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TSLL COPY DEADLINES

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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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EDITOR'S NOTE

In the history of this newsletter, this issue will be seen as the last of its type. Starting with the August issue, TSLL will be issued in an 8 1/2" x 11" format. This will represent quite a change since TSLL has been this same size since it began in 1975.

My second announcement is that I will continue as the editor for a second two-year term. I have greatly enjoyed being the editor during the past two years and look forward to continuing. During my tenure as editor, TSLL has evolved from strictly a subscription title to a benefit of membership in OBS-SIS and/or TS-SIS (as well as available by subscription). More changes, including the increase in size, are in the newsletter’s future. It is an exciting and challenging time to be involved with TSLL and I am pleased that I will be able to have an active part in it for at least a couple of more years.

This issue is packed with practical, technical information which can be used in the everyday work of technical services librarians. The contributing editors have written excellent articles, as they have done all year. It needs to be recognized that the work of the contributing editors sets TSLL apart from other SIS newsletters. For the record, I would like to express my appreciation for their promptness in sending copy before deadlines and for their dedication to communicating clearly with their readers. Keep up the good work, columnists!

A note about the new contributing editors for the automation column: Mary Chapman of the NYU Law Library and Suzanne Campbell of Dechert Price & Rhoads are writing in alternate issues, Mary on public services aspects of automation and Suzanne on technical services.
**TS AND OBS ANNUAL MEETING**
**BUSINESS MEETINGS**

**Saturday, July 18**

4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. OBS-SIS 1991/92 Executive Board Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. TS-SIS 1991/92 Executive Board Meeting
5:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. OBS-SIS Program Planning Committee
6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. TS/OBS/RS Joint Reception

**Sunday, July 19**

12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. OBS-SIS Local Systems Committee
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. TS-SIS Cataloging & Classification Committee
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. TS-SIS Preservation Committee
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. TS-SIS Serials Committee
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. TS-SIS Business Meeting
2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. TS-SIS Roundtable: Librarians in Law Firms
3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. TS-SIS Roundtable: Binding
3:15 p.m. - 4:45 p.m. OBS-SIS Business Meeting
4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. TS-SIS Roundtables: Acquisitions, Cataloging & Classification, Heads of Technical Services, Preservation

**Tuesday, July 21**

7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. TS-SIS Acquisitions Committee
7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. TS-SIS Exchange of Duplicates Committee
7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. TSIL Editorial Board Meeting
7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS OCLC Committee
7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS RLIN Committee
7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS/TS-SIS Research Roundtable
8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS WLN Committee
4:45 p.m. - 6:15 p.m. OBS-SIS 1992/93 Executive Board Meeting
5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. TS-SIS 1992/93 Executive Board Meeting
TS AND OBS
ANNUAL MEETING
PROGRAMS AND WORKSHOPS

Monday, July 20

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. New Directions in Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery (OBS)

Tuesday, July 21

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Disaster Planning for the Law Library: Why and How (TS)
0:15 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. Online Subsystems: Revisiting the Experts (OBS)
1:15 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. Online Subsystems: Revisiting the Experts, Part 2 (OBS)
1:15 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. Hooked by Holdings: Standards for Online Holdings Data (TS)
3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Hooked by Holdings: Standards for Online Holdings Data, Part 2 (TS)

Wednesday, July 22

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Breaking the Codes: Cataloging for Non-Catalogers (TS)
8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Ephemera: To Collect or Not (TS)
8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. On the Cutting Edge: CC:DA, MARBI, and CCS:SAC (TS)
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. The Future of the Bibliographic Utilities: Issues in a Changing Environment (OBS)

Thursday, July 23

9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Basic Acquisitions (Workshop) (TS)

*****************************************************************************
Greetings, fellow OBS members! Since this is the last issue of TSLL, we'll see before the AALL Convention, I'd like to remind you of some of our "goings-on" this year. First of all, the AALL preliminary program misprinted the time for our Business Meeting: it will be held 3:15-4:45 p.m. (not 1:30-3:00) on Sunday July 19. The evening before (Saturday, 6-7:30 p.m.), I hope many of you can join us for the OBS/RS/TS Joint Reception, at the Circle Gallery, generously sponsored by Innovative Interfaces. Come mix & mingle with us!

Our newest convention activity, the Research Roundtable, provides the chance for OBS and TS members to discuss research and publication (real AND imagined projects!). Brian Striman will moderate the discussion, which is scheduled for Tuesday, July 21 from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m. Our section is also sponsoring some very interesting programs this year: New Directions in ILL and Document Delivery (Monday 8:30-10); Online Subsystems (Tuesday 10:15-11:45 and 1:15-2:45); and The Future of the Bibliographic Utilities (Wednesday 1:30-3:00).

The 1991/92 Bylaws Revision Committee (Sue Welch, Phyllis Post and Elaine Sciolino) has reviewed all of our bylaws, and after consulting the OBS officers and standing committee chairs, is now proposing the following revisions to article VI and addition to article VII. Please read the proposed amendments carefully, and be prepared to discuss and vote on them at our Business Meeting in San Francisco on July 19. Note that language to be added is shown in upper case and within parentheses, and language to be deleted is indicated by "dashed-through" words:

ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR
Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

Article VI: NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The Officers shall be elected annually. (THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE SHALL SET DATES EACH YEAR FOR EACH PART OF THE NOMINATING/ELECTION PROCEDURE TO ENSURE THAT ADEQUATE TIME IS ALLOWED FOR EACH PROCEDURE AND THAT THE ELECTION PROCESS IS COMPLETE AT LEAST TWO MONTHS PRIOR TO THE ANNUAL AALL MEETING.)

Section 3. The Nominating Committee shall choose a slate of at least two (2) nominees for each position. (ONLY THOSE OBS MEMBERS HOLDING INDIVIDUAL OR DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP IN AALL ARE ELIGIBLE TO HOLD OFFICE.) The names of candidates, together with their written acceptances, shall be presented by the Nominating Committee to the Chair in sufficient time to enable the Chair to inform Section members of the nominations prior to April—(NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 28.)

Further nominations may be made upon the written petition of five (5) Section members. Such petitions, with the written consent of the nominees, should be filed with the Secretary/Treasurer not later than April 30 (NO LATER THAN MARCH 23.)
Section 4. The Secretary/Treasurer shall prepare an official ballot, and prior to May 15 (no later than April 1), mail a copy of the official ballot to each member of the Section. Ballots shall be marked, sealed in envelopes, stamped to identify them as containing ballots, and returned to the Secretary/Treasurer before June 10 (no later than May 1 or 65 days prior to the annual meeting) in covering envelopes.

