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TSLL COPY DEADLINES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>DEADLINE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>January 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>April 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>To Be Announced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 of 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. TSLL is published quarterly.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

I am pleased and honored to be the new editor of the Technical Services Law Librarian. For most of the past seven years, I have written for TSLL, first as the chair of the Preservation Committee from 1983-1987, and most recently as the contributing editor for preservation. I have greatly enjoyed my association with this publication and look forward to being the editor for the next two years.

TSLL enjoys a good reputation among technical services law librarians as well as technical services librarians in other types of libraries. This reputation comes from the amount of substantial information conveyed in the pages. In addition, this is the place to find out what’s going on in the TS and OBS SIS’s. I intend to build on our great reputation and to improve the publication.

Beginning in the Fall of 1991, each of the newsletters published by Special Interest Sections will be printed and distributed from AALL Headquarters and each member of an SIS will receive its newsletter as a benefit of dues. Accordingly, TSLL will be distributed to all TS and OBS members as a part of their dues, beginning with the November 1991 issue (Vol. 17 #2). The current volume is complete with the May 1991 issue (also the end of subscription monies). This leaves a question about the financing of Vol. 17 #1, in particular, as well as the issues which come after it. Since there is no plan to increase SIS dues, it is not clear how we are to fund TSLL. A funding request is before the AALL Executive Board to assist in the financing of Vol. 17 #1. The Editorial Board is looking into funding alternatives.

Potential problems of financing TSLL notwithstanding, I want to increase our usefulness to readers as much as possible. As always, suggestions are welcome and should be sent to my attention.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the past editor, Kaye Stoppel, for doing a great job. She also has been a tremendous help to me as I prepare my first issue.
Well, fall's here and planning for next year's convention has already started. We just heard from Margie Axtmann, Chair of the Education Committee, that two of our programs have been approved for the convention. One is "Understanding USMARC: Bridging the Gap for Public Services and Library Administrators." Gail Daly, who's moving to SMU, or just has, will be coordinating that. Elaine Sciolino is coordinating the other, "The Nuts and Bolts of Developing a CD Rom Based Union Catalog." We will let you know before convention the dates and times of the programs. Look for further information in the newsletter. Margie told us that there were 140 proposals for programs for the New Orleans convention; the education committee could only approve about 50 of those. It was a difficult choice. The nominations committee, chaired by Carol Allred, will be gearing up soon. If anyone is interested in serving or has suggestions, they should contact Carol, at Northern Kentucky, or her committee members, Joel Fishman at Allegheny County, or Paula Perry with Cassidy Cataloging Services in New York/New Jersey.

As many of you know, the Association's Executive Board has decreed that newsletters will be produced through headquarters next fall. The newsletter will now go to all members of the SIS instead of being on a subscription basis. This will have a profound effect on TSLL, particularly on its finances as well as both those of OBS and TS SIS's. We have filed a joint application with Tech Services SIS for a grant for next year to cover some of the expenses of the post convention issue of the newsletter. That would be next year's equivalent of the last issue received before this one. We will keep you posted on future developments.

The Technical Services SIS responded enthusiastically to requests for program and workshop ideas for the 1991 annual meeting in New Orleans. I am waiting to hear which ideas were selected, but, I know that TS-SIS will be well represented. A full day workshop titled "Administering the Library Preservation Program" has been approved. Patricia Denham and Hope Breeze will be the coordinators for this workshop which will provide participants with information to begin or improve a preservation program in their libraries.
I have submitted funding requests for two special projects for the AALL Executive Board to consider at its November meeting. One is for a Technical Services Resource Directory which Carol Dawe proposed as a result of discussion at the Roundtable for Technical Services in Law Firm Libraries in Minneapolis. It would be geared toward technical services librarians in all types of libraries and would act as a network of specialists focusing on the three main areas of technical services: cataloging and classification, automation, and collection development. Joni Cassidy has offered to produce both the survey and the resulting directory in an automated format suitable for publishing.

The other request is for funding to cover the cost of producing v.17, #1 (August 1991) of the Technical Services Law Librarian, which will be the first issue to be distributed to all TS-SIS and OBS-SIS members. This was done in cooperation with Sue Roach, Chair of OBS-SIS, and after discussion with Board Liaison, Carol Billings. The TSLL Board will be discussing the options for future funding of TSLL as we now know it, but this money would allow us to start the next volume with help, rather than relying exclusively upon our joint treasuries.

Because TS-SIS, as an important part of the whole association, has grown so dramatically in the past years, it takes longer to accomplish some things than we would all like. However, the ideas and help of members has been outstanding and we never seem to lack for suggestions to make the SIS better and more responsive to its members. The ongoing projects of all the committees, and proposals the SIS will present to the AALL Board, and the participation in the programs of the annual meeting are evidence of the active participation of technical services librarians in the AALL.

ACQUISITIONS
Joyce Manna Janto
University of Richmond

Automation of the Acquisitions Process, Part II

As I stated in my last column, one of the variables you must take into consideration when automating acquisitions is the personnel who will be using the system. How will the people who work with you react when they are faced with massive change? When dealing with personnel, you must educate them not only about the system and how to use it, but you must also prepare your staff for the changes that automation will bring into their work-lives. Library automation projects involve a certain amount of stress. If you do not prepare your staff adequately for what lies ahead, this stress will cause low morale and productivity.

Not all of the changes relating to automation have to do with the function that has been automated. One of the biggest changes is in the status, or perception, of technical services in the library. No longer is tech services the "back room" where mysterious and incomprehensible things are done to books before they appear on the shelf. While this change is
welcome for the most part (people are finally beginning to understand what we do), it can also be stressful. This is because problems or mistakes which formerly were unimportant or were known only to a few people are now exposed to the entire world for viewing.

