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1990-91 SIS OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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Harvard Law School

Serials Committee:
Mary Hudson
Case Western Reserve

TSLL 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. TSLL is published quarterly.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

This is a time of transition for Technical Services Law Librarian. Past editor Kaye Stoppe1 has prepared a report on a title change for the newsletter. The OBS SIS voted in Minneapolis to continue its sponsorship of TSLL but some of the members were in favor of a name change to one which would more clearly represent the interests of both sections. Kaye's report is on page 9.

Financing of the future issues of TSLL continues to be a major issue. AALL Headquarters has decreed that each member of an SIS must receive the newsletter of the SIS as a benefit of dues. It would not be feasible, however, for TS and OBS to completely finance TSLL. For one thing, we would need to print more than twice as many copies. There are about 700 members of the two sections combined, eliminating duplications. Presently, we have approximately 300 subscribers. We cannot make ends meet on a $6.00 subscription fee; there is no way we could do it with $2.50 from each member (1/2 of section dues goes to Headquarters).

The budget request for funds to cover the August issue was approved by the AALL Executive Board at its meeting in November. Thanks to Mary Lu Linnane and Sue Roach for submitting the request. Thanks to the Executive Board for granting the request. The subscription monies for the current volume cover expenses through the May issue. With these extra funds, we now have enough to publish the August and November issues.

Most of us can agree that TSLL has become more useful over the years. It has become much more than a mere reporting of the news of the business meetings and committee business. There are now nine columnists who report or comment on happenings in their own areas of concern. We do not want to dilute the newsletter by cutting out pages or by eliminating issues. Board members agree that those options should be considered last. TSLL should be retained in its present format as much as possible. I should have more to report on this in the May issue.
I have some news this month: the AALL Executive Board has approved the
grant for $1,400 for the summer issue of TSLJ. As you all know, that is a
large issue of the newsletter in terms of content and number of pages. The
Board’s generosity will mean that we can count on financial support during a
time of transition as the newsletters move to being printed with
headquarters’ support and help. Mary Lu Linnane did a tremendous amount of
work on this and we all owe her a vote of thanks. We also want to
conratulate Mary Lu on her nomination to run for AALL’s Executive Board in
the spring election.

Anyone who has suggestions for people to run for office can call Carol
Allred at Northern Kentucky, the chair, or Paula Perry or Joel Fishman,
members of the nominating committee. They’re working on the slate for the
spring election.

Don’t forget that OBS SIS is sponsoring two programs at the convention in
July. They should both be interesting and noteworthy, so when your
convention mailing comes next month, remember to note them for attendance.

I talked with Alva Stone, the vice chair, this morning, before I started
writing this. She will be doing a survey, so I hope that you all will have
many creative ideas about programs to suggest for the 1992 convention. It
sounds so strange to be talking about things a year and a half away, but
remember that that convention will be held in San Francisco, which never
lacks for things to do. While it seems very early to start thinking about
things for "next year," I can tell you that the responses on the survey can
be of great help to the incoming chair.

The AALL Education Committee has made their decision on the programs to be
presented at the New Orleans meeting. TS-SIS is represented by a full-day
workshop titled "Administering the Library Preservation Program." It is
scheduled for Saturday, July 20, 1991. In addition to the workshop, TS-SIS
will sponsor 5 programs: "Another New Hat to Wear: The Law Librarian/
Computer Programmer"; "Bridges to the Past: Looking After Older Materials
(Rare and Historical)" (to be co-sponsored by the Legal History and Rare
The request made by TS-SIS and OBS-SIS for special funding to cover the August 1991 issue of Technical Services Law Librarian was approved by the AALL Executive Board at its November, 1990 meeting. This will give TSLL additional support in preparation for sending the publication to all TS and OBS members beginning in August.

I appointed Gary Vander Meer of Northern Illinois University College of Law Library as Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on Constitution and Bylaws. Gary will be drafting changes to the Section's Bylaws that would result in staggered two-year terms of the two Members at Large on the Board. This would allow for greater continuity in achieving the work of the Section. Copies of the proposed Bylaws change will be sent to all members of TS-SIS at least 30 days prior to the meeting in New Orleans. We will vote on the changes at that meeting.

The active nature of the Technical Services SIS was never so evident to me than when I had to schedule times for committee, roundtable, and board meetings for New Orleans. Our business meeting will be held on Sunday, July 21, 1991 from 1:00 to 2:30. All other meetings had to be scheduled around that time and take into account the business meetings of OBS-SIS and the Academic, Private and State, Court & County SIS’s. Also, we only have Sunday afternoon and Tuesday morning available for the SIS meetings and this means that there will be some schedule overlap. The full schedule will appear in the next TSLL.

The Nominations Committee has worked hard to put together the slate for the 1991 elections. Ballots will be mailed by April 1, 1991 to be returned to Hope Breeze, TS-SIS Secretary/Treasurer, by May 1.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
SLATE OF CANDIDATES 1991-92

Carmen Brigandi, Chair of the Technical Services SIS Nominating Committee, has provided the slate of candidates for 1991-92. Biographies of the nominees follow.

Felicia Moldovan, Candidate for Vice Chair/Chair-Elect

Education: M.L.S., Columbia University, 1968; Graduate work, University of Bades-Bolyai and University of Clug, Romania (incomplete due to defection but given full credit at Columbia)

Activities: Member AALL and Law Libraries Association of Greater New York; former member New York/New Jersey Chapter Medical Library Association

Caitlin Robinson, Candidate for Vice Chair/Chair-Elect
Head, Technical Services and Automated Systems, University of Iowa Law Library, 1986-present

Education: A.M.L.S., University of Michigan; A.B., University of Michigan


Mon Yin Lung, Candidate for Secretary/Treasurer
Head of Technical Services and Documents Librarian, University of Kansas Law School Library

Education: Specialist Cert. in Government Documents, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1978; M.S.L.S., Louisiana State University, 1972; M.S.S., University of Mississippi, 1971; B.A., Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1969.