Section 5. Vacancies

The occurrence of a vacancy in the position of Chair shall be filled by the succession of the present Vice-Chair/Chair-elect to serve as Chair until the next scheduled election of Section Officers. The occurrence of a vacancy in the position of Vice-Chair/Chair-elect or Secretary/Treasurer or Member-at-Large shall be filled by appointment of the Chair with the approval of the Executive Committee. (In the event of an unexpected vacancy in the office of Vice-Chair/Chair-elect, Secretary/Treasurer, or Member-at-Large, the Section Chair shall appoint a replacement with the approval of the Executive Committee.)

Article VII: Committees

(Section 3. Discussion Groups)

Informal Discussion Groups, to meet under the auspices of the Section, may be formed by any five (5) or more members of the Section, with the approval of the chair.

The last issue of the AALL Newsletter arrived with a picture of San Francisco on the cover. It is a wonderful city and one to fully enjoy, but TS SIS is sponsoring some events to rival San Francisco's sites. (Well, perhaps I exaggerate just a little.) Once again our members have put together a number of exceptional educational programs for you to attend; there will be meetings galore; and as you will read about elsewhere in this issue, a lovely reception is planned for Saturday night. I do hope you can squeeze in a little sightseeing along with attending these events.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR
Janis L. Johnston
University of Notre Dame

Due to an error in the Preliminary Program for the San Francisco meeting, there is some confusion over the correct time for the TS SIS Business Meeting. The correct time is Sunday, July 19, 1:30 – 3:00 p.m. The OBS SIS Business Meeting follows at 3:15.

You should have received a ballot in March for the election of new officers. I hope you have voted for your choices and returned your ballots by now. I want to thank the Nominating Committee, chaired by Joan Howland, for presenting us with such a solid slate of candidates.

You should also be receiving our
You should also be receiving our Annual Membership Survey about now. Please take the time to offer your suggestions and comments, and do volunteer - the SIS needs your participation. Caitlin Robinson will be making next year's committee assignments from those who volunteer on the survey. If you want to be involved, you do need to volunteer.

The AALL Nominations Committee is soliciting names of potential candidates to stand for election to the AALL Executive Board in 1993. TS SIS has been encouraged to forward to this committee the names of members who have demonstrated leadership abilities. If you would like to nominate someone, you may contact me or the AALL Nominations Committee chair, Elizabeth Kelly Schneider.

The Private Law Librarians SIS is creating a Resource Directory to serve as a referral service for any librarian who would like to benefit from the expertise of colleagues. There is a form on page 31 of this issue of TSL for those wishing to be listed as a resource contact in the directory. I urge you to advertise your expertise as a way of supporting this effort. If you have further questions please contact Elaine Sciolino.

That is the news for this issue. I'm really looking forward to San Francisco and I hope to see you there!

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**ACQUISITIONS**

Jean Eisenhauer
Washington and Lee University Law Library

In December, 1991 I began receiving an electronic newsletter on acquisitions entitled "Acqnet." It is edited by Christian Boissonnas of Cornell--most likely some of you also receive it. Even though there are few contributions by law library acquisitions people, I do find the contributions by other acquisitions librarians informative and interesting. It makes one appreciate working in a law library and thus avoiding some of the problems our colleagues have in other academic or special libraries. Yet, we are alike in that we all share basic acquisitions routines and problems.

Sometimes we may think that an electronic newsletter is a good way to let off steam or get yourself known in the field; however, for the most part, I find the information has helped me broaden my perspective of what acquisitions is all about. For example, the University of Kentucky library school students in a Technical Services class are Acqnet members. Recently, one of the students requested information from practising acquisitions librarians as to whether or not a separate class in acquisitions would be beneficial to library school students. What a great way for this student to obtain that information--in my day in library school, I probably wouldn't have had a clue as to how to get this information, other than to interview the acquisitions librarians at the University of Wisconsin. Nowadays, a student can get this kind of information from a great many sources easily and relatively painlessly.

A user asked about retaining advertising for items not purchased, and in passing, also mentioned the amount of serials cancellations she had undertaken in her two years on the job. She also mentioned that she had ordered very few new titles and had some $22,000 worth of potential purchases on file. Most of those who responded told her to throw out the advertising because there are other ways to reconstruct this information which will rapidly go out of date.
Several replies dealt with the problem of not ordering new serial titles, but one I found especially helpful. The point was made that not ordering new serial titles over a period of years makes a collection grow static, and, continuing to cancel subscriptions and not order new title makes for a dwindling collection. If we did that, I can see that our users would assume we are not interested in new serial titles. That particular library believes that it needs important new journals, and it cancels whatever is necessary to meet its existing subscriptions budget and allow it to purchase new titles. This is perhaps not a novel suggestion, but it does provide another reason for cancelling some continuations.

Will acquisitions as a library operation become obsolete? Will acquisitions departments play the same role they now play with information transferred by paper as they will with networked information? Will acquisitions departments be ready for electronic publishing? Will more and more scholarly publications be available online and in full-text? Will the library play a greater role in publishing or even become the publisher? Are libraries and acquisitions departments ready to change and assume new roles, or will both be left behind by failing to plan for the future? These questions are addressed in "The Acquisitions Librarian as Change Agent in the Transition to the Electronic Library" by Ross Atkinson in the January 1992 issue LRTS. This article is not easy to read and the reader may wonder why the author didn't just write it in plain English. However, I think there is much here for us to consider as acquisitions librarians. Acquisitions will become obsolete if we let it do so by not planning for the future. That future, according to Atkinson, must include electronic publishing and our response to it. He states that the acquisitions operation must not only deliver information (buy materials and make them available) but also produce the material (be the publisher). He believes that scholarly publications, such as law reviews, will no longer be published in paper; instead, they will only be available in an electronic format. And, libraries and their acquisitions departments must be ready to be involved in this process. He doesn't go so far as to say there will be no books, as we know them, but he does expect scholarly publishing to move away from printed journals and books to an online, full-text format for several reasons. It's an interesting article, worth taking the time to read. I'll leave you with a question, however. For law libraries and law library acquisitions, how do Westlaw and Lexis fit into this future as Mr. Atkinson has suggested? Do you think they'll give up their electronic publishing?
Barcoding Unbound Periodical Issues

Law libraries that have automated circulation are beginning to grapple with the question of incorporating unbound periodicals in the new online "circ" systems. Some variation of the phrase "barcoding periodical issues" is common shorthand for this topic. The goals we seek to achieve generally include some or all of the following: 1) complete the transition to a fully automated circulation system, 2) maintain online information on location of material at all stages, e.g. routed to faculty, 3) assist collection development decisions by providing information on use of current periodicals.

On the other hand, expectations of a greatly increased workload has acted as a deterrent to many of us. Barcoding periodical issues entails a substantial and continuing outlay of staff time and new demands on limited budgets. Staff will have to create an item record for each piece designated for online circulation. The records will have to be dealt with again when the volume is bound. Funds have to be found for added system costs associated with this increase in item records and barcodes. These will differ depending on factors such as the system vendor's pricing structure and the number of records involved.


