TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

Newsletter of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the On-line Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries

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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, 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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VOLUME 18 COPY DEADLINE

ISSUE                      DEADLINE
#4 June 1993              May 5

Copy must be sent to the Editor on a 5 1/4" floppy disk. Disk will be returned to author.
Carol Nicholson and her committee have finalized work on the Local Systems Directory. December was spent completing the indices and the finished directory has been sent to Rothman for publication in the AALL Publications series. Watch for its availability in early spring 1993. Special thanks from the OBS Executive board to the entire committee including Mary Cleland, Mary Lou Cobb, Linda Davis, Karen den Bleyker, Brenda Grasmick, Suzanne Harvey, Janetta Paschal, Barbara Szalkowski and Jane Walsh.

The Boston meeting will be the first in which our new subcommittee on Reference Uses of Local Systems meets. This will be a roundtable discussion aimed at librarians whose main responsibility is public services/reference librarians in all types of libraries.

Look for the Nominations Committee slate of officers in the mail next month. We hope that this special mailing will encourage more members to vote.

The annual survey will be sent by Phyllis Post in early spring. Please use this opportunity to relay whatever feedback you have for the board about this year's activity. It is also the time to think about volunteering for one of our committees, education programs or as an officer.

Anne Myers, a member of our board this year, will be chairing the OBS subcommittee on Educational programs for the Seattle convention. If you have ideas please contact her at Boston. OBS is very interested in improving the quality of programs submitted for consideration.

Alva Stone spent a considerable effort in January completing a Procedures Manual for the section. Phyllis and I will be reviewing it and adding any sections we would like to contribute from our time on the board. This will be an immense help to future Chairs of the Section and their board members. Thanks Alva! for the great effort.

Thanks again to everyone who has been so active this past year. Let's all retain this enthusiasm until July and make the Boston convention a real successful one for OBS.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Caitlin Robinson
University of Iowa

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We have some exciting programs scheduled for the Boston meeting:

MARC Format Integration
The European Community in the Nineties: Materials and Vendors to Meet Information Needs (a 2-part program) Restructuring Library Collections: Practical Solutions to Changing Circumstances Foreign and International Law Collection Development on a Shoestring MARC Classification Format: What is it? How Can we Use it?

In addition to these TS-SIS sponsored programs, CRIV has a program on cooperative collection development; SCCLL has a program on decision making for shared collection development, and another on grants for collection development; OBS-SIS has a two-part program on online subsystems that will feature demonstrations and a program on "broadening the scope of traditional bibliographic access" and

their is a program on LC classification for smaller libraries. This is by no means a comprehensive list programs that might interest TS-SIS members but I hope you'll agree that Boston promises to be a rich educational experience.

I was recently notified by Association Headquarters that it is time to make recommendations for replacements for the representatives that report to our SIS. I will be working with the current representatives and Standing Committee chairs to identify qualified candidates. As you may remember, we also have a small working group looking into the SIS relationship with AALL representatives. A report will be published in the June TSLL for you to review prior to Annual Meeting.

Finally, welcome, welcome to the following new TS-SIS members: Theresa Coish, Southern New England School of Law Library; Mary Grady, U.S. EEOC Library; Marcia Stoklosa, Dallas County Law Library, and Teresa Wrenn, Brooklyn Law School Library.

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ACQUISITIONS
Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee University Law Library

The Charleston Conference (held November 5-7, 1992) is mentioned on page 24 and following of the December issue of Library Journal. One of the speakers at the Conference was Miranda Drake, dean and director of the Libraries and Information Center at Georgia Institute of Technology. She stated that, "Libraries in the future will become less important unless we change the way we do things and the services we provide." Furthermore, libraries need to convince university presidents that they add value to their institutions. This latter comment has precipitated discussion on ACQNET about what does "adding value" mean for acquisitions librarians.

Some of the comments put forth (I'm not identifying authors): 1. Might not the presidents of universities think that purchasing agents can handle the buying acquisitions librarians do just as well as the librarians can? And, can we educate presidents on just what we do without sounding like we're justifying our jobs?, 2. We need to convince administrators that we add value. What would it cost students and faculty in time and money, to purchase all the information they need if there were no libraries or acquisitions librarians?, 3. The acquisitions department is not a bookstore or a purchasing department. The acquisitions department "brings value to the community by serving as the decision-making filter for all the information that needs to be purchased for the community," 4. The acquisitions librarian is equivalent to a highly specialized purchasing agent. "The value added by acquisitions librarians is found where management and leadership skills intersect with the unique knowledge about the book trade (or its electronic equivalent) needed to acquire information for the library."

What do I think? I don't disagree with most of the above, except that I believe, in my own situation, I don't have to worry about what I'll say to the university president when he asks me what value I add, at least in the immediate future. After all, no one else here wants to figure out a budget. But, seriously, the law school wants the library to take the necessary steps for purchasing particular new items, for gathering financial information about items we may consider cancelling, for keeping up what we have; in essence, to do the paper work and be responsible for how a large sum of money is spent. That's part of my value and I'm sure it's part of yours, too.

Martindale-Hubbell announced with publication of the December 1992 issue of Legal Publishing Preview that that is its final issue. Since its beginning in January 1989, the Preview has been of interest to me because, in addition to reviewing new publications and products, it also contained information about legal publishers, about publications and sources in particular fields of law (the final issue covers Health Law), and, in its earlier years, had articles written by law librarians on such topics as CD-ROM, legal software, legal research, and 1992 in re the EEC. I will miss the information I gathered from it.

Reed International and Elsevier NV have merged, creating one of the world's largest publishers. Moving up on Thomson, West, and Mead Data?

For those who are still interested in the Robert Maxwell story, the November 1992 issue of Online has an article entitled "After the Fat Man Jumped: The Saga of Robert Maxwell" by Wendy A. Warr at page 62. There is no mention of Maximil Macmillan, but I found the article informative nevertheless. If you want to know more about Robert Maxwell himself, how he operated, and how things began to go sour for him this is a good place to start.
The underlying principle of authority control is uniformity [1]. Since law libraries vary in staff, collection size and budget, control over the author, series and subjects files varies. It ranges from exercising no authority control in small firm libraries to maintaining a cataloging staff which consistently monitors these files in larger institutions.

Firm Libraries

Authority control is often not considered in law firm libraries until after an online catalog has been created. This is unfortunate. Initial authority work can be performed relatively simply if MARC records are used. Certain MARC fields have to be processed before loading data into an online catalog. It is a simple matter to have the authority fields checked at this time as well. Postponing this additional step is valid when additional costs are not permitted. However, delaying this decision will almost certainly result in added costs and complications as described in the following example.

