TECHNICAL SERVICES
LAW LIBRARIAN

Vol. 17, no. 3 February 1992
HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

TS-SIS Slate of Candidates........................................ page 4
Message from the OBS Chair........................................ page 5
OBS-SIS Slate of Candidates........................................ page 6
Message from the TS Chair........................................ page 6

Columns
Acquisitions.......................................................... page 7
Automation............................................................. page 8
Classification......................................................... page 10
Description and Entry............................................... page 11
Preservation.......................................................... page 16
Serials................................................................. page 18
Subject Headings...................................................... page 19
Technical Services in Smaller Libraries........................ page 20

Committee Reports
Online Bibliographic Services
Local Systems.......................................................... page 21
OCLC................................................................. page 22
RLIN................................................................. page 23
Technical Services
Cataloging & Classification....................................... page 24

Announcements....................................................... pages 25-26
TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN STAFF

EDITOR: Patricia K. Denham
University of Cincinnati Law Library
Mail Location 142
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0142
513-556-0157  Telefax: 513-556-6265

BUSINESS MANAGER: Evelyn Gardner
Creighton University Law Library
24th & California Streets
Omaha, Nebraska 68178
402-280-2875

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

ACQUISITIONS: Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee University Law Library

AUTOMATION: Guest Editors

CLASSIFICATION: Cecilia Kwan
University of California, Davis Law Library

DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY: Rhonda K. Lawrence
University of California, Los Angeles Law Library
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TSLL COPY DEADLINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>March 25</td>
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<td>August</td>
<td>August 3</td>
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TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

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. For a full statement of the editorial policy, see the first issue of the volume. 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, the TS-SIS or OBS-SIS or the TSLL Editorial Board.

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University of Santa Clara
HAPPY NEW YEAR, fellow OBS members! I am pleased to report that three AALL educational programs were approved for sponsorship by the OBS-SIS at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco. They are: "The Future of the Bibliographic Utilities: Issues in a Changing Environment," with Gail Daly as coordinator; "Online Subsystems: Revisiting the Experts," co-coordinated by Alva T. Stone and Alice McKenzie; and "New Directions in Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery," Janice Snyder Anderson, coordinator. I hope that the written descriptions of these sessions in the Annual Meeting preliminary program will pique your interest! We have also learned that this year the Innovative Interfaces Users Group will meet on Saturday rather than on Sunday, which will free up some III users to also attend the OBS General Business Meeting scheduled for Sunday July 19 from 3:15-4:45 p.m. I know many members who'd like to be more involved with the OBS-SIS, but have had difficulty attending business meetings because their presence at the III meeting was so crucial to their libraries' operations. Finally, this year, III users who are also OBS members won't have to choose between one or the other. (But no doubt there will be other scheduling conflicts which we won't have foreseen!)

Another bit of good news—our request for nearly $1500 in special project funds, for the Local Systems Survey, was approved by the AALL Executive Board. We are very excited about this, especially because the survey deals with all types of law libraries, regardless of size or their status as OBS members. If all goes well, we expect to have a directory of system and software users published before the end of 1992. For more details about this project, see the "Local Systems Committee" column in this issue of TSLL.

Speaking of funds, I should remind you that Section dues are increasing from $5 to $12 annually in 1992. (But note that only half of the dues actually come to the Section, which must cover the costs of newsletters, annual meeting expenses, and photocopying/mailing costs for ballots, member surveys, bylaw proposals and other reports!) If you are currently a member of both the OBS-SIS and the TS-SIS, you should consider renewing both section memberships to help ensure that we have sufficient funds to continue producing TSLL without reducing its size or the number of columns. (Look at this way. We had already decided to raise the TSLL rate to $10 yr. Had the section dues not been increased, you would've paid $5+5+10= $20 to be a member of both sections and receive TSLL. But with the changes being implemented you will be paying $12+12= $24 to be a member of both sections and receive TSLL, since the newsletter now must come as a benefit of membership. Thus you are only spending $4/yr. more that might-have-been! So ... let's all DO THE RIGHT THING, and renew membership in both sessions, in hopes that we'll be better able to continue our quality newsletter.)

The Committee chaired by Sue Welch which has been reviewing our Section bylaws has submitted a few proposed changes. These proposals will be distributed to all OBS members soon, either through the mail or through publication in the next TSLL. The proposals will be discussed and voted on at our annual Business Meeting, in accordance with our current bylaws.

Thanks are due to the OBS Nominating Committee (chairs by Katherine Tooley) for its work identifying some highly qualified
potential leaders for the Section. Ballots are being sent by our Secretary/Treasurer (Susan Goldner) to all OBS members, along with complete biographical information on these candidates:

For VICE CHAIR/CHAIR-ELECT:
Phyllis Post
Head of Technical Services
Capital University Law Library

Brian Striman
Head of Technical Services
Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln Law Library

For MEMBER-AT-LARGE:
Karin Den Bleyker
Cataloging Librarian
Mississippi College Law Library

James W. Shelar
Director, Libraries
Arnold & Porter

We are going to be busy in San Francisco! In addition to the educational programs we are sponsoring at this year's annual meeting, I have just finished scheduling 17 meetings (standing committee, roundtables, executive board, etc.) and 1 reception. As soon as you see the schedule I know that you will realize there are a number of conflicts. Given the time slots available for meetings of this type, there was no way around having several TS gatherings held at the same time. We just have too many interests and not enough time! Maybe we can figure out something better for Boston.