Barbara H. Szalkowski, Candidate for Secretary/Treasurer
Catalog Librarian, South Texas College of Law, 1985-present.

Education: M.S.L.I.S., University of Texas at Austin, 1985; B.A., Rice University; 1983

Activities: TS-SIS Member at Large, 1990-91; Cataloging and Classification Committee, 1989-90.


Martha P. Childers, Candidate for Member-at-Large
Head of Cataloging, San Diego County Law Library, 1988-present

Education: M.S., University of Illinois; B.A., Tarkio College


Activities: Member, AALL, ALA, California Library Association, Palomar Chapter, California Library Association, Technical Services Chapter; Southern California Association of Law Libraries


Carol J. Dawe, Candidate for Member-at-Large
Technical Services/Assistant Librarian, Katten Muchin & Zavis, Chicago, 1988-present

Education: M.S., University of Illinois, 1984; B.A., Concordia College, 1983


Activities: TS-SIS: Chair, Roundtable for Technical Services Law Librarians, 1990-present; Chair, Ad hoc Committee for Membership Involvement, 1989-present; Member, Nominating Committee, 1989; Speaker, Classification Program, 1989; PLL-SIS: Co-coordinator of Classification Survey, 1988.

Ann S. Jarrell, Candidate for Member-at-Large
Reference/Documents Librarian, Clark County Law Library, Las Vegas, 1988-present.


Activities: Member: AALL, TS-SIS, Government Documents SIS, Utah Library Association, Nevada Library Association

Paula Zieselmann, Candidate for Member-at-Large
Head of Technical Services, Debevoise & Plimpton, 1987-present

Education: M.S., Columbia University, 1975; B.A., New York University, 1962; Wellesley College, 1960

Former Positions: Head of Interlibrary Loan, Assistant Cataloger, Reference Librarian, Sarah Lawrence College, 1983-1987; Freelance librarian, 1983; Professional Assistant to the Executive Director of METRO (Library consortium), 1982

Activities: TS-SIS Cataloging & Classification Committee, 1990-present; Law Librarians of Greater New York, Liaison to special committee of representatives of all library groups in New York City, 1990-present

Publications: Book reviewer for Library Journal, 1981-present; Contributor, 20th Century Romance and Gothic Writers, Gale, 1982; Editor, Westchester County Union List of Serials, 4th edition, Editor of numerous publications for METRO

According to Article VII Sec. 3 of the Bylaws, further nominations may be made upon written petitions of at least 5 members of the section. Such petition, accompanied by written acceptance of nominee must be filed with the nominations committee Chair not later than March 15, 1991.

Nominations Committee Chair: Carmen Brigandi
Supreme Court Library
500 Court House
Syracuse, NY 13202

TITLE CHANGE?
Kaye V. Stoppel
Drake University Law Library

Should Technical Services Law Librarian change its title effective with volume 17? If so, to what? During the past year there was continuing discussion in these pages and elsewhere as to whether OBS-SIS should publish its own newsletter. This ended at the OBS Annual Meeting in Minneapolis with those present voting to continue publishing a joint newsletter with TS-SIS. At the same time, it was suggested that title change to one which would better reflect the interests of the sponsoring sections be considered. This request was not made as a condition of continuing support.
I volunteered to make this study a part of the revision of "TSLL Structure and Policies" necessitated by policy changes made at the 1990 TSLL Editorial Board meeting and by upcoming production and subscription changes. As immediate past editor, I am chairing the committee comprised of the Editorial Board which will prepare a revised policy document to be submitted to each Section at the 1991 meetings. If there is to be a title change, the proposal should be submitted at that time.

A short history of the publication seems appropriate. It began as The Law Cataloger and changed to Technical Services Law Librarian with Vol. 5, no. 1 (Nov. 1979). The change was made to broaden the emphasis beyond cataloging. Initially, the newsletter was published by the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee of AALL. With the change to Sections in 1977, the newsletter became a Section publication.

In Minneapolis and in my subsequent Editor’s Note, I asked for comments and suggestions. I have received the following suggestions, all of which use initials: TS/OBS Law Librarian; TS/OBS News and Views; TS/OBS Chronicle; TS/OBS Record; TS/OBS News. I have also received a letter in which the writer argued for keeping the present name and suggested that OBS again consider their own newsletter if not comfortable with the present name.

Although the chairs-elect may want to include questions about TSLL on their surveys, information from those surveys will be available too late to offer much guidance to the Editorial Board’s work. Therefore, I ask that those interested send their suggestions on this matter of a title change or other aspects relating to structure and policies to me or any other member of the Editorial Board by March 15. (My phone is 515-271-3784; fax 515-271-2530). Your assistance is much appreciated.

CONFEERENCE REPORT I
ELLEN MCGRATH
SUNY AT BUFFALO

The Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) biennial conference was held in Rochester, New York on October 17-18, 1990. The three general sessions: "Do We Catalog For Other Catalogers?" (Dr. Beatrice Kovacs), "Technology and AV Cataloging" (Jean Weihs), and "Mastering Technology" (Dr. Sheila Intner) were thought-provoking, and raised issues important to all catalogers, not only those of AV materials. The questions of multiple versions was the focus of the CAPC (Cataloging Policy Committee) meeting attended by all conference participants. At the close of that discussion, it seemed the group was in favor of applying the multiple versions approach at the most basic level only, with photocopies for preservation and AV dubs given as examples.

The session on "Workflow, Technology and AV Cataloging" (Liz Bishoff and Dorian Martyn) was helpful, as it addressed the fact that automation often demands an altered workflow. Examples of flowcharts illustrated how one library dealt with the creation of a more efficient workflow. A session given by Laurel Jizba dealt with authority control, and focused on the issues involved with automated authority work. The presentation on cataloging computer software (Ann Sandberg-Fox) was accompanied by an excellent handout, containing examples of the points discussed.
"Cataloging Videorecordings" (Glenn Patton) consisted of an in-depth examination of a number of examples, and a discussion of the variety of ways in which some videos may be cataloged. Karen Driessen presented a session on processing decisions, which showcased the varied packaging and labeling choices available for audiovisual collections. In addition, there were sessions on "Audio Recordings and AV Cataloging" (Joan Swanekamp and Jennifer Bowen) and "Retrospective Conversion and the AV Cataloger" (Bobbie Ferguson and Cynthia Whitacre).