An online catalog was created at Dechert Price & Rhoads over three years ago. We considered authority control when our MARC records were being processed on tape. At that time, however, the sole objective was to complete the online catalog while containing costs. Although our processing vendor highlighted the benefits of authority processing, we classified this as database “refinement.” Therefore, we decided to handle authority control in the future.

Three years later, Dechert’s catalog needs to be “refined.” There are approximately 9,000 author records, 12,000 subject records and 1,500 series records. In-house editing of authority files has been completed to remedy mainly typographical errors. There is no mechanism in the software that checks for validity when new MARC records are loaded weekly. For example, there are inconsistent listings for the corporate author, the American Bar Association (e.g. ABA, American Bar Association, ABA, Section on Business Law etc.). The systems librarian, concerned about database integrity beyond the in-house editing, contacted authority processing vendors such as Blackwell, LSSI, and LTII. They provided cost estimates to run Dechert’s authority files against Library of Congress (LC) files and/or to examine the data manually after LC verification. Suddenly, the impact of our earlier decision became apparent. Not only are costs considerably higher but we have discovered that limitations in our software complicate the downloading, verifying and updating of our files.

Unfortunately, Dechert is not alone. Most of the Philadelphia area law firm libraries that have online catalogs and/or automated serials files do not practice authority control on a regular basis. Many cite lack of time or staff as their reasons. Many state that it is too costly to contract out this “luxury.” In-house editing is the most common approach, by default, to authority control.

Academic Institutions

In order to be objective, I spoke to three large academic law institutions in Philadelphia and one medium-sized private law company to assess their level of commitment to authority control [2]. It was interesting to note that they too are grappling with the problems resulting from lack of staff, time and money. They are fortunate in that some of these problems are minimized by certain features in their library systems software. For example, INNOPAC, produced by Innovative Interfaces, has a report function within the cataloging module that tracks new additions to authority files. Three of the four libraries have this software and use this feature daily. First, the catalogers run this report and print it out. Then, they search the OCLC or RLIN authority files and the report headings are verified or corrected. If any heading in the report is found in the online files, the catalogers either selects a different variation or creates a new authority file record. In short, technology changed the way authority file work is done. Previously, all checking was done manually before cataloging. Now, all checking is done after cataloging via telecommunications and computers.

When the MARC data was initially loaded into these institutions’ catalogs, all used an authority processing vendor. However, none contracted with the vendor for continued updating services. In fact, only one library performs a formal authority files update against online LC files annually. The other libraries rely on their catalogers to note changes while searching online and to edit their local files if necessary.

In summary, law firm libraries view authority control as a refinement process. The level of control they can practice is limited by staff, time and money available. It is important to be aware of the consequences of waiting until “later.” Even larger law libraries, with more resources to handle authority control, have limits. Although authority control is not automatic, many software packages can aid in controlling authority files. Answer the question, “who has authority?” YOU do.

A new classification tool, *Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification* 1st ed. (1992) prepared by the Office of Subject Cataloging Policy of LC is now available. Originally designed for LC cataloging staff, it consists mainly of instruction sheets and deals with commonly recurring questions that arise when using the LC classification system. This manual is available from LC's Cataloging Distribution Services.

LC is contemplating a more efficient way of shelflisting. Alternative approaches to existing cutting practices are being considered. Discussions are in the preliminary stage, and the opinions of the library community will be consulted.

LC is making good progress in their plan to convert the Library of Congress classification to machine-readable form. Grant money has been obtained to let several contracts to convert B-BJ (Philosophy, Psychology); E-F (American History); J (Political Sciences); KF (Law of the U.S.); L (Education); P (Literature); QA (Mathematics); T (Technology); and Z (Bibliography, Library Science). Additional contracts will be let for the remaining schedules. It will take a little less than two years to complete the conversion after the contracts for all the schedules have been let.

The LC schedule KL-KLX: Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area and Antarctica has gone to the printer and it is expected that it will be available in spring 1993. Yolande Goldberg of LC has included extensive updates in the schedule, particularly in the section for the former Soviet Union, reflecting the constitutional changes. Extensive changes have also been added to the China and India sections. The schedule includes an introduction by Yolande explaining usage and policy and the rationale for the final distribution of countries. A table for Sanskrit material has been added, and an appendix of List of legal sources, KNN includes Chinese vernacular equivalents.

There is considerable interest in the result of the LC Reclassification Survey printed in the last issue of TSLL. If you haven't already done so, please return the survey to: Cecilia Kwan, Law Library, University of California, Davis, CA 95616 by April 15, 1993 if possible. Thank you.

**DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY**

Melody Lembke and Rhonda Lawrence
Los Angeles County and UCLA Law Libraries

These are the classification problems discussed at the Advanced Cataloging Institute held in July, 1992. This portion of the Institute was conducted by Marie Whitl.

**Problem 1:**

Why are the court decisions of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit classed in KDF1245 and not in KF112 with other federal appeals courts? What is the past and current jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit? Have there been changes in the jurisdiction? What are the courts in the District of Columbia court system? When the original writers of KF (Werner Ellinger with the assistance of Miles Price, Carleton Kenyon and an AALL Advisory Committee) developed the schedule, what was the court structure in D.C.? If LC leaves the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in KFD, should our library make an exception and move the decisions to KF112?

**Answer:** The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the appellate court that heard cases for D.C. when the KF schedule was created, which is why the reporters are classified in KFD. In 1970 the court no longer heard D.C. cases and became solely a federal court. LC won’t change the KFD classification number, but libraries are encouraged to use KF112 if they want to. The reference in the KF schedule at KF112 will be changed.

**Problem 2:**

Class KDZ, KG-KH does not provide form division numbers for serial collections of individual codes. Serial collections of collected codes class in the Statutes Serials form number. What form should we use for a serial collection of civil codes? Is there a connection between lack of a form division number for serial codes and whether or not the codes are cataloged as monographs or serials?

**Answer:** The advanced catalogers recommended that LC add a form subdivision number for serial collections of individual codes.

Post-institute from Marie: "I have proposed changes to the references in KF for both the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and the District Court for D.C. Watch for the changes in LC Classification -- Additions and Changes."

Post-institute from Marie: "I have proposed that Form Division numbers for serial collections of individual codes be added to the France and Latin American schedules. I used as my pattern KJV444.21804.A5A-Z. Please watch for the changes. If they are approved, they will appear in LC Classification -- Additions and Changes. Hopefully, the law catalogers will add form numbers for serial collections of individual codes to the Europe, Asia and Africa form tables as the need arises."
Problem 3:

Taxation of international business transactions is classed in KF6445 (taxation of foreign income) and in KF6419 (taxation of foreign investments). Titles classed in the two numbers are similar. How do I tell what to class where and what is the best number for the most general international business transactions tax books?

