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Technical Services Law Librarian will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and other programs of the TS-SIS and OBS-SIS, 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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VOLUME 18 COPY DEADLINES

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The Editor requests that copy be sent on 5 1/4" floppy disks. Disks are returned to authors.
EDITOR'S NOTE

The index for volume 17 will appear in the next issue. Jean Pajerek will prepare it for us again this year.

Pursuant to my request in last issue's Editor's Note for a column editor for a column on library systems, the Local Systems Committee of OBS-SIS is looking into this. I hope to have someone writing on this topic this year.

I am glad to include Joni Cassidy and Melanie Kibbals report of the conference of the Online Audiovisual Catalogers. I would like to include other reports of conferences attended by TS and OBS members which are useful to readers of TSLL. Since each of us can attend only a few meetings a year away from our libraries (except for Mark Estes who seems to be everywhere), the shared knowledge of others can help us all do our jobs better. Contact me before writing your report to make sure the theme of the conference is appropriate for our readers.

Thanks to all who sent their copy for this issue to me on disk. I was amazed at how much quicker I put it together without the keying in and extensive proofreading. Most of the disks reached me in 2 or 3 days. I miss receiving ten faxes in one day but this is a big improvement.

SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Elaine Sciborno
Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett

My year as chair is already underway - all our program proposals for Boston's 1993 convention have been submitted and we are anxiously awaiting the response of the Education Committee. An initial discussion with Lei Seeke indicates that our programs fared quite well and we will have final details by the end of October.

The Education Committee is quite excited about the possibility of having an equipment/computer lab set up in the exhibit hall which will provide extra meeting areas for programs on technology and hands-on experience. This will be a first for our convention and the details are in the process of being worked out.

A few of the proposals that OBS submitted would fall into this format. In addition, some of our proposals may be combined with similar ideas from other sections but it looks like our plate will be quite full for next June.

Carol Nicholson and her committee have been hard at work all summer and fall perfecting our first local systems directory.

Marsha Baum and her Nominations Committee is busy putting together a slate of officers for next year. Please call her with any names you would like to submit as a candidate for office. We will be electing a Vice Chair/Chair Elect, Secretary/Treasurer and one Member at Large. Our goal is to create a balanced slate with officers representing every type of library within AALL.

Technical Services Law Librarian looks wonderful in its new size and format. More pages of copy are always welcome in a publication that is so essential to our membership. Kudos to Pat Denham for the new look and expanded coverage.

I would like to get some feedback on the use of bulk mail to send issues to our membership. I received my first issue almost two weeks after other members. If you are experiencing problems with receiving issues please let Pat or me know so that we can determine if bulk mailing the issues is really working. The first issue was mailed on the 14th of September. Large cities do not typically deliver bulk mail on a prompt basis. If you find this is happening in your area, please call us.

I read with interest Carol Dawe's charge (TSLL Sept. '92) that OBS and TS may not be doing enough to meet the needs of private law firm librarians and most probably of state, court & county librarians also. Despite my election as chair of OBS it has been a challenge to put forth the needs of a major part of our association (PLL and SCC members). Alva Stone and I both tried to appoint a mix of representatives to committees but sometimes I found that topics at committee meetings were not generic enough to allow participation from these appointees. OBS has always had really wonderful leadership of its committees but we need to work together to include all the librarians we represent. Committee and roundtable discussions should be structured to achieve some balance of issues that will include everyone.

Let's get some dialogue going on this subject - thanks to Carol for starting us off. We need to stop just doing it occasionally and perform a little soul searching to make sure our section truly does span organizational boundaries, as stated in the OBS statement of purpose. You can reach me at 212-455-7300 or by fax at 212-455-3142.
As I respond to your phone calls, letters and messages, I am reminded again and again how rich a resource the TS-SIS membership represents. I am always able to match a request for information with someone from the SIS who has a particular expertise or knowledge. Your responses to our annual survey (which are dear to my heart) serve not only to guide our programming and committee appointments for the Annual Meeting but also to identify individuals who are willing to provide assistance to their law library colleagues across the country. In the three months since I became chair I’ve referred questions regarding selection policies, staffing levels, serials cancellations, statistics, retrospective conversion and treatment for mildewed books and have always found someone to provide advice. As we summarize the accomplishments of the SIS, this wonderful support is often overlooked. I wanted to take this opportunity to highlight this important activity and to pass on a public THANKS to all!

A couple of additional updates on TS-SIS activity are in order:

-- The 1992/93 AALL Operating Plan calls on the Foreign Comparative and International Law SIS (FCIL) and the TS-SIS to: “design model curricula on basic legal and library concepts to help those assigned responsibility for law library collections in developing countries.” Mila Rush, Chair, FCIL, has formed a committee to investigate and work on this strategy. Hope Breeze will represent our SIS on the joint TS-SIS/FCIL Committee.

-- The TS-SIS Executive Board agreed, shortly after the Annual Meeting, to increase the subscription cost for the Exchange of Duplicates lists to $30.00 per year. This increase, the first in sixteen years, allows the list generation and mailing process to be essentially self-supporting; although we should not forget the enormous amount of volunteer time required to produce each list.

-- I have asked Diane Hillmann, Stuart Spore, and Regina Wallen to serve as an ad hoc committee to review, with an eye toward clarifying, the relationship between our SIS and the AALL representatives that report to us. They have been asked to present their findings to the TS-SIS Executive Board this spring. They will be contacting the current representatives for their input; other members should feel free to contact them with any additional comments.

-- Kathy Faust has agreed to chair the TS-SIS Nominations Committee for 1992 with Brian Striman and Phoebe Ruiz-Valera serving as members. Although the annual survey generates a list of candidates, the committee members would welcome your offer to run (and you don’t have to finance your own campaign.)

-- Finally, TS-SIS Committee chairs will be doing some strategic planning during 1992/1993. They have been asked to determine how their Committee can assist our SIS in meeting the strategic goals set forth in the 1990-1994 AALL Strategic Plan and, more immediately, in the 1992/1993 Operating Plan. Documents will be prepared for review by the TS-SIS Executive Board during the Boston Annual Meeting. If you are a member of a committee, your chair may call on you for assistance in this important endeavor...be kind.

