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Mail Location 142
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513-556-0157 Telefax: 513-556-6265

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**TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY**

Technical Services Law Librarian will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and other programs of the TS-SIS and OBS-SIS, act as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, and carry current awareness and short implementation reports. For a full statement of the editorial policy, see the first issue of the volume. Prospective authors are urged to contact the editor for style information. Statements and opinions of the authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the AALL, the TS-SIS or OBS-SIS or the TSLL Editorial Board.

Subscriptions are provided as a benefit of membership to section members. Non-members interested in separate subscriptions should contact the TSLL Business Manager, Evelyn Gardiner (address on cover). Subscriptions cost $10.00 per volume for domestic addresses and $12.00 per volume for foreign addresses. Issues are distributed in March, June, September, and December.

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**VOLUME 19 COPY DEADLINE**

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Copy must be sent to the Editor on a 5 1/4" floppy disk. Disk will be returned to author.
Technical Services Law Librarian, Volume 18, No. 4

TS AND OBS ANNUAL MEETING BUSINESS MEETINGS

Saturday, July 10

4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. OBS-SIS 1992/93 Executive Board Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. TS-SIS 1992/93 Executive Board Meeting
6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. TS/OBS/RS Joint Reception

Sunday, July 11

12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. OBS-SIS Local Systems Committee
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. TS-SIS Cataloging & Classification Committee
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. TS-SIS Serials Committee
12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. TS-SIS Preservation Committee
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. TS-SIS Business Meeting
3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. OBS-SIS Business Meeting
3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. TS-SIS Roundtables: Binding, Heads of Cataloging in Large Libraries
4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. TS-SIS Roundtables: Acquisitions, Cataloging & Classification, Heads of Technical Services, Preservation

Tuesday, July 13

7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. TS-SIS Acquisitions Committee
7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. TS-SIS Exchange of Duplicates Committee
7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS OCLC Committee
7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS RLIN Committee
4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. OBS-SIS/TS-SIS Research Roundtable
4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. OBS 1993/94 Executive Board Meeting
5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. TS-SIS 1993/94 Executive Board Meeting

Wednesday, July 14

7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. TSLL Editorial Board Meeting
8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. OBS-SIS Reference Roundtable
12:00 p.m. - 12:30 p.m. OBS-SIS Program Planning Committee

TS AND OBS ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAMS AND WORKSHOPS

Saturday, July 10

8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Moving Forward: Reconceptualizing Resources and Services in Recessionary Times (workshop) (OBS)

Monday, July 12

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. MARC Format Integration (TS)

Tuesday, July 13

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. The European Community in the Nineties: Materials and Vendors to Meet Information Needs (TS)
10:15 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. Online Subsystems: Revisiting the Experts - Again! (OBS)
1:15 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. Enhancing the OPAC: Broadening the Scope of Traditional Bibliographic Access (OBS)
1:15 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. Restructuring Library Collections: Practical Solutions to Changing Circumstances (TS)

3
Wednesday, July 14

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. | Foreign and International Law Collection Development on a Shoestring (TS)
8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. | Modifying the Library of Congress Classification for the Smaller Law Collection (OBS)
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. | MARC Classification Format: What is it? How Can We Use It? (TS and OBS)

Thursday, July 15

9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. | Responsible Custody and Conservation: A Day at the Northeast Document Conservation Center (workshop) (TS)

SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION - ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS

This is my final column as OBS/SIS Chair but instead of feeling a sense of closure, it feels more like a beginning. Not only is it the beginning of spring but my AALL Annual Meeting bulletin has arrived and we just celebrated National Library Week.

I hope you also are building momentum for our July conference. The following is a list of OBS/SIS activities, meetings and Education programs - please clip this and bring it with you to the convention.

Meetings:
Sat. July 10th - Joint Reception 6 pm.
Sun. July 10th - Local Systems Committee 12 pm. - 1 pm.
Sun. July 11th - OBS Business Meeting 3 - 4:30 pm.
Tues. July 13th - RLIN Committee - 7:30 am. - 8:30 am.
Tues. July 13th - OCLC Committee - 7:30 am. - 8:30 am.
Tues. July 13th - Research Roundtable 4:30 pm. - 5:30 pm.
Wed. July 14th - Reference Roundtable 8:00 am. - 8:30 am.
Wed. July 14th - AALL Seattle Conference Program Planning 12:00 pm - 12:30 pm.

Education Programs:
Online Subsystems: Revisiting the Experts - Again! Tuesday July 13th 10:15 am - 11:45 am.
Enhancing the OPAC: Broadening the Scope of Traditional Bibliographic Access Tuesday July 13th 1:15 pm. - 2:45 pm.
Modifying LC Classification for the Smaller Law Collection Wednesday July 14th 8:30 am. - 10:00 am.

Karin Den Bleyker, an OBS Board member, is coordinating the placement of relevant articles about our Education programs in the AALL Conference daily newspaper, please watch for them and join us in as many activities as possible.

AALL offered a successful fair last year for CONELL members to talk with representatives of all the SIS's. I will be participating in this on Saturday of the convention. Right now we are busy looking for our first giveaway item for CONELL members to entice them into joining and being a part of some of OBS's future activities and programs. Remember to say hello to a new AALL member while at the convention, all CONELL members wear a special ribbon. The first convention is always the hardest when every face seems to be new, so make a newer member feel welcome with an invitation or a smile.

OBS/SIS will again have a table in the convention area to display our section materials. Look there for a sample copy of the new Local Systems Directory and information for ordering your copy. We also will have a revised OBS brochure to share with other colleagues at your institution and some materials about our committees.

The joint reception of OBS, Technical Services SIS and Reader Services SIS will be held early Saturday evening. Check the final Annual Meeting bulletin for the location; the details are being finalized at this time. We would like to send an advance thank you to Innovative Interfaces for their sponsorship of this event.

One of the two newer Roundtables is the Research Roundtable, jointly sponsored with TS/SIS. Brian String has singlehandedly pulled this group together and wrote the TSSL column on the same subject. Please join him on July 13th at 4:30 pm.

The Reference Roundtable will be holding its first (and hopefully annual) meeting at the convention on July 14th at 8 am. Please join me (Elaine Sciolino) as I begin this dialogue among Reference and Public Service librarians and how they teach about and use their online catalog. All types of libraries can participate in this discussion and we will make some plans for the direction we will take for the Seattle convention. Let's make this new roundtable a success.

Carol Dawe will lead a Town Meeting on Sunday, July 11 at 3:00 pm. The subject of the meeting will be standards for law firm libraries in technical services. Many of you have seen the results of the survey Carol worked on in the last two issues of PLL Perspectives, concerning this topic. Please attend to help establish a working document that will address procedures as well as hiring practices and qualifications. The program that OBS/SIS is sponsoring on July 14th at 8:30 am. - Modifying LC for the Smaller Law Collection - will complement the Town Meeting topic.

The annual session on Online Subsystems will this year look at the online catalog. It will be an opportunity for librarians to talk to and see demonstrations by other librarians. The Tuesday morning program will feature demos of DRA, SIRSI, VTLS as well as some home grown programs on AskSam and R:Base. Please stop by the exhibit hall where this program will take place in the first equipment lab at an AALL convention.

I also hope that everyone will make an effort to attend Keynote address on Monday by Sarah