Answer: The advanced catalogers recommended that LC use KF6419 for works on taxation of international business transactions. A note needs to go in the KF schedule clarifying the use of 6419 for business transactions.

Post-institute from Marie: 'I proposed a note under KF6419 saying, 'Including works on taxation of international business transactions in general' and another note saying, 'Income taxation of foreign income from business transactions, see KF6445.' I can see these notes being changed in the approval process. Watch LC Classification -- Additions and Changes.'

Problem 4:

Please elaborate again on the law classification guidelines for K vs. region vs. country for works dealing with 2 or more jurisdictions. We have some titles that did not receive K numbers at LC even though the subjects indicate the works deal with 3 or more countries. What should we do when we see LC records with questionable or incorrect class numbers?

Answer: Works that treat two or more countries more or less equally class in the schedule that contains the 2 or more countries. That is, treating Germany and United States, Japan and France, France, England and Argentina, K. The important thing to watch is the percentage of coverage for each jurisdiction. If a book is 75% Japan and 25% United States, class in Japan. Watch the percentage and the purpose of the book. Sometimes a book will start with the historical development of a subject and then concentrate on the subject in a jurisdiction and these will class with jurisdiction. Use the same guidelines for regions as for countries, i.e. Europe and United States = K; Asia and Europe = K.

Problem 5:

Why are cutters and second dates added to class numbers which are only to be subdivided by date? If we can find no change to the number and its instructions on subdividing in the schedule itself or in LC Classification -- Additions and Changes, should we notify the appropriate library or network of the mistake?

Answer: Do not add Cutter numbers to class numbers which specify to subdivide by date.

Problem 6:

How can we tell if we should suggest to LC that they establish a new number for an inter-regional area and when do we just stick new inter-regional areas in a general K number?

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

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

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

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

Problem 7:

Normally criminial justice classes in HV but Indian criminal justice classes in Class E. All law materials relating to Indians class in K schedules. How do I know when to class Indian materials other places than E?

Answer: Follow the references in the schedules.

Problem 8:

What is the difference between DS119.7 and JX4084.18? How do other libraries handle series classification? Do you class separately each title in the series? Do you class together and analyze each title? Do you just catalog and classify series as serials when you can? What if you have treated these titles which we have filed in a binder?

Answer: Go ahead and deviate, but annotate the schedules to show the local deviations.
Problem 11:

Over the years, LC catalogers have described how to use the form A8-89 Official reports and monographs at various basic classification workshops. Piper and Kwan's A Manual on KF discusses A8-89. The form also appears in the schedule itself, i.e. KF2138.9 A8-89. When AACR2 eliminated many of the executive and judicial branch documents entered under main entry "United States. name of body," the form ceased to be fairly simple to use. Now we have to fit titles with the main entry of title, of "United States. name of body," and of "United States. name of body" into the A8-89 span.

The form is now twenty-five years old. Should we continue to use it, should we drop it or should we modify it?

Answer: More discussion on this is necessary.

Post-institute from Marie: 'I have asked the Cataloging and Classification Committee to look into asking LC to either drop this form division or to give better instructions for its use. Please ask staff, especially reference librarians if they use that form.'

Preservation
Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati Law Library

Stacks maintenance. What is your first reaction when reading this phrase - "Boooring. "I'm not going to do that!" or "What does that have to do with preservation?" If either of the first two, I hope to convert you, and if the last, the answer is, a lot!

Stacks maintenance has a bad image because it appears to be merely straightening and vacuuming books, strictly housekeeping chores, i.e. very unprofessional. But it should be seen as an integral part of a library's preservation program, whether or not there is a full-fledged program in place.

I will give a definition of the term and discuss the reasons for doing regular stacks maintenance, who should be involved, when it should be done, and how to do it correctly.

First, the definition, Stacks maintenance is regular attention to the ways in which the materials in our collections are housed. It includes straightening books, using bookends properly, dusting, vacuuming, shifting, looking for books in need of repair, and generally being aware of the condition of our collections.

The reason for maintaining stacks is not just to make the library "look neat," although there is a psychological effect on patrons to keep stacks looking neat when they find them that way. When patrons use a library with books in total disarray, they have no incentive to buck the trend; they are more likely to be careless. But the opposite is also true. Patrons who encounter neat stacks will be more likely to keep them in that condition.

Nevertheless, there are specific effects on books which are not maintained which can be avoided. One common effect is the book where the cover boards have started to become separated from the textblock. This occurs when a book leans on the shelf and is not supported properly. Improper construction can be a factor but even poorly made books usually don't come apart unless they have been mishandled (I realize there are exceptions). When a book is in any position other than at right angles to adjacent books or a shelf, the effects of gravity cause it to become misshapen and if it remains there long enough, the endsheets will pull away from the boards. The effects are most obvious on large books.

Books packed too tightly on a shelf are difficult to remove. Frequently, headcaps are torn in the attempt to remove a book from extremely tight shelves. Oversize books shelved spine up should be turned so the textblock from pulling away from the covers. (Where possible, it is preferable to adjust shelves so tall books can stand upright.) A further reason to maintain stacks is the effect of dust on the paper in books. When dust collects on books, it absorbs and holds moisture that accelerates deterioration by acid hydrolysis. The dust actually creates a water-absorbing blanket around books which is very damaging.

Who should be involved in stacks maintenance and when should it be done? Library shlevers of new and used materials need to be involved since they come into contact with the collection continually. If they have not been indoctrinated into the benefits of preserving your collection, make that a priority. First, make sure they are not damaging materials with their misguided or careless practices, and then encourage them to correct shelving problems they encounter as they shelf. The person in charge of preservation in your library will also need to frequently walk through the stacks looking for areas in need of shifting or extra shelving attention. The regular shlevers should then be given assignments to take care of those areas. Obviously, though, shlevers will not be able to do all that is necessary to properly maintain your collection. Larger projects like dusting and vacuuming probably will have to be done by additional workers hired specifically for the job. The frequency of dusting and vacuuming depends on the age and condition of the books in the collection and the amount of use they receive. A collection which is newer, in good condition and receives a moderate amount of use could be vacuumed about every five years but one with substantially older volumes or parts of the collection with little use should be done every two or three years. The obvious problem with vacuuming, of course, is the noise. There is no ideal time to vacuum when no patrons or attorneys will be affected but each library has its slower times during the year and vacuuming projects could be scheduled for these. One or two sections of the collection should be vacuumed each year.