ACQUISITIONS
Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee University Law Library

According to the October 12, 1992 issue of Library Hotline, The Faxon Company has announced the elimination of 35 positions. One of the reasons given for doing this is that the company sees its clients moving toward ordering electronic formats of journals rather than paper. In her article “Books into Bytes”, Library Journal, September 1, 1992 at 130, Barbara Hoffert states that librarians need to understand how electronic publishing is evolving today and what’s predicted for tomorrow by the experts”. Harold Billings, in “The Bionic Library”, Library Journal, October 15, 1992 at 38 writes that “Electronic information is a garden ready to flower, particularly if it will move toward a new distribution use, and payment paradigm”. The Faxon announcement points toward what that company sees as a sign of the times. These articles look toward an exciting future for libraries, publishers, and users. Both touch on the practical problems, such as format, i.e. CD-ROM, Interactive video, or texts online, like Westlaw or Lexis and which of these formats is best for what type of publication. One thing that we acquisitions librarians will have to deal with is how will the electronic text format affect the traditional library book budget? If we cancel subscriptions to journals in peripheral subject areas and assume we will be able to obtain same by an electronic text means, how much should we budget for this? Billings discusses economics in his article. He states that we (authors, publishers, jobbers, book binders, libraries, etc.) will have to play by “constantly changing rules; the old rules will not help”. The five “players” mentioned in parenthesis above are what Billings calls “exchange points” in the “information flow”. He says that “redistributing resources throughout the flow probably requires more dependence on a payment-for-use paradigm. ... Moving to transaction-based charges will enable libraries to begin shipping away at the present journals’ thrill, redistributing some of the massive sums that are consumed by serial costs, to help leverage alternative means of information access.” This is one suggestion and I think a viable one. You may say that electronic text is far down the road, is too expensive, will not be embraced by the reading public, or will not be adopted by the publishers, and there is some truth in such statements. Nevertheless, we must begin considering how we will cope with the electronic text in our acquisitions budgets. There are many articles on electronic texts; another which I found interesting is R. Basch, “Books

Also in the October 12 issue of Library Hotline, Bowker & J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd. of Britain have announced a Books in Print CD-ROM product which will have a data base of over two million volumes and which will be updated monthly. "The disc will contain all entries from Bowker's Books in Print Plus, which includes all titles currently available in the United States, and Whitaker's Bookbank, which includes English-language titles from the United Kingdom as well as other English-speaking countries."

During the past year we at the W & L Law Library have been bringing up the various modules of INNOPAC. We were trained on the acquisitions module in June, with the intention of beginning our new fiscal year using it. Well, we did and things are going pretty well ... except for the little things that aren't quite right but are fixable (I think). There are several things I've learned from this experience, but I think the primary one is that it is best to know and go over all the options before you begin using a new system, even though you have just completed training. Secondly, remember that you are going to AALL in two weeks and that you won't be back until late, late July because you're taking a week's vacation after AALL. Thirdly, your annual Faxon invoice is in and you need to pay it, plus you need to pay your annual Shepards invoice. Can you make sure that your assistant knows how to attach order records to all those bib records and then knows how to enter the invoices to pay them? Without you around? Yes, you can, if you know all the options and if you leave somewhat detailed instructions as to what fund(s) you want to use, what the form is, what the status is, what the order type is, whether or not the received date is the paid date, and so on. My best advice is to think through every aspect of that order record and write your guidelines so that later, you won't have to update all those order records to make them give you the information you need for statistics. Also, using Innopac, create some lists to review soon after you begin so that you can correct and change those things you forgot or didn't really understand. If you are sharing your system with your main library (which we are) and you are both relatively small operations, try to go over every field in the order record together to make sure you are in agreement on what each means. Thirdly, don't panic. And, don't even think about the fact that you're having serials check-in training in late August.

AUTOMATION
Mary Chapman
New York University Law Library

"Digital Imaging in Libraries"

Libraries are on the threshold of a major advance in information processing. Digital imaging technology has the potential to greatly expand our ability to generate, preserve, and improve access to recorded knowledge.

Imaging technology applications have been proliferating in the business and litigation arenas for several years. Documents ranging from credit card receipts and bank checks to technical drawings are being scanned into image files. U.S. business expenditures on imaging now outpace those on microforms. Libraries can benefit from this technology in meeting the challenges of preservation, space, inter-library loan, document delivery, and other access issues.

What is digital imaging and how does it compare with technologies we are now using? With this technology, documents are scanned as images for computer-based storage, transmission and retrieval. While the images contain text, the text is stored in digital rather than alphanumeric form. Thus, in contrast to familiar computer technology such as word processing and legal databases, image text is not readily searchable. It is possible to apply optical character recognition (OCR) scanning to the digital images in order to create text files for searching. Another difference between digital and alphanumeric (text) files is that the former creates an image of the original document analogous to a microform frame, while an alphanumeric file preserves only the text.

Imaging offers advantages over microform, paper, and other electronic technology. For several decades, microform has been a major means of preserving deteriorating library materials and for storing them in a fraction of the space required by paper.

While microforms require the use of specialized equipment, digital image equipment, comprised of a powerful computer workstation and high resolution monitor, can be used for multiple purposes. Moreover, the image files can be accessed from remote sites outside the library because the images can be transmitted over current and future high-speed networks to other libraries and end-users. High quality and relatively inexpensive paper copies can be printed on demand.

Intellectual access should also be improved. When indexed at all, most microform access stops at the document level. By contrast, it is possible to index image files by a variety of document structures such as table of contents, index, section, chapter, part, and page number.

A small but growing number of libraries has undertaken imaging projects. Yale and Cornell University libraries are working with Xerox and the Commission on Preservation and Access to apply the technology to preservation needs. Cornell has completed Phase I of its Joint Study in Digital Preservation. This phase involved scanning 950 deteriorating volumes, producing both paper facsimiles and microfilm from the image files, cataloging the digital files and the paper copies, and discarding most of the original documents. The image files are stored on optical disk. The Joint Study concluded that digital imaging offers a cost-effective alternative or complement to preservation microfilming.

Yale's Project Open Book envisions converting 10,000 volumes. However, this project will scan microfilm to digital image form. The mass storage requirements of the project are estimated at a minimum of 450 gigabytes.
Law libraries are beginning to get involved in scanning their collections. Chicago-Kent, under the leadership of Mickie Voges, has pioneered in this effort. COSTAR, as the program is called, has targeted a multitude of items including the Official Patent Gazette, the CFR, treaties, and Illinois material such as the Administrative Code. Some of the paper originals will be discarded. Documents are scanned at 300 dpi (dots per inch) resolution and stored on 12 inch optical disks on a jukebox. The current capacity is 50 disks or 7-1/2 to 10 million pages. Three additional libraries are preparing to join in the COSTAR effort in late 1992.

Columbia Law Library is experimenting with scanning documents to create both digitized and text files. The text files are then loaded on a WAIS (Wide Area Information Server) for full text natural language searching. This method of file creation results in some corruption in the text files due to the absence of human intervention to correct OCR scanning errors. While text corruption may have serious implications, early results show little effect on retrieval. Eventually, the text files should be linked back to their corresponding image files so that electronic and paper facsimiles will be available.

COILL, the Consortium on Imaging in Law Libraries, has been established to ensure that law libraries are collectively able to take advantage of this new technology. It plans to keep members informed of technical developments, provide a clearinghouse, facilitate conception of imaging projects, and assist in centralizing processing of microform into digital image format.

Copyright is a critical obstacle to applying imaging technology to law libraries. COILL Executive Director, Nickolas D. Finke, formerly with Mead Data Central, will bring his experience as a practitioner in copyright and high technology law to bear in working toward collective licensing agreements.

In spite of its promise, imaging technology faces many challenges in addition to copyright. Only a few can be mentioned here. Digital files require very large storage capacity compared with text files. Digital file transfer on existing networks is unacceptably slow; the Internet must be replaced by NREN (National Research and Education Network) before bandwidth will be adequate.