A good example of this is a typographical error in the title of a book in the acquisitions system, which is linked to the public catalog. Recently, my acquisitions assistant, performing a keyword title search, could not retrieve the record of a book that she knew was on order. When she finally pulled the record up, she was dismayed to find the reason for her failure was that she had transposed two letters in the title of the book. Imagine her feelings when she had to explain to the public service person (who had been standing at her side during the entire search whining "I couldn't find that record either, I thought you said that book was on order already") why that record couldn't be found. Now in the bad old days of paper records, the public service person would never have been searching for an on order record on her/his own. As long as the initial letter was correct, the acquisitions person would have found the order slip easily and the error would have been quietly corrected. Technical services has gone, almost overnight, from being shrouded in secrecy to being a goldfish bowl. Public service types cannot understand how stressful this can be to a techie.

Another change that automation introduces is instability. Libraries, traditionally, are very stable places. They are nice places to work and staff tends to remain constant. In my library the average length of service for the technical service staff is eight years. People who have been doing a job for a long time tend to invest a lot of themselves into their work. No one like to feel they have spent years doing busy-work; if they have devoted their time to it, it must be important. Automation changes all of that. Not only is the basic function of their job changed, but every routine they have been following may be disrupted. Then to make things even more confusing, the new procedures adopted after automation may be changed yet again as the staff becomes more efficient in using the system. Every major change brings many minor changes in its wake, some of them unexpected. The automation of a department of a library can keep procedures in flux for many months. This can be very stressful for people since they feel that they cannot rely on what is expected of them during the work day.