I am pleased to pass along word that an official AALL Representative to the ALA Cataloging & Classification Section, Subject Analysis Committee has been approved by the Executive Board. Alva Stone, already a member of the ALA Committee, has been asked to serve as the first AALL representative. Alva's tenure will begin with the ALA Midwinter meeting in San Antonio.

Innovative Interfaces, Inc. has graciously agreed to sponsor the joint TS/OBS/RS reception again this year. Martha Childers is already organizing this event in conjunction with representatives from OBS and Readers Services. It will be held on Saturday, July 18, 1992; I hope you will arrive in San Francisco in time to attend.

Our SIS owes a special note of gratitude to the TSSL Editorial Board for soliciting funds and services to make TSSL self-supporting this year. At this time it looks as if neither TS-SIS or OBS-SIS will have to subsidize TSSL expenses this year. Pat Denham, Evelyn Gardner, Jack Bissett, Curt Conklin, Michele Finerty, and Pat Callahan are doing an outstanding job on our behalf.
While I have been working on the law library book budget, I have been wondering how the many purchases by the Thomson group will affect us, not only now but in the future. For example, I noticed that most renewal prices for Maxwell Macmillan tax publications (which were Prentice-Hall and are now owned by Thomson) did not rise; in fact, they seemed to decrease in some instances. I also noted the same sort of pattern for Lawyers Coop and Clark Boardman Callaghan, although usually there was an increase; sometimes this was quite small, such as five cents more for a bound volume of New York Miscellaneous. However, Cal 3d advance sheets for Nov. 91 through Apr. 92 were $182.14; for the same time period a year before the cost was $183.28. What does that mean for the following year's budget? Will prices continue to either stay the same or gradually rise again, just as all other publishers do? Or will the sheer "bigness" of Thomson enable it to keep prices lower?

I am constantly reminded too of the "bigness" of West Publishing Company and how they are able to keep price increases relatively low, especially when you look at the cost of keeping up a West treatise compared to doing the same for a Matthew Bender publication. Of course, I realize that publishing annual pocket parts and revising several volumes may not come close to the cost of issuing looseleaf pages. For example: In 1990 Bender issued 4 releases for Moore's Federal Practice. Cost? $1,639.30. In 1991, five releases were issued. Cost? $2,312.70. We should have bought new contents for the set at $20 per volume (assuming that is still the cost). What about Wright's Federal Practice and Procedure published by West? 1990 cost was $344.50 for pocket parts and 5 revised volumes. So far in 1991 cost has been only for pocket parts at $174.25. Another up-keep cost is maintenance; I feel certain that filing pocket parts, labeling and shelving new volumes must take less time than filling all those pages. I may be comparing apples and oranges because these two treatises are not alike nor do they pretend to do the same thing. Our professors here definitely want both. Most academic law libraries probably have both and will not be cancelling one or the other. But the cost difference is fairly impressive.

In case you missed it, Matthew Bender has filed a lawsuit against Thomson Professional Publishing, charging it with "conspiring with former Bender executives to raid Bender's employees and drive Bender out of business in the tax publication field." A short article on page 10 of the Oct. 11, 1991 issue of Publishers Weekly goes on to say that Thomson hired away Bender employees and gained nonpublic information about its executive and sales employees from Bender employees before they left to join Thomson. Sixteen former Bender employees are now employed by Thomson Publishing affiliates.

On pages 34 and 35 of the December 13, 1991 issue of Publishers Weekly is a two page article on the 11th annual Charleston Conference on book and serial acquisition. The acquisitions librarian at the undergraduate library of Washington and Lee has attended the Charleston Conference and speaks very highly of it. It was started by Katina Strauch, head of collection development at the College of Charleston, South Carolina. To use her words, "we began this annual get-together when I was a frustrated new librarian who knew nothing about acquisitions and had no travel money, institutional or otherwise, for professional growth and development. Over the years the conference continued to grow, largely by word-of-mouth reports of its value.
and informal ambience." The Charleston conference has three unique features—o exhibits, no concurrent sessions, and a low price. A newsletter, Against the Grain, is a byproduct of the conference. This year's conference, other than rehashing chronic library acquisitions problems, instead compared notes on what libraries are doing about them. Examples of some of the sessions this year are: "Serials Cancellations--State of the Art," "Questioning Assumptions in Acquisitions and Collection Development," and "Conversion of Library Collections to Electronic Information: What Happens If We Succeed." The conference papers are scheduled to be published by JAI Press in a new annual Advances in Publishers, Vendor, Library Relations: The Charleston Conference and Beyond.