Standards are needed in order to create, store and share preservation quality files, link them to the online catalog, and to preserve data and ensure portability as technology changes. Work at Cornell indicates that 600 dpi scanning resolution is needed to assure preservation quality. However, lower scanning resolutions, which require less mass storage and less costly equipment, are in use.

For data storage and file compression, Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) and CCIT Group 4 are the current standards. Ethernet standards, including TCP/IP, are predominant for network communications. ISO 8613 is the international standard covering document content description. Online catalog records for digitized documents should be in MARC format.

Future enhancements of imaging technology are likely to incorporate the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), ISO 8879. SGML is a markup language for electronic storage, exchange, display, and publishing. It makes it possible to code the logical structure of a document, such as title, author, chapter, paragraphs, and lists. The Text Encoding Initiative, which builds on SGML, includes in its goals embedding bibliographic description at the head of the electronic document when the latter is created. This would provide a standard for linking the document to the online catalog and might transform the cataloging process.

In this short space, it has only been possible to scratch the surface of all this exciting development in information technology. We are sure to hear more as more of our libraries get involved with imaging projects.

Acknowledgements: Special thanks to Nick Finke and Stuart Spore for their patient explanations of a complex subject.

Selected Bibliography:


Waters, Donald. From Microfilm to Digital Imagery: on the feasibility of a project to study the means, costs and benefits of converting large quantities of preserved library materials from microfilm to digital images; a report of the Yale University Library to the Commission on Preservation and Access, Washington, D.C., Commission on Preservation and Access, 1991. 41 p.


Reclassification Survey:

Several libraries have indicated an interest in getting some information on who is doing what on LC reclassification and whether or not the reclassified numbers are available in the bibliographic utilities. This survey will allow us to collect some information to be published in a later TSLL issue if appropriate. Please send your reply to:

Cecilia Kwan
Law Library
University of California
Davis, CA 05717

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Library: ________________________________

Person reporting: ________________________________

Name of bibliographic utility if classification numbers are available there: ________________________________

Internet address if online catalog is accessible through Internet: ________________________________

KL-KWX

Also, Jolande Goldberg (LC) reminds us that the Rothman version of KL-KWX Law of Asia etc. ($130) is probably not up-to-date. Russia, China and India have all been substantially changed, so libraries will not get more from the Rothman version than what they will get in the LC draft ($20).
The AALL Education Committee currently sponsors a series of rotating institutes on topics of continuing interest to the membership. These are held in the summer prior to the Annual Meeting.

The cataloging institutes have usually covered basic cataloging. This year, however, it was decided to run basic and advanced tracks simultaneously. The 1992 Cataloging Institute was held at Santa Clara University, from July 14 through July 17. The co-directors were Melody Lembke, Los Angeles County Law Library, and Kate Pecarovich, University of California, Los Angeles, Law Library. The basic track consisted of lectures with working session components, and the advanced track of seminar-like discussion sessions. Some joint lecture sessions were held on serials cataloging; retention of information on replacement vols., etc.; non-book formats; authority work in the online environment; and AACR2 1988 revision of 21.12.

The basic track covered the topics: common legal materials, LC subject cataloging, LC classification, uniform titles, and a debate on standard vs. non-standard practices in the firm environment. The advanced track covered: description problems, classification, collective court names, subject cataloging, and uniform titles.

Working Session on Subject Cataloging
AALL Cataloging Institute - July 16, 1992

presented by Paul Weiss

report by Martha Childers and Paul Weiss

Topics on which virtually all of the material would be legal in nature are not divided by _Law and legislation_, e.g., _Contracts, Torts, Domestic relations_, etc. But for a topic like Divorce, which, from a law cataloger's perspective may seem like a legal topic, more material is likely to be published on the non-legal aspects of the topic, such as the social aspects. LC separates the legal works on topics like this by using the subdivision _Law and legislation_. Until the late 1970s and early 1980s, certain topics like _Taxation and Insurance_ were not subdivided by _Law and legislation_, even though they are not inherently legal. This was just a tradition, and the practice has been discontinued. If in doubt as to whether to use _Law and legislation_, imagine that you work in a large general library and ask yourself whether a significant portion of the material on this topic is non-legal material. Also check other bibliographic records, especially more recent ones, to determine LC practice. Checking the references under the heading in LCSH can also be useful. For example, _Domestic relations_ has the "used for" (UF) reference _Family-Law__.

A-1 The subdivision _Law and legislation_ may not be used after topical headings that are "inherently legal." How does one know if a heading is "inherently legal?"

Keep in mind that LC is cataloging a large general collection.
There is no prohibition against using the names of Indian reservations in 4 fields, since reservations are geographic subject headings. The group agreed that it would be helpful to divide the heading Law in this way.

C-1 Is Law reviews assigned only to general periodicals or also to subject-specific periodicals issued by law schools?

LC practice is to assign Law reviews only to general law reviews that cover several topics, such as reviews published by law school students. The heading is assigned only to law reviews from the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, and Australia. It was established as a result of discussion at last year's AALL Annual Meeting in New Orleans. Topical law reviews are assigned the heading [topic]-Periodicals.

For city, town, and village codes, what subject headings should be assigned?

If both local and county laws are included in the work, assign subject headings for both, e.g. Ordinances, Municipal-California-Los Angeles and Law-California-Los Angeles County. If the work is a combination of both locally passed laws and state laws that apply specifically to the locality, assign headings for both, e.g. Ordinances, Municipal-California-Los Angeles and Law-California.

Does one use the subdivision -Periodicals for legal materials that are cataloged as serials, such as attorneys general's opinions, or collections of cases on a particular subject?

LC has traditionally not used -Periodicals under headings that designate forms of legal materials that are usually published as serials. Examples are Law reports, digests, etc., Session laws, Attorneys general's opinions. The Subject Cataloging Manual Subject Headings, H 1927, lists subdivisions not further subdivided by -Periodicals. -Cases and -Digests are among these.

D-1 Why was the subject heading Law-Periodicals-[geographic name] replaced by Law reviews-[geographic name]?

The heading Law-Periodicals is still valid. However, a geographic name may no longer be used at the end of the string to bring out the place of publication. A geographic name may still be interposed between Law and -Periodicals to bring out the jurisdiction. The change was made for the sake of uniformity in LCSH because -Periodicals was never divided geographically under any topic except Law. Law reviews was established to identify a specific, well-known type of law periodical. There is a "narrower term" (NT) reference from Law-Periodicals to Law reviews which directs the patron who searches under Law-Periodicals to search also under the more specific heading.

What are some subject headings for serials that have no real subject, e.g. Time Magazine, Life, U.S. News & World Report?

World politics-Periodicals might be assigned, but the scope of Time, Life, etc. is much broader. That's why LC assigns no subject. The only headings that group legal periodicals, but LC practice is to assign that heading only to works about American periodicals, not as a form heading for an individual instance of an American periodical.

How is the heading Legislative histories used?

A legislative history is, by definition, the history of a specific enactment, not the history of all legislation on a topic. For a true legislative history, LC uses the heading for the name of the law as the subject heading, as well as topical headings for the subject matter of the law. The heading Legislative histories is used only for collections of legislative histories, bibliographies of legislative histories, or works about the compiling of legislative histories. It is not assigned to an individual legislative history. A work that is a history of all of the legislation on a topic, rather than one individual enactment, is assigned the heading [topic]-Law and legislation-United States-History.