Now I have to emphasize that these are not major errors or problems I'm talking about. They are the little glitches that occur in every operation. In an automation project the supervisor must do more than make sure that the staff is trained in the operation of the new system. All staff members must be made aware of the fact that the stress and the problems they are experiencing are typical of even a successful automation project. And yes, eventually things will get back to normal. We are going to have to learn that while mistakes must be avoided and corrected promptly, procedures may have to be changed frequently. These things are not a reflection of our personal worth. They are the common growing pains experienced by almost every library as they move into the automation age.
# ROLLFILM READER/PRINTER
COMPARISON CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURES</th>
<th>MICRO DESIGN</th>
<th>CANON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIST PRICE:</strong></td>
<td>Micro Copy 2000</td>
<td>PC 80 with Auto Carrier 100-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Includes Lens)</td>
<td>$5659.00</td>
<td>$6630.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong></td>
<td>Desktop</td>
<td>Floor/Console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINT PROCESS:</strong></td>
<td>Plain Paper Duo Component Process</td>
<td>Plain Paper Single Component Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MICROFORMS:</strong></td>
<td>ANSI Cartridge, M-Type Cartridge, Tuscan Open Spool (in ANSI Clip)</td>
<td>ANSI Cartridge, M-Type Cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCREEN SIZE:</strong></td>
<td>12&quot; X 12&quot;</td>
<td>11-3/4&quot; X 11-3/4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZOOM LENS:</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9.5X-16X, 16X-32X, 32X-55X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPY SIZE:</strong></td>
<td>8-1/2&quot; X 11&quot;</td>
<td>8-1/2&quot; X 11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPY SPEED:</strong></td>
<td>9 Prints/Minute</td>
<td>10 Seconds/1st Print Multiple: 6/Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MULTIPLE COPYING:</strong></td>
<td>1-99 LED Countdown</td>
<td>1-19 LED Countdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WARM-UP TIME:</strong></td>
<td>40 Seconds</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSUMABLES:</strong></td>
<td>Toner Cartridge Kit</td>
<td>Canon MP Cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAPER SUPPLY:</strong></td>
<td>100 Sheet Cassette</td>
<td>100 Sheet Cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMAGE ROTATION:</strong></td>
<td>360° Prism Rotation, Optional 90° Auto IR</td>
<td>360° Prism Lens, Optional 360° Twin Prism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMAGE MASKING:</strong></td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BI-MODE:</strong></td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Cartridge Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIGHT SOURCE:</strong></td>
<td>250W, 24V</td>
<td>150W, 24V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEIGHT:</strong></td>
<td>131 LBS</td>
<td>158 LBS</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DIMENSIONS:</strong></td>
<td>25&quot;H x 25-3/4&quot;W x 28&quot;D</td>
<td>51&quot;H x 20-7/8&quot;W x 26-7/8&quot;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPTIONS:</strong></td>
<td>Auto IR, Bi-Mode Operation, Scribe Line</td>
<td>Twin Prism, FS Kit (Retrieval)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Rollfilm Reader/Printer Comparison Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Minolta RP-504A/RP-504M</th>
<th>Minolta RP-605Z</th>
<th>3M 1100 MFB Model 7540 with 210 CAT</th>
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<tr>
<td>List Price:</td>
<td>$6575.00 (Includes Lens)</td>
<td>$7295.00 w/rollcarrier &amp; zoom lens</td>
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<td>Type:</td>
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<td>Floor/Console</td>
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<td>Print Process:</td>
<td>Plain Paper</td>
<td>Plain Paper</td>
<td>Plain Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duo Component Process</td>
<td>Duo Component Process</td>
<td>Duo Component Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microforms:</td>
<td>504A = ANSI Cartridge, 504M = M-type Cartridge</td>
<td>15A = ANSI Cartridge, 15M = M-Type Cartridge, 98 = 35mm Open Spool</td>
<td>ANSI Cartridge, M-Type Cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen Size:</td>
<td>12&quot; x 12&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot; x 12&quot;</td>
<td>11-1/2&quot; x 13&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Size:</td>
<td>8.5&quot; x 11&quot;</td>
<td>8.5&quot; x 11&quot;</td>
<td>8.5&quot; x 11&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy Speed:</td>
<td>13.5 Seconds/1st Print, Multiple: 8/Minute</td>
<td>10 Prints/Minute</td>
<td>9 Seconds/1st Print, Multiple: 11/Minute</td>
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<td>Multiple Copying:</td>
<td>1-19 LED Countdown</td>
<td>1-99 LED Countdown</td>
<td>1-9 LED Countdown</td>
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<td>Warm-up Time:</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
<td>50 Seconds</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumables:</td>
<td>Starter; MT Toner</td>
<td>Starter; MT Toner</td>
<td>Starter; Toner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper Supply:</td>
<td>150 Sheet Cassette</td>
<td>250 Sheet Cassette</td>
<td>250 Sheet Cassette</td>
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<tr>
<td>Image Rotation:</td>
<td>360° by Motorized Auto Prism Rotation Std.</td>
<td>360° Prism Rotation</td>
<td>360° Prism Rotation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Image Masking:</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional (Auto-Sensing)</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Mode:</td>
<td>N/A, Negative Only</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Source:</td>
<td>150W, 24V</td>
<td>150W, 20V</td>
<td>150W, 20V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight:</td>
<td>176 LBS.</td>
<td>154 LBS.</td>
<td>206 LBS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions:</td>
<td>24&quot; H x 20&quot; W x 31&quot; D</td>
<td>51.2&quot; H x 26.9&quot; W x 32&quot; D</td>
<td>38&quot; H x 23&quot; W x 31&quot; D (w/o Stand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options:</td>
<td>Prism Lens, Masking, Cursor, Mars Controller, Scr Hood</td>
<td>Foot Switch, Workstation, Coin-op, MARS Controllers</td>
<td>Page Search Kit (Retrieval), Bi-Mode Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifications</td>
<td>Micro Design</td>
<td>Canon (EyeCOM)</td>
<td>3M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>List Price (includes lens)</strong></td>
<td>$2995.00</td>
<td>$1995.00</td>
<td>$3735.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Screen Size</strong></td>
<td>12' H x 12' W</td>
<td>8.6' H x 11.8' W</td>
<td>11.5' H x 13' W</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>25' H x 16' W x 28' D</td>
<td>22.4' H x 18' W x 28.1' D</td>
<td>37.7' H x 23.2' W x 31.1' D</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Weight</strong></td>
<td>62 lbs</td>
<td>63 lbs</td>
<td>160 lbs</td>
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<td><strong>Image Rotation</strong></td>
<td>Optional 90° Automatic IR Optional 360° Manual IR</td>
<td>By Prism Lens</td>
<td>90° By Carrier Rotation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dual Lens Operation</strong></td>
<td>Optional Dual Lens System N/A</td>
<td>Standard with Turret 2nd Lens Extra N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Light Source</strong></td>
<td>250W, 24V Halogen Lamp</td>
<td>60W, 17V Halogen Lamp</td>
<td>150W, 24V Halogen Lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paper Supply</strong></td>
<td>100 Sheet Cassette</td>
<td>50 Sheet Stack</td>
<td>100 Sheet Cassette</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Warm-up Time</strong></td>
<td>40 Seconds</td>
<td>24 Seconds</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copy Speed</strong></td>
<td>9 Copies/Minute</td>
<td>4 Copies/Minute</td>
<td>6 Copies/Minute</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Multiple Copies</strong></td>
<td>1 - 99 Copies With LED Countdown Indication</td>
<td>1 - 99 Copies With LED Countdown Indication</td>
<td>1 - 99 Prints With LED Countdown Indication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bi-Mode Operation</strong></td>
<td>Optional Positive Copies From Either Positive or Negative Film N/A</td>
<td>Multi-Component Cartridge Changes</td>
<td>Optional Positive Copies From Either Positive or Negative Film</td>
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<td><strong>Electrical Requirements</strong></td>
<td>120V, 60Hz, 100V, 50/60Hz, 220V, 50Hz, 240V, 50Hz</td>
<td>120V, 60Hz, 220V, 50Hz, 240V, 50Hz</td>
<td>115V 60Hz 220V, 50Hz</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Consumables</strong></td>
<td><strong>Toner Kit</strong></td>
<td>$169 - 185.00 per kit 5000 - 8000 Copies</td>
<td>$120.00 per Kit 2000 - 3000 Copies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Developer</strong></td>
<td>With Toner Kit</td>
<td>With Cartridge</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Copy Drum</strong></td>
<td>$179 - 216.00 per Drum One Included in initial unit purchase - 18 000 Print Life</td>
<td>With Cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Options</strong></td>
<td>Image Masking, Single Sheet By-Pass</td>
<td>Image Masking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revised 1.23.90
# PLAIN PAPER READER/PRINTER COMPARISON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Minolta 600Z</th>
<th>Minolta 502</th>
<th>Minolta 503</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>List Price (includes Lens)</strong></td>
<td>$2050.00</td>
<td>$3875.00</td>
<td>$4675.00</td>
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<td><strong>Screen Size</strong></td>
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<td>12&quot;H x 12&quot;W</td>
<td>12&quot;H x 12&quot;W</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>24'H x 18&quot;W x 20'D</td>
<td>20 9/16&quot; x 31 3/8&quot; x 24 2/3&quot;D</td>
<td>20 9/16&quot; x 31 3/8&quot; x 24 2/3&quot;D</td>
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<td>90 lbs</td>
<td>165 lbs</td>
<td>165 lbs</td>
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<td><strong>Image Rotation</strong></td>
<td>By Prism Lens</td>
<td>Standard 360° Motorized IR</td>
<td>Standard 360° Motorized IR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dual Lens Operation</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Standard with Turret 2nd Lens Extra</td>
<td>Standard with Turret 2nd Lens Extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Light Source</strong></td>
<td>85W, 21V Halogen Lamp</td>
<td>250W, 24V Halogen Lamp</td>
<td>250W, 24V Halogen Lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paper Supply</strong></td>
<td>150 Sheet Cassette</td>
<td>150 Sheet Cassette</td>
<td>150 Sheet Cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warm-up Time</strong></td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copy Speed</strong></td>
<td>5 Copies/Minute</td>
<td>8 Copies/Minute</td>
<td>8 Copies/Minute</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Multiple Copies</strong></td>
<td>1 - 9 Copies With LED Countdown Indication</td>
<td>1 - 19 Copies With LED Countdown Indication</td>
<td>1 - 19 Copies With LED Countdown Indication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bi-Mode Operation</strong></td>
<td>Optional Positive Copies From Either Positive or Negative Film (Cartridge Change)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Optional Positive Copies From Either Positive or Negative Film</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Electrical Requirements</strong></td>
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<td>120V, 50/60Hz</td>
<td>120V, 50/60Hz</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Consumables</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Toner Kit</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Developer</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Copy Drum</strong></td>
<td>$250.00 per Drum One Included in initial unit purchase - 30,000 Print Life</td>
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<td>Cursor</td>
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<td>Cursor, Partial Print</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Question no. 1: There is no appropriate number for the Serial Set in KF schedule:

- KF 25-27 Committee hearings
- KF 29.8-32.5 Committee reports
- KF 35 Congressional Record

I am considering an unused KF number (KF 33) for the serial set. Is that a good place for it?

Kate Pacararich
UCLA School of Law

At LC, the Serial Set is classed in J 66, even though it is now in the custody of the Law Library; this was done prior to the development of the KF schedule. Were it ever to be reclassed to KF, an appropriate number would be in the vicinity of KF 40, under Other legislative documents.

Question no. 2: What is the difference between LC Class K (General) K 140-165: History of law and K 215-218 History and Jurisprudence. Philosophy of Law. What guidelines or "official" advice can be passed on to law catalogers when comparing and applying these two classification areas to achieve some degree of consistency?

Brian Striman
University of Nebraska College of Law

K 140-165 is reserved for the most general of works about the history of law in all its facets and branches, including discussions of the relationship between the history of law and the more general discipline of history. Works classed here should receive the subject heading Law—History and criticism.

K 215 is reserved for works on the history of the science of law (Jurisprudence) in all of its facets (philosophy, methodology, interpretation, critical theory, etc.), and works classed here should receive the subject heading Jurisprudence—History of Law—Philosophy—History.

We plan to add notes to the schedule, in an attempt to distinguish between these two numbers.

Question no. 3: LC class K (general) schedule, Nos. K 155, K 215, K 232, and K 420-425 all call for Cuttering "by language." The only place I know to get language cutters is in LC’s Subject Cataloging Manual: "Shelflisting," p. G150. This is for translations, so I’m not sure if we are supposed to generate our language cutters from this source. Please tell me what authoritative source I should use to apply language cutters as instructed in the K schedule.

Brian Striman
University of Nebraska College of Law
Language cutters are created according to general cutting rules in G 60, p. 26. Language cutters that have existed for some time will only have one digit instead of the two now commonly used. The only authoritative list of what LC has actually used for specific languages in these class numbers is in LC's shelflist.

Question 4: The meshing of the topics antitrust law and the health care profession finds DLC/DLC preferring to classify books with contents decidedly emphasizing antitrust, into KF 3825, rather than expanding the heading of KF 2905 to include Health care industry. Why the continuance of limiting KF 2905 to health care professionals (persons)? LC's continuing to assign those materials which emphasize antitrust aspects into the more general KF 3825, is reducing the patron's advantage of having antitrust health care materials together. --In my humble opinion---.

Brian Striman
University of Nebraska College of Law

We agree that, ideally, works on the antitrust aspects of health care personnel and the health care industry should not be separated, and in fact they are kept together in the newer schedules. In the KF schedules, however, this separation has been in effect for so long and there are so many records involved that we cannot afford to change the practice at this time.

Question 5: There seem to be too many places for job hunting, interviewing techniques, and resume writing for recent JD grads and lawyers looking for that lawyering job.

There is a rich mixture of OCLC DLC/DLC and member input classification assignments for this subject: HF 5382.7, HF 5383 (resumes) KF 297 and K 115. Most libraries seem to have lawyer job hunting scattered in at least two of the four different numbers above. LC seems to like to force-fit them into KF 297, which in my judgment is really quite a severe error since it places job hunting materials in with law as a career materials. Perhaps LC should have at KF 297 and K 115 to "Cf.HF5382.7," or expand or add the classification number of KF 297, to KF 296 or KF 297.4 with the heading Job hunting, Interviewing techniques. General works (VI)---At least give the classifier some specific guidance on where these kinds of materials should go.

Brian Striman
University of Nebraska College of Law

LC practice is to class works on the vocational guidance/job opportunities/job hunting for a particular profession with the profession (see the note following HF 5381), so that KF 297-299 is the appropriate place for such works on the legal profession in the U.S. In fact, this span is more specific than what is available in most of the other, non-legal schedules, where similar works class in the general number.
Please send any questions that you may have about description cataloging to the editors of this column. We will either answer your individual letter, or we will pass your questions 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

Phoebe Ruiz-Valera, Head of Technical Services at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York Law Library, sent us these questions about the choice of entry for a work entitled *Law and legal literature of North Korea: a guide*, published in 1988 by The Library of Congress (see LCCN 88-600053).

Phoebe commented:

Many libraries followed LC's lead and cataloged this guide as a catalog of the holdings in the collections of the Library of Congress: Call no. Z663.5 and entry under corporate body. However, after examining this item, looking at the title page, and reading the foreword and preface, we agree with the libraries that considered it an annotated bibliography and entered under personal author. What rationale did LC follow in order to prefer corporate body entry over personal name entry for this annotated compilation? In this case, LC's selection appears to be a general policy treatment rather than a descriptive cataloging one.
Answer to Question no. 1

Adele Hallam responded:

I notice that the original CIP cataloging had the personal author as the main entry. It is evident, though, that the LC cataloger who prepared the full record and had the book in hand realized that the vast majority of the works listed are those in LC's collections. She or he must also have been aware of LCRI 21.1B2 2) "judge that a work falls into a particular category if that category accounts for the predominant content...of the work") --this allows for judgment. The choice of entry, corporate vs. personal, is also touched upon in the next paragraph of the RI. That the compilation is annotated is of no substantive consequence, rule-wise speaking.