The most effective, but the most time consuming, method of vacuuming is to remove all the books from a shelf, place them on a book truck, vacuum the empty shelf and then each book individually before returning the books to the shelf. The quicker way is not to remove all the books from the shelf but to clean each book and return it to the shelf. The shelf itself is not cleaned in this method but more books can be vacuumed in the same amount of time. Lightweight vacuums with shoulder straps are the most convenient for use in book stacks. They are available from various library supply catalogs.

Have I made you think about the state of your collection? I hope so. The next step is to walk through your stacks objectively looking for shelving problems which are not now
being addressed, and to set up a plan to deal with your own stacks maintenance.

I want to bring to your attention a series of articles on the connection between preservation and collection development in last November's Wilson Library Bulletin. The articles are: 1) "Preservation Issues for Collection Staff," by Margaret Child, p. 20, 2) "Preservation as a Cooperative Effort: Infrastructure and Interinstitutional Activities," by Sara Heitshu, p. 22, 3) "The Preservation Officer's Role in Collection Development," by Ellen Cunningham-Kruppa, p. 27, and 4) "The Collection Development Officer as Part of the Preservation Team, or The Y'all Come Approach to Preservation," by Gay Dannelly, p. 30. The articles are excerpts from presentations made at the November 1991 ALA/GOS seminar on collection development.

---RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS---
Brian Striman
Schmid Law Library

Information about research and publication abounds! Of course, the amount of work each of us has to do in our libraries also abounds. Because of that, we often don't put in the time to think about research and/or publishing. I hope the information in this column gets some of you excited and challenged to get started on the path of research and/or writing. Lots of people are looking for people to submit articles to journals who moderated the program. You should be watching for the program in New Orleans, Saturday, January 23, 1993. I will talk with Charles Simpson (Main Library at Stoneybrook), Chair of the Policy and Research Committee, as well as David Gleim (U. of No. Carolina-Chapel Hill) who moderated the group of about 60 librarians who discussed research—who's doing what. I will report more about that in my next column.

I did learn from Charles Simpson that there will be 1 day ALA pre-conference program in New Orleans, 1993. The program is titled something like "Conducting Research in Cataloging and Classification." Charles told me that the program will limit attendees. I believe Ruth Carter will be speaking on the program. You should be watching your material for the formal announcement, but I wanted to alert you to what sounds like a terrific program on research.

Ms. McGrath also forwarded an email announcement as it appeared on the AUTOCAT list in November, 1992. The announcement was for a new e-journal (electronic journal) titled AC Journal: the Journal of Academic Library Information Services. This is a golden opportunity for tech services librarians to submit ideas for "publication." Contact Lori Widzinski at loriwk@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu or Terrence McCormack at tcm@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu [A note about e-journal publications: if you are publishing as a requirement for tenure, be certain to get written approval from the your governing tenure body that e-journal articles are considered officially recognized as fulfillment toward the granting of tenure].

---RESEARCH---

Which leads me into the topic of research (what a coincidence). I promised in the previous TSLL issue that I would begin to talk about research. Since the topic of "research" is so overwhelming in scope, and since the limitation of this column is about one and one half pages long, I'll give you some key citations to get you started. Since most readers of TSLL subscribe to Law Library Journal (LLJ), I recommend beginning your journey with the following LLJ articles (remember interlibrary loan if you don't have them at your library): vol. 83 no. 4 LLJ pp. 615–621. This 7 page "editorial" is a great introduction to law librarianship research written by Richard Danner.

Next, I recommend scanning a few articles written by technical services law librarians---coincidentally, there's an excellent article in the same LLJ issue that you just started on, vol. 83, no. 4 --- see the article by Alva Stone and Jessie Tam on pp. 721–762 titled "Cataloging and Classification of Law Materials: a Survey of Recent Literature." I think you'll find this article chuck-full of prime examples of what...
constitutes a classic article that meets the criteria for publishing in LLI. There is a great bibliography at the end of the article and if you're thinking about writing something in the area of law cataloging and classification, that might be a great place to look for ideas and to see what's been written in the area. In vol. 83, no. 3 there's an article on page 479 by Anne Myers titled "Acquiring Minds Want to Know: Integrating Automated Acquisitions with Other Library Functions." Her article is an edited version of a presentation she gave at the 1990 AALL annual meeting in Minneapolis. These examples should help you get a feel for approaches you can take to publishing a substantial article. In future columns I will cover the different types of publishing opportunities you can use, depending on what you want to write about and how deep you want to go into the subject.

Two more LLI citations need to be mentioned at this point: vol. 84, no. 3 pp. 421-438 "Research Needs in Academic Law Libraries" by Rita Millican and Danny Wallace; and, in that same issue (for your convenience!) is an excellent article by Debra Kaufman titled "Writing Research Results for Publication" (pages 617-624).

I know I haven't even defined "research" in this column, but please read the citations above in LLI. That will give you a pretty good start. In some of the readings I've done there is a certain degree of negative warnings about how difficult it is to find a good topic that needs research, or that the person wanting to do research should be aware of the many pitfalls if not trained in data collection and research methodology. I do not condone that message. I believe there are innumerable research topics in our field and that any technical services law librarian can easily accept the challenges of research. Are we not librarians--information managers--? Heck! If we can't formulate a problem and define our research objective and go through the process of literature review and redefine our objectives and do data collection and provide some analysis of our results and get the results submitted for publication, then NOBODY CAN! That's all for this column. There's a lot more to come. Stay tuned.

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SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University Law Library

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

Australasian tax reports
   Changed to: Australian tax reports.
   Vol. 21–

Journal of arts management and law
   Changed to: Journal of arts management, law, and society.
   Vol. 22, no. 1 (spring 1992)–

New Jersey. Supreme Court. Rules governing the courts of the State of New Jersey, 1969 revision
   Changed to: New Jersey rules of court: state and federal.
   1993–

Pennsylvania law journal-reporter
   Vol. 15, no. 25 (June 29, 1992)–

Service bulletin (Mississippi. State Tax Commission)
   Changed to: Annual report (Mississippi. State Tax Commission)
   FYE June 30, 1991–

United States Claims Court reporter
   Changed to: Federal claims reporter
   Vol. 27–

Wyoming. Dept. of Revenue and Taxation. Annual report
   1991–
SUBJECT HEADINGS
Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

Legal topics are the most common type of subject heading to be governed by one of the PATTERN LISTS in LC’s Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings (SCM:SH). This was a finding incidental to a study done by Karen Markey Drabenstott, which was reported in the June 1992 issue of Information Technology and Libraries. In her article, Drabenstott makes a convincing argument for the creation of authority records for individual subdivisions, records which would designate the particular SCM:SH pattern list(s) from which the subdivision is derived. The idea is, if existing authority records for main headings can be enhanced with a similar indication of the pattern category to which they belong, this might enable catalogers to construct and verify subject strings using a single authority file. Systems designers might even be able to develop the programming to support automatic validation of subdivided headings in our local systems. Would that be great? Just consider this ... currently a novice cataloger must check four (4) different lists (LC:SH, and SCM:SH) lists H1100, H1150, and H1154.5) in order to construct or verify the subject string IMMIGRANTS—DISEASES—LAW AND LEGISLATION—CASES. If the same information could all be retrieved online, with the proper links between headings and authorized subdivision authority records, the cataloger’s task might be considerably simplified.