E-1 This question replicated those in C-1 and D-1.

F-1 What's the difference between Tuna fisheries, Tuna fishing, and Tuna industry? The same question applies to Salmon fisheries, Salmon fishing, and Salmon industry.

The heading Fishing as well as headings for specific types of fishing, such as Tuna fishing, is used for sport fishing, as indicated by the "broader term" (BT) reference Aquatic sports under this heading in LCSH. The heading Fisheries, on the other hand has the "broader term" reference Aquatic resources and the "used for" reference Commercial fishing. Tuna fisheries is used for commercial tuna fishing as well as for the areas in which tuna are present. The industry heading is used for the packaging, distribution, sale, etc. of the fish after they are caught.

G-1 No subject heading exists for clemency.

LC will establish a heading for clemency.

H-1 Why does the Library of Congress not assign a heading for a specific law when cataloging a work about that law?

LC practice has been to assign the heading for a specific law only to works that discuss it as an enactment, such as legislative histories of the law, or to textual criticisms of it, i.e. works specifically discussing the language of the enactment. If a work is simply about the subject matter of the law, only topical headings are assigned. The theory behind this is that virtually every work about the law on a specific subject is about specific enactments on that subject regardless of whether the name of those laws is prominently featured in the title or text, and therefore every such work would require that type of heading. Furthermore, many laws do not have succinct, well-known, or even distinctive titles. Many laws, particularly in jurisdictions outside of the U.S., are known only by a number and date, and it is questionable how useful assigning such a heading would be. It was proposed that the Cataloging and Classification Committee look into adding uniform title subject headings for works about specific acts.

I-1 Can the heading State government publications be assigned to a work that deals with a subset, namely state government periodicals?

LC has never established headings for specific categories of
Government publications, such as government periodicals, government pamphlets, etc. This has never been regarded as an important enough distinction to make.

J-1 Subject headings are inadequate for materials dealing with fund-raising, foundations, etc.

LC will consider establishing some additional headings in this area such as Rich people, and Not-for-profit groups. [LC subsequently changed the heading Corporations, Nonprofit to Nonprofit organizations.]

K-1 Additional headings for harassment in the workplace would be useful.

LC will investigate the need to establish a heading for harassment in the workplace that would be broader than just sexual harassment.

Law library patrons comment that subject headings are not specific enough.

The general consensus of the group was that this might be a time to overhaul the legal subject headings to make them more useful.

The rest of the session and part of another were spent establishing a new subject heading for the concept of libelling the name of dead people. The steps involved in the creation of a new subject heading at LC are:

1) Recognize the need for a new heading.
2) Find the form that is used most often. Black's Law Dictionary, newspaper and periodical articles, and the work in hand are among the sources that are checked. (These are cited in the 670 and 675 fields in the new authority records).
3) Send the proposed heading to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office. A weekly editorial meeting open to all interested cataloging staff is held to review and approve proposed new headings.
4) A new authority record is created and the heading is added to LCSH.
5) The authority record is then distributed on tape, on the weekly lists, the quarterly CD-ROM and microfiche editions of LCSH, and the annual printed edition of LCSH.

The group proposed the following heading:

Defamation of the dead (May Subd Geog)
UF Libel the dead
UF Libelling the dead
UF Speaking ill of the dead
BT Dead
BT Libel and slander

[LC approved this new heading on August 26, 1992. It appears on weekly list 35, 1992. The subject authority record number is sh92-4125.]

MARC REMARKS
Diane Hillmann
Cornell University Law Library

"Cataloging Online Resources"

It's now an article of faith amongst librarians that the MARC record is the single most important factor in the growth of library automation in the US and around the world. It forms the basis for storing bibliographic information in a consistent form, sharing the information, and manipulating it via computer. And, although online resources provide significant challenges for the application of MARC, the basic concepts and vocabulary to support that application already exist in the formats.

In 1988-89 MARBI made the momentous decision to integrate the seven bibliographic formats into one format, primarily to ensure the accurate description of materials in mixed formats or having characteristics of more than one format. Format integration also provides a strong basis for the expansion of the MARC formats into new areas, such as online resources.

The format for computer files has clear applicability for online resources. It has been more or less successfully used for describing many common kinds of computer files, such as computer software and CD-ROM databases.

One early attempt to catalog remote files was the project to catalog the data files available on the commercial LEXIS and WESTLAW databases. This project was begun in 1988 as law libraries were increasingly cancelling hard copy subscriptions to titles in favor of online access to the information via LEXIS and WESTLAW. Mead Data Central, owner of the LEXIS system and West Publishing, creator of WESTLAW, made grants to two law libraries to provide cataloging information through RLIN on the individual files available in LEXIS and WESTLAW. These were the first attempts to use traditional cataloging formats to describe remote data files not actually owned or maintained by individual libraries.

One other contribution of the bibliographic formats is the concept of description of collections, or groups of materials, rather than individual items. This concept of collection level is inherent in the AMC or Archives and Manuscripts Format. Clearly, it makes little sense for an archivist faced with a collection of papers of an individual or corporate body to begin cataloging each individual item in a collection, though it may be useful to provide selected items with a more detailed description. This way of dealing with large, diffuse collections of materials was a real departure from the concept of materials as UNITS—the basis of most cataloging description for books.
The Community Information Format, newly approved in January of 1992 as a provisional format, has further extended our horizons beyond bibliographic information. This format was developed in response to the needs of public librarians for ways to describe information on community resources in a manner compatible with the MARC-based online catalogs. The format allows for the description of human and organizational resources in much the same way that authors are described in the bibliographic formats. Information on events, meetings, and facilities is also part of this format. Although the public library orientation is clear from the examples provided with the format, it is no great stretch of the imagination to visualize how the Community Information structure could be expanded to include certain categories of resources online.

MARBI Discussion paper #54: Providing Access to Online Information Resources was a revision of Discussion paper no. 49, first considered at last summer's ALA Conference. DP #49 identified a preliminary list of types of information resources:

- Online public access catalogs
- Bulletin Boards
- Mailing list servers
- Computer discussion groups and forums
- Data archives
- Computational resources
- White pages
- Network information centers
- Full-text databases
- Numeric databases
- Other types of citation databases

Much of the discussion of issues in DP #54 in January of this year focussed on questions dealing with hierarchies and detail needed at each level. One missing element in the current MARC formats was identified early on: "Many different kinds of electronic information resources, whether they are numeric databases, computer forums, discussion groups, mailing list servers, online public access catalogs, full-text databases, or other varieties of information resources, are available to users over one or more networks such as the Internet, BITNET, etc. While the USMARC format accommodates the communication of information about computer files, the information in the record is description oriented with minimal attention to access (i.e., location to logon, electronic addresses, etc.). It is clear that while descriptive information is necessary, access information is equally crucial."

As discussion evolved, two categories of resources were identified: "electronic data resources" and "online systems/services."