Question no. 2

One of the significant changes for law catalogers in AACR 2 rev. was to rule 21.12. Under AACR rule 21.12A, an edition of a work was still to be entered "...under the heading for the original if the person or body responsible for the original is named in a statement of responsibility or in the title, or if the wording of the chief source of information indicates that that person or body is still considered to be responsible for the work."

Now, however, AACR 2 rev. rule 21.12B1 makes it clear that the original author "...is no longer considered responsible for the work (e.g., when the original author is named only in the title proper and some other person or body is named as being primarily responsible in the statement of responsibility or in the statement of responsibility relating to the edition)."

We asked LC if Florida civil and criminal discovery (LCCN 89-126351) were cataloged according to AACR 2 rev., would the entry be under Leslie A. Jeffries? And if it were entered under Jeffries, no uniform title would be needed.

B.I.S./PROD Books FUL/BIB DCLC89126351-B Cat Maintenance CLCL-LCL
FIN ID DCLC89126351-B - Record 1 of 1
+
  ID:DCLC89126351-B RTYP:c ST:p FRN: MS:n EL: AD:09-09-89
  CP:gau L:eng INT: GPC: BIO: FIC:0 CON:
  PC:s PD:1988/ REP: CPI:0 FSI:0 ILC:k MEI:1 II:1
  010 89126351
  043 n-us-f1
  050 0 KFF537=b.A93 1998
  082 0 347.759/072=a347.590772=220
  100 10 Adkins, James C.=q(James Calhoun),=d1915-
  240 10 Florida civil and criminal discovery
  245 10 Adkins and Jones' Florida civil and criminal discovery.
  260 0 Norcross, GA (3110 Crossing Park, Norcross 30091-7500) :=bHarrison Cc
  300 0xxii, 401 p. :=bforms ;:=c24 cm.
  500 0 Rev. ed. of: Florida civil and criminal discovery. 2nd ed. c1976.
  500 0 Includes index.
  650 0 Discovery (Law)=zFlorida.
Answer to Question no. 2

The response from Library of Congress:

Telltale signs indicate that the work was cataloged just before we started to apply AACR 2 rev. (LC catalogers no longer sign and date the book itself). If cataloged under the present revision 1) yes, the main entry heading would be under Jeffries; 2) no, a uniform title should then not be given.

I just realized that the rule calls for the added entry to be under the heading for the original author. (An unfortunate choice of words?) Read this to mean the author of the preceding edition (if it differs), which, especially in law, is not necessarily the original author. For clarification of LC’s policy, please see LCRI 1.7A4.

[Editors’ note: LCCN has now been changed so that the entry is under Jeffries.]
Question no. 3

John Hostage of Harvard had a question on series numbering.

The authority record for Schriftenreihe des Institute für Internationales Recht und Internationalen Beziehungen (n42-2263) has a 642 with "Heft 29" and a note "Beginning with vol. 33 designation changes from "Heft" to "Band." I take this to mean that the series should continue to be traced in an 830 with "Heft" for the sake of filing consistency. But LC has cataloged a number of volumes with the series in a 440 using "Bd." (e.g., 86-195543).

Can you verify what their intended policy is? Their bibliographic records don’t seem to be following their authority records.

Answer to Question no. 3

Adele Hallam replied that a correction to record LCCN 86-195543 had been made.

[Editors’ note: Per LCRI 1.6G 3), a series is considered to have more than one system of designation only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself. The rule directs the cataloger to record all numeric designations in the series statement, but to transcribe only one system in the series tracing. Note that the record has now been changed.]
Over the last few months, I have decided to approach the problem of acidic pages in law books from a new angle. First, I need to explain that in my position, in addition to my duties involved in caring for our collections and archives, I also supervise student workers in shelf preparation and binding preparation. I observe each book before it goes to the shelf. I check the labels (are they the correct size? will they stick?), pockets and cards (only if the books circulate), and the colored tape (different colors for each floor). Lately, I have also checked the acidity of the paper in some monographs. I use a pH testing pen from Light Impressions ($2.95 each). In some cases, it is not necessary to test the paper because the publisher has included a message on the verso of the title page that the paper is acid-free or the infinity symbol appears there (which means that the paper is acid-free).

In three instances I have sent letters directly to the presidents of the publishing companies advising them of the unacceptable quality of the paper...
in specific titles and urging them to change their manufacturing processes which result in acidic book papers. I also point out that alkaline paper is brighter and stronger, it causes less corrosion of machinery and it is widely available at prices comparable to acidic paper. The publishers I have written to are The Michie Company; Warren, Gorham & Lamont, Inc.; and Oceana Publications. I received prompt responses from all three. I believe that the first two are under a false impression concerning the length of time that law libraries retain law treatises. They apparently believe that once a new edition of a treatise is published, there is no further use for the older editions, thereby eliminating the need for long-lasting book papers. We do not regularly withdraw older editions and I doubt that most law libraries do (unless there are severe space restrictions). On the contrary, superseded editions can be referred to for years to come as an historical reference.

I wrote to Oceana about Mediterranean Continental Shelf, a four-volume work which cost $250.00. Their Vice President Edwin S. Newman states that "we take very seriously the matter of archival quality in our books." They called in their advisor on paper who has sent me letters attesting to the archival properties of the paper. However, I subsequently retested each of the volumes in various locations and still found them acidic.

The Michie Company gives another unfortunate reason for not using the best paper: since they are a small publisher they are at the mercy of their suppliers. The President, David Harriman, said that they will "certainly encourage [the paper mills] to proceed with the change [to alkaline paper] as quickly as possible, but I do not believe we have much leverage." In this situation, I believe that it would help "the cause" for the customers of the law book publishers (law libraries) to put some pressure on those publishers. They will not see alkaline paper as a priority with their customers if they haven't heard from the customers to that effect.