Q: Why barcode current issues of serials?

Janice: We want to maintain a single checkout system, not have parallel manual & automated systems. Also, automated circulation allows us to know where an item is at all times. Faculty routing information is very important to us. Users can also see if the items are at the bindery.

Celeste: A large factor in our decision was that the issues are kept behind the Circulation Desk and must be checked out in order for anyone to use them.

Q: How significant are these materials to your total circulation activity?

Celeste: The unbound issues account for a hefty percentage of our total circulation--usually around 30% each month. If we didn't barcode them separately, the resulting headache with keeping manual circulation records for these would be unpleasant.

Q: When does barcoding take place?
Janice: Usually after checkin.

Q: Who barcodes the material and creates the item records?

Janice: Staff in different areas of Technical Services. Most of them are student assistants. Originally it was thought that the Circulation staff would be able to create item records for current serial issues because of time saved by fully automating the circ system. For instance, there would be no charge-out cards to file or pull. In fact, the Circulation staff did not realize any overall savings in time and were not able to do the barcoding.

Several staff in Tech Services create and maintain the records. When a new serial title is cataloged, the Cataloging support staff create records for issues on hand at that point. A student in the Processing unit barcodes newly checked in serials.

Q: Who updates the records when issues are bound?

Janice: The Acquisitions staff who do binding.

Q: How is barcoding worked into the binding process?

Janice: The staff member gets the pull slips, gathers the material, and covers the barcodes on the issues with a magic marker. He deletes all but one item record for the volume. The remaining item record is modified to cover the entire binding unit. The location field is changed from Reserve, the item type is changed to Bound Journals, the status is changed to Bindery, and the volume field is changed to cover the whole volume. In the barcode field, a note is added in place of a barcode number: Barcode after binding. When the material is returned from the bindery, the students wand in a new barcode on the item record. Checkin records are then updated.

Some material is replaced by microform. In these cases, Acquisitions notifies Circ and Circ sends the material to the automation group to delete the item records. If material is sent to Storage, the shelvers give the material to the automation group first to update the item records.

Q: Routing on InnoPac is part of the serials checkin module. How do you use the circ module to keep track of routing?

Celeste: The unbound journal issues make up a large portion of the materials we route to faculty. The problem with routings is that you never know who on the routing list has an item at a given point in time. We've created a patron record named "Faculty Routing" and assigned a loan rule to it that allows a generous 3 month loan period. If necessary, routed items are renewed for an additional 3 months, but they can be recalled at any time.

Q: What is your overall assessment of the barcoding program?

Celeste: I am aware that most libraries do not barcode single issues, but with my admitted bias as a Circulation Librarian, I certainly am glad that we do. It makes the work of my department much easier. Had they been kept on open shelving, our decision may well have been different.

Janice: I'm positive. You always know where everything is. On the other hand, the system involves a lot of work on an ongoing basis. There are many steps in the process—information must be updated and synchronized within records and among different types of linked records. For example, various data fields in the item record which is being modified must be updated accurately, other item records must be deleted, and other records related to the item record must be updated, for example checkin records.
Janice and Celeste have described an extensive program for barcoding current periodical issues. Other more limited programs are in place elsewhere. In some libraries, the Circulation staff take care of the bar coding. Sometimes only selected titles are barcoded or an issue is barcoded only if a patron requests to check it out from Reserve.

Some libraries, such as NYU Law, wish to realize an additional benefit from this type of program. We would want to use checkout statistics of current periodicals for collection development purposes. In theory, the data could contribute to more informed choices on how many copies are needed or whether the title itself is in demand. We can do this now with monographs on Reserve. Of course, the evaluation process is more complex with periodicals. The use level of retrospective material is a significant factor but bound volumes are most often used without passing through any checkout process except for faculty charges.

One important hurdle, at least for InnoPac users, is the deletion of item records at the point of binding. There is no way to store the essential data in an information module. Perhaps others have found relatively easy way around this.

Costs are probably the greatest deterrent, especially ongoing personnel costs. The use of SIcI might make the work less labor intensive. Georgetown does not have statistics which indicate the volume of these barcoding activities and the staff hours required. If anyone has such figures, many of us would welcome having it shared. Also recommendations on topics for future columns would be appreciated. For example, readers might be interested in barcoding unbound periodicals using a different online system.

CLASSIFICATION

Cecilia Kwan
University of California at Davis Law Library

1. Question: What is the difference between KF8781 and KF8861? It seems that some law libraries are using both numbers for the removal of judges interchangeably.

Answer: KF8781 is for removal of judges in general from the bench; whereas, KF8861 is for removal of judges from a case for whatever reason, i.e. conflict that might jeopardize fair trial.

2. Question: Where should be place individual briefs and decisions on a subject? The subject subdivision for, say, real property (112) refers us to Table VI which has an asterisk that KFA-Z refers to Table IX(A) for a form division. However, Table IX(A) does not contain a division for court materials. Should we classify briefs instead under the 45.9 number in the KFA-KFW subdivision?

Answer: Supreme Court records and briefs go in KFA-KFW, KPZ 45.9 if they are not on a particular topic. If on a particular topic, court reports, including records and briefs, go with the subject. In the case of Real property, KFA-KFW, KPZ 110.A5-519 or A52 A-Z would be appropriate. For individual cases, LC has devised (.A545) for those libraries opting to use that number.

Table IX (A) modifications for state law should only apply up to where it ends on the schedule, .A49. After that, the regular Table VI picks up again. Also, if treated as a trial, records and briefs go under the trial number accordingly.
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.

After a long and illustrious career, Ben Tucker retired from the Library of Congress at the end of February. For more than a decade, Mr. Tucker, or a member of his staff, has kindly written answers to the many questions we asked the Office for Descriptive Policy. His gracious responses always exemplified the fine tradition of the Southern gentleman that he is. We want to pay special tribute to Mr. Tucker for all of the assistance he provided over the years with various descriptive cataloging problems for legal materials.

Question no. 1

We had originally sent this question to the Library of Congress in June 1985. While Mr. Tucker replied quickly that September, several months elapsed before the record was corrected online. In the meantime, we put it aside, where it was buried in our files. It seems fitting that we finally resurrected the paperwork and include this one last comment from Mr. Tucker.] When we looked at the choice of entry for the Library of Congress record 83-171428, we wondered whether the main entry should have been under the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The WMO, a specialized agency of the United Nations as described in Article 25 of the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, is a party to all of the agreements contained in this collection. Another UN specialized agency, the World Bank, appears as [a main or] an added entry in several AACR2 examples illustrating 21.258. By analogy, couldn't we say that the WMO is an "international intergovernmental body?" If it is possible to generalize and say that the specialized agencies of the UN are "international intergovernmental bodies," then according to 21.35F2, this title should be entered under the WMO because the agreements are between that body on one side and two or more governments on the other side. In addition, even though some of the agreements in this collection are with organizations that are merely corporate entities and not international intergovernmental bodies or national governments, shouldn't the uniform title "Treaties, etc." be assigned?