The first category encompasses electronic resources that may or may not be offered online and that can be described relatively easily in the current USMARC "bibliographic" formats. These entities, described as "electronic data resources" in the Discussion paper, include such things as computer software, documents stored as machine-readable text or images, databases of bibliographic, numeric, etc. data, and directories and white pages. These resources might exist only in electronic form, or might have analogs in print or other formats. Some examples would include:

- RFC-822 (an Internet specification describing e-mail headers) stored as ascii text
- Xferit, a Macintosh program for file transfer
- The bitmapped text of a journal article

The second category, described as "online systems/services," seems to have more in common with the programs and services described by the provisional Community Information Format than with bibliographic data. These systems or services might exist primarily to offer access or "gateways" to data resources (e.g. campus wide information systems) or might be of interest in their own right (e.g. computational resources). Their use may or may not be restricted to certain individuals, or particular communities. One important characteristic of most of these online systems/services is that are available remotely, via dial or network communications facilities. Some examples could include:

- an ftp (file transfer) site
- Princeton's campus wide information system (CWIS)
- DIALOG, a commercial system offering a variety of databases
- HOLLIS, the Harvard Online Library Information System
- GLADIS, the UC Berkeley library information system

There are several important points about this division:

- many online systems/services offer access to multiple electronic data resources
- many data resources are accessible via multiple online systems/services
- an online system/service can also offer access to other systems/services

As the Discussion Paper points out, although data resources can certainly be accommodated in the computer files format, several critical issues need to be addressed. "First, this type of data stretches the traditional focus on publication and description. The data may or may not be formally published, or issued in any definitive form. In many cases, while the intellectual content remains stable, the physical representation changes from location to location (e.g., whether the data is on disk or diskette, in ascii or EBCDIC, etc.)."

The Discussion paper also points up the necessity for new types of identifying numbers and possible new data elements for encoding the location of the resource. "A print index has a physical location which probably consists of a holding library and call number. For an index available online through HOLLIS or BRS, the physical location (perhaps a storage device in a computing facility) is not necessarily relevant. The system, HOLLIS or BRS itself, is the information required to locate the item."

How could these two different types of records relate to one another? Presumably, the "bibliographic" record describing each data resource would contain one location field for each relevant system/service. The location field would not be defined to contain all information relevant to accessing the data resource via that system/service (TELNET address, logon instructions, etc.). Instead, the location field would contain enough information to direct the user to a non-bibliographic record for the system/service.

*BIOSIS Previews, a collection of citations to life sciences literature produced by BIOSIS
*Academic Index, a collection of citations to journal literature produced by Information Access Co. (IAC)
The union catalog of the Harvard libraries
*The UC Berkeley library catalog
*LEXIS
*Westlaw
That record in turn would contain all the necessary information for accessing that system, getting help, etc. Alternatively, in more technically evolved systems, users could move from "bibliographic" records for particular resources directly to that resource (perhaps by clicking on the location), without having to view or interpret records for particular systems or services.

Clearly, the legal community, whose LEXIS/WESTLAW project broke new ground several years ago, needs to be involved with newly developing strategies for making sense of the burgeoning world of online resources.

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**PRESERVATION**

Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati Law Library

"Selected Serial Articles on Preservation"


The article's three sections address the history of the preservation movement in this country, the present situation, and the outlook for the future. Eight factors which influence the selection of materials for preservation are discussed. Some of them are the need to look at alternatives to microfilming as the sole means of preserving information, and the benefits of employing different preservation options for the same title to address scholarship needs in the future.


The Drew University Library is unique in that its preservation program was started over 50 years ago. All of its library directors have been conservation-minded and its program serves as a model of good preservation administration. The library uses a mobile book repair unit operated by student employees in high use areas. Books in the collection are regularly inventoried to determine immediate preservation needs. The emphasis at Drew is on simple routine methods for good stack maintenance and proper housekeeping that any library can provide.


The author describes in detail an extensive mold outbreak in a section of the Klau Library of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati in August 1991. The cleaning of the books and shelving required 255 hours of staff time over 3 weeks. Each volume was vacuumed as well as cleaned with a chemically treated dust cloth. Improper environmental controls were found to be the culprit for the mold. Needless to say, the library has since employed preventive measures including the purchase of additional dehumidifiers and daily monitoring of the temperature and relative humidity.


The author, presently the President of the Library Binding Institute, is strongly in favor of an interface between binding systems and library OPAC's. An interface would allow title information to be downloaded from the library's automated system to the binder's system, and record status to be uploaded from the binder's system to the library's automated system. An ALA Committee has been working for 18 months to define the data elements necessary for an interface. Once they are agreed upon, they will be proposed to NISO as a NISO standard.


While the requirements for recycled papers and for alkaline paper are generally compatible, the GPO believes that it is critical to clearly specify the minimum requirements for recycled paper regarding groundwood content, pH, and to monitor paper quality through a testing program. The impact of recycled materials on the longevity and endurance of paper is under study by paper chemists.


The speakers at the program discussed the four most important causes of damage to film: poor environmental factors (including specifies about temperature, humidity and water damage prevention), improper processing, poor storage enclosures ("acid-free" is not a guarantee of chemical inertness), and improper handling (patron education is very important). Research at the Image Permanence Institute at the Rochester Institute of Technology has shown that all cellulosic films are susceptible to deterioration. The rate of deterioration of the film base proceeds gradually until it reaches the autocatalytic point, at which time the rate rapidly increases. Temperature and humidity have a significant impact on how long it takes the film base to reach the autocatalytic point. In new filming, film with a long life span should be used.

I will write about preservation photocopying services in the June 1993 issue. I would like to hear from anyone who has had experience with any of the firms offering these services. I will include as many comments as possible and I will also include current pricing information from them.
This second column has some great ideas for you, and some publication opportunities.

Lois O'Brien at Marquette University Law Library is looking for a co-author interested in writing a scholarly-type article dealing with the topic, "quality versus quantity--including statistics -- technology -- use of statistics, recording and reporting of statistics -- technology's impact on how we look at statistics as a tool." Lois is also interested in how the ABA committee(s) arrive at criteria selection for statistics required by academic law libraries; and, concepts like "warehousing book materials." Please contact Lois directly for more details and to share ideas and approaches to the article (or perhaps a book???) It doesn't matter if you are in public or technical services, or administration, Lois would enjoy hearing from you. Contact her at: 414-288-7092; email address 9726bobrien@vms.csd.mu.edu.

Another publication opportunity was posted on the INNOPAC listserv in September, 1992. Marshall Breeding, Editor-in-Chief of Meckler's Library Software Review Journal is soliciting articles, particularly on integrated library general-purpose software applied to libraries, whether they be based on mainframe, minicomputer or microcomputer platforms. He is currently planning an upcoming issue on large-scale systems like INNOPAC, and will be asking for articles from users of NOTIS, DRA, VTLS, DYNIX, etc. He says he can pay a small stipend for articles, depending upon length and quality of the submission. He's also looking for Contributing Editors, again stipend is offered. Contact Marshall at: 615-343-6094; email address breedimm@ctrvax.vanderbilt.edu.