Speaking of pattern headings ... in January a letter came from a TSSL reader, asking the question, “How can we use the subdivision—LAW AND LEGISLATION?”

This subdivision cannot be arbitrarily added to any main topical heading. To be valid for use, it must be explicitly established in LCSH (as in “Child abuse—Law and legislation”), or it must be authorized in a pattern list (see H1146-H1200 in the SCM:SH) for the category to which the main heading belongs. For example, the subject string “Medical colleges—Admission—Law and legislation” would be valid because MEDICAL COLLEGES belongs to the category called types of educational institutions (H1151.5), and that pattern list has --ADMISSION—LAW AND LEGISLATION listed as an authorized subdivision.

In the August 1988 issue of TSSL, we printed a list of the pattern headings which allow the use of the subdivision—Law and legislation. That column also contained certain cautions about using the pattern headings, and a reminder that there are many other subdivisions (e.g.—Safety regulations,--Legal status, laws, etc., and others) which may be allowed for expressing the legal aspects of a topic. In the four years since that column was written, there have been many changes or additions to the SCM:SH pattern lists, and so, we are printing an updated consolidated list below. The list is updated through the LC Subject Headings Weekly Lists no. 33, Aug. 12, 1992. (Remember, the word(s) shown in brackets are the category only; you will substitute the actual main topic subject heading in that position.)

*LAW AND LEGISLATION* SUBDIVISIONS AUTHORIZED BY PATTERN LISTS

[Animals]—Law and legislation
[Animals]—Control—Law and legislation

[Domestic animals]—Law and legislation
[Domestic animals]—Marketing—Law and legislation

[Chemicals]—Law and legislation

[Diseases]—Law and legislation

[Types of educational institutions]—Law and legislation
[Types of educational institutions]—Admission—Law and legislation
[Types of educational institutions]—Auditing—Law and legislation
[Types of educational institutions]—Entrance examinations—Law and legislation
[Types of educational institutions]—Examinations—Law and legislation
[Types of educational institutions]—Finance—Law and legislation
[Types of educational institutions]—Taxation—Law and legislation

[Indians]—Antiquities—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Education—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Employment—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Financial affairs—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Fishing—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Health and hygiene—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Housing—Finance—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Hunting—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Medical care—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Mental health services—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Mines and mining—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Museums—Law and legislation
[Indians]—Taxation—Law and legislation

[Industries]—Law and legislation
The Roundtable for Technical Services in Law Firm Libraries has been in existence since the AALL conference in Chicago in 1986. Over the years, both PLL and the Technical Services Special Interest Section of AALL have supported the Roundtable in a number of ways. As chair of the roundtable, I would like to express my appreciation to both Sections and at the same time announce that the Roundtable will now be officially affiliated with PLL instead of TS-SIS.

It is our hope that technical service needs of firm librarians will be a priority within PLL and if the 1993 Boston program is any indication, we are on the right track!

During the Boston PLL meeting, there will be a one hour program on Sunday devoted to the "integration of brief banks, online catalogs, form files, etc. into one online system." Melanie Kimball will chair this program.

There will also be a 2 hour town meeting on Sunday afternoon to address technical services in firm libraries. We will primarily focus on technical services standards for law firm librarians. We will discuss proposed standards for technical services applications in law firms. The standards will be reviewed, commented on and discussed during a question and answer period. We will then discuss the application of...
'These standards, and how to implement them in the firm setting. In the next two issues of PLL Perspective are the survey results and some of the preliminary standards that will be proposed in Boston.

I will continue keeping TS-SIS members informed about our activities through this column. If anyone has any questions, comments, concerns, etc., please let me know.

OBS LOCAL SYSTEMS COMMITTEE
Patricia Callahan
University of Pennsylvania Law Library

At the Online Bibliographic Services SIS Board meeting during the convention in San Francisco, the Local Systems Committee was asked to put together a survey on local systems in use at the libraries of OBS members.

Some of the questions asked in the survey will have to duplicate information in the Local Systems Directory that will soon be published. We will try to cut down on duplication as much as possible.

Several OBS members have asked that the SIS provide a clearinghouse for this type of local systems information. We would like to include all sizes of local systems so that the information will be useful to all types of libraries. The kinds of questions we plan to ask are as follows: systems and modules in use in each library; contact people for each module, bibliographic utility in use; whether cataloging is done locally or on $e utditr, what hbranes have m-house ofuestions we plan to ask are procedures/manuals or teaching aids and whether or not they clemn ouse for this systems in use at the libraries of OB$ members.

A recent article (1) on duplicate records in OCLC is relevant to law catalogers: incorrect publication date and/or edition were two elements in the bib record found to be sources of duplicates. We particularly have to be aware of current standards of practice for describing loose-leaf and multi-volume continually revised treatises, and know where to find dates on GPO publications, because these are the kinds of titles that show up as trips and quads, not just dups. And does anyone else vote for changing physical description (MARC 300$a) for such titles to blank v. just as in serials? (This would require CCDA action, of course.) Discrepancies in this subfield confuse duplicate detection programs and OCLC’s RETROCON service. (1) O’Neill, Edward P., Sally A. Rogers, W. Michael Oskins. "Characteristics of Duplicate Records in OCLC’s Online Union Catalog." Library Resources and Technical Services, 37:1 (1992) p59-71.

The good stuff: we thought we’d never see the day: Keyword searching is coming to the OLUC this spring! Indexed fields especially of interest to us include frequency, publisher, series, subject and uniform title. Searches can be qualified. CBT materials and other documentation will be sent to all. Title phrase (sea ti) searches now also look at 246, 247 and 740. The ILL workform will have place for uniform title and series information. FirstSearch, which includes access to the Monthly Catalog, PAIS and ILP, is now available by subscription pricing. OCLC research in progress has volunteers cataloging Internet files using existing MARC formats. More Internet: if you have access, you can use FTP to send bibliographic data to OCLC (I think batch loads only). Building the database: OCLC is loading 2.5 million plus records from members of the Consortium of Research Libraries (CURL is the libraries of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester and Oxford universities.) And OCLC RETROCON has finished converting 25,000 records for the law library of the Universidad de Sevilla.
OBS/SIS and TS/SIS RESEARCH ROUNDTABLE

Mark your calendars now if you're interested in attending this jointly-sponsored roundtable to discuss research and publication. Last year's roundtable conflicted with another major event, so there weren't very many folks at our table. After a good discussion, a report and recommendation document was drafted and sent to the current OBS and TS Chairs and was published in TSLL vol. 18 no. 1.