107 p. : 23 cm. — (Basic documents ; no. 3) (WMO ; no. 60)
Includes bibliographical references.
ISBN 9263100608 (pbk.)

1. International agencies. 2. World Meteorological Association. 3. World Meteorological Organization. H. Series. III. Series: WMO (Series); no. 60. WHMO QC851.W6445 no. 60 1983 83-171428 551.5 s—dc19 341.763559 AACR2 MARC

Library of Congress
Mr. Tucker replied: You are correct on all counts, and we now have an extensive revision of 83-171428 in progress. Thank you for pointing out our errors.

Question no. 2

Catalogers seem to continually have problems determining when to select jurisdictional entry and when to assign the uniform title "Laws, etc." The record for the Re-enacted statutes of Manitoba 1907 (LC 90-140631) entered the work under title. Per AACR2 1988 rev., Rule 21.31Bl prescribes entry under jurisdiction for laws governing one jurisdiction, and to add a uniform title as instructed in rule 25.15A. The LCRI for 25.15A1 states "Restrict the use of the uniform title "Laws, etc." to collections of general laws of a given jurisdiction." This general collection of Manitoba statutes seems a perfect candidate for entry under jurisdiction with a uniform title for "Laws, etc." qualified. Per LCRI 25.15A1, the qualifier for collections of general laws other than a state of the United States "...will usually be the title proper of the collection." We asked LC if the entry should be changed, with the addition of uniform title.
Adele Hallam stated that the record is "Now covered by 91-648867, which has the correct main entry." (Editors' note: Not only did LC enter the work under the jurisdiction, and assign a uniform title "Laws etc. (Re-enacted statutes)", but they also converted the monograph record to a serial record. See the February 1991 issue of the Technical Services Law Librarian (v. 16, no. 3, p. 22-23) for a more detailed discussion in this column on LC's policy regarding monograph versus serial treatment of session laws.)
The MARBI meetings in San Antonio covered a wide range of topics, from Community Information to continuing discussion of online resources. As is traditional, the meetings began with a report from the Library of Congress on progress in updating the documentation for the formats. LC is also updating the Country of Publication and Geographic Area Codes to reflect the changes in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The changes for country codes have been distributed in an interim document (dated 2/24/92), but LC is waiting for the situation in Yugoslavia to settle before issuing updates to the code lists themselves.

Proposal 92/5, Addition of Field 514 (Coding-Enhanced Formatted Contents Note), as expected generated a great deal of wide-ranging discussion. Opinions varied widely concerning the usefulness of highly coded contents notes in bibliographic records, with some commenting that if extensive coding is desired it might be best to use analytics rather than contents notes. Opinions were also expressed on the utility of using 514 for formatted contents or a new indicator in 505 fields instead. In the end, the proposal as submitted was rejected, and a new proposal requested for an upcoming meeting, to consist of a repeatable 505 field with an indicator for enhanced information. Subfield "a" will not be used for author in enhanced contents, and ISBD punctuation will be required. Stay tuned!

Proposal 92/6, Additions to USMARC Character Sets, included primarily changes to the Arabic character set which were beyond most non-Arabic readers, except as they provided a basis to discuss other character set gaps. The Library of Congress would like to add some additional symbols to the character set, including the section symbol, which is particularly needed by law catalogers. Some additional symbols suggested were the copyright symbol, the cents sign, and the script "L." Unfortunately, the vendor community is reluctant to attempt the "retooling" necessary for these changes without some additional information on their utility.

After extensive discussion, the Community Information Format was approved as a provisional format. This allows vendors to begin to use it on their systems, while recognizing that there will likely be changes as the format is used. VTLS has already indicated a strong interest in utilizing the format, and many of their customers are anxious to use it as well.

Proposal 92-7, Addition of Subfield 8 (Link and Sequence Number) in Field 852, was an attempt to impose a cataloger-defined order for multiple holdings records. After detailed discussion, focused primarily on the decimal character of the sequence number, the proposal was defeated and LC requested to bring back a new proposal using whole numbers rather than decimals. Whole number sequencing would require that the insertion of new holdings records into an existing sequence be a function of the software supporting the format, rather than inherent in the format itself.

Discussion Paper 55, Possible Security Data Elements Needed in the
Bibliographic Format, was initiated by the United States Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center and the Defense Intelligence Agency. The discussion, though narrowly focussed at first, broadened quickly to include those whose interests were in business security as well as security required by the defense establishment. A consensus was reached that tags in the 5XX block would be used, as well as a possible flag in the leader, which could allow suppression of entire records.

Discussion Paper 54, Providing Access to Online Information Resources, was the focus of a great deal of interest from the various constituencies with an interest in creating some kind of order in the chaos of the networks. Although no firm decisions have been made, there seemed to be a consensus that while some things could be handled reasonably well in the Bibliographic Format (computer files), others might be better handled in something like the Community Information Format. The Task Force working on this question will be considering some more specific ways to move the discussion forward, including defining the various levels of information which need to be accommodated.

Discussion Paper 53, Universal Product Code Considerations in the Bibliographic Format, was discussed briefly. Consensus was reached that the UPC codes should be accommodated, though there was a preference for 037 rather than 024. A more detailed proposal will be developed in time for this summer's meeting in San Francisco.

In this column I will report on the presentations of five of the speakers from last July's workshop, "Administering the Library Preservation Program." My column in the November 1991 issue was devoted to the comments from the first speaker at the workshop, Jan Merrill-Oldham.

Janice Anderson, Associate Director for Technical Services at the Georgetown Law Center Library, spoke about two collection surveys Georgetown conducted, in 1984 and 1989. The first was done as part of RLG's Collection Analysis Project; the latter survey was consortium-wide, including general academic and law libraries. The surveys were both very worthwhile but very hard work. Janice stressed that doing a survey is an essential part of the planning process for preservation and necessary in order to get the resources needed to make changes. Recommendations can be developed after you determine what part of your collection needs attention and what kind of attention. A preservation consultant trained the library workers in correctly filling in the forms to indicate problems with the books. They used statistical packages to help analyze the data in both surveys. Graduate students analyzed the data. As a result of the findings, Georgetown now has a preservation librarian and a fulltime repair technician.

Will Meredith, Preservation Librarian at Harvard Law School Library, discussed options for brittle books. Although there are possible advances on the horizon, there have been few real advances in brittle book options in the past ten years. These are the factors which need to be taken into consideration when deciding on a particular option: collection strengths, physical condition of the collection, cooperative agreements between collection development and preservation, and the
commercial availability of reprints. Decisions should be made jointly by someone familiar with preservation options and a subject specialist. The least expensive option is to withdraw a volume if the library has a duplicate, if the volume has been preserved elsewhere or if it is no longer relevant. Putting books into phase boxes is a way to postpone treatment. Boxes can be made inhouse or by commercial binders. For most brittle books, the options are replacing and reformatting. The option used will depend on the availability and cost of a replacement. Replacing the brittle book with an out of print copy is not a good option since the replacement will have the same problems as the original. Many reprints, however, are being done on acid-free paper.