This conference was one of the most informative and practical meetings I have attended. The participants represented many different types of libraries and work with other materials as well as audiovisuals, so the discussions encompassed a wide range of cataloging perspectives. The handouts for the majority of the sessions reflected a great deal of preparation and have already proven to be of assistance in my daily work.

CONFERECE REPORT II
Regina T. Wallen
Santa Clara University Law Library

Report of the AALL Representative to the
ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access

The Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) met on Saturday afternoon, Sunday afternoon and Monday morning at the ALA midwinter convention in Chicago, with task force meetings on Friday and Saturday.

Of special interest to law catalogers is the continuing work on rule revisions relating to choice of entry for collections of treaties (Rule 21.35F), cross references for alternative legal headings (Rules 21.31B1, 21.33A, 21.35), and legal uniform titles (Rule 25.16A1). CC:DA supported these proposals in June, but the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) did not support the proposed changes from added entries to references and deferred decision on these proposals until its 1991 meeting. On Monday CC:DA voted continued support of these proposed rule revisions. In any case, LC will pursue acceptance of these proposals by JSC and will continue to support the existing LCRI's and produce additional ones as appropriate.

At the joint meeting with MARBI, the Task Force on Multiple Versions presented its interim report. It adopted a conservative approach towards the scope of materials to be included in multiple versions: the 2-tier approach of the Airlie House conference was adopted and only identified reproductions, such as commercially published reprints, will be included at this time. Simultaneous publications, defined as works released in more than one format (i.e., musical recordings issued on tape and CD) will be excluded. Draft guidelines and a definition of reproduction will be prepared for ALA in June. CC:DA is proposing only guidelines, not rule revisions to AACR2R, except for enabling language in Rules 0.4 and 1.11G.
As I stated in my last column, automation has the potential to change every routine followed by the acquisitions department. Not just once, but many times as the automation process becomes more fully developed. You may want to take the opportunity afforded you by this time of upheaval to re-evaluate what you do, how you do it, and more importantly, why you do it.

The biggest problem with any aspect of automation is that some people want to treat the computer terminal as a glorified electric typewriter. They ignore all of the aspects of the program that can improve or merely change their work habits. It is absurd to invest the money in an automation system and the time in training if that is what you intend to let happen. The ultimate goal in an automation project is to truly automate, to use all of the features of the new system to let you do your job in a more efficient or in a more creative way. A caveat to this principle, I must add, is that you should not automate merely to automate. The automation of a procedure must make the procedure better in some way.

A good example of this is the fund accounting module in our acquisitions system. When we originally acquired the system, we anticipated that we would track expenditures online and phase out our system of paper ledgers. We quickly discovered that the fund mechanism in our system is not as sophisticated as what we were doing in hard copy. It would have been harder, if not impossible, to generate the types of statistics we were keeping with the automated function. Since automation would not improve this function, the plans were abandoned. On the other hand, automation vastly improved the acquisitions list we circulated to the faculty. In the past, the list of recent acquisitions was compiled using the order slips. Unfortunately, the order slips were not available to be used in this fashion until the book had been cataloged. Our automated system, on the other hand, has the capability to print out a list of books received in a designated month. Now, instead of doing a quarterly list of books recently acquired and cataloged, we can produce on a monthly basis a list of books recently acquired by the library. This list is circulated to the faculty, who are invited to let us know which books they would like to see immediately. This has the added benefit of helping the catalogers prioritize their work. Automation definitely improved this function.

Once you are automated you will also have to look at who is doing a particular job. Does it still make sense, with the new equipment and new capabilities, for people to still continue with the routines they had developed in pre-automation time? Our automated acquisitions system is part of a larger integrated system. With this system, the acquisitions clerk can perform tasks which formerly were the providence of the copy cataloger. Should he/she work these tasks into the acquisitions routine or should they stay with the cataloging department? And if you do decide to make this shift
in the workflow, how do you avoid giving the impression that one person is being given work that really "belongs" to another? Automation is dissolving the boundaries in libraries. Not only the traditional line between tech services and public services, but also the lines between acquisitions, serials and cataloging. With a terminal on every desk, it is more a question of who should logically be performing a function, not what department does it belong to.

The final question you must ask yourself when automating the acquisitions process is why you are following the routines that you have in place. Are all of your policies based on the "worst case scenario?" Are you keeping records because once a bad thing happened and you want to prevent that from ever happening again? Or, worst possible reason of all, are you still doing something because you’ve always done it this way? We are all guilty of this to a greater or lesser extent. I have my acquisitions department keep copies of invoices for 5 years, even though our parent institution keeps copies forever. It’s not necessary for us to do this, but it gives me a sense of security to know that I can put my hand on our recent acquisitions history on a moment’s notice. How many policies like this do we have in our libraries? We should try to keep them to a minimum and use the automation procedure as the chance to get rid of as many unnecessary steps as possible.

CLASSIFICATION
Cecilia Kwan
University of California at Davis Law Library

(Answers supplied by members of the cataloging staff at the Library of Congress)

1) Recently our library acquired the state legislative manuals: Blue books, on microfiche for all of the fifty states from Numbers and Concepts of Boulder, Colorado. We do not have paper copies for any other states except Wisconsin. These I cataloged and classified as continuations, because we have them on standing order. The problem I encountered with the microfiche entails the following:

JK 2679-2689 are for registers, directories, handbooks of state governments (collectively).

JK 2701- is for individual states and territories with the no. 30 from the Table of subject subdivisions for state manuals, registers, directories, etc.