AUTOMATION
Susan G. Alford and Suzanne Campbell, Guest Editors
Dechert Price & Rhoads

Another Library's Gone Public
The Creation of an Online Catalog at Dechert Price & Rhoads

Five years ago, Dechert Price and Rhoads faced a situation similar to that in many large law firm libraries. A simple classification scheme, developed years earlier, no longer accommodated our collection. This had grown in size and composition to support the firm's increasingly specialized, multi-disciplinary practice. It was difficult to fit new acquisitions into the rigid scheme and, once classed, it was often difficult to find them. An opportunity to correct this problem presented itself in 1987 when the Jenkins Law Library (which serves the Philadelphia Bar) began to offer cataloging services to area law libraries. Now we could reclassify our collection adopting the Library of Congress Classification Scheme (becoming the standard in law collections) and have the entire catalog in standard MARC format. This coincided with the firm's growing interest in automation; we had been looking at library software packages for some time. Joining some 15 other area law libraries who were paying Jenkins to do their cataloging would be a cost-effective way to achieve our goal—an online catalogue. We became a member of the Philadelphia Area Law Library Consortium and began sending title pages (25 per week) to Jenkins Processing Center early in 1988. When it became clear that this was going to be a very slow way to work through our 3500 title collection, we requested that a retrospective conversion be done through OCLC. Although we had a fairly complete and accurate card catalog, making retrospective conversion possible, we still spent several months enhancing the information on each shelflist card.

The tangible result of the retrospective conversion, a magnetic tape of our Philadelphia collection in MARC format, was in our hands early in 1989. The initial data load did not occur, however, until December, when contractual details had been resolved and we purchased the Assistant, our ultimate software choice. Now we had an online catalog, but it soon became apparent that a great deal of work was going to be necessary before it was perfect.

Database maintenance or "cleaning up" was necessary for a variety of reasons and consisted of both correcting and editing data on the MARC records. Although we had just 2500 records initially, it took over six months to clean them up. Some of the errors caused us to modify our cataloging policy. Once this was done, the new rules were consistently applied. There were three types of corrections: deleting duplicate
call number, location or holding information, and substituting an entirely new record for one which had been incorrectly selected. Good paper records insured that this tedious job was completed accurately and consistently.

Certain editorial changes were necessitated by two library policies: the centralization of the database and the decision to "force" most of the collection into class KF. Practicality was the motivation for the first policy. It seemed more efficient to house the catalog's hardware and software centrally in Philadelphia and to have one person modify records for all of the offices. A title held in more than one location was represented by one record with the addition of appropriate location codes, holdings statements, and other special notes. (The accuracy of these details was verified with the branch office librarians before they were input.) Detailed guidelines, describing format and phrasing, insured that all records were uniform. Similarly, titles that had changed (resulting in multiple cataloging records, were merged into one, the current title being the main entry. (A note in the alternative title field provided access by the former title.) Maximizing the collection's accessibility dictated the second decision. Most of our titles fell naturally into the KF (US Law) portion of the classification tables. Those materials in our main collection that did not were reclassified into KF. The remaining materials were given a prefix which indicated their special location. The rest of the call number followed either full LC or a simple internal scheme noted below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aud</td>
<td>Audiotape</td>
<td>full LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>full LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stor</td>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>full LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vt</td>
<td>Videotape</td>
<td>full LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Court rules</td>
<td>KF only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResRm</td>
<td>Resource Room</td>
<td>subject abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(e.g. Immigration = Imm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vf</td>
<td>Vertical file</td>
<td>ILP subject headings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>name of person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some software packages offer the capability of making global changes and/or merging records. If so, time can be saved and consistency guaranteed by grouping changes and making them all at one time. When the goal of a "clean" online catalog seems years away, this ability to progress rapidly is a definite boon. Maintaining a public access catalog does not have to be a full-time job if a clear cataloging policy has been written and followed. In our case, the Systems Librarian has responsibilities other than maintaining the database; improving database access and investigating and implementing other system modules (circulation and serials control) are just two. Improving catalog access may mean putting the catalog on a local or wide area network. If it does, there should be a staff person with technical expertise responsible. Expectations for library service will undoubtedly rise, and complicated problems will need solving. Be careful when exploring this option. Expanded access
is a tremendous public relations tool with many benefits, but it complicates the task of maintaining the database. In addition, various levels of security must be designed and enforced. Our Library uses a "view only" mode for the catalog's public terminals. All maintenance is performed by the Systems Librarian who has a high level password. When new records are added (approximately every 2 to 3 weeks), the entire database has to be reindexed. While this is being done, access to the catalog is denied to all except her. In order to minimize frustration to our patrons, this process is usually done at night at which time communication with both users and staff is crucial as dependence on the database increases. Everyone needs to know what to expect, negative as well as positive.

In summary, do as much "clean up" as possible and have policies and technical procedures in place before offering the catalog to the public. In our experience, this not only reduces negative feedback but also results in an attractive and efficient tool worth the nearly four years that was invested in its creation.

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CLASSIFICATION
Cecilia Kwan
University of California at Davis Law Library

1. Why is the .US cutter needed on the following record 66 - 2972611r84?

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<td>Govt pub:</td>
<td>Lang: eng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr: lnc lvl: l</td>
<td>Conf pub:</td>
<td>nvu Dat to:</td>
<td>H/F/B:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indx:</td>
<td>Mod rec:</td>
<td>Festschr:</td>
<td>Cont:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desc: Int lvl:</td>
<td>Dated: 1966.</td>
<td>1 010</td>
<td>66-297261/r84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 040</td>
<td>DLC :c</td>
<td>DLC :d m.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 #43</td>
<td>n-us---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 #50</td>
<td>KF3177.5 1966 :b (US)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 #82</td>
<td>34#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 #9#</td>
<td>:b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 #49</td>
<td>LLLA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 110 20</td>
<td>United States Trademark Association. :w ch...</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 245 10</td>
<td>State trademark statutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 260 1</td>
<td>New York :c [1966?]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 30#</td>
<td>l v. (unpaged) :c 26 cm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 650 #</td>
<td>Trademarks :z United States :x States.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KF Schedule

KF 3176 - 3180 Trademarks
General Common-law trademarks (IV)

Forms Division Table

Table IV
(5 nos)

Statutes Regulations. Rules of practice

10
Comparative and uniform state and local legislation. Interstate compacts.

Collections. Selections

Serials

Monographs. By date of publication.