Speaking of Meckler, they have some excellent publications for libraries and computer applications in libraries. I don't have an official current catalog, but they publish all kinds of books on computers in libraries. Sometimes they will include selected new publications in issues of their periodicals, such as Academic and Library Computing. One idea to help you get ideas for publishing is to scope out what other current books and articles are being written by our colleagues. For example, Meckler published the 1990 "Computers in Libraries 1990: Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Computers in Libraries Conference." So, you get the book (don't forget interlibrary loan) and scan the contents/index to see the topics. Anything piquing your interest, probably is piquing someone else's interest and Voila!--something with which to begin research. You can use this technique in all the publishers' catalogs. If you don't have access to publishers' catalogs, then try any library that's closest to you, call their acquisitions department and see if they have any library-related publisher catalogs. If you still can't locate any current catalogs, contact Brian at: 402-472-8286; email address brians@uunlib.unl.edu or bitnet brians@uunlib.unl.bitnet.

There are so many things being published "out there" of interest to all of us, yes, even including tech services law librarians, I want to make it a point to include a good sampling of current things in this column. Below, in a sort of chiefly tables approach are some samples of current (1991 to present), including some non-mainstream publishers.

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<tr>
<th>PUBLISHER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feminist Thought in American Librarianship / Christina Baum. 1992 (192 p.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Women Library Workers Journal / ed. Audrey Eaglen (subscription $24 yr.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Educating Black Librarians / ed. Benjamin Speller. 1991 (176 p.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assn. of College &amp; Research Libraries</td>
<td>[Not much in the latest catalog. Just a note about their publications list... itResearch accompanies certain issues of the ACRL News].</td>
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<td>Cataloging &amp; Classification Quarterly / ed. Ruth Carter. (subscr. $40 indiv. yr) [Note: this is a great periodical. Example: current vol. 15 no. 1 has an article on Cataloging Legal Databases Available Through Lexis].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical Services Quarterly / ed. Gary Pitkin. (subscr. $32 indiv. yr)</td>
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That’s plenty for this issue. Keep those cards and letters coming! Please let me know what you are researching; what you want to research; what you want in this column that you’re not getting. I know that finding time to research, write and publish is practically nil for all of us. But that’s never been a barrier when it came to finding other things to do when you needed to do the other more important things!

Next issue I will begin to devote a portion to “research,” what it is, what it means, broad approaches about how to go about it, sources to get you started, and so on. Until then... may your keyboard be chromed, may your monochrome monitor become colorized, may your floppies be virus-free and your files uncorrupted.

[CONTACT: Brian Striman/U. of Nebraska-Lincoln Marvin & Virginia Schmid Law Library/email:brians@unllib.unl.edu/bitnet:brians%@unllib@unlvax1.bitnet/phone: 402-472-8286]

SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University Law Library

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

Bahamas consolidated index of statutes and subsidiary legislation
Changed to: Commonwealth of the Bahamas consolidated index of statutes and subsidiary legislation. 1990-

Ohio official reports
Split into: Ohio. Supreme Court. Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Ohio (1991); Reports of cases argued and determined in the courts of appeals of Ohio (1991); and: Reports of miscellaneous cases argued and determined in the courts of Ohio other than the Supreme Court and the courts of appeals of Ohio. 1991-

Review of socialist law
Changed to: Review of Central and East European law.
Vol. 18, no. 1 (1992)-

Revue francaise de droit aerien
Changed to: Revue francaise de droit aerien et spatial.
Vol. 169, no 1 (janv.-mars 1989)-

Soviet statutes and decisions
Changed to: Statutes and decisions.
Vol. 28, no. 2 (winter 1991-92)-
The following serials cessations were identified by the Cornell Law Library Acquisitions staff:

- Anti-piracy news  
  Ceased with: 1989?

- Canada. Tax Review Board. Annual report of the Tax Review Board  
  Ceased with: vol. 12 (1982?)

  Ceased with: Sept. 1986

- New York (State). Dept. of Social Services. Child support enforcement  
  Ceased with: 1982

- North Dakota judicial news  
  Ceased with: unknown

- San Fernando Valley law review  
  Ceased with: vol. 13 (1985)

- South Dakota, Local Government Study Commission. Annual report  
  Ceased with: 1986

- Virgin Islands register  
  Ceased with: unknown

- Washington (State). Corrections Standards Board. Annual report  
  Ceased with: 1985

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Alva T. Stone  
Florida State University Law Library

Several questions regarding LC subject headings were sent recently to the LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office, and we are most grateful to Paul G. Weiss, Cataloging Policy Specialist, for his responses.

**Question 1.** One of our librarians was attempting to search the catalog to find out which Florida county codes we had. Sometimes these are called "codes," and sometimes "ordinances." He was wondering why the discrepancy exists in LCSH - for city ordinances the heading is ORDINANCES, MUNICIPAL--[STATE]--[CITY], but for county ordinances it is LAW--[STATE]--[COUNTY]. Shouldn't LC establish a heading in the form "Ordinances, County"? That form would be more consistent with ORDINANCES, MUNICIPAL, and thus more user-friendly. Also, as it now stands the county ordinances do not file or index together as a single group, but rather, may have some non-County subdivisions interspersed within (e.g., LAW--FLORIDA--DICTIONARIES is preceded by LAW--FLORIDA--DADE COUNTY and followed by LAW--FLORIDA--HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY).

**LC Response.** LC has very few collections of county ordinances and very little material about them. I have the impression that not all counties refer to them as ordinances; they are sometimes just called county laws. In any case, if we were to establish a new heading, we would not use the inverted form, so it would be "Ordinances," and it would still not file adjacent to "Ordinances, Municipal."

**Question 2.** Bill Olsen, at Cooley Law School in Lansing, MI, asked about the new subject heading LAW REVIEWS. The scope note indicates that law reviews are issued by Anglo-American law schools, but then what do we do with those issued by law schools in Australia and New Zealand? Do we consider those to be "Anglo" because of their Commonwealth connections? Bill also had another law review from a university in Rome (Italy), and I found other examples from Natal (Natal University law review) and from the Netherlands (Tilburg foreign law review). In each of these cases the journals do fit the definition "scholarly periodical publications that emanate from law schools and contain articles and case summaries on points of law written by professors and by honor students or those chosen by competition." But they are not "Anglo-American." Would LC drop the "Anglo-American" from the scope note, so that we may feel free to apply the subject heading LAW REVIEWS to a few foreign journals, where appropriate?

**LC Response.** "Law reviews" is used for Australian, Canadian, British or American law reviews. The question of whether it should be extended to foreign law reviews came up at the Cataloging Institute in Santa Clara this summer, and there is mixed opinion on this subject. Many foreign legal journals use the term "law review" or its vernacular equivalent in their title, but are actually quite different from what Americans think of as a law review. The fear is that if the restriction were lifted, catalogers might start to use the heading in cases where "Law-Periodicals" is really the appropriate heading, and the whole purpose of establishing a heading for this specific type of periodical would be defeated. You might want to bring this issue up for further discussion with the Cataloging and Classification Committee.