Using these class numbers, the states do not fall into alphabetical order, or any regional order. If one follows JK 2701-9501, then the District of Columbia is at the beginning and Alaska at the end, with all the other states scattered between them in no observable order. I assigned JK 2675, which is unused, for all the states and then cuttered them by individual states so that the materials for all the fifty states will fall into one alphabetical sequence. I believe that this will facilitate the job of filers and enable the patrons to find the materials more easily. Any suggestions of opinions?

Angelina Joseph
Marquette University Law Library
LC has used the JK 2701 numbers, with no. 30 from the table, for most of these state blue books. We can see no advantage in changing. There is a slightly hidden order to JK 2701+: geographic. If you would consult a US map while reading the list, you will see the sequence, which, though understandable, is perhaps not forgiveable in a listing of state governments.

You are quite welcome to use whatever arrangement seems most useful to you. You appear to have created a usable sequence. Our failure to adopt your arrangement should not deter you from your chosen organization.

2) KF 305-305: LC has modified Table V to make .A2 Documents, Canons, etc. Yet LC has classed ABA codes of professional responsibility and rules of professional conduct under KF 306 A7-Z8 as monographs. I would think these are considered documents. Can we get some clarification about the use of A2 vs. A7-Z8? Thanks.

Kate Pecarovich
UCLA School of Law Library

KF 305.A2 should be reserved for the actual text of the ABA codes of professional responsibility and rules of professional conduct. Discussions of the codes and rules should class in KF 306.A7-Z8.

3) K 4602-4603 GATT materials:
The schedule instructs us to subarrange GATT material like K 1412-1413 which classifies like this:

K

International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Bern Union)

1412 Serials. By title, A-Z

.2 Monographs. By date of publication

1413 First and subsequent conferences (sessions). By date of conference

Under each:

.A2A-Z Preliminary papers. By country or agency, A-Z


.A27A-Z Other documents (announcements, etc.). By country or agency, A-Z

.A3A-Z Final acts, agreements, etc. By title, A-Z


Texts


Including official editions, with or without annotations


Related agreements (accessions, etc.)


.A47A-Z Individual agreements. By country or agency, A-Z

.A6-Z Works on the agreement. By author, A-Z

Including reports on implementation

For general works on copyright treaty law, see K 1420.2+
In my opinion, K 412.2 Monograph Cuttering by date is very restrictive for GATT materials and will get worse. Should there be a reference here to A35 and A6-Z which are for works on specific conferences and agreements? To me a call number such as K 4603 1987.A35 N49 1988 (DLC 88-685) is a confusing format to patrons and library staff. Should LC consider restructuring K 4602+? Does LC provide their catalogers with a guide as to how to apply the table in K 1412-1413?

Brian Striman
University of Nebraska Law Library

We feel that this table has been applied correctly to works cataloged at LC and does not need restructuring. Monographs on the General Agreement have classed in K 4602.2, while works on specific "rounds" of negotiations (e.g., Tokyo Round, Uruguay Round, etc.) have classed in K 4603. This strikes us as a useful way to group these materials.

4) Should a book comparing English law with one other European country class in KJC (Law of Europe)?

Kathy Lin
University of California, Davis
Law Library

Normally, such a book would class in KJC, unless the work focuses much more on the laws of one country, in which case it would class with that country.

Although MARBI met only three times this Midwinter instead of its usual four meetings, a great deal of discussion occurred on matters of interest to the law library community. Many of the deliberations concerned the holdings format and the relationship between holdings and other formats, particularly the bibliographic format.

The decision last summer to allow multiple holdings to be linked to one bibliographic record (to a great extent in response to our need for holdings records for complex non-serials) brought into clearer focus the problems in linking between bibliographic and holdings records. Discussion paper #34 outlined many of those problems and presented several options for creating links with bibliographic utility records as well as bib to holdings links (and vice versa). Possible links between holdings records for successive entry serials were also discussed, as well as the need for determining a scheme for sequencing multiple holdings records for display purposes.

Another factor in the holdings format discussions was the multiple versions issue. During a joint meeting between MARBI and CCDA on Sunday, some preliminary recommendations on the bib/holdings relationship for multiple versions were presented by CCDA. It was their contention that in order to describe a version adequately within a holdings record, most of the
bibliographic fields would need to be validated for the holdings format. This approach to the problem clearly disturbed some participants at the meeting who cited the problems of indexing, validation of headings and display which might result. As the discussion continued, some additional ideas for a primary bibliographic record (based on the original version), and a secondary record (using only the bibliographic fields which were different for the version) were discussed which would forestall the need to use bibliographic fields in the holdings record. There was some resistance, particularly from some LC representatives, who felt that this approach had been examined and rejected by the participants at the Airlie House Conference. At this juncture CCDA is still working on a definition of version, and will make additional decisions in Atlanta. Based on the discussions in Chicago, LC will try to come up with some proposals with options for MARBI to consider in Atlanta as well.

Also considered in Chicago was Discussion Paper #42, Content enriched and enhanced subject access. Several ideas for adding subject information in the form of tables of contents, abstracts, or reviews were tossed around, with some observers contributing information on ongoing projects in this area. There was some feeling that attempting to add all this additional information would result in record size problems and that perhaps a text encoding approach with links to bibliographic records might be more appropriate.

Discussion paper #37 which essentially suggests an item record format, grew from an earlier proposal to add item information to the holdings record. That approach has been firmly rejected. A record format for item level information would facilitate the building of union catalogs, the transfer of circulation data when libraries change systems, the storage of circulation and preservation data for archival purposes, and as a possible basis for binding information. LC will prepare a proposal for further consideration with some options for linking item information to holdings and/or bibliographic records.

Discussion paper #44, dealing with relationship notes after format integration, generated a great deal of heat though it was the last issue to be discussed at a three and a half hour meeting. The current serials format relies heavily on 580 notes and 760-787 linking entry fields which are foreign territory to monograph catalogers. There was clearly some reluctance on the part of many MARBI members to come to grips with this issue and a corollary reluctance on the part of others to let the issue remain unresolved. It’s unclear what the next step will be, but do stay tuned.