Answer: The call number on this record is incorrect and will be changed to KF 3177.5 .A2 1966.

2. Where does one class "Legal problems in the Arctic Regions"? It is published in Finland, but contains articles on the region as a whole and concerns all the countries in that region.

Answer: Yolande Goldberg, LC's Law Classification Specialist, suggested that LC would add a range of numbers at K592+ concerning inter-regional law. Scope notes will be something along the lines of the following:

Class here general and comparative works on two or more regions or works on a region not established elsewhere in K, e.g. Polar regions which will probably be K594, Arctic regions, probably K596, and Pacific Rim, not yet established.

For works on a particular topic pertaining to a region, see the topic.

For works on particular law of a country extending into the Arctic, see the country.

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 forward your questions 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

When we looked at two LC records for collections of treaties, one for a collection of UN treaties on outer space (DLC 8510538), the other for conventions on the status of women (DLC 89155760), we wondered why the United Nations had not been selected as the entry. In AACR 2, 1988 rev., rule 21.35P2 states that "If a collection of treaties, etc. consists of those contracted between one party and two or more other parties, enter it under the heading for the one party." And naturally, if the United Nations were the main entry, the uniform title "Treaties, etc." would need to be applied. We asked LC whether these two records should be changed.
Adele Hallam replied: "In order to answer this question I first had to read about the treaty making by the United Nations. I located several good sources, beginning with the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-Making Process, published..."
by the United Nations in 1985 and ending with the 4th edition of Treaties and Alliances of the World. Based on this information, I [came] to the conclusion that the United Nations should not be the main entry heading for United Nations Treaties on Outer Space. The suggested applicable rule (21.35.F2) is not applicable because although the United Nations drafted and to a great part authored the text of the treaty, it itself is not a party to it. In other words, organizations under whose aegis treaties are made are excluded from rule 21.35 as long as they themselves are not parties to the treaties."

Question no. 2

Per AACR2 1989 rev., rule 25.15A, Modern laws, etc., the uniform title "Laws, etc." is used "for a complete or partial collection of legislative enactments of a jurisdiction other than a compilation on a particular subject." The LC rule interpretation for 25.15AI further explains that the uniform title "Laws, etc." is to be applied "to collections of general laws of a given jurisdiction (e.g., material commonly referred to in U.S. law as 'general codes' and session laws). Do not use this uniform title for collections limited to a subject or to a type (e.g., civil or criminal codes) of law."

When we looked at the LC record 89904794 for the collection of India's laws on official languages, the uniform title "Laws, etc." had been assigned, qualified by the name of one of the acts. We asked LC whether the uniform title should be deleted.
Answer to Question no. 2

Adele Hallam replied that a correction had been made to the record.

Beginning of record displayed.

Record 1 of 1

Beginning of record displayed.

Question no. 3

AACR 2, 1988 rev. has specific "Special rules for certain legal publications," that prescribe entry under jurisdiction for:

1) general collection of laws (21.31B1);
2) administrative regulations that are laws (21.32B);
3) treaties between two or three governments that are signatories (21.35A1 requires more discussion than space here permits, but under certain conditions a jurisdiction can be the choice of entry)

While common sense may tell us to enter a work containing laws, regulations and treaties under the heading for that jurisdiction, the special legal rules do not specifically prescribe the choice of entry for those types of collections. We can refer to the general rule 21.4B, which prescribes entry for "a collection of works...emanating from one corporate body...under the heading for the body if the collection falls into one of more categories given in 21.1B2." On that basis, DLC records 81142118 and 9012097, which respectively contain
maritime or industrial laws, regulations, and treaties of Spain, should be entered under Spain. We asked the Library of Congress whether the title entries on these records should be changed to entry under Spain.
Answer to Question no. 3

Adele Hallam replied that corrections had been made. [Editors' note: As of January 1992, DLC 81142118 had not been revised.]

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PRESERVATION
Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati Law Library

Gretchen Feltes, Guest Editor
New York University Law Library

This article originally appeared in the June 1991 issue of the Contemporary Social Problems Newsletter

In the introduction to his book, With All Disrespect, Calvin Trillin jokingly describes the Nation as a publication printed on such cheap paper "if you photocopy your piece, the copy is better than the original." Many have written about the social responsibility librarians have to preserve in an unbiased and uncensored manner as much as possible of our nation's collective memory. Meeting this responsibility with publications from the alternative press is a task deserving serious consideration.

Trillin's witticism illustrates a fundamental problem preservation librarians face with the physical characteristics of the paper on which the information is recorded. In
theory, selection decisions about preserving only "official," "formally accepted," or "correct" views are not made.