This year's Research Roundtable is scheduled for Jul 13th, from 4:45-5:45 (approximately one hour). You have to look in your program guide for the room. Discussions should be valuable, like last year's. I hope to see you there! If you plan on attending, please call or email to Brian Striman in advance, so he can have some idea who all plan on coming to know what kinds of materials to bring and whether some kind of agenda is in order.

INNOVATIVE LAW USERS GROUP

Brian Striman, Chair
Schmid Law Library

No! It's not too early to mark your calendars for the upcoming activities for our UG during the 1993 Boston AALL annual meeting. All you Innovative users have diligently read through and filled in and returned your questionnaires which were due to Terry Toy the first week in March 1993—right? If you haven't done so yet, and you are the users group contact person, call Terry to see if it's not too late to send yours in (you can fax it to her if you're late). Terry's numbers are: 510-642-7427; fax: 510-643-5039.

The main dates and times to remember for Boston are: July 10th 2:00-5:00 is the user group business meeting—this is an important business meeting, one I'd like to do is a "hands vote" for whether we should consider a membership fee to support our UG activities, and how much the membership fee should be. It's not a formal vote, it's just to give our incoming Chair, Terry Toy, some preliminary information. A fee, if approved by users will go through a formal full-member vote process in the next year or two. As usual, Innovative staff will be on hand to give State of the Company reports and other brief updates and presentations—probably focusing on release 8, then we will, as in years past, break up into small groups, by module and some by system type (e.g., INNOVACQ users). July 12-14th during the AALL annual meeting, one of the Innovative staff will be giving "training refreshers" this year we hope to have the times and locations put in the AALL Boston convention "daily." July 15th 2pm-4pm an all-day workshop, sponsored by Innovative and Boston University Pappas Law Library (many thanks to Dan Frechling, Anne Myer and their staff for the facilities). We're still in the planning stages as far as number of registrants (mailing will go out in April I think) and topics presented and who's going to be the main presenter. Registration fee for the all-day workshop will probably be $25.00, certainly no higher than that, so start reserving the dates and times above to participate.

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

Regina T. Wallen
Santa Clara University

CC:DA met twice as a body, with one separate task force meeting at ALA midwinter in January, 1993. Only some of the activity at CC:DA is of direct interest to law catalogers. Final wording of the optional rule proposal providing cross references in place of added entries for certain legal rules was again postponed until June. Fortunately, the Australian Committee on Cataloging's proposal to enter all treaties under title was withdrawn at the Joint Steering Committee meeting in October 1992.

The final report of the Task Force on Rule 21.1B4 was issued. CC:DA has approved the proposal to drop this rule. The proposed deletion of the rule is a more logical approach to entry under corporate body if the work emanates from that body and eliminates the unnecessary complications of entry under a "prominently" named subordinate body. The current LCRT already makes provision for this change.

The "Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Reproductions" (Multiple Versions) and the "Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Interactive Media" were made available for comment in late December 1992. These guidelines have been sent to the members of TS-SIS's Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification. If anyone else wishes copies, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Karen Muller, ALCTS/LAMA Executive Director, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611-2795, or contact me. An open forum on these two documents will be held at the ALA annual conference.

CC:DA is establishing a task force to comment on the proposed "Concise Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Monographs" based on ISBD(M); and a task force to examine the proposed 'Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Internet Resources" in conjunction with MARBL. Further reports on these proposals will be presented in June. Finally, the Joint Steering Committee is expecting to release the first package of rule revisions by the end of 1993, covering revisions made to October, 1992. The next revision package is planned for 1995.
The MARBI meetings at ALA Midwinter, held in a relatively balmy Denver, Colorado, saw the completion of two important issues for law libraries, and a continuation of the discussions on online information resources and the MARC record.

Proposal 92-7: Addition of Subfield $8 (Link and Sequence Number) in Field 852 of the Holdings Format, was passed without discussion this time. It had been sent back to LC at the Midwinter meeting, for a revision that would change the sequence numbers to whole numbers instead of decimal numbers.

Proposal 92-21—Addition of Fields 876-878 (Item Information) to the Holdings Format, was also passed, with some modifications. This proposal was discussed extensively last summer, and most of its concepts approved in principle. What remained this time was the fine tuning and ironing out of some remaining details. One issue that still remained was whether there should be a choice to use the $8 linking technique with either coded or textual holdings, and whether such holdings could be compressed. Despite some weak opposition to opening up the choices, it was finally determined that there were no strong arguments against using $8 in this more open manner. This leaves libraries with the choice of either linking item information by using $8 or $3, $8 being the more explicit and more difficult to accomplish.

Also discussed as part of this proposal was the use of 352 $p for barcodes rather than accession numbers. This would allow transmission of barcode information for single part monographs without having to use item records. Small vendors who include MARC records with their books don’t want to repeat entire holdings records in order to transmit item information. The solution revolved around the wording for 852 $p and 876-878 $p. The definition for 852 $p will say: “use when no 876-878 $p available,” and vice versa.

Another change was the redefinition of $4 for physical condition, and the shift of invalid or cancelled machine readable number of $r. This will allow the storing of physical condition information separately from preservation information.

Proposal 93-4: Changes to the USMARC Bibliographic Format (Computer Files) to Accommodate Online Information Resources, was the first concrete proposal developed from the discussions that began several years ago. The proposal included several changes to allow the computer file format to be used for bibliographic control of resources found in networked environments. A second category, that of systems and services, will be handled separately, most likely in the Community Information Format.

The proposal included:
* adding four codes to 008/26 (type of computer file and redefining two codes
* broadening the use of field 256 (file characteristics) to include more specific descriptors
* making field 516 (type of field or data note) obsolete
* making a new field 856 to the holdings and bibliographic formats for electronic location and access information.

Discussion concerning the 008/26 proposals centered around the fluidity of files and the difficulty in categorizing them. Questions surfaced concerning the difference between moving images and still images, graphic data, graphic programs and representational data, etc. The consensus was that we should attempt to define general categories that we knew people were already looking for, and take care of other useful categories as they arose.