In addition to the item level information which seems destined to turn into another format, there are other prospective formats waiting in the wings. A group of public librarians has been working with LC on a format for community information files, which those of you who monitor some of the general interest listserves may have heard about. This format will probably be looked at by MARBI next summer.

Also being explored by LC is a proposal to create a machine readable AACR2 with Rule interpretations. This may involve the use of the new text-encoding standards, but will not be on the level of word processing.

Some interesting workshops and institutes will be coming up for those interested in various pieces of the formats. A one day institute prior to
the Atlanta annual meeting on the MARC holdings format is planned with separate tracks for beginners and those charged with implementing the format (who are presumed to be somewhat more familiar with it). Also in the works is a program for the 1992 ALA San Francisco meeting on Microcomputers and USMARC which will cover some small library options for those interested in standard MARC records.

Those of you who are interested in MARC format issues should keep a lookout for a new online discussion group on bitnet (approved by MARBI but as yet without a name or a home) which will allow between-meeting discussions between MARBI members, representatives to MARBI and other interested parties.

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 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

In descriptive cataloging, the selection and transcription of a title proper can often prove to be a difficult determination, particularly in the case of government documents such as state legislative hearings. The California hearings are notorious for including such terms as "Interim hearing" at the beginning of the title; yet by typography the publisher clearly intended that the title proper actually be something else. Often the name of the Committee holding the hearing appears before the title as the chief source. In the photocopied example included here of a California legislative hearing, we can see that by typography the publisher intended for the title proper to be "Southern California fisheries: interim hearing." AACR 2, 1988 revision 1.1B1 states, "Transcribe the title proper exactly as to wording, order, and spelling..." Note that the rule states "title proper." The cataloger must exercise judgment as to what constitutes the title proper.

In the case of the LCCN 84-622622, however, we felt that the cataloger confused a statement of responsibility that appeared at the head of the title with the title proper. AACR 2 1988 revision 1.1F3 states that "If a statement of responsibility precedes the title proper in the chief sources of information, transpose it to its required position unless it is an integral part of the title proper." We wrote to LC and suggested that while the choice of title proper is often a question of judgment, in this case an error was probably made.
California. Legislature. Joint Committee on Fisheries & Aquaculture.

California Legislature. Joint Committee on fisheries and aquaculture: interim hearing Southern California fishery resources. -- Sacramento, CA. (Box 90, State Capitol, Sacramento 95814) : Joint Publications Office, [1983]
106 p. ; 28 cm.

Cover title.
Bibliography: p. 106.
48.05 (pbd.)

1. Fishery resources--California, Southern. I. Title.

LCCN: 84622622
L.C. CALL NO: FFC10.F575 1983
ID: DCLC84622622-B
CC: 9110
DCF: a
Adele Hallam responded that LC had initiated the correction to the record. See the correction in the printout updated in August 1989.

West Publishing Company publishes collections of state and federal court rules for the states. While it might not be wise to generalize about all of these collections, the two titles discussed here, California Rules of Court, State and California Rules of Court, Federal include court rules from several courts. The State volume contains court rules for the California Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals, Superior Courts, Municipal Courts, and Juvenile Courts. The Federal volume contains court rules for the Ninth Circuit, the Bankruptcy Court and the District Courts for the Eastern District of California, as well as court rules for the District Courts in the Central and Northern Districts. Per AACR 2 1988 revision, 21.34C, "Enter a collection for court rules that are the laws of more than one jurisdiction, or that are promulgated by more than one agency or agent, as a collection." The example
in the AACR 2 text is for West's California Rules of Court, 1975, State and Federal, the predecessor to the current split titles.

We asked LC whether the two serial records, LCCN 89-642364 for the state rules volume, and LCCN 89-642365 for the federal rules volume, should be entered under title, instead of jurisdiction.
BKS/PROD Serials  FUL/BIB  DCLC89642365-S  Cat Maintenance  CLCL-LCL
FIN ID DCLC89642365-S - Record 1 of 1

CP:mn  L:eng  SL:0  GPC:  CPI:0  IDX:u  CMU:u  ALPH:a  ISDS:1  TYP:
010  89642365=ZSN8818538
022  0  1044-1115
035  (OCoLC)17826526
040  IU=cIU=dMH=dNST=dDLC=dNSDP=dNST+dOCoLC=dDLC=dCStRLIN
042  1c=ansdp
043  n-us---an-us-ca
050  0  KF8818#b.A192
082  0  347.73/051/0979405
082  2  347.307510979405+220
110  10  California.
210  0  Calif. rules court, Fed.
222  00  California rules of court. Federal
245  10  California rules of court. =pFederal.
260  00  St. Paul, Minn. :*bWest Pub. Co., *cc1987-
265  West Pub. Co., 50 W. Kellogg Blvd., P.O. Box 64526, St. Paul, MN 55164-9979

BKS/PROD Serials  FUL/BIB  DCLC89642365-S  Cat Maintenance  CLCL-LCL
Record 1 of 1

300  v. :*bforms ;'=c25 cm.
310  Annual
362  0  1987 rev., updated ed.~
515  Each annual vol. is issued in two sequential editions (the first ed. c
f each year is simply called "... edition", the later ed. of each year i
s called "... revised edition"); e.g., v. for 1988 is made up of the "19
88 ed., which includes all amendments to the law up through the end of 1
987; and the later "1988 revised ed.", which includes all amendments to
the law up through July 1, 1987.
650  0  Court rules=2California.
650  0  Court rules=2United States.
710  20  West Publishing Company.
780  01  #tWest's California rules of court: State and Federal=xt0147-1317=w(DLC
)  7530972#w(OCoLC)3124728
850  CtY-L#aDLC#aMH-L#aViblby

Answer to Question no. 2

Adele Hallam replied that, yes, the works should be entered under title,
and that she had forwarded a change request and explanation to the Serial
Record Division. [Editors' note: as of the date of this column, LCCN
89-642364 had been changed to title main entry, but the record for the
federal rules still remained under jurisdiction entry.]
Question no. 3

In no. 20 of the Cataloging Service Bulletin (CSB), Spring 1983, LC issued a rule interpretation for 12.0A, to help define the scope of monograph versus serial treatment of publications. At that time the Rule Interpretation (RI) for 12.0A 3b) stated that items of the following types should be rejected from serial treatment...general law codes, revised statutes, and general administrative law codes. In Spring 1986, CSB issue no. 32 included a revision to RI 12.0A 2): "Catalog as a monograph any item not meeting the definition of a serial and items of the following types: ...general law codes; revised statutes, general administrative law codes..."
This definition of monograph treatment for these types of legal materials changed in Spring 1989, when a new RI for 12.0A was issued in CSB issue no. 44. Under 12.0A 2), "Types of publications to be handled as monographs," the list no longer included general law codes, revised statutes, and general administrative law codes. Therefore we could conclude that LC had decided to determine on a title-by-title basis whether the title merited serial versus monograph treatment.