The practical reality, however, is that a kind of Darwinian "natural selection" has been taking place. Works printed before 1850 on rag paper have survived in greater percentages than their 20th century counterparts printed on machine-made wood pulp paper.

Much of this last century's written legacy, i.e., books, notes, pamphlets, briefs and memos, are recorded on self-destructive paper. To meet increased demand, methods of creating cheap paper and quick copy reproductions were developed. The result is a mountain of materials in libraries that are in the death-clutches of acid and alum.

The shelflife of "normal" books printed on acidic paper is less than fifty years (less, if you think of your college paperbacks). In greater danger are those materials, i.e., newsletters, small press items, and archives, that were created by quick copy reproduction methods.

The mainstays of reproduction for offices and alternative presses during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s were stencil, mimeograph and thermofax methods. These used paper that is even more prone to deterioration. Additionally, there is a relatively rapid image loss with these materials which often renders them unsuitable for reformatting. The National Archives estimates that 98.8% of its holdings created by these methods are "quite acidic." Further, it predicts their loss within ten years.

Arguably the disappearance of many of these works is inevitable and unmourned. They were created for the nonce, quickly and inexpensively, in single sheet or pamphlet format. They do not last the way "normal" books will. Their purpose was purely as a medium to convey information, document events and developments, or communicate thoughts.

Consider, however, that the Declaration of Independence was first printed as a broadside by Philadelphia printer, John Dunlap, on July 4, 1776. Only 24 copies are known to survive of an original printing of 200 copies, and only 7 in an unbacked, original state.

Fortunately, few items will measure up to a Declaration of Independence test. Most of what can be found in law libraries is informationally (as opposed to archivally) valuable only, therefore, suitable for microfilming or preservation photocopying. But, reformatting comes with a high price tag: in replacement costs, in staffing and space. Library policies on collection development will need to expand to include selection of materials for preservation.

What about Calvin Trillin's article? Now that it is photocopied, is it better than the original? Yes, probably.

In the past ten year there has been a steady progress in the conversion from an acidic to alkaline papermaking process here in the United States. Alkaline paper, in simple terms, is more permanent (chemically stable) and more durable (physically strong) than paper made by an acidic process.

Since 1981, preservation librarians have done much to alert their colleagues, publishers and the public about the acid paper problems. Standards for permanent paper (ANSI Z39.48-1984) and guidelines for usage in works of "enduring value" have been written and adopted by the American Library Association, the Association of American University Presses and the Federal Government (P.L.101-423). Paper manufacturers have not converted from acid to alkaline because of a desire to save books or respond to social issues (although they are not afraid to use these issues in advertising). The paper industry is not so altruistic. The
facts are that the use of alkaline in the papermaking process creates a better-quality paper at a reduced cost and that is a "cleaner" process by EPA standards.

With more alkaline paper being made it follows that acid-free recycled paper is becoming cheaper and cleaner to produce. The use of alkaline recycled paper for books is not recommended at this time. Although acid-free recycled stock is "permanent," or chemically stable, the physical strength or durability is in question.

In 1989, 30% to 40% of U.S. manufactured coated and uncoated fine paper was alkaline; only 5% - 10% of office paper was alkaline. Happily, the conversion to alkaline paper is a growth industry. In a PIMA magazine roundtable published in May 1990, it was predicted that by the year 2000 the term "alkaline" paper will be redundant.

At present, Trillin's piece is not endangered if printed, for example, on Hammermill Bond or Copy Plus papers. The October 1991 issue of Abbey Newsletter includes an article by Ellen McCrady listing the results of her survey of permanent printing and office papers. The best assurance for stability and permanence in photocopied materials is the use of "archival" quality paper.

Tests to evaluate the methods of photocopying and image loss over time are inconclusive. It remains that the best assurance for stability and permanence in photocopied materials is the use of "archival" quality paper.

The author Barbara Goldsmith stated in a June 1989 Pulp & Paper article, the philosophical advantages of alkaline paper use in publishing. "I am very wary of deciding what is worthy of permanence and what isn't. It would be like playing God with thought, determining who shall live and who shall die."

Preservation librarians will be faced with the legacy of acidic paper in our library stacks for years to come. With the increase of alkaline paper usage, however, the changes of the survival of alternative viewpoints, through newsletters and small presses, greatly increase. And so does Calvin Trillin, in photocopy, at least.

SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University Law Library

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

Callaghan's ... directory of computers for the law office
   Changed to: Callaghan's ... directory of law office management software. 1991-

Common Market law reports antitrust supplement

Highway Loss Data Institute insurance collision report
   Changed to: Insurance collision report. 1989-
The topic this time is keyword searching and its relationship to cataloging and catalog maintenance. But before we get into that, have you heard the following news? ... The subject heading LAW REVIEWS has been established! (see this column in the Aug. 1991 issue). The scope note given under LAW REVIEWS explains that "Here are entered scholarly periodical publications that emanate from Anglo-American law schools and contain articles and case summaries on points of law written by professors of law and by honor students or those chosen by competition." And so now we will use LAW REVIEWS--CALIFORNIA, rather than LAW--PERIODICALS--CALIFORNIA, for works such as the Stanford Law Review.