Because of the need to modify the descriptive rules for 256, material on the issue has gone to CC:DA for review, but there is no firm proposal yet. Additional discussion on the changes to field 256 was deferred until CC:DA has acted.

It was generally agreed that field 516 is an exception to the general rules which use 500 for such information, and that the upcoming format integration is a good time to eliminate it.

There was considerable discussion on the new 856 field. Some felt that there were a number of data elements included which should logically belong in a record for the host system. The committee which developed the proposal agreed, but pointed out that it was all in aid of getting something done for people now—systems and services will be tackled later.

Most of the 856 field was designed to be used by a computer program to retrieve documents without manual intervention, the remainder is aimed at a user with instructions for manipulating files. An interesting outcome of the discussion on the different uses of the underscore character in file names was the realization that it was time to revisit the character set proposals put aside over a year ago.

The proposal was passed provisionally, which makes it available for vendor implementation, but recognizes that it is likely to be very volatile in the near future.

Deliberation on Discussion paper #63: Possible New Fields Needed in the Authority Format, resulted in consensus on a much simpler scheme than the one outlined in DP #63. The original suggestions for additional fields were scrapped in favor of additional fixed field bytes defining usage of the heading, similar to those already used for name, series or subject.

Concern was expressed about whether 655 and 755 distinctions needed to be retained. The archivists and rare books people present wanted to retain the distinction between intellectual content and physical form, and the SAC representative concurred. The rare books and manuscripts people were concerned that the authority work be done to make these changes work in the format, and would rather not perpetuate the practice of duplicate records for different uses.

Another issue extensively discussed was file label specifications, for electronic files of USMARC records. The increasing use of FTP to transfer files has made this a hot issue, particularly for the national libraries and bibliographic utilities. Two discussion papers which suggested changing the current practices for 008/39 (cataloging source) and 008/39 (bibliographic and authority records were dropped—although most people felt that the codes could no longer be used in isolation, most libraries and vendors had developed ways to get the information they needed by using the 008/39 code in...
conjunction with information in other fields, and resisted change they felt would not "fix" the problem.

Another discussion paper, which proposed to include language codes in authority records for language headings, was similarly dropped and will not result in a formal proposal. A discussion paper originating from LC suggesting a change in the input conventions for LC classification numbers in the new classification format was approved, with no formal proposal deemed necessary.

During the business meeting, Sally McCallum of LC reported that the UCMARC-L listerv now supported 6700 subscribers. It will shortly be moving from Maine to LC, not because of problems with Maine, but because LC now has the capability to support it.

The Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) met twice during ALA Midwinter, and the SAC Subcommittee on the Nature and Use of Form Data also had two meetings. The Subcommittee made two decisions which were adopted by SAC. First, a clear definition of "form", whether used as a subdivision or as a main heading, was finally agreed upon. (I can send a copy of this definition to anyone who wishes to see it.) And second, SAC agreed with the Subcommittee's recommendation that a new MARC code be proposed (possibly a $b) for form subdivisions, to distinguish them from topical subdivisions, which are coded $x. While it is uncertain how long MARBI will take to approve the new subfield code, or for the Library of Congress to implement it, we need to make our wishes known about --LAW AND LEGISLATION and similar subdivisions which in the past have been used as either topical or form subdivision. Maybe for a book about tax laws we could use "Taxation $x Law and legislation", but for a book consisting of the text of laws we could use "Taxation $x Law and legislation $f Texts." (The subdivision --TEXTS is already in use, following topical subdivisions like --LITURGY and --LANGUAGES. What do you think?

The Form Data Subcommittee also wanted to recommend that only one subdivision per string could be coded as a form. (This would allow "Periodicals" to be treated as a topic rather than a form in a string like "Law $x Periodicals $f Indexes." However, rather than having a list of terms and phrases that are always considered as form subdivision, such a practice would leave coding up to the cataloger's judgment, which leads to inconsistency and does little towards "simplification." SAC deferred a decision on this suggestion, asking for further study.

Another recommendation which had its roots in the 1991 Airlie House Conference was the proposed rule that multiple subdivisions always be arranged in this order: $x [Topical] $y [Place] $v [Time Period] $j [Form]. SAC had initially endorsed this proposal. But now we have determined that the changes which would result might introduce ambiguity to art, literature and music subject headings, and cause problems for --HISTORY strings, as well. Even for some free-floating subdivisions, like --RESEARCH or --STUDY AND TEACHING, there are potential problems. "Law--Study and teaching--United States" deals with U.S. legal education, whereas "Law--United States--Study and teaching" deals with education in U.S. law. Are such distinctions worth keeping, if it means creating several exceptions to the rule? (A new subcommittee will be formed to study this order-of-subdivisions question. If my successor as AALL representative to SAC is appointed soon, perhaps s/he could volunteer to serve on this subcommittee.)

A few MARBI discussion papers or proposals relating to subject headings were discussed. SAC does not favor the idea of establishing a $k subfield code in 610 fields or in any 6x fields for use with the free--floating "in art" or "in literature" phrases; the Committee will recommend that LC change these to topical subdivisions. There was general support for establishing 155/455/555 tags for authority records, to provide a reference structure and scope notes for genre headings being used for fiction access. And there was tentative support for the creation of a new subfield code for parenthetical qualifiers, as in "Evidence $q (Law)," but SAC did not favor the addition of a code for modifiers (e.g. "Evidence, per Expert), since LC has been making a steadfast attempt to un-invert inverted headings.

SAC is hoping to sponsor a pre-conference before the 1994 ALA Annual Conference in Miami. Highly regarded scholars like Mary Dykstra, Patrick Wilson or Elaine Svenonius will be asked to speak on the theory and principles of subject analysis, and there will be break-out sessions on the fiction access guidelines, changes to LCSH practices, and bibliographic instruction for optimum use of subject and keyword.

Lynn El-Holshy, of LC's Cataloging Policy and Support Office, gave a report about activities at the Library of Congress. News of greatest interest to law libraries is reported here. 1) The bound edition of Class K 3--KWX Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area and Antarctica goes to press in February and should be available by July. (Note that unlike the draft edition, this will have a complete index as well as many schedule changes for the former Soviet Union. 2) KF. Law of the United States is among several classes or subclasses which are currently being converted to MARC Format, some in-house and others under contract. 3) LC has decided to continue indefinitely its practice of assigning dual class numbers for bibliographies (class Z and other) and for analytics (classed together as a set and classed as "separates"). 4) LC's Subject Cataloging Classification was published in fall 1992; it is in looseleaf form and available from the Cataloging Distribution Service for $27.00. 5) The 16th ed. of LCSH to be published this summer will be in 4 volumes; one new feature will be the words [FORMER HEADING] printed in front of "UF" (use for) references for earlier headings no longer valid. 6) A quarterly newsletter called LC Cataloging Newsline will soon be on the Internet; Cataloging Service Bulletin will continue to be published in print form.