That is why the Utah administrative code (LCCN 89-656074) has been cataloged as a serial, when previously it would have been treated, regardless of its publication pattern, as a monograph. We wrote to LC to ask however, if the administrative code shouldn’t be entered under title, as per AACR 2 1988 revision 21.32C1, which states: "Enter a collection of regulations that are not laws as a collection (see 21.7)."

BKS/PROD Serials FUL/BIB DCLC89656074-S Cat Maintenance CLCL-LC
FIN ID DCLC89656074-S - Record 1 of 1

CP:utu L:eng SL:0 GPC: CPI:0 IDX:u CMI:u ALPH:a ISDS:1 TYP:
010 89656074=zsn877866
022 0 0896-727X
035 (OCoLC)17278323
040 NSDP=dDLC=dNST=dDLC=dCStRLIN
042 nsdp=a1c
043 n-us-ut
050 0 KFU34,5+b.U85
082 00 348.792/025/05
082 2 347.92082505=220
086 A 260.4: Uta/#2utdocs
110 10 Utah.
210 0 Utah adm. code
222 00 Utah administrative code
245 10 Utah Administrative Code /=ccompiled by the Utah Division of Administrative Rules, Department of Administrative Services.
260 00 Provo, Utah :ibCode Co.,Sc[1988?-

BKS/PROD Serials FUL/BIB DCLC89656074-S Cat Maintenance CLCL-LC
Record 1 of 1

265 Code Co., Law Publishers, P.O. Box 1471, Provo, UT 84603
300 v. c26 cm.
310 Annual
350 $150.00
362 0 1987-1988-
515 Each ed. issued in 4 vols.
580 Kept up to date between ed. by parts of the Utah state bulletin.
650 0 Delegated legislation=Utah.
710 10 Utah, Division of Administrative Rules.
787 1 $ttUtah state bulletin=x0882-4738=w(DLC) 85643197=w(OCoLC)11854150
850 DLC=aUU

23
Answer to Question no. 3

The reply we received from Adele Hallam was that she agreed that the code should be entered under title. A correction was forwarded to the Serials Record Division. As shown here, LCCN 89-656074 has now been corrected.
On 12 October 1990, President Bush signed into law Senate Joint Resolution 57, to establish a national policy on permanent papers. This is the text of the final version:

Public Law 101-423
101st Congress

Joint Resolution
To establish a national policy on permanent papers

Whereas it is now widely recognized and scientifically demonstrated that the acidic papers commonly used for more than a century in documents, books, and other publications are self-destructing and will continue to self destruct;

Whereas Americans are facing the prospect of continuing to lose national, historical, scientific, and scholarly records, including government records, faster than salvage efforts can be mounted despite the dedicated efforts of many libraries, archives, and agencies, such as the Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration;

Whereas nationwide hundreds of millions of dollars will have to be spent by the Federal, State, and local governments and private institutions to salvage the most essential books and other materials in the libraries and archives of government, academic, and private institutions;

Whereas paper manufacturers can produce a sufficient supply of acid free permanent papers with a life of several hundred years, at prices competitive with acid papers, if publishers would specify the use of such papers, and some publishers and many university presses are already publishing on acid free permanent papers;

Whereas most Government agencies do not require the use of acid free permanent papers for appropriate Federal records and publications;

Whereas librarians, publishers, and other professional groups have urged the use of acid free permanent papers;

Whereas even when books are printed on acid free permanent paper this fact is often not made known to libraries by notations in the book or by notations in standard bibliographic listings; and

Whereas there is an urgent need to prevent the continuance of the acid paper problem in the future: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. It is the policy of the United States that Federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid free permanent papers.

Sec. 2. The Congress of the United States urgently recommends that:

(1) Federal agencies require the use of acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value produced by the Government Printing Office or produced by Federal grant or contract, using the
specifications for such paper established by the Joint Committee on Printing;

(2) Federal agencies require the use of archival quality acid free papers for permanently valuable Federal records and confer with the National Archives and Records Administration on the requirements for paper quality;

(3) American publishers and State and local governments use acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value, in voluntary compliance with the American National Standard;

(4) all publishers, private and governmental, prominently note the use of acid free permanent paper in books, advertisements, catalogs, and standard bibliographic listings; and

(5) the Secretary of State, Librarian of Congress, Archivist of the United States, and other Federal officials make known the national policy regarding acid free permanent papers to foreign governments and appropriate international agencies since the acid paper problem is worldwide and essential foreign materials being imported by our libraries are printed on acid papers.

Sec. 3. The Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Public Printer shall jointly monitor the Federal Government's progress in implementing the national policy declared in section 1 regarding acid free permanent papers and shall report to the Congress regarding such progress on December 31, 1991, December 31, 1993, and December 31, 1995. In carrying out the monitoring and reporting functions under this section, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Public Printer may consult with the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, other Federal and State agencies, international organizations, private publishers, paper manufacturers, and other organizations with an interest in preservation of books and historical papers.

Approved October 12, 1990.

