videotape on the care and handling of books. "Murder in the Stacks" was put together by the Columbia University Libraries Preservation Committee. In contrast to other titles in this genre, it gets the point across without being stuffy. The "murder," of course, is of the books which are crammed into shelves, pulled off shelves by their headcaps, shelved on their foreedges, and otherwise abused by patrons and staff. I have shown it to student workers and full-time staff members several times, and I have received only positive comments. It is based on the Sherlock Holmes characters and runs for just under 15 minutes. Contact Carolyn Harris, 110 Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (212) 280-2223 with questions about the videotape. We purchased it last spring for $35. If anyone knows of any other good videotapes or slide/tape programs for educating staff and patrons, let me know and I will pass it along in this column.

QUARTERLY QUOTE: "Librarians need to decide how long they want their collections to last and then determine what they can do to make them last that long." Lisa Fox (Preservation Program Coordinator, Solinet)

SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University

The following serials title changes were recently caught by the Cornell Law Library acquisitions staff:
American Bar Foundation. Annual report

Legal assistance newsletter
   Changed to: Lamplighter (Chicago, Ill.) Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1989)-

Manitoba. Municipal Board. Annual report of the Municipal Board
   Changed to: Manitoba. Municipal Board. Annual report. 1985-

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

International microform journal of legal medicine and forensic sciences.
   Ceased with: Vol. 20, no. 4 (fall 1985)

Lawasia: human rights bulletin.
   Ceased with: Vol. 6, nos. 1 and 2 (July 1987 and Jan. 1988)

Liaison (Ottawa, Ont.: 1975)
   Ceased with: Vol. 15, no. 6 (June-July 1989)

   Ceased with: 1983/84

Oceans policy study series
   Ceased with: 7 (Nov. 1985)

United States. Civil Aeronautics Board. Civil Aeronautics Board reports [microform]
   Ceased with: Vol. 104

   Ceased with: 15th (1985/86)

   Ceased with: Vol. 48, no. 2 (Feb. 1989)

SUBJECT HEADINGS
Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

Three queries concerning subject headings were sent to the Library of Congress recently, with responses as shown below. The questions about "person and activity" compound headings and about LAWYERS--MARKETING were answered by Mary K.D. Pietris (formerly Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, now Chief of LC's new Office of Subject Cataloging Policy). The third question, which deals with ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE, was submitted by Melody
Lembke of Los Angeles County Law Library and was answered by Marie Whited (formerly a law cataloger at LC, now the Collection Development/Acquisitions Librarian at George Washington University Law Library).

1) Question: We were pleased to learn about the recent changes to the compound headings LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES and CRIME AND CRIMINALS. Apart from the fact that the number of entries under those headings had become too massive, the 'split' of classes of persons away from the topic most closely associated with that class results in the ability to assign free-floating subdivisions used under classes of persons, where appropriate. My question is, will LC also consider revising the following compound headings, and if so, when?

Counterfeits and counterfeiting
Executions and executioners
Imposters and imposture
Peddlers and peddling
Pilots and pilotage
Publishers and publishing
Quacks and quackery
Swindlers and swindling
Trusts and trustees
Undertakers and undertaking

Answer: Catalogers are aware of the desirability of breaking up the "person and activity" subject headings, but as far as I know, none of those you list is under way right now. All but one of those headings have fewer than 100 "hits" in our MARC data base, which means that they would be relatively easy to correct. However, PUBLISHERS AND PUBLISHING has 1,603 bibliographic records and 55 authority records to attend to, which means that it would be a major project. I also wonder if there would be a problem in sorting out the differences between publishers (persons) and publishing firms.

2) Question: According to H 1870 (Subject Cataloging Manual), regarding the subdivision --MARKETING, we are advised to use this free-floating subdivision under headings for particular products, services or institutions for works discussing the marketing of those products or services. I do not understand why LAWYERS--MARKETING has been established. "Lawyers" are not products or services, nor are they an institution in the strict sense of the word. The heading is ambiguous ... could it mean how or who does their shopping for them? Since LEGAL SERVICES is a valid heading, would it not be better to use LEGAL SERVICES--MARKETING?

Answer: LEGAL SERVICES is used for the adequacy of and the provision of, legal services to various groups, such as the poor, prisoners, refugees, etc. It has a scope note and is related to Public interest law. It was established in the 1970s ... and is used for works dealing with whether or not certain groups receive
legal help ... It is not used for the work done by lawyers. For that we use PRACTICE OF LAW or LAWYERS.