Libraries can create their own reprints by photocopying their brittle books onto acid-free paper and having the pages bound. Vendors also provide this service for about $75-100 per volume, using much better technology than that available from library copy machines. Questions to ask when considering microfilming a title are: has someone else filmed it?, and, is the publisher reputable? The stability of optical disks is iffy since the medium used starts oxidizing under the clear coating during the manufacturing process. Claims of even 10-year life spans are exaggerated. Two processes of mass deacidification have been tested and are now in use.

Dennis Skrade, Technical Services Librarian at the Minnesota State Law Library, emphasized the importance of the commerical binder as an important part of any library preservation program. Binding may be the chief or only preservation option for some libraries. It is important for librarians to educate themselves about binderies in order to better care for their collections. We also need to work with our binderies as a team to get the best product. The New Library Scene publishes a Menu of Services of binders certified by the Library Binding Institute every three years. LBI certified binders bind books according to the LBI Standard and they carry a minimum amount of insurance for lost or damaged books. When choosing a binder, ask other librarians for their recommendations. Also, visit binderies and invite them to visit your library to develop an accurate customer profile. Dennis reviewed the methods of leaf attachment. Oversewing is the best for heavily used books but many times the sewing structure outlives the paper. Sew through the fold can be done by hand (costly-use for special collections) or by machine (less costly). Double fan adhesive binding is the preferred method for volumes under 2" thick with paper which is not thick or glossy.

Robert Genovese, Head of Technical Services at the University of Arizona Law Library, discussed the experience of his library staff's writing a disaster preparedness plan. The first goal of the newly formed Preservation Committee in April 1987 was to create such a plan. They researched not only library literature, but also business and government studies, national fire codes, safety standards, and first-hand accounts of all types of disasters. They talked to campus police, risk management and physical resources people on their campus and asked other staff members for their input. They created a working notebook by copying articles, maps and floor plans and policies and procedures from other libraries and departments. The manual was revised many times over a 16 month period.

The Preservation Committee created the Disaster Action Team, which is responsible for coordination and decision making in response to any emergency. The Team would assess damage and formulate a plan of action. Among other details, the Preservation Committee also contacted local suppliers for availability of freezer space for water damaged books, investigated fumigation services, and checked into resources which could be supplied by campus
facilities, and secured the services of local conservators. The final plan was presented to the library staff in December 1988. Robert explained that a dedicated team is necessary for administering the program and keeping it current. Changes in the manual are formally presented to the staff. He recommended that safety training workshops and safety inspections be held on a regular basis and that the manual be updated regularly.

Dina Schoonmaker, Rare Books and Preservation Officer at Oberlin College, gave a lively and informative presentation about staff and user education. She asked the participants to name ways library materials are destroyed or mishandled, either maliciously or by ignorance. We came up with numerous ways, including using Post-it Notes in books, writing in books, stacking open volumes on top of each other, and removing books from shelves improperly. This exercise could be duplicated at a staff workshop to demonstrate some of the ways books can be harmed. Such a workshop should be held annually for new staff members, including student workers, and others should be encouraged to attend. Regional library groups have videos and slide/tape programs for loan which can be used.

Dina has done successful poster/bookmark making sessions at her library where staff members design and make posters and bookmarks during their breaks or an extra half hour during the day (authorized by the administration). There should be a few new themes each year, depending on the particular problems in book handling you notice in your library. Dover clip art can be used; show the staff examples to get them started. Copy the bookmarks on acid-free paper and state that plainly on them. Staff members are educated when they make members are educated when they make the posters, the patrons when they see them so they do double duty.

Exhibits on preservation are also useful tools for educating patrons. Collect the worst books to show, such as books with water damage or rust marks from a paper clip, torn or ripped out pages, and torn headcaps. Sometimes patrons are not aware that their actions are injurious to books but an exhibit showing some examples of damaged books should get their attention and hopefully cause them to change how they handle books and other library materials.

SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University Law Library

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

Publication suspended after 3rd (1990)

Criminal justice research
Ceased with: unknown

CSD federal executive update
Ceased with: 1988
One of our Cataloging assistants recently dealt with cataloging copy for an older work which included a place name subject heading with the subdivision "--Relations (general) with [place]." When she could not verify the subdivision she asked me about it, and I told her that it was once a valid subdivision, but it had since been replaced by the subdivision: "--Relations--[Place]."

We then proceeded to examine our various LCSH verification tools, to determine how this employee might have found the answer by herself (something I always encourage my employees to do!). We looked in the Subject Cataloging Manual at H 1140, Subdivisions under Places, but this listed only the current "Relations (May subd geog)," with no mention of earlier valid forms. We examined the new book, Revised Library of Congress Subject Headings: Cross-references from Former to Current Subject Headings, but this source unfortunately does not include most subdivisions of the free-floating type. Then I thought we might check the online authority record for "United States--Relations," remembering that in the past "United States" had been the designated pattern for jurisdictions, but this record did not have a 451 field containing the once-valid subdivision. And so, we resorted to consulting the various older editions of the printed LCSH and its supplements, and, after looking in seven volumes we finally found the information about the revised subdivision in the "Significant Changes" section of the 1981 LCSH Supplement.

Phew! After all of that, I decided to send two questions to the Library of Congress. The responses came from Mary K.D. Pietries, Chief (before LC's reorganization) of the former Office for Subject Cataloging Policy.

Question 1. Is there some published source which consolidates into one listing all of the revised subdivisions of the types that are free-floating, quasi-free-floating, or used with pattern headings (i.e., those which were never formally established under particular subject headings)? If not, does LC (or anyone else) have plans to compile such a list? We think it might be quite useful, not only for local verification or catalog maintenance operations, but also for programmers and vendors attempting to execute "global changes" on bibliographic records.

LC Response: You asked about revised subdivisions. As far as I
know, there is no compilation of these, nor have we any intention of publishing one. In a 1988 publication [Library of Congress Subject Headings Significant Changes 1974-1988, Soldier Creek Press], T. Burgett had a section at the end which showed the change you sought. (She had pulled these from the supplements to LCSH, which is where you had found the information.)

Question 2. We also noticed a few LC name authority records which included 551 references in the form "[Place]--Relations (general) with [place]." Because these headings appeared in 5xx-tagged lines, a staff member might assume that this means they were valid strings. I gather that the subject catalogers at Library of Congress are not responsible for maintaining the forms of subject headings used as cross-references in name authority records.

Nevertheless, I wonder ... is there not some procedure for making sure that these authority records are corrected? Should we send such suggested revisions to the Director for Cataloging?