I am co-directing the workshop, "Administering the Library Preservation Program," with Hope Breeze. As indicated in Mary Lu's message, it will be on Saturday, 20th July. Hope and I have arranged for six speakers for the workshop. These are the speakers, with brief descriptions of their topics: 1) Jan Merrill-Oldham from the University of Connecticut will speak on different aspects of organizing an in-house program, including how to determine priorities and goals and deciding how much space is needed; 2) Laura Bedard of the Georgetown Law Center Library will discuss library surveys and the evaluation of individual books; 3) Will Meredith of the Harvard Law Library will talk about commercial binding and rebinding; 4) Diana Vincent-Daviss of the New York University Law Library will speak about options for brittle books, including microfilming and photocopying; 5) Robert Genovese of the University of Arizona Law Library will talk about disaster planning, and 6) Dina Schoonmaker from Oberlin College will discuss staff and user education. We plan time for questions after each speaker and a 30-minute question and answer period at the end of the day. Librarians planning preservation programs and those who now have in-house programs will benefit from attendance.
The following serials title changes were recently caught by the Cornell Law Library acquisitions staff:

ATLA law reporter (Association of Trial Lawyers of America: 1985)  

Characteristics of Y.A. wards  
Changed to: Characteristics of CYA population. June 30, 1988-

International Monetary Fund. Annual report on exchange arrangements and exchange restrictions  
Changed to: Exchange arrangements and exchange restrictions. 1989-

Michigan yearbook of international legal studies  
Changed to: Michigan journal of international law. Vol. 10, no. 1 (winter 1989)-

New York (State). Division of Probation. Annual report of the State Division of Probation  
Changed to: New York (State). Division of Probation and Correctional Alter


United States. Dept. of State. The Department of State bulletin  
Changed to: US Department of State dispatch. Vol. 1, no. 1 (Sept. 3, 1990


Utility Section newsletter  
Changed to: Newsletter (American Bar Association. Section of Public Utilit (Oct. 1990)-

The following serials cessations were identified by the Cornell Law Librar

Checklist of human rights documents  
Ceased with: vol. 5, no. 4 (Apr. 1980)

New Jersey. Bureau of Parole. Annual arrests and dispositions report  
Ceased with: 1980/81
Last year OCLC made its EPIC Service available, finally providing keyword and subject heading access to the over 23 million bibliographic records in its database. How does subject searching in OCLC EPIC differ from subject access in the RLIN database? Should catalogers care? Or are these capabilities really only useful for Reference and Collection Development staff?

Let's start by agreeing that it is usually inadvisable to 'catalog by example.' Nevertheless, we do occasionally experience some uncertainty about the correct meaning and application of a particular subject heading or class number. Perhaps our analysis of the book's focus is phrased in a way that does not match the wording of any valid subject headings, 4xx references or notations in the class schedule. In these cases we often find it helpful to look at the subject-related fields on records for other books that deal with the same topic. If the search for these similar-topic books in our local catalog yields little or no result, this is where the cataloger might consider searching in OCLC's EPIC or in RLIN. Illustrations of these situations will be given as we look at some of the features which affect subject-oriented searches in the two systems.

General Features. Both EPIC and RLIN offer searching on keywords and on phrases, and each allows Boolean operations ('and,' 'or,' 'not' restrictions), and some kind of truncation of search terms. EPIC has a basic (default) index, which indexes terms in title, subject and note fields, but also offers the option of specifying one (or more) of these (and other) indexes at a time. In RLIN you must choose title word, subject word, title phrase, subject phrase, or other index labels; however, you can chain the commands for a simultaneous search in more than one index.

Adjacency. EPIC presumes that adjacency is desired; RLIN does not. We searched EPIC for books that had "critical legal" in the title (often followed by the word "studies," or "perspective," or "theory," etc.), in order to identify books that needed to have the newly-established subject heading CRITICAL LEGAL STUDIES. Because EPIC assumes that the two words should be adjacent, our search results were satisfactory (although we did have to add 'not issues,' to eliminate books published in the series, Critical legal issues). However, a title-word search in RLIN will result in hits (called 'clusters') that include the words 'critical' and 'legal' in any part of the record's titles and in any order. Thus, we retrieve many undesired records, such as "Sex law: a legal sourcebook on critical issues for the non-lawyer" and "The Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement: tactics to deal with the critical business and legal implications."

Proximity Operators. EPIC also has the 'with' and 'near' operators for indicating how close to each other in the book's title the two terms should be. If we wish to find all the instances of the expression "right to die" for instance, and we know that "to" is a stopword (not searchable), we would search it as "right wl die" (the 'wl' meaning within-one-word-of). The hits will be much better than with a 'right and die' (Boolean 'and') search.
the basic index the latter search would yield such titles as "Datenschutz: oder Die Angst von dem Computer," which includes the subject heading, PRIVACY, RIGHT OF).

**Subdivided Subject Headings.** When you have a known subject heading-with-subdivision, and you'd like to see examples of titles for which it has been used, the search in EPIC is a bit awkward and cumbersome. Each subfield is stored in a different index. And so, for ADVERTISING--LAWYERS, you must scan the "su" indexes for the two terms separately, use a 'find' command for each, and then combine the two with a Boolean 'and' search (five steps altogether). In RLIN, on the other hand, the search is direct and easy. You search the subject phrase index for 'advertising--lawyers #' (the truncation device added in order to retrieve records having further subdivisions), and get immediate results. RLIN also has the means for searching subject subdivisions by themselves (e.g., a search for 'sd lawyers' will also find some entries for CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS--LAWYERS), but this capability is not available in the Books file. In the Books file you must search by subject word, which will also retrieve all the "$a Lawyers" headings.

**Class Number Searching.** Both systems allow some kind of searching by classification number, but only EPIC offers this index for all formats (once again, this search is not available in RLIN's books file). We found this feature useful while we were reclassifying some of our European law materials. A few of our titles compared the law of the Soviet Union with that of one or more European countries, and, since we knew that Soviet law would someday be classed in KLC-KLZ, we felt unsure about the appropriateness of using KJC (comparative European law). But we found our answer when we executed a search in EPIC for "(soviet or russia?) and lc kjc?". Among the resulting hits there were several LC records with 050-tagged KJC numbers, for books like "Comparative labour law: Anglo-Soviet perspectives" and "Legal aspects of doing business in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."