Since our campus libraries have 859 entries under LAW--PERIODICALS, we will request that our automation center execute a "global change," although some human intervention will be necessary, because a few of the entries should not be changed. (The heading LAW--PERIODICALS is still valid for works which don't fit the description given in the scope note.)

Whether such revisions are done manually or through automated means, we refer to the process as "catalog maintenance." (The works are already cataloged, but sometimes the catalog records need repair, or maintenance, to bring them up to current standard or terminology.) Usually we can identify headings to be changed by consulting the Revised Subject Headings lists in Cataloging Service Bulletin, or simply through routine subject verification procedures while we are cataloging new works. In some sophisticated systems there are "conflict detection" programs which can result in printed or online reports when an LC subject heading has been changed, showing that existing bibliographic records have subject headings which are now in conflict with the (revised) subject authority record.

But sometimes it is more difficult to locate the headings which need revision, especially when subdivisions are involved. This is where keyword searching may come in handy. Free-floating subdivisions such as "Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc." and "Correspondence, reminiscences, etc.," which are both obsolete now, may be rooted out with keyword/Boolean searches, even though the searcher does not know that the main headings under which they appear are LAW--GREAT BRITAIN, or JUDGES--GEORGIA, for example. Similarly, if subdivisions governed by pattern headings are revised, a keyword search can be very useful for identifying every instance of the subdivision needing the correction.

To illustrate the last point, let's look at a recent change announced by LC. INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA--CLAIMS (AGAINST THE INDIANS) was revised to INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA--CLAIMS AGAINST. But since "Indians of North America" is the pattern heading for
names of any native peoples in this hemisphere, we wondered if there were any individual tribes for whom we had also used the now-obsolete subdivision. A keyword search for "indians [and] claims [and] against" did retrieve an entry in our catalog which contained the heading CHEROKEE INDIANS--CLAIMS (AGAINST THE INDIANS). A more traditional type of search for such headings would have been painstaking and exhausting, to say the least!

Likewise, we can use keyword searching to find already-cataloged works to which we might wish to assign a subject heading which had not yet been established when the word was first cataloged. For example, our library has added the new subject heading POISON PILLS (SECURITIES) to two works, Corporate Anti-takeover Defenses and Shark Repellants and Golden Parachutes, which had words in their subtitles, notes or added entries that matched on a keyword search for "poison [and] pill [or] pills."

In addition to its usefulness for catalog maintenance, it would sometimes benefit the cataloger to do keyword searches within authority records, to assist in the selection of subject headings to be assigned to a work. CD-ROM versions of LC Subject Authorities do offer keyword/Boolean capabilities. We recently cataloged a 1927 book published in Dublin under the title, The Betting Act and Duties, 1926. A search under "betting" in LCSH retrieved the subject heading GAMBLING, but we felt that that heading was too broad for the scope of our book. We resorted to doing a keyword search in our CD version of LCSH, for "betting [and] law," and this time we had four hits, including one which was perfect for our book, BOOK-MAKING (BETTING)--LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Much has been written, of course, about the improvements for subject access that have resulted from the introduction of keyword searching in online public access catalogs (OPACs). In the 1970s some prognosticators stated that keyword and Boolean capabilities would make certain aspects of subject cataloging unnecessary. But further research and more experience during the 1980s had the scholars concluding that controlled vocabulary (i.e., a system of prescribed subject headings) is in fact still essential for successful subject retrieval in many cases, and that keyword searches based solely on other parts of the catalog record are too often unsatisfactory. But this is a debate which we'll have to save for another time...

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TECHNICAL SERVICES IN SMALLER LIBRARIES
Carol Dawe
Katten, Muchin & Zavis

Branches and Satellites: What to do, what to do?

What do you do with branch and satellite libraries? In my firm we call them all sorts of names: "Library X," which is actually an annex to the main library and simply a room for older Federal Registers and regional reporters. We also have tax and labor libraries in Chicago and a PC room for computer materials. We have 6 "branch" or "multiple offices" each with their own library. Two of these offices have a professional librarian and support staff. Two others have support staff and the other two are entirely unmanned except for secretarial filing. Katten Muchin & Zavis considers itself to be a "national" firm and the library operates as a national unit.
I am wondering what other firms do with their branch offices and libraries. Below I am going to detail what we do at KMZ. With hope you will respond by writing me with your own solutions to the complex problem of meeting technical service needs nationwide.

We are in the process of cataloging the main library's collection and the branch libraries. We have one OCLC symbol with 15 holding libraries. This means that all of our holdings are found under one symbol. The exception to this is that our Washington library has a separate symbol for the Counsel union list. This practice allows them to lend more without any confusion as to who actually owns the item, Chicago or DC or one of the other holding libraries. It is also economical and should make automating easier. (I hope so:)

At present, we have our branch libraries send us title pages of all of their publications. We catalog each item, produce labels and prepare cards and pockets in the Chicago office. Catalog cards are sent from OCLC to our library and the branch holding library. We keep a union catalog in Chicago and individual card catalogs in each library, including Chicago satellite libraries. Almost all of our technical services operations are centralized in the Chicago office. We route serials from each office but our Datatrek Serials Module contains holdings for all of our libraries so that we can distribute one master list for all the attorneys nationwide.