LC Response: We have updated the name authority records you listed that contained incorrect information. We have not made subject-to-name references in NARs since late 1986, and descriptive catalogers are under instructions to delete these whenever found, even if valid. Your assistant should mistrust all of these. Hundreds exist for the "city flip" situation which are all wrong, like "551 Philadelphia $x Museums." LC does not have the staff to find and delete these, especially now that catalogers are under such pressure to reduce the arrearages. Since we are well aware of the situation, it is not necessary to inform us of errors.

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

What I learned on my winter vacation.

I have decided that nothing motivates you like a vacation. Getting away from it all for a week or so really helps you find your objectivity, redefine your priorities and prepare you for the 12 inches of mail and 14 voice mail messages that await your return.

Spending a week in California's wine country with my husband and our best friends made me slow down and focus on "the big picture" and not just the day to day challenges and frustrations that often consume my brain. It gave me time to think about my job as a technical services librarian and what my true goals are. Sometimes we need to step out of ourselves and look at our work objectively. Technical services is full of rules and systems and theory. The detail work is phenomenal and the problems endless. Prior to vacation, I was increasingly frustrated about various projects that were not being completed. What I wasn't focusing on was all that had been accomplished. What I couldn't see anymore was the incredible amount of teamwork that occurs everyday. All I could see was the individual who didn't want to cooperate. Part of me was beginning to doubt that what I did had any purpose.

Technical services is not the purpose of libraries but it serves the purpose well. No, we don't answer patron requests, but we help those who do. My point is that teamwork should be the primary focus for all of us. The cataloging, processing, etc. are just part of the whole but it is the people that make it happen. Teamwork in libraries is essential. When someone is gone for a week, they
are missed because everyone else has to do their work. When someone is uncooperative or unproductive, it is noticed because again the team picks up the slack. Teamwork is essential whether the library has a staff of fifty or five or two.

Teamwork should be the end goal not just the means by which work is accomplished. If teamwork becomes the focus, the attitude is bound to be better and productivity higher. Focusing on the people and their ideas is far more rewarding than just "doing the work." In these tough economic times, it is important to remember that people make it all worthwhile. Sometimes we get so caught up with deadlines and demands and details that we forget about those around us.

It is difficult when budgets are being cut, workload increased and staff spread thin to think of the individual players but it really makes a difference. I find that I actually take time out each day to be "nice." I set aside the pressures and frustrations of the work and focus on my coworkers. Being nice is important and being a team player is not only crucial but very rewarding. Treat people as you would like to be treated. It really works. Those that don't reciprocate should be "killed with kindness." This approach usually doesn't change their behavior but it does confuse them enough that they lose some of their venom.

All this is the ramblings of someone with a renewed outlook. Stepping back makes the view clearer. Try it sometime. In the next issue we will focus on the preliminary results of the survey for law firm libraries. The response has been tremendous. We will analyze the nitty-gritty practices of technical services in law firms nationwide. Statistics, details and patterns will be charted and discussed in San Francisco. Final analysis will be published in the fall. But even with all this newfound data, our focus should still be on the people that make it happen.

OBS LOCAL SYSTEMS COMMITTEE
Patricia Callahan
University of Pennsylvania Law Library

The Local Systems Committee will meet in San Francisco on Sunday July 19 from 12:00-1:00 p.m. Since this is an informal meeting at the noon hour please feel free to bring your lunch. There are several Committee members, appointed by Alva Stone, Chair of OBS, but anyone with an interest in discussing local systems issues is welcome to attend. Committee members have suggested discussion topics, such as inheriting and living with local systems decisions made by others (do we all document these decisions as we make them?) and barcoding periodical issues for circulation (see this month's "Automation" column).

Carol Nicholson, coordinator of the Local Systems Survey, has asked me to thank everyone who completed the survey. More than 400 copies were returned to Carol, in addition to positive statements in support of the project. Volunteers are now hard at work compiling the directory entries and publication negotiations are proceeding smoothly.

If you have any local systems issues that you would like to be part of the agenda in San Francisco, please contact me at (215) 898-7062 or e-mail at pcallaha@oyez.law.upenn.edu.
The Acquisitions Committee takes great pleasure in announcing the completion of an ongoing project to acquire collection development policies from law libraries and make them available to members of TS-SIS and AALL. Joan Howland of University of California, School of Law and Elaine Sciolino of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett have collected policies from all types and sizes of libraries. Anyone wishing to view a policy or to ask questions about the collection should contact Elaine Sciolino at (212) 455-2802 or (212) 455-3142 (Fax). We hope this resource will be of value to you as you undertake the difficult yet important task of drafting a collection development policy.

Secondly, I would like to announce that the TS-SIS Acquisitions Committee will meet at 7:00 a.m. on Tuesday, July 21st, in San Francisco. Coffee will be provided as an act of mercy. We encourage interested parties to attend.

Report of the AALL Representative to the Committee on Cataloging & Classification: Subject Analysis

Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

I represented AALL at three meetings of the American Library Association's ALCTS CCS Subject Analysis Committee (commonly called "SAC") during the Midwinter meeting in San Antonio.

Reports from Library of Congress indicate that reorganization should be completed on April 1, 1992. There will be no more division between descriptive and subject cataloging; a single Cataloging Support Office will replace the former "policy" offices. LC created over 3,000 new subject authority records last year, and revised more than 4,000 others. Their experiment with "derived" (copy) cataloging reveals a cost savings of around 50% when compared to original cataloging. The subclass HA-HG have been encoded in MARC Format for Classification, and one cataloger will soon be using the online records to classify.

The Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings 4th ed. was issued in 1991; many libraries have had problems receiving their "depository" copy. The 15th ed. of LCSH (the "red books") will be in four volumes, not three. In 1991 LC issued a revised 2nd ed. of Class J, Political Science; it has no index and no substantive changes, but it does cumulate the Adds & Changes since 1924. There will be no 3rd ed. of Class J until the new Law of Nations (KZ) subclass is completed; a "draft" of KZ may be ready for AALL members to review this summer, with completion expected around mid-1993. Many libraries have purchased the working draft (without index) of KL-KXX, Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area and Antarctica; the bound edition (with index) may be published by the end of 1992.

The recent disintegration of the Soviet Union will affect place name subject headings, and classification Cutter numbers too. LC has already determined that the qualifier "(Republic)" will be needed for
Georgia, to distinguish it from the U.S. state of the same name. The U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) will be consulted on some of the changed name decisions; announcements are forthcoming in LC's Cataloging Service Bulletin.

The status of issues before MARBI that relate to subject access were discussed. A proposal to add a field (084) to accommodate other classification numbers has been approved. The addition of field 514 (coding-enhanced formatted Contents information, was rejected; however, the indicators and codes in field 505 may be revised to accomplish this purpose. A discussion paper on creating "7xx linkage fields" in authority records will be developed into a proposal; these fields are meant to contain indirect geographic subdivision form information (for records having a 151 heading) and equivalent headings from other thesauri (e.g., MeSH).