Report of the AALL Representative to the American Library Association ALCTS CCS Subject Analysis Committee

Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library
Report of the AALL Representative  

to the Serials Industry Systems Advisory Committee  

Norma Feld  
Yeshiva University Law Library

The SISAC meetings were held on September 21 and November 9, 1992. The new SISAC Chairperson is Sue Malawski of John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Joan Griffith, from Dartmouth College Library, is the Vice Chair/Chair Elect.

The Serial Item and Contribution Identifier (SICI) Standard continues to be monitored by the Maintenance Agency established by Faxon. Fritz Schwartz of Faxon will issue a written report describing some of the technical problems.

The different applications of the SICI were re-emphasized. The applications include:

* Using the SICI as identification in almost all EDI messages concerning serial publications (e.g., electronic shipping information; electronic claims; electronic purchase orders, etc.).

* Using the SICI in the SISAC BAR CODE SYMBOL for serials check-in and circulation.

* Using the SICI in document delivery for ordering of articles and royalty payments, etc.

The following library automation systems currently support the SISAC BAR CODE SYMBOL: Data Trek; Dynix; Faxon (Microlinx); and SIRSI. Other systems such as GEAC, Innovative Interfaces, Notis, CLSI, and VTLS plan to support the SYMBOL in future releases.

Publishers and vendors such as Academic Press, EBSCO, Faxon, Kluwer, Taylor & Frances, and John Wiley are now printing the SISAC BAR CODE SYMBOL on their publications. Other publishers and vendors which will eventually be using the SYMBOL include Blackwell Publishing, Pergamon and the Royal Society of Chemistry.

SISAC meetings also focus on the development of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) standards for serials-invoices; purchase order; purchase order acknowledgement/purchase order change; and order state inquiry (claims) and response. These standards will be completed in the next few months. On May 2–5, 1993 BISAC and SISAC will be the educational sponsors of the Sixth Annual Corporate EFT/Financial EDI Conferences to be held at the Palmer House in Chicago.

It was noted at the September 21 meeting that the ABA approved the use of EDI to represent a binding contract. The ABA issued their own Model Electronic Payments Agreement, which is available from the SISAC office.

The law librarians are assisting SISAC this year by informing legal publishers and law review editors of the work of SISAC. We are encouraging the legal serials community to support and adopt the SISAC standards.

PROGRAM REPORT FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING

"Ephemerma: To Collect or Not"  

Reporter/Coordinator Mary Cooper Gilliam

"Ephemerma: To Collect or Not" was sponsored by the Acquisitions and Preservation Committees of the Technical Services Special Interest Section. Ephemerma collections have not historically been collected or housed in law libraries. This program explored their potential source of interest to scholars and ways to identify, access, and house the materials.

Susan Ewing, formerly Supervising Archivist of the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum, discussed what is ephemerma, the institution's collecting policy, and how ephemerma is acquired by many libraries (i.e., personal papers, gifts, etc.). She discussed ways to access and handle the materials and advocated the use of the Library of Congress classification system.

David Farmer, Associate Director for Special Collections and head of DeGoyler Library, Southern Methodist University, used slides to great advantage in his presentation. All were examples from the DeGoyler Library's own collections and were law or law-related primarily to the West as that is the DeGoyler's strength. Wanted posters, lawyers' letter heads, etc. made colorful viewing and dazzled the imagination.

The third speaker, Gretchen Feltes, Preservation/Reference Librarian, New York University Law Library, discussed the housekeeping aspects of such collections which often have very detailed and specialized storage requirements. She expertly detailed the various conservation procedures and supplies that should be used with such collections but also hastened to add that unless one is a trained conservator very little should be attempted on one's own.
TECHNICAL SERVICES AWARD DEADLINE

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented to an individual or group in recognition of extended and sustained distinguished service to technical services law librarianship and to AALL. The Awards Committee is currently soliciting nominations for the 1992/93 award, to be presented at the TS-SIS Annual Business Meeting in Boston.

Honorees are selected based on achievement in a particular area of technical services, for service to AALL, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature. Achievements may include, but need not be limited to, the publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques or research, analysis, or commentary; or developing software, hardware, or other mechanisms which significantly enhance access to law library materials and collections. These contributions may be applied in the functional areas of acquisitions, cataloging and classification, materials processing, preservation, or technical services administration.

Contributions may also consist of service to the Technical Services SIS as a whole.

All members of AALL are invited to submit names of persons for consideration. Nominations must include the candidate’s full name, title, current employer, and address. In the case of retired candidates, the full name should be accompanied by the last previous place of employment and home address. Letters of nomination must be signed by a person other than the individual(s) being nominated. Nominations should include a complete list of the candidate’s projects, programs, or publications and a description of the candidate’s work with respect to improvements in bibliographic control or access to legal materials and services.

Nominations must be typewritten and sent by April 1 to Michele Finerty, Awards Committee Chair, Orange County Law Library, 515 North Flower St., Santa Ana, CA 92703 (FAX: 714-834-4375).

AALL NOMINATIONS DEADLINE

The AALL Nominations Committee is in the process of identifying possible candidates for the 1994 AALL election. Candidates are needed for the offices of Vice President/President Elect and Executive Board.

The Nominations Committee is charged with presenting a slate of candidates that reflects the diversity of the Association’s membership. To help the Committee fulfill its charge, each AALL member is invited and encouraged to submit the names of potential candidates. To propose members for candidacy, send a letter of nomination to any member of the Nominations Committee (listed below) or to AALL Headquarters by April 15, 1993.

Barbara Bintliff, Chair
University of Colorado Law Library
Campus Box 402
Boulder, CO 80309-0402

Johanna Bizub
Sills Cummis Zuckerman Radin et al.
One Riverfront Plaza
Newark, NJ 07102-5400

Carol Bredemeyer
Salmon P. Chase College of Law Library
Northern Kentucky University
Highland Heights, KY 41099-6110

Charlie Colokathis
Lawrence Law Library
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Trial Court
78 Amesbury St.
Lawrence, MA 01840

Karl T. Gruben
First City Tower
1001 Fannin St., Suite 3055
Houston, TX 77002

Steven D. Hinckley
University of Richmond
School of Law Library
Richmond, VA 23173

Cosette Sun
Alameda County Law Library
Court House
1225 Fallon St., Room 200
Oakland, CA 94612
Technical Services Law Librarian
Index, volume 17 (1991/1992)

by
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University

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