What I suggest is to purchase a couple of pH testing pens (Light Impressions, 439 Monroe Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607-3717; Phone 1-800-828-6216) and use them on selected treatises. (The chemical ink in the pen changes color from blue (acid-free) to green (some acid content) to yellow (high acid content) when applied to paper. Select only big-ticket purchases if you can do only a few. I always test on the last printed page to be consistent. When you find one that tests acidic, send a letter to the publisher. I may have received such quick responses because I wrote to the presidents of the companies. They may delegate the response but at least they are made aware of the problem. For those of you who do this, could you send a copy to me? I would like to keep a record of the responses from the various publishers.

I read in Library Journal that OCLC has developed guidelines for recording preservation data in either the cataloging or union list subsystems of its online union catalog (OLUC). According to OCLC, there are "three methods by which users can record preservation data in the OLUC. First, they can include preservation data in the OCLC Union List Subsystem local data record. Second, they can create a bibliographic record in the cataloging subsystem containing preservation data, either through prospective cataloging or announcing a commitment to film. And third, they can contribute bibliographic preservation records on tape."
SELECTED SERIAL ARTICLES ON PRESERVATION

This paper, which was presented at the 1989 National Serials Interest Group meeting, addresses preservation issues as they relate to acquisitions. For instance, which is preferable: to spend more money for titles in hardcover or to "save" money by buying in paperback and binding them when the paperbacks are more likely to have acidic paper? Could the decision be made publisher-by-publisher, depending on their permanent paper policies? As of yet, most reviews and advertisements do not include data about the paper quality. One would need to query each publisher. It comes down to this: how much does a library want to pay for ensuring the permanence of its collection?

The editor of The Abbey Newsletter has written an essay about the relative merits of these two forms of preservation. She addresses cost, obsolescence vs. enduring value, format, value of an original, security, and monitoring a national database. Both options should be available for every library as each method has its merits. Acidic but strong books would be candidates for deacidification while microfilming would be the better choice for brittle books.

Jean Pajarek
Cornell University

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

Comparison of characteristics of Youth Authority wards in institutions and on parole
   Changed to: Comparison of the Youth Authority’s institution and parole populations. 1976-85-

Georgia court rules and procedure
   Split into: Georgia court rules and procedure. Federal and: Georgia court rules and procedure. State. 1990(?)-

Harvard human rights yearbook
   Changed to: Harvard human rights journal. Vol. 3 (spring 1990)-

Iowa State Bar Association. News bulletin
   Changed to: Iowa lawyer. Vol. 50, no. 3 (Aug. 1990)-

Journal of energy law & policy
   Changed to: Journal of energy, natural resources and environmental law. Vol. 11, no. 1 (1990)-
Earlier this year some questions were sent to Mary K.D. Pietris, Chief of the Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress. Two queries involved the use of the "States" subdivision; the others dealt with the subject headings "Legal assistance to servicemen" and "Law (Philosophy)."

Question no. 1: Instruction sheet H 713 in Subject Cataloging Manual does not specify where we should position the "STATES" subdivision in a heading which includes a topical subdivision that does not subdivide geographically. For example, for a work that compares the different states' disciplinary rules/guidelines regarding misconduct of judges, which string is correct, JUDGES--UNITED STATES--DISCIPLINE--STATES?, OR JUDGES--UNITED STATES--STATES--DISCIPLINE? This is a matter of some confusion, and has unfortunately led to various inconsistencies (split files) in our catalog.

LC Response: We will adjust H 713 for the next update. --STATES should come directly after the country with no intervening subdivisions.

Question no. 2: In some other instances where a topic is established as a subdivision after a 651 (place name) heading, the book may actually deal collectively or comparatively with state laws or regulations, but it is unclear whether and where the subdivision "STATES" may be used. For example, two LC records (OCLC #6367523 and #5673063) include the subject heading UNITED STATES--OCCUPATIONS--LICENSES. Would it be incorrect to add a sentence (or an example) to H 713 to indicate whether this use of first order political division is allowed or prohibited?

LC Response: We’ve not used these subdivisions after countries in the ‘a’ subfield and don’t think it is a good idea to start.

Question no. 3: Brian Striman (University of Nebraska) encountered the subject head LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO SERVICEMEN, and wondered if LC would consider changing "servicemen" to "military personnel." Past experience has shown that LC does support the idea of moving to gender-neutral terms for occupation headings. However, we also noticed that for "sailors" LC was still using SEAMEN, AND MERCHANT SEAMEN. Were these headings missed during earlier revisions by Library of Congress?

LC Response: We have changed "Legal assistance to servicemen" to "Legal assistance to military personnel," but have not ordered the catalogers to change the other headings because of the number of authority records and bibliographic records affected. Practicality--and the constant need to devote more energy to cataloging than to improving the authority tools--outweighs
philosophy at times like this. We do try to keep "gender neutrality" in mind when creating new headings, but can change older headings only as time permits, always balancing the costs of correcting the data base with the needs. I trust you are aware that we do not have global change capability, and that catalogers who change headings must annotate printouts, after which each individual record is called up and changed one by one. We established 'Women sailors' (having rejected 'Women seamen' after some lively discussion) early in 1989 and do have the heading 'Women merchant seamen'.