Acquisitions are also done from Chicago. Items are shipped directly to our other offices but all ordering, invoices and payment come out of the Chicago office. Filing, obviously, is completed in each office by staff or service.

This is just a thumbnail sketch of what we do at KMZ. Please write me and tell me how you do it and I will publish the responses in the next issue. Send comments to Carol Dawe/Katten Muchin & Zavis/525 West Monroe, Suite 1600/Chicago, IL 60661.

**OBS LOCAL SYSTEMS COMMITTEE**
Patricia Callahan
University of Pennsylvania Law Library

In her OBS-SIS Message to the Chair in the November 1991 issue of *TSLL*, Alva Stone described the Law Library Systems Survey for which OBS had submitted a formal request to AALL for special project funds. Late in November, Alva received notification that AALL had decided to fund the survey, which will result in the publication of a directory. The directory will be sent to all types of law libraries and will list local systems and contact persons for each library. The Fred B. Rothman Company will publish the directory.

Carol Avery Nicholson, University of North Carolina Law Library, is coordinating production of the directory and Suzanne Harvey will be indexing it.

The survey has been refined and includes questions on all types of automated systems, both commercial and those developed in-house. There are questions on types of systems used in library processing, as well as databases that can be searched by library patrons. One of the purposes of the directory will be to provide a resource for people who are planning to automate library functions or who want to know what other libraries have the systems they are using.

By the time you receive this issue of *TSLL*, Carol Nicholson will have
mailed the surveys to all AALL law library directors (over 1,900 libraries will be included in the mailing). The deadline for return of the surveys to Carol is February 12.

If you discover that no one in your library has filled out the survey and you would like a copy, please contact Carol at the University of North Carolina Law Library, (919) 962-1199. It isn't too late to be included in the directory. The directory will be a most useful tool if someone from every library fills out the survey!

Carol asks that everyone be prompt in returning their surveys. She would like to have the directory published by fall, so that the information it contains will still be timely.

Although two people have volunteered to help with the editing, anyone else who would like to volunteer their time should get in touch with Carol. Your help would be appreciated.

Perhaps a review of survey results will assist the Local Systems Committee in identifying future projects, convention programs or discussions.

Again, please return your survey to Carol if you haven't already!

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OBS OCLC COMMITTEE
Phyllis Post
Capital University Law Library

OCLC has provided more answers to questions asked at the Committee meeting last summer. These questions continue to deal with pricing. In addition to the answers provided here, you may want to refer to the discussion of contribution pricing that appeared in the November/December issue of the OCLC Newsletter.

Why do libraries need to pay for searches to avoid adding duplicates to the database?

Libraries search the Online Union Catalog for a variety of purposes: acquisition, reference, interlibrary loan, as well as cataloging. Many OCLC cataloging users are concerned that duplicate records will be added to the database as a result of libraries trying to avoid additional search charges. OCLC has not seen this pattern, but does encourage libraries to evaluate carefully the cost of original cataloging versus one or two additional searches. In addition, OCLC has developed duplicate detection software to identify and eliminate duplicate records, which further minimizes the impact of duplicate records on member libraries.

Aren't search charges for an original cataloging record too high?

The credit for original cataloging has been increased to $2.70 in an effort to offset the increased search cost.

Aren't libraries charged twice, for access to an acquisition record, and then to a cataloging record?

A library that searches for a bibliographic record at the time of acquisition and sets its holding symbol at the time of cataloging will accrue at least one additional search charge. Libraries can try to reduce the number of searches during the cataloging phase by using the OCLC control number to retrieve a specific record.

In an effort to balance the phasing in of the contribution pricing program, original cataloging credits have been increased nearly 30 percent. Produce and update costs have been lowered, and database enrichment costs
have been introduced to offset the increase in search charges.

What enhancements are forthcoming for better access?

OCLC will be adding to the browsable indexes over the next several years. Browsing the name, subject, uniform title, and title series authority records will be available Spring 1992.

In other matters, you may want to know that all OCLC microsoftware and OCLC workstations are compatible with MS-DOS version 5.0. Some software packages require extra steps when setting up DOS 5.0. Exact steps for upgrading software or workstations are available through the OCLC User Contact Desk, or I can send you copies of the instructions. Feel free to call me (614-445-8836, ext. 248). Also, using the new Cataloging Source qualifier when searching in PRISM may result in some unexpected results. Note that records created by CONSER or NCCP are considered to be DLC for the purposes of the qualified search even if DLC does not appear in the 040 field. In addition, some records contain incorrectly coded "Source" values and are retrieved when they should not be. This includes some NLC records as well as older records. OCLC staff are preparing plans for a scan of the database to correct the "Source" values so that records are handled correctly.

OBS RLIN COMMITTEE
Stuart Spore
New York University Law Library

Compared to the suspensefulness of life in the RLIN world last spring and summer, the autumn has been rather mundane. Still, there have been developments that may be of interest.

STATUS OF THE WEST COMMISSION REPORTS

RLG's president, Jim Michalko, has submitted the West Commission Report to the RLG Board of Directors. The West report is intended to be a thorough review of the future of RLIN technical processing. Technical services librarians who use RLIN have eagerly awaited public distribution of the report, particularly in the light of the controversies and rumors that preceded AALL in New Orleans. Win-Shin Chiang says that the report contains "only good news."