**Question 3.** (This question was sent to Paul Weiss by Barbara Stern and Melody Lembke, from the Los Angeles
The heading ALIEN LABOR has neither "Law and legislation" nor "Legal status, laws, etc." established for use under it. Conversely, MIGRANT LABOR had "Law and legislation" established under it up to about the mid-1980's, when it was revoked and replaced with "Legal status, laws, etc." Are ALIEN LABOR and MIGRANT LABOR inherently legal headings, meaning that no legal subdivisions can be used under them? If these headings are not inherently legal, are they considered Groups of people headings, indicating that "Legal status, laws, etc." should be used? (Since both include the word "labor," not "laborers," it seems odd that they should qualify for the Groups of people category.) If they are not in the Groups of people category and also are not inherently legal, then is it possible to establish "Law and legislation" as a subdivision for these headings?

**TECHNICAL SERVICES IN SMALLER LIBRARIES**

Carol Dawe
Katten, Muchin & Zavis

The Technical Services Roundtable submitted 10 program ideas to the AALL Education Committee for the 1993 program in Boston, MA. Unfortunately, none of these programs was accepted. There is limited space in Boston so there will only be 48-60 programs presented.

There has been a lot of talk in this column about the needs of law firm librarians in regards to technical services. What I would like to suggest is that no matter what programs are presented that the coordinators keep the needs of firm librarians in mind. In past years it seemed that every attempt was made to present both the academic and private firm view in most programs. I encourage all the program chairs to call the Chair of PLL, Victoria Trotta, or the Chair of OBS-SIS, Elaine Scolino, or myself if you need assistance in finding speakers from firm libraries.

**OBS OCLC COMMITTEE**

Carol Shapiro
Fordham University Law Library

The I-word: Internet, is just everywhere so why not here? Many of us have been asking why can't we access OCLC via the Internet; wouldn't it be cheaper? Both "Massive data base used by libraries hopes to provide its services through the Internet" by David L. Wilson (Chronicle of Higher Education 1992, v39n7, Oct. 7, pA17(18)) and OCLC's white paper, "OCLC's linking strategy: Internet and NREN" (August 1992) cover many of the issues. Remember the basics: the Internet is a loosely connected collection of telecommunications networks, subsidized by the federal government, with no central governance, designed to expedite communication among scholars. Whatever associated billing there is in academic institutions may go to a computer center or the larger institution, not the individual library, so it is often perceived as 'free.' The kinds of telecommunications charges we now pay to OCLC. NREN, established by Congress, is supposed to enhance the Internet and to broaden the base of access to even more institutions.

Please keep in mind that firms operate differently than academic institutions but that we can all learn from each other. For instance, in terms of cataloging, many of the practices that a law school implements, can also be used in a firm environment with some alterations. For example, it is common practice for firms to use only KF Classification Tables and fit the entire collection into the schedule. In terms of automation, the systems are very different. In firms, online systems are smaller PC based products such as Datatrek, Information Navigator, InMagic etc. With regards to acquisitions, a firm library often has one individual in charge of ordering, invoices, and billing and in small firms this person may do everything else in the library as well.

As I said, firms operate differently, but the principles are the same. I urge all of you to keep this in mind as you plan future programs.

Those of you with access know this is heady stuff: you dial up catalogs in Australia and Tel Aviv in seconds. So why not Dublin, Ohio? The answer, with caveats, is you will be able to, Public service already can get EPIC and FirstSearch on the Internet; also subscribers can access The Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials. The white paper says there will be studies and tests of cataloging and ILL via Internet 1992-1995.

The caveats, the clinkers, have nothing to do with a vested interest in paying off the thirteen million dollar new OCLC network, despite the anonymous grumbling in Wilson's article. Traffic on the Internet gets heavier daily. That could result in slowing of response time and an increase in costs. Can we count on continuing government subsidies to absorb such increases? I suspect most users have academic connections and that not many law firms are connected, never mind small public libraries or high schools.
In consequence, there are now private organizations which will provide access—for a fee. The other big consideration: response and down time. George Carpenter of OCLC, in a phone conversation with me, said that while there are no technical restraints on cataloging via the Internet, any one connection with the Internet is only as strong as its weakest link, usually a LAN. Problems with that local link can usually be resolved. It gets harder to find the responsible party as you hit problems further along the chain. And what sense of responsibility to you does that party have? Regional variations; one network might be out once in six months; the network OCLC itself uses had four outages in three months recently; three of these were scheduled downtime for during the day. Speed and reliability (currently available 99.6% of the time) we've gotten with the new network. When things go wrong we can call Ohio and let the staff find the glitch, call the phone company, etc.

Last to think about: use of the OCLC database via the new network is limited to a known community. Once the Internet connections grow, questions such as security and integrity of this database become important. With all remains this statement in the white paper, "In the short term, OCLC intends to move with all deliberate speed to broaden access to the Internet and the NREN."

More immediately, in testing, coming or already installed PRISM enhancements: parallel displays of search results across authority, cataloging and ILL, rearrangements of changes in "goback" retrievals, a new label display for government documents classification schemes, keyword searching and browse. Watch for announcements in documentation especially TB 198 and on greeting screens. The author-title combined search bug has been resolved.

Report of the AALL Representative to the North American Serials Interest Group

Cecilia Kwan
University of California, Davis Law Library

More on the NASIG Conference

An interesting article distributed at the NASIG meeting in Chicago written by Julia Blixrud for a CONSER policy meeting in Nov. 1991 included many interesting issues concerning bibliographic control of electronic serials that may sound familiar to law librarians. Electronic serials addressed included online newsletters and journals, floppy disks, and CD-ROMS. Following is a summary of the issues raised:

1) Electronic formats are unfamiliar and difficult to process physically. Many catalog departments do not have the equipment necessary to find all the information needed for a complete bibliographic description.

2) Each type of electronic serial has its own peculiarities, and all types can share the common problem of linking to one or more "parallel" print publications.

3) Standards are not yet fully established. Ad hoc cataloging decisions and treatments are often needed.

4) The records require more maintenance because of the dynamic nature of this format.

Online serials - Publishers of online serials usually follow typical publishing conventions for layout. They have specific issues and are likely to carry designations. Description is relatively straightforward in these cases. A general mode of access note is usually added, and an online address is provided if available.

Bulletin boards - NSDP is not assigning ISSN's to bulletin boards since there are no identifiable "issues" and no designation. Most board operators do not consider themselves "publishers" and have not pressured NSDP for ISSN's. Efforts are underway for developing an ISO standard for citations to electronic documents ISO/CD10956.

Online conferencing - There is as yet little bibliographic control in this area.

Floppy-disk serials - Most floppy-disk publications received by NSDP have title pages (i.e. screens), are published regularly, and carry designations. If a floppy-disk serial and its counterparts in other formats have the same content, only one ISSN is assigned, but multiple bibliographic records will be created.