LAWYERS--MARKETING is used for rainmaking and for how to "get business." You might say is is the lawyers selling themselves and their abilities. We could have used PRACTICE OF LAW--MARKETING or LAW OFFICES--MARKETING. We chose as we did and it had to be established because it does not follow the normal usage of the free-floating subdivision -- MARKETING. Currently we have other such headings, with the subdivision --MARKETING under classes of professional persons, such as Financial planners, Psychologists, etc. Often the marketing of professional services is the marketing of the person who performs the services.

3) Question: The Subject Heading List says that ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE is a broader term than ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES (May Subd Geog)--RULES AND PRACTICE. However, we are still not sure what the difference in the scope of the headings is. For instance, the LC records that I could find for administrative procedure of individual agencies use --RULES AND PRACTICE. When does one use ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES [--Place]-- RULES AND PRACTICE versus ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE?

Answer: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE is used for both administrative adjudication and for administrative rule making. The "used for" references under ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE are most helpful in understanding the heading. ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES--RULES AND PRACTICE is used both for works and the rules for conducting hearings or meetings of administrative agencies. The subdivision indicates the work is similar to Robert's Rules of Order. You might say it is the administrative and legislative equivalent of Court rules.

TECHNICAL SERVICES IN SMALLER LIBRARIES
Susanna K. Scott
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz

This issue, the guest columnist is Karen Botkin, Head of Technical Services; Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison.

Coexistence with your MIS Department

As technology continues its gallop into the library environment, those of us who must reign in this technology and administer it find ourselves depending on the specialists in our MIS (Management Information Systems) or Computer Services department for advice and assistance. It is, in part, up to us to learn the ropes. This situation, like it or not, expands the library staff to include people who are not always completely cognizant of what the library does or how it accomplishes its various functions. The service that this outside department provides to the library is only one of many services that it provides to departments over the whole firm.
We now recognize that automation and computers can make the life of the librarian an easier one, but this requires some self education on our part before we venture to play with the "big boys," the computer experts in our firm. There are now a number of periodicals discussing computers and automation geared for the library world. The jargon of the computer world must become as familiar to us as the terms main entry, GMD, MARC tags, etc.

Before we purchase software for which we will require the assistance of the MIS Department to install and maintain, we might consider consulting these folks who will be responsible for keeping us "up and running." For far longer and more thoroughly, they have been dealing with software packages and the sales people who promote the software as "easy to use and maintain." We have in-house experts on automation who have a vested interest in helping us find hardware and software that will really best serve our needs. When we research reference requests for attorneys, we counsel consulting the experts. Let's follow our own advice!

Now the catch: while the MIS Department knows their area of expertise intimately, they usually do not know how librarians have planned to apply their technology to the library's needs. They do not know what a standard MARC record should contain or why. They do not know the difference between a subject added entry and a series added entry. They do not know that "uniform title" does not apply to the military. This is the point at which we come the teacher instead of the student. If we want our OPAC to contain records that look as familiar to our patrons as the cards in the card catalog, we must first explain to the MIS Department how their ASCII characters should reformat into our catalog record. Each field in our catalog record has a purpose and is expected to appear in a specific order and space. The MIS staff can run your software to manipulate your raw data a dozen times, but if they do not know the form that the results are supposed to take at the other end, they cannot begin to change the program for your requirements. Explaining to your liaison in the MIS Department the reasoning behind your course of action while learning the MIS Department's methodology is basically "You show me yours and I'll show you mine." Don't laugh; it works and eliminates the mystery on both ends.

The MIS Department is usually responsible for automation throughout the firm. This includes the accounting department, word processing to a greater or lesser extent, personnel, as well as the library. We often wish that the MIS Department had more staff so that one person could be assigned to deal only with us. Do not automatically assume that the library is the last department to be considered for inclusion in their workflow. We do have a right to be informed of major changes in their hardware or operations that will have a direct bearing on our work. As more of us become, to different degrees, systems librarians, we will be able to do more of our own troubleshooting. In the
interim, if a system crashes, a librarian needs as much handholding to recover as do the other departments in the firm.

We can coexist with our MIS Department and do so in a way that both departments benefit. As in any work relationship, give and take, education and patience are necessary. Analyze valid complaints; make the indicated changes; make more changes. We've just begun to tame the wild world of technology.

Bibliography:


ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS RLIN COMMITTEE Patricia Callaghan University of Pennsylvania

Report from RLG Visiting Associate for Law Gail M. Daly University of Minnesota

Pat Callaghan has asked me to provide the readers of TSL&L with a report on my work with RLG during my stay as a Visiting Associate from the Law Program Committee. This appointment is the result of last June's Law Program Committee meeting in Reno, when RLG President Jim Michalko met with the Committee to bring the members up to date on developments at RLG and to discuss the Committee's future. Mr. Michalko proposed that RLG invite a law librarian to spend five to six months at RLG Headquarters to work on a strategic plan for the Law Program Committee and asked Committee members to nominate likely candidates for the position.