The Committee's liaison to IFLA shared a draft on the Principles for the Construction of Subject Headings, and solicited comments. Two SAC subcommittees, one to review IFLA Guidelines for Subject Authority and Reference Entries, and the other to review the NISO Standard for Thesauri, issued reports with specific recommendations for improving those documents. SAC drafted a resolution in honor of S.R. Ranganathan, on the centenary of his birth, for ALCTS to send to be read at an IFLA preconference this summer in Madras, India. SAC wants to sponsor one or two educational institutes, and will establish a subcommittee to develop these proposals: subject access in the online environment (including keyword and classification), and/or subject access to special formats, subjects or materials.

Decisions on implementing some of the changes suggested by the 1991 Airlie House Conference on Subject Subdivisions will be deferred until SAC's Subcommittee on Form Data has completed its work. The Subcommittee is attempting to define "form" as distinct from topic, or even genre, and to investigate the feasibility of special coding (655 fields? and/or a new subfield code?), with the idea that this will help in the machine validation of headings, and could also improve patron access to this type of information. The "pre-coordinated" vs. "post-coordinated" headings debate has entered into the discussion. There is also some concern that proposed changes in this area could make the cataloger's work more complicated, defeating the original purpose of "simplification!"

All SAC members received a document called "Cataloging Modifications at the Library of Congress," which included LC's thoughts on some of the Airlie House recommendations. During one SAC meeting, LC's John Byrum stated his desire to discuss with AALL the "potential loss of meaning" in some law headings if subdivisions are always strung in this order--topical, geographic, chronological, and lastly, form. Members of the AALL TS-SIS Cataloging & Classification Committee now have copies of the aforementioned document, and have been asked to respond. If other AALL members wish to see the pages related to subject heading proposals, please write to me, or telephone me at (904) 644-2881 (FAX 904-644-5216).
Report of the AALL Representative
to the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access

Regina T. Wallen
Santa Clara University Law Library

CC:DA met twice, with separate task force meetings at the ALA midwinter meeting in January 1992. The first part of the meetings covered the report from the Joint Steering Committee of rules approved for inclusion in AACR2 or returned to CC:DA for modification. Of special interest to law catalogers was the approval in principal of the proposal for cross references for alternate legal headings (see TSLL, v. 17, no. 1, Aug. 1991). The proposed rule changes have been returned to CC:DA for modification and will come before CC:DA again in June for final approval of wording. Many thanks are due to Ben Tucker of the Library of Congress for his patience and perseverance in getting this approved against much opposition from the other national libraries.

The multiple versions proposal was discussed again in detail with a final report to be presented to CC:DA in June. The Library of Congress has withdrawn support from the current proposal and has implemented interim procedures for linking bibliographic records for microreproductions to records for originals (monographs). (See Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 55, winter 1992). The overall effect of these procedures on the multiple versions document is not known at this time.

The Library of Congress also submitted for review a proposal regarding cataloging modifications at the Library of Congress. Of primary concern to law catalogers and reference librarians is the proposed elimination of many access points for alternate authors, editors, corporate authors and titles. The members of the Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification, Technical Services SIS have been sent a copy of the LC document for comment and a response incorporating the concerns of the law cataloging community has been sent to the Library of Congress. It has been published in full following this report.

Ben Tucker has recently resigned from the Library of Congress. Over the years he has been a strong advocate for the law library cataloging community, always responsive to our needs and concerns. We are very grateful to him and we will miss him!

Cataloging Modifications at the Library of Congress
Response
March 1992

Regina T. Wallen
AALL Representative to CC:DA

Following the presentation of "Cataloging Modifications at the Library of Congress" at the ALA midwinter meeting, the response of the law cataloging community was solicited through the members of the Standing Committee on Cataloging & Classification, Technical Services Special Interest Section, American Association of Law Libraries. Below is a summary of the responses to several of the proposals.
INTRODUCTION

A major concern of the law cataloging community is that the modifications, changes and simplifications which will be instituted should not limit access by future users. Some of the proposals would limit current and future searchers if implemented. It appears that the proposed modifications were randomly chosen for short-term cost-saving gains with no coordinated underlying philosophy. Further study and discussion throughout the library community are needed to come up with a comprehensive plan for modification.

MAJOR PROPOSALS AND RESULTANT DECISIONS

1B. This proposal has serious consequences for special collections such as law. It would critically limit access to a large segment of our collections. A substantial number of publications are better known by the issuing corporation or organization than by a personal author. One may cite the publications of the Rand Corporation, sections of the American Bar Association or Arthur D. Little as examples. In an online environment keyword access to corporate authors only through the body of the record would be problematic due to the lack of vocabulary control in statements of responsibility or publisher area.

1C. In many instances the listing of authors or issuing bodies on a title page could be considered arbitrary or alphabetical. This proposal appears to arbitrarily impose a hierarchy that was not intended by the authors or publishers. Access to all authors is essential to the collocative as well as the retrieval function of the catalog.

CHOICE OF MAIN ENTRY

2B. A legal collection contains a substantial portion of material falling under rule 21.1B2a and we would appreciate the opportunity to review drafts of any investigation.

2C-D. Even though the LCRIs have already been distributed, this proposal elicited a very strong reaction. Names of meetings, etc., whether prominent or not, are important retrieval points. By ignoring preliminary information in the choice of an access point for meetings, etc., we often lose a needed link.

SERIES ADDED ENTRIES

3A. Realizing the economic constraints at the Library of Congress, it would still be desirable to provide an alternate classification number for those libraries that do not classify a series as a collection. In special collections a library may acquire only a few titles from a series that is generally peripheral to its collection and therefore would not consider classing these select titles as a series. These alternate class numbers benefit catalogers who must provide class numbers outside the scope of their normal collection. LC's provision of these numbers saves a special library a significant amount of classification time and assures consistency.

3B. There certainly may be some elements in a series authority record that could be eliminated, but name/title references should definitely be retained. In a relatively easy way, these references may actually expand access to bibliographic records. A user interested in works issued by a certain corporate body would have access to works issued by that body in a series via the cross reference. If name/title references are dropped, specialized legal collections would have to provide an added entry for the corporate body for each work to assure the retrieval of works issued by that body.

3C-D. We strongly disagree with the proposal to stop tracing all series. We should not introduce decision making on "importance" in the series authority process. All series should be traced for their potential as information sought by the user. There
is no cost effectiveness in having catalogers go through an elaborate decision making process involving rule interpretations and criteria to determine whether or not to trace a series. This is a costly expenditure of time and means the library community will revert back to changing series back and forth. In the "old days" law libraries confronted these problems with the American casebook series and West's nutshell series, to name two examples. In automated retrieval one presumably could retrieve these from the 490 0b, but these particular records would fall outside authority control if the decision is subsequently made to trace that series. This regressive proposal would not save time, but would probably increase the time and cost spent on authority work. The time spent deciding and recording authority decisions, regarding tracing or not tracing a series, cancels out any time saved constructing proper series headings.