Question no. 4: Doris Corsello (Duquesne University) wrote to ask about the conceptual difference between LAW--PHILOSOPHY and LAW (PHILOSOPHY). Before I completed my examination of the question, one of my assistants discovered that LC had cancelled the heading LAW (PHILOSOPHY), sh85-75289, and had added it as a 450 (used for) reference in the authority record for LAW--PHILOSOPHY, sh85-75139. This confused me, because I thought the headings were meant to deal with two different topics, LAW--PHILOSOPHY for works on the concept of law as a subtopic within the discipline of philosophy. Webster's 3rd and Random House 2nd both give a secondary definition of 'law' specifically applicable to philosophy and science: "a statement of an order or relation of phenomena that so far as is known is invariable under the given conditions. Examples are 'the laws of chemistry' and 'the law of supply and demand.' There are extensive articles in the Encyclopedia of Philosophy about "Law and Theories," "Laws of Science and Lawlike Statements," and "Laws of Thought," none of which deal with the social philosophy of law/legal systems. Indeed, books for which LC had assigned the subject heading LAW (PHILOSOPHY) in the past all dealt with science and philosophy, and are classified accordingly. The suggestion was made to LC that they reinstate the heading LAW (PHILOSOPHY), and add scope notes to both authority records to help users distinguish between the two headings.

LC Response: We did [reinstate the heading and add scope notes]: sh90-1841.

AUTOMATION OF LIBRARY FUNCTIONS IN LAW FIRM LIBRARIES, PART 2

Mary Ann Frye of King & Spalding in Atlanta was the second speaker at the law at the law firm automation program in Minnesota this June. (Coverage of Beth Smith's talk is in the previous issue of TSL.)

Mary Ann's talk was particularly useful for the specifics she suggested to include when automating a bibliographic file. Automated library files enhance the library's achievement of bibliographic control and information dissemination. To best achieve these, include such elements as authority control, inter-related fields, classification of data, and full-text searching in the design of your database.

Authority control assures thorough retrieval results. Authority control requires that various terms, all used for the same concept, be stored consistently under one selected term. Cross-references to alternate forms of the term allow all relevant material to be stored and retrieved together.
Mary Ann's very useful handout gives the example of "trusts and estates." Material on that topic is stored so it can be retrieved regardless of whether a user enters t & e, T&E, trust and estate, trusts and estates, and so on.

Inter-related fields are especially useful in library databases. Our many bibliographic files are extremely similar in the kind of information, or fields, they contain; for example, the serials file, the catalog, the ILL, acquisitions or payments file all contain title, author, and publisher fields. Rather than key-in this information each time you set up a file, Mary Ann recommends you choose software with inter-related fields that will allow you to key-in the pertinent data for the first file you build, and then simply copy the repeated data into the next file.

Classification of data is like using subject headings in a catalog. It allows you to browse through material by using keyterms when exact titles or authors aren't known.

Any who's searched for information on Lexis or Westlaw knows the advantage of full-text searching. It allows you to use natural language to access an item when you are not familiar with the controlled vocabulary used by the indexer of the stored file. If a bibliographic record is stored full-text, you can access any part of the record no matter how discreet. You can search on the number of pages or the Library of Congress order number, the ISBN number, the notes or the call number. There is greater flexibility and creativity in the approach one can take when searching.

Mary Ann explored the interesting relationship between the library and the firm from an automation perspective when she said "I have faced two major choices in automating the library - to remain independent and use a pc or to become dependent and use the firm's mini." Mary Ann chose the mini because of her long term goal to have everyone in the firm access the library files from his or her own terminal and also because the firm's discs had a larger capacity than a pc and because of the likelihood of the firm's having access to upgrades at a faster rate than the library.

Mary Ann also suggested looking for long-term software compatibility all around the firm. The library package should jibe with the package used by accounting or by the Record Center.

Mary Ann learned the ins and outs of automation on her own. She did a lot of reading, especially of users manuals, and learned by trial and error at her pc. She sees this as an effective way to learn but warns that it takes a great deal of time and a serious commitment. If you prefer to wait for help from your MIS department, be sure to learn their buzzwords and educate them. "Remember," concludes Mary Ann, "there is no perfect software; none of it has all the solutions, but there are always upgrades; it's always getting better."

John Harbison of Kutak, Rock & Campbell of Washington, D.C. was the last speaker in the program. From the perspective of a small law firm, he recommended ASKSAM software over such programs as InMagic, Librarians Helper and Datatrek. He prefers ASKSAM because he likes the flexibility, affordability and independence afforded by ASKSAM.

John believes use of an automated program allows the library to go through the transition of becoming an Information Center. John also brought
up the issue of preserving library independence from the MIS department once automation is on the scene. For a cassette of this seminar or any of the others presented at Minneapolis this June, contact Mobil Tape Company, Inc. 25061 W. Ave. Stanford, Suite 70, Valencia, CA 91355 (805) 295-0504. Individual cassettes are $8.00 each.

OCLC COMMITTEE
Phyllis Post
Capital University Law School

The big news for OCLC users is that the new online system, or PRISM as it is now known, is literally just around the corner. Here in Ohio, OCLC users have begun to receive the new PASSPORT software, and training is scheduled to begin in January. The rest of the country will be following throughout 1991. Reports from field test libraries have been quite favorable. These libraries are pleased with many of the new features and they have been able to successfully adjust their workflow to take advantage of them. A number of fairly substantial changes have been suggested to OCLC and OCLC has already incorporated them into PRISM.

In the August newsletter we mentioned interest in a cooperative reclassification project. I have received some positive feedback and I hope to move forward with this after the furor over PRISM begins to die down. I would still like to hear from anyone doing reclassification, or anyone hoping to do it. Also, I would like to hear from anyone using GOVDOC for cataloging government depository collections. It might be helpful for anyone thinking of subscribing to it.

Finally, the Committee bids farewell to Patricia Neff who has resigned as co-chair after accepting a new job with Innovative Interfaces. Patricia has relocated to Berkeley, California and we wish her every success. We will miss her energy and enthusiasm.