I was fortunate to receive an invitation from RLG to come to Mountain View for five months, beginning October 1st, to work on the LPC strategic plan and help wrap up current Committee projects. The University of Minnesota granted me a leave for this purpose, and I reported to work at RLG on Monday, October 2nd.

My first two weeks at RLG were spent in intensive orientation to the various RLG programs and operations. I met
with all program officers, attended a walk-through of the plans for the new ILL Workstation, and was appointed to the task force which is developing Set Processing. My initial reaction was that many of us would profit from such an experience and that, while the Law Program Committee had failed to make effective use of other RLG programs in the past, we had also failed to communicate our own projects and successes to the RLG staff. Despite the fact that, as Associate Coordinator, I receive regular RLG mailings, I had not kept up with developments in other RLG programs as well as I should have, and found that new steps had been made even in RLIN searching since my library was trained five years ago, and I was not as familiar with them as I should have been. I was impressed by the spirit and enthusiasm evident among RLG staff, and the new procedures established to involve program staff in development of new products. RLG is an exciting and enjoyable place to work!

Then, on October 17th as I walked home from work, the earthquake hit, and I decided that it was time to "go on the road" and visit other law libraries to solicit ideas for the LPC strategic plan and record their comments, problems, and/or suggestions for RLG. During the next few weeks, I visited the law libraries and staff members at Stanford, Berkeley, Library of Congress, NYU, Columbia, Boston University, Harvard, USC, and L.A. County. I also received letters or talked by phone with most of the other members of the Law Program Committee.

The information and suggestions gathered through these contacts became the draft strategic plan for the Law Program Committee. Individuals identified an amazing number of potential projects for the future, and suggested some changes in LPC operations that should make the Committee operate more efficiently than in the past. These observations resulted in a draft document which substantially modifies the Law Program Committee's mission and objectives and which identifies exciting new initiatives for the future.

The LPC steering committee and full committee both met during the AALS annual meeting in San Francisco the first week in January. I reported on my experiences at RLG and introduced the draft strategic plan for their comments. Those members present approved the new mission statement and agreed that the full membership should be polled to prioritize future projects. I will be contacting all LPC members for this purpose during January, and will also solicit names of interested staff members below the director level to serve on LPC sub-committees to carry out the program.

My final two months at RLG will be spent compiling these responses so that the LPC can plan its new projects and finalize the strategic plan. I will also help those LPC staff members who are working on the foreign law conspectus, the long-term serials project, and the LPC brochure complete those projects, help plan the June LPC meeting in Minneapolis, and work with RLG staff to
address some problems and suggestions for the RLIN database which LPC members have communicated to me.

My experience working with RLG has been both personally and professionally satisfying and, I hope, will be beneficial for the Law Program Committee. I encourage staff members of LPC libraries to discuss the strategic plan with your directors and volunteer for membership on the sub-committees which will carry out the plan. Please contact me with any suggestions or questions you have about RLG programs or the RLIN database, and I will see that your comments reach the right people here at Headquarters and that you receive a prompt response. I will be available in June at the LPC meeting to give you a final report on my work at RLG.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION
SERIALS COMMITTEE
Janis L. Johnston
University of Notre Dame

June is fast approaching. That may seem hard to imagine for those of us in snowier climes, but preparations are well under way for the Minneapolis meeting. The Serials Standing Committee will be sponsoring two educational sessions at that meeting; a program on collection bar coding and a workshop on law serials management.

The program "Bar Coding Revisited" is being coordinated by Norma Feld, who has asked three excellent speakers to share their insights with us. They will focus on the questions to ask when considering whether to bar code; the planning necessary for implementing bar codes; and the problems which follow. More information on this program and the workshop will appear in the annual meeting packet to be mailed soon.

"Law Serials Management: or What They Never Taught You in Library School" is an attempt to touch upon several of the aspects of serials work that are rarely covered in library school and infrequently included in programs on cataloging or acquisitions. During the day-long workshop, sessions will focus on serials workflow, procedures, and policies; budgeting; statistics; and cost cutting. One afternoon session will allow participants to either hear information on enhancing a manual serials control system or planning for automating serial control. The day will conclude with a "Serials Bazaar" consisting of handouts, conversation, and the opportunity to ask more questions of the day's speakers. If any of you have questions, suggestions or comments about the day's curriculum, please contact me at Notre Dame.