3H. What is the rationale for eliminating "see also" references for unnumbered series when they change their title? We continue to make "continued by" relationship notes for serials even when the volume enumeration doesn't carry over to the new title.

OTHER PROPOSALS NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE MAJOR PROPOSALS--ACCESS POINTS

A. Again, we strongly disagree with the proposal to eliminate alternate forms of title added entries. This proposal does not take into consideration the difference in the searching capabilities of various online systems where spaces, ampersands, etc., may be treated differently. With the proliferation of OPACs with their vastly different search capabilities, it is impossible to know what equivalencies might work in even a majority of automated catalogs. This proposal puts an undue onus on the patron to have the sophistication to realize that titles must be searched in different ways in the hope of retrieving the desired result.

Rhonda K. Lawrence, Bibliographic Access Librarian at the UCLA Law Library, asked the editor to include portions of a letter she sent to Glen Zimmerman at the Library of Congress in response to a solicitation for opinions about the "Library of Congress Cataloging Modification Proposals." These are her personal opinions alone and were not included in the preceding summary of responses, on pages 26-28.

"Overall, my major concern about the Library of Congress cataloging modification proposals is that they ignore the basic goals and objectives of the catalog: that of enabling the user to find a book (or other material) when the author, title or subject is known; to show what the library has by a given author on a given subject in a given kind of literature and to assist in the choice of a book's edition (apologies to Cutter for this crude rephrasing). No doubt in an attempt to bring the tremendous arrearages of the Library under control, proposals have been made that unwittingly cut at the very heart of what makes a catalog an essential library tool.

"It would appear that all of the proposals regarding the reduction of the number of access points seem to contain the implicit assumption that somehow key-word searching will enable the user to find the authors or corporate bodies that are included in the bibliographic description. And how does the user do that if we have many variations of personal and corporate body names transcribed in the descriptive parts of the bibliographic record? What kind of authority control can we exercise in the transcription of authors' names?"
Certain designated OCLC libraries are currently experimenting with adding to OCLC records detailed contents notes for authors and titles contained in collections. While that is certainly a wonderful enhancement, it too suffers from the problem of lack of authority control for the authors' names.

"Most users today are demanding more, not less, access to bibliographic information. Under the section on name authority records, proposals 1.A-1.F (p.8-9) all call for a reduction of personal and corporate author access points. How do we help the user identify what works a library has by a certain author if we do not provide authority controlled access to that author? In an automated environment, why are we not making entries for more, rather than fewer authors, personal or corporate? Authorship of shared responsibility is a complex idea in the twentieth soon-to-be twenty-first century. According to these proposals, however, corporate bodies sponsoring studies by individual authors would not be identified. Would this proposal have eliminated the entry for the Warren Commission if the work were to be cataloged today?

"Another proposal suggests making fewer title added entries, particularly for ampersands, initials, etc. Unfortunately, national and local bibliographic systems and online catalogs index these punctuation symbols in a variety of ways. If the record does not provide for variant access, users may not be able to locate a title that is held by a library. And that is one of the objectives of the catalog, is it not?

"In the introductory section to the 'Cataloging Modifications at the Library of Congress' (p.4), Henriette Avram asks:

'What are the implications of what we do today on the catalog of tomorrow? Will citizens of the future be limited in their ability to access information in their catalogs because we, today, have radically "simplified" the records in those catalogs?'

"The implications are that we will not be serving the user. We will have failed to provide access according to the objectives of a systematic catalog. We will not be able to tell the user what works we have by an author. We will not be able to tell the user whether we have a particular title. If the Library of Congress cataloging modification proposals that limit access are adopted, we will move backward as a profession. We will lose our philosophical underpinnings and understanding of what a catalog is about.

"Mr. Zimmerman, I urge the Library of Congress to immediately abandon any and all proposals that limit access to information that should be part of a bibliographic record."

CARL SYSTEM USERS

IN SEARCH OF all law librarians using CARL: We are implementing a CARL system at the University of Maryland Law Library and would like to meet colleagues from law libraries using CARL. We are interested in sharing experiences and in working together to identify concerns and priorities for possible future development. If you are interested in meeting at the AALL convention in San Francisco, please call Pamela Bluh at the University of Maryland Law Library at 410-328-7400 or email to pbluh@umah.umd.edu.
You are cordially invited to attend the TS-SIS, OBS-SIS, Reader Services SIS Annual Reception to be held on Saturday, July 18, 1992, from 6 to 7:30 p.m. at the Circle Gallery, 140 Maiden Lane, San Francisco, California.

Thanks to Jerry Kline of Innovative Interfaces Inc., the reception promises to be a delightful event. Because Innovative is located in nearby Berkeley, Calif., they decided to make this something special! In addition we will be honoring Jolande Goldberg on the completion of the Class K schedule during the reception.

Just two and a half blocks from the Hilton Hotel, the Circle Gallery, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, will be the site. Delectable hors d'oeuvres will be passed as we mingle in the gallery to view the latest exhibition. Wine and punch will also be served. Jami Hurley of Innovative Interfaces, Angelina Joseph of Reader Services SIS, Ann Meyers of OBS-SIS, and I are working together to make this a memorable evening. We look forward to seeing you all there!

Directions: Exit the Hilton Hotel onto Mason St. Walk left to the first corner. Turn right onto Geary Blvd. Go two blocks. Turn left onto Stockton, and walk 1/2 block. Turn right onto Maiden Lane. Circle Gallery (415-989-2066) is 1/2 block down on the left at 140 Maiden Lane.

--Martha Childers
TS-SIS Member-at-Large
LAW LIBRARIANS RESOURCE DIRECTORY

The PLL is interested in developing a RESOURCE GUIDE for Law Librarians. This will be a directory of contact people for many aspects of library work. If you have expertise in space planning, dissolving a library, preservation, marketing, LAN's or any area in which you would be willing to offer advice to other librarians please consider this an invitation to share your skills.

We would like to make the directory as specific as possible. For example, there would be listings for different software programs and equipment, not just automation in general.

In the future, we would like to expand the directory to cover fee based consultants. This could serve as a marketing tool for the PLL to use at exhibits at other conferences and with legal administrators.

CONTACT: ELAINE T. SCIOLINO
SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT
425 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

I would like to list myself as a RESOURCE for _________________.

I would be willing to help with this project _________________.

__________________________________________________________________________.

I am a CONSULTANT and would like to be listed as a RESOURCE for ____________

__________________________________________________________________________.

NAME: ________________________________________________________________

ORGANIZATION: ________________________________________________________

TELEPHONE: ___________________________________________________________
CHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

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