CD-ROMS - Some CD-ROM serials are a combination of several online publications. There is a question of whether to catalog the physical disc as a single item with analytical entries or as several titles issued with others. The next question is whether or not to link between and among different contents and print counterparts. Since some publishers are testing the market, some CD-ROM serials may change the nature of their content from disc to disc. Coverage and system requirement information may also change. It is necessary to address the question how this is reflected in the bibliographic record.
PROGRAM REPORT FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING

"Disaster Planning for the Law Library: Why and How"
Report/Coordinator Curt Conklin

The Preservation Committee of the Technical Services SIS sponsored this program at the 1992 San Francisco AALL Convention. Chaired and moderated by Curt Conklin, the program featured Dr. Randall Butler, of Northern Arizona University, Randy Silverman, of Brigham Young University, and Bob Genovese, of the University of Arizona Law Library.

Dr. Butler presented slides of several library disasters indicating the various types of damage that libraries should prepare for. Most notably, these included fire, water and earthquake damage. The slides were from the Los Angeles City arson fire, and the Whittier and Clairmont College Library damages caused by different, but in many ways similar, earthquakes. The latter presentation graphically demonstrated the difference preparation can make in that Clairmont was much less prepared, thus suffering much more damage.

Mr. Silverman's presentation was a very effective hands-on, nuts and bolts demonstration of some of the basic techniques involving disaster and damage mitigation of library materials. Several types of materials were soaked in a water bath, and Silverman then discussed how to store such materials and restore them to usable condition. These included books, film, computer disks, papers and phonorecords. Basic techniques for drying and restoring these media were highlighted.

Bob Genovese reviewed the processes and methods used at the University of Arizona Law Library to develop the Disaster Planning Manual (Buffalo, N.Y.: William S. Hein & Co., 1989). Bob included the processes they used to determine likely scenarios, plans of action, and resources locally available to the Law Library. He then outlined some of the normal problems and issues involving committee work, writing, editing, and maintaining the Manual in an up-to-date fashion.

In summary, program attenders were treated with a rare opportunity to hear from disaster planning experts who had and continued to have actual experiences with library disasters and attendant experience with actual materials restoration. Indeed, you can't prevent an "act of God," but to be unprepared is an act of ignorance. Disasters, natural and otherwise, do happen to libraries.


Reporters Joni Cassidy and Melanie Kimball
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OLAC (Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc.) held its biennial conference in Rockville, Md. September 30-October 3, 1992. Seven well-planned workshops were supplemented by four terrific speakers, a selection of special library tours and a Q&A wrap-up session.

Glenn Patton of OCLC presented the workshop on FORMAT INTEGRATION. He summarized it as: (a) Validation of all fields across all formats, (b) The creation of a single bibliographic format with elements to describe any item, (c) Enabling catalogers to describe the serial nature of any item, and (d) Enabling catalogers to describe the archival nature of any item. Two phases of format integration are already completed: deleting or obsoleting of some unused fields and changes to indicators. The target date for third-phase completion is December 1993. Specific changes to resolve field overlap include: (1) The 315 field (frequency in MRDF format) will be obsoleted and replaced by the 310 field (frequency in Serials), (b) The 265 and 350 fields will be obsoleted and publisher's address and price information will be moved to the 037 field, and (c) The 246 field will be used for all varying titles, including parallel titles. The 740 field will be used ONLY for analytical added entries or related titles. Alice E. Jacobs and Craig Locatis, both from the National Library of Medicine, presented an informative workshop on INTERACTIVE MEDIA. They gave a full overview of the hardware and software used for various levels of interactive products, in addition to covering the cataloging aspect of acquiring them. A draft of the "Guidelines for cataloging interactive media" is now available for comment by sending a SASE to Karen Muller, ALCTS, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. The general material designator (GMD) recommended in the guidelines is [interactive media]. But, for the present, the National Library of Medicine has chosen to treat these items as videorecordings. Of particular importance, now and after format integration, is the 538 field (Technical details note), which would contain the systems requirements for the interactive media.

538 is now valid for use in the Videorecording format, as well as in the Computer files format. Glenn Patton of OCLC was in the audience and commented that although the "Guidelines" are now available, the utilities would prefer that they not be used for new records until they are approved as guidelines next summer.

Jay Weitz of OCLC presented the VIDEO-RECORDING workshop. He covered videos in series in some detail. For a series with a finite number of tapes, prefer to catalog each under the individual title with the 4xx series note. TV programs that are open-ended, such as "Nova," can also be cataloged this way with a 730 for the TV series. TV shows lacking individual titles (i.e., The Cosby Show) can be cataloged using the series as the main entry and/or $p or $n as necessary. In-house videorecordings do
not need a 260 field and the title is usually supplied by the cataloger. Anything taped off-air should have the permission of the producer and the record should have a 500 note indicating off-air licensing, and the station from which the show was broadcast. The 260 field should only contain a $c with date of off-air recording.

The workshop on cataloging COMPUTER FILES was presented by consultant, Ann Sandberg-Fox. She asked questions of the audience as the program progressed so that the practical experience of the audience was brought into it. Most catalogers use the container, carrier and accompanying documentation as the source of information because they do not have the equipment, or space on their computers, to download the programs and look at the title screen online. One should prefer the source with the most complete information, and include a 500 note identifying the source of the title in case the title screen turns out to be different. She discussed the use of uniform titles for computer files which have other works about the computer file. When a file is cataloged and later a book about that particular program is written, the book will need a 630 for the name of the program followed by (Computer program). In order to make the authority work consistent, a 130 in the same format as the 630 must be added to the original work for the computer file.

Opening day speakers were Janet Swan Hill and Carol Mandel. Ms. Hill, a delightful and knowledgeable speaker, addressed the issue "Quality vs. Quantity" in technical services. She observed, with humor, that librarianship is the only profession in which you can ACCUSE someone of quality. She noted that perfection is not possible, or even necessary. But, the further you stray from perfection, the more chance you have for complete failure. While acknowledging the need for timely processing of new materials, she also pointed out that it's a waste of library money to purchase materials and then process them so inadequately that they are not accessible and retrievable. She concluded by reminding us that technical services is the ultimate public service. Ms. Mandel talked about the E-OPAC: enhanced, expanded and extended to included access to many other databases in addition to the library catalog.

Lunchtime speaker Sal Costabile presented an entertaining perspective on quality cataloging from his vantage point as owner of Costabile Associates, Inc., contract catalogers specializing in service to government libraries. The closing day speaker was Sarah Thomas, recently appointed Director of Cataloging at LC. She offered an interesting inside view to the reorganization at LC. The rearrangement is up to 40 billion items and 162 new positions are slated to work on them. Of the three streamlined measures proposed so far, only one, simplified subject headings, has been met with a positive response. The other two, minimal-level records and simplified descriptive cataloging, were both rejected. The reorganization resulted in 500 LC staffers moving into 41 subject teams in June 1992. Ms. Thomas included in her presentation a discussion of Deming's Total Quality Management and how his principles impact on LC's new game plan. Other workshops covered: Training AV catalogers, Graphic materials, and Sound recordings (mostly music).

Membership in OLAC is money well spent for anyone who does non-book cataloging on a regular basis. Their newsletter alone is worth the price. Personal membership is $10.00 annually, institutional membership is $18.00. Contact Ms. Bobby Ferguson, OLAC Treasurer, 285 Sharp Rd., Baton Rouge, LA 70815.
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