One of the items I would like to have available as handouts during the Bazaar are copies of policies or procedures on any aspect of serials management that you would like to share with
your colleagues. If you have some, please forward copies to me. Thanks for your assistance.

HARRY BARTMON

It is with great regret that I inform you of the recent death of Harry Bartmon, Serials Librarian at New York University Law Library and member of the Serials Standing Committee. Harry passed away on January 7, 1990 after a valiant struggle with leukemia. His enthusiasm and willingness to participate will be truly missed by the members of the Serials Standing Committee, and I am sure that all of us in the Technical Services SIS extend to Harry's family and colleagues our deepest sympathy.

REPORT OF THE AALL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING: DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS

Regina T. Wallen
Santa Clara University

The Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) met on Saturday afternoon and Monday morning at the ALA midwinter convention in Chicago. Most issues presented and voted upon do not directly affect law catalogers, but three proposed rule revisions presented by the Library of Congress, accepted by CC:DA will be submitted to the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR.

The proposed revision of Rule 12.0B1 for printed serials would change the prescribed sources of information from which data for the designation area and for the publication, distribution, etc., area can be taken without bracketing to the "whole publication." This change will appear as an LCRI.

Rule 21.35F1, for collections of treaties, etc., should have a reference to 25.16A1 for the uniform title for collections, not the uniform title for the treaty. In Rule 21.35F2 the existing reference to 25.16B1 should be changed to 25.16A1. These changes will appear as an LCRI.

In Rule 21.35A1, treaties between two or three governments, cross references would replace added entries. An added entry is satisfactory only if the treaty is the work being cataloged. If the treaty in question is the subject of a treatise or contained in a larger work, the added entries will be lost. Cross references will always provide alternative access, no matter whether the treaty is represented by a main entry or secondary entry. This change would also affect Rules 21.31B1, 21.32A1, 21.33A2, 21.35B, 21.35C, 21.35D3 and 21.35E2. Changes for Rules 21.35A1, 21.31B1, 21.33A and 21.35E2 have recently been issued as LCRIs.
FOURTH

1. From Paula J. Perry, Co-organizer of the "Title Varies" meeting, AALL Annual Conference 1990.

Everything you ever wanted to know about serials cataloging, but were afraid to ask? Yes, that's right.

"Title Varies: Avoid the Embarrassment of Sloppy Serials Cataloging" will be presented by the Technical Services SIS at the AALL annual meeting in Minneapolis on Tuesday, June 19th. Planned speakers and topics are: Edward Swanson (Minnesota AACR2 Trainers and co-editor, A Manual of AACR2 Examples for Serials) on AACR2(rev.) rules for title changes; Adele Hallam (Library of Congress Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy and author, Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications) on cataloging looseleafs; and Brian Striman (Head of Technical Services University of Nebraska College of Law Library) on cumulative supplements, pocket parts, PLI's and the like.

Questions, problems, and suggestions for these and other types of serials are needed (and wanted, too!) from the cataloging community. Send your cards and letters ASAP to the program coordinators: Ms. Joni L. Cassidy, President, or Ms. Paula J. Perry, Senior Cataloger, Cassidy Cataloguing Services, 139 Fulton, St., Suite 719, New York, NY 10038.

2. From Karen Norvelle, University of Arizona Law Library.

The University of Arizona College of Law Library announces the publication of the Disaster Preparedness Manual, written by the Law Library's Preservation Committee, Robert Genovese, Chair, Trish Taylor, and Edward White. The Manual has been published by William S. Hein & Co.

Francisco Avalos, Foreign and International Law Librarian, University of Arizona College of Law, and Arturo Torres, Associate Librarian and Head of Reference, University of Louisville Law Library, are joint compilers of Latin American Legal Abbreviations: A Comprehensive Spanish/Portuguese Dictionary with English Translations. The book has been published by Greenwood Press.

3. From John P. Bissett, Washington and Lee University information on OBS-SIS T-shirts.
ONLINE Fashion for --Wired-- Law Librarians

Online Bibliographic Services-SIS T-shirts

Heavy 50/50, off-white or light blue T-shirts imprinted

American Association of Law Libraries

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Price: $7.00 (plus $2 for mail delivery)

T-shirts will be delivered at Annual Meeting or by first class mail

Order by May 1 from OBS-SIS T-shirts
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Please specify number of shirts in each size and color

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<th>Size</th>
<th>Color</th>
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Total no. shirts: 
Total cost shirts: 
Add $2 ea. to mail: 
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