In a recent statement Jim Michalko announced that there will be no conversion to a single record database structure (a la OCLC). An RLG internal staff study group found that such a change would result in only very modest savings that could be achieved in other ways without modifying the data base structure. Michalko also provided assurances that RLIN will continue to function as it has in the past without interruption or major changes.

FTP

There is at least one experiment in progress regarding use of FTP (the TCP/IP file transfer program) for moving MARC records from local systems to the RLIN data base. Use of FTP may eventually make physical transfer of 9-track tapes unnecessary, thus speeding up data base loads. The prospect is especially attractive to libraries whose local systems do not ordinarily support 9-track tape drives (for example, INNOPAC). As more details about the FTP experiment become available, I will pass them on.
RLIN sources say that they expect the Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals to be available online by March 1992. Apparently there will be no special charges for access to this database. (Normal search charges will apply.) RLIN is also negotiating with LC on loading the World Law Index.

RLIN LAW PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The RLIN Committee has received a request from the RLIN Law Program Committee (The Committee is still operating under that name, but expects to formally reorganize itself this winter at AALS in San Antonio). They are considering sponsorship of a workshop on RLIN for reference librarians either at the San Francisco (1992) or the Boston (1993) AALL annual meeting. They are interested in hearing from anyone who has ideas about this or would like to be involved in planning. If you are interested, please contact Suzanne Thorp at the University of Minnesota Law Library (612-625-0187).

RLIN DOCUMENTATION

RLG has recently discontinued honoring standing orders for RLIN documentation. This is a concern to libraries that distribute multiple sets of key documents. If there is sentiment in favor of petitioning RLG to change the no standing orders policy, please let your correspondent know; I will be happy to channel comments to RLG on behalf of the Committee. Meanwhile, I would appreciate hearing from libraries that have not relied on standing orders. How do you cope with distribution of multiple document copies?

RLIN ELECTRONIC CONFERENCES

RLG has recently set up a number of BITNET conference lists. These lists are similar to LAW-L, PACS-L, and AUTOCAT, except that subscriptions will be restricted to RLG members. At present the lists are being hosted on non-RLG computers at Yale and other institutions.

The 6 lists are RLGSPEC (public services/collection development), RLGTech (bibliographic control), RLGRES (preservation), RLGARC (archives), RLGAW (law libraries), and RLGART (art libraries).

Because of the restrictions on access it is not possible to subscribe to these lists in the usual way. Instead, one applies to Maureen Phayer to RLG (bl.mtp). She will need your e-mail address to sign you up.

TS CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE
Ann Sitkin
Harvard Law School Library

Over the last few months considerable effort has gone into the proposals and planning for TSSIS programs for 1992. I am pleased that we have a number of interesting programs to offer. They are: The Law of Asia, Eurasia, the Pacific Area and Antarctica: completion of the law classification schedules; standards for online holdings data; Cataloging for non-catalogers; and On the Cutting Edge, a program by our liaisons to CC:DA, MARBI and SAC.

Speaking of liaisons...the committee's request to appoint an official AALL liaison to ALCTS CCS Subject Analysis Committee was approved at the Fall Executive Board meeting. Alva Stone of Florida State
University Law Library was appointed by the Executive Board as our first liaison to SAC. In addition to serving as AALL liaison, Alva was recently appointed an official member of CC:SAC for a two year term from 1991-1993. As a committee member and AALL liaison, Alva will be able to emphasize law library needs while providing input to both ALA and the Library of Congress regarding both subject headings and classification.

INNOVATIVE INTERFACES USERS GROUP
Anne Myers
Boston University Law Library

Mark your calendars now for Innovative Users Group activities during the 1992 San Francisco annual meeting!

The Users Group meeting will take place on Saturday July 18 from 2:00 - 5:00. The new time was selected by a majority of the users in a survey this fall and will allow us to meet without conflicting with the TS and OBS business meetings. A "state of the company" report, questions and answers, presentations, and small group discussions are planned.

We will also be sponsoring a workshop for more experienced users on Thursday July 23 from 9:00 - 4:30.

Attendance will be limited due to space restrictions. The workshop will combine presentations by users, a training refresher from Innovative, and multiple small group discussions. Specific topics will be drawn from the earlier survey. This is still in the planning stages, so let me know if you have ideas to be considered or want to help work on the program. You can reach me two ways: phone (617-353-4790) or e-mail (lawi2hn@buacca.bu.edu).

Stay tuned to TSSL and users group mailings for additional information on programs and plans. Still to come this spring: the annual enhancement ballot and a directory of law library users.
The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship was established by the Section in 1990 and approved by the AALL Executive Board in 1991. The TS/SIS Awards Committee is soliciting nominations for the first Award, scheduled to be presented at the Section's business meeting in San Francisco in July.

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.

Nominations must 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. Letters of nomination must be signed by a person other than the individual(s) being nominated. Nominations should include a complete list of projects, programs, or publications of the candidate and a description of the candidate's work with respect to improvements in bibliographic control or access to legal materials and services.

Nominations must be typewritten and sent by May 15 to Margie Axtmann, Awards Committee Chair, University of Minnesota Law Library, 229 - 19th Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55455.
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