**Library Identifiers.** From the cataloger's viewpoint, the ability to search by the inputting library or cataloging source would be most beneficial (we want to see LC copy!). Only RLIN currently offers a feature which has this effect. You can use the 'also' command to modify (by the RLIN holding library symbol) a search already executed. For example, we may want to search for books with 'poison pill(s)" in the title. In RLIN, that search recently resulted in 16 hits. When we followed with the command 'als li dclci,' we were able to narrow the result down to the 3 records held by the Library of Congress; these were LC MARC records, which we could view to see what subject headings LC had assigned to books about the poison pill anti-takeover tactic. (This feature can also be useful for local catalog maintenance; I am able to use 'als li flfl' after executing the 'critical legal' search to identify the books held by my library which may need the new subject heading CRITICAL LEGAL STUDIES.)

**Search Limitations.** RLIN advises users to avoid searching under common words or terms for broad scholarly disciplines (e.g., law). In fact, an RLIN title-word search on "law" did get a result of 128,884 hits, but in the subject-word index there is a response (after 2 minutes have elapsed): "Execution not allowed to continue. Unrecoverable error. RLIN restarted." In EPIC this is not a problem; in the basic index (titles, subjects and notes) a search on the term 'law' got 617,388 hits, without any noticeable slowness in response time. EPIC also allows more characters in the length of a single search command--you can input up to 160 characters at once, as opposed to 80 characters in RLIN.
Concluding Remarks. Due to lack of space there are some details not even described here (such as EPIC's index "scan" feature, or RLIN's command for viewing a record's subject tracings only). Each one of these systems has some features not shared by the other which could be helpful for the cataloger trying to verify or authenticate the use of particular subject headings or class numbers. In a recent article by John Maxymuk, the assessment was that EPIC had much better search capabilities, but that RLIN was better for price. (His evaluation was made from the public services viewpoint; from the cataloger's perspective, the superiority of one over the other seems less clear.) Readers may be interested in Maxymuk's article, which also has information about other types of search qualifications, the methods for accessing EPIC and RLIN, the display, printing and downloading of records, availability of other databases through the systems, and pricing structures. The article, "EPIC and RLIN: What's the Difference?" was published in the January 1991 issue of Online.

OCLC COMMITTEE
Phyllis Post
Capital University Law Library

At our meeting last summer we discussed trying to start a co-operative re-classification project for foreign materials that would permanently add LC class numbers to OCLC-LC master records. Meanwhile, the Law Library of Congress has been pursuing a means to reclassify its own foreign law collection. The two ideas have merged and the project seems to have taken on a life of its own. If funding is granted you should soon be hearing about this elsewhere. While this covers LC records on OCLC there are still tens of thousands of member-input records for foreign materials that need LC class numbers. Many of these records have "pseudo" class numbers based on the Class K outline published in Additions and Changes list 157. Carol Davis of OCLC's Online Data Quality Control Section has indicated a willingness to look at these and consider deleting them from OCLC master records. This has important implications as we all switch from the old online system to PRISM. In PRISM anyone with a full cataloging authorization is able to add a class number or subject headings to any member-input record not already containing them. If a record has an 082, an 090 may be added. It won't be necessary to have Enhance authorization to do this. It is our hope that those of you doing retrospective reclassification will be encouraged to add correct LC class numbers to as many records as possible.

Speaking of PRISM, I received my PRISM authorization just before the holidays and have been using it regularly for about 2 weeks. While the familiar derived search keys are still in use, the system is indeed so different from what we are used to, that I am finding I need to set aside time each day just to work through the training materials and learn how to use PRISM as efficiently as I can. So far, I think PRISM is quite an improvement over the old system. The editing is so much easier; records take much less time to edit than before. Be forewarned. This will be a big upheaval and there is no going back. Prepare to set aside time to train yourself and to train staff. I suspect we will make PRISM a focal point of our agenda in July.
The RLIN Committee will be meeting at the AALL Convention in New Orleans this year, although I have not yet received final notification of the meeting time.

LaVonne Gallo, RLIN Instructional Officer, contacted me recently to let me know that she will be attending the Committee meeting this year. RLG will also have a booth in the exhibit hall.

LaVonne and I are interested in hearing about any items that RLIN users would like to see on the meeting agenda. One topic that has already been suggested is maintenance of the RLIN database in light of local systems use. I noticed recently that a similar topic is on the agenda for the ALA Midwinter meeting of the RLIN Heads of Cataloging Discussion Group and I know variations of it have been discussed at other AALL meetings. Would a survey of AALL RLIN users be worthwhile?

Please contact me by the end of March with any possible discussion topics or questions for LaVonne. We will try to publish a tentative agenda in the May issue of TSL. My RLIN mail account is bm.pl1; fax number: (215) 898-6619; phone number: (215) 898-7062. Hope to hear from you!

The Committee has had a busy autumn with three items of information worth noting. Of the five program proposals discussed in Minneapolis, three proposals were submitted, and, sadly, none was approved for the New Orleans meeting. After much discussion with the Education Committee, it appears that we need to develop our ideas in advance of the Acquisitions Committee meeting, which has been tentatively scheduled for the same time slot as last year on Sunday at noon before the TS-SIS business meeting. I will be available if anyone has any ideas they wish to toss around, but the key element appears to be planning ahead.

Secondly, the committee will co-sponsor with the Serials Committee "National Standards: Who’s Doing What," which is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, July 24, 1:30-3:00 p.m.

Finally, I would like to announce to the committee that I recently relocated to Cincinnati and that I am now the Acquisitions Librarian at the Robert S. Marx Law Library at the University of Cincinnati. All my correspondence should be sent to Robert S. Marx Law Library, Mail Location 142, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0142.
TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

c/o Evelyn M. Gardner
Technical Services Librarian
Creighton University
Law Library
California at 24th Streets
Omaha, NE 68178

Brigham Young University
Law Library
Provo, UT 84602