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE
Ann Sitkin
Harvard Law School Library

Activities of the committee for the next months will concentrate on the completion of various projects begun in previous years. The Work Group on Administrative Regulations, chaired by Diane Hillmann, is incorporating suggestions made to their report at the annual meeting in Minneapolis. Their final report will be sent to the Library of Congress and a summary will be published in TSLJ. The work group examining jurisdictions for medieval laws and the group reviewing citation practice for court reports are beginning their tasks. Another project which is moving forward is the Captions List. The list will be submitted to the AALL Publications Committee for possible publication. The coordinator responsible for gathering additions to the list is Judith Vaughn-Sterling of the University of Pennsylvania Biddle Law Library. Suggestions for additions should be sent directly to her.
The Committee submitted a number of proposals for workshops and programs for 1991. As of this writing the final approvals have not all been received by the chair.

EXCHANGE OF DUPLICATES COMMITTEE
Tim J. Watts
Valparaiso University

Now is the time to subscribe to the TS/SIS Exchange of Duplicates Program for 1990-91. The cost is $15.00 for seven lists of duplicate periodicals available from other participating libraries. If you are interested and have not yet received an invitation to participate, please contact:

Tim J. Watts, Chair
Exchange of Duplicates Committee
School of Law Library
Valparaiso University
Valparaiso, IN 46383
(219) 465-7822

This year the Committee is requesting that participants limit their offers to titles listed on an Authority List of Titles sent to subscribers. This move is an effort to keep the lists at a manageable size, while insuring that the most requested titles are included.

Participants should include any duplicate which is from a title changed to a title included on the current Authority List. Name changes are not reflected on the Authority List, but should not prevent earlier issues with a different title from being listed.

This year’s effort is an experiment and the membership is invited to respond. Please address comments, suggestions, and titles which you believe should be included in next year’s Authority List to Tim J. Watts. The Committee will evaluate all suggestions and incorporate changes into next year’s program.

Proposed Technical Services Award

Creation of an award named in honor of Renee Chapman to recognize contributions in technical services was approved at the TS-SIS business meeting in Minneapolis. The proposal which follows was developed by Jean Pajerek, Lynn Randall and Brian Striman. We have incorporated recommendations made by the TS-SIS Executive Board.

We envision that this award will carry recognition beyond the Technical Services SIS and that presentation will occur at the same time as the other AALL awards. The AALL Awards Committee has been very helpful in discussing with us how these goals can be achieved.
The complete proposal as it now stands is printed below. We would be happy to answer questions and to hear your comments. We will keep you informed of any changes.

Lynn E. Randall
Tel. (207) 289-1600

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A NEW AWARD
IN TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

NAME
This award will be call the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship.

PURPOSE
The purpose of this award will be to recognize individuals or groups who have made significant and sustained support in the area of technical services law librarianship. The award is not intended to constitute an endorsement of a vendor or product.

TS SIS AWARD COMMITTEE
An Award Committee is established as a Standing Committee of the Technical Services Special Interest Section under Article IX of the Section’s Bylaws. The TS SIS Award Committee will be responsible for receiving and evaluating Award nominations, selecting the Award recipient, and publicizing the Award as described below.

Final approval for the initial establishment of the Award and the TS SIS Award Standing Committee rests with the TS SIS Chair, TS SIS Executive Board, the American Association of Law Libraries Awards Committee and the AALL Executive Board.

The TS SIS Award Standing Committee may develop and recommend additional policies, criteria, procedures, and protocol within the framework established by this guideline document.

Future recommended changes to this document must be approved by the Chair of TS SIS, the TS SIS Executive Board, and the AALL Awards Committee.

AWARD PROTOCOL
The TS SIS Award Standing Committee will present its recommendation of an award recipient with supporting documentation to the AALL Awards Committee. The AALL Awards Committee will present the Award at the same time and in the same manner as other AALL awards.

AWARD PRESENTATION CRITERIA
Criteria for selecting the Award recipient will include, but may not be limited to, the publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques or research, analysis or commentary; or developing software, hardware, or other mechanisms which significantly enhance access to law library materials and collections. These contributions may be applied in the functional areas of acquisitions, cataloging and classification, materials processing, preservation, or technical services administration; contributions may also consist of service to the SIS as a whole.
In selecting the Award recipient, the TS SIS Award Standing Committee will consider to what extent and how each contribution extends the theoretical foundations or practical elements of the bibliographic control and access to legal materials within and throughout law libraries regardless of library type or size.

CANDIDATE NOMINATIONS AND AWARD SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

Recommendations/nominations for candidates to receive the Award can come from any individual or group regardless of AALL membership.

Recommendations shall be sent to the Chair of the TS SIS Award Standing Committee on machine-produced copy (i.e., typewritten or printed copy from a computer file). Recommendations will include candidate's full name, title and current firm, company or institution name, and address; or if retired, name and last previous place of work and home address. Recommendations shall be signed by a person other than the individual(s) being nominated.

Recommendations will also include: a complete description of projects, programs, or publications of the candidate and the role of the candidate with respect to improvements in bibliographic control or access to legal materials and services which resulted or could potentially result from the candidate's work.

PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY

The TS SIS Award Standing Committee will be responsible for publicizing the Award Committee's activities appropriately among TS SIS membership and in AALL publications. The Committee may also solicit recommendations for the Award from law librarians which may include nomination and publicity efforts targeted at law library directors, head law librarians, public and technical services heads, and others.

Finally, after the Award presentation the Committee shall be responsible for publicizing the name and contribution of the recipient in a timely manner through all appropriate publications.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Peter and Ethel Enyingi retired from the Los Angeles County Law Library on 31 October. Peter has worked there since 1968, most recently as the Head of Technical Services. Ethel was the Serials Librarian. Peter received his MLS from Columbia and has been a law librarian for thirty years.

Peter has been active in TS SIS. Actually, he was a member of the Cataloging and Classification Committee which preceded the Technical Services SIS. After the SIS was formed, he became the first chair of the subcommittee on subject headings under the Cataloging and Classification Committee.

The Enyingis will pursue their hobbies of photography and tennis in their retirement. They also are planning a trip to their homeland of Hungary next year.
TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN  
c/o Evelyn M. Gardner  
Technical Services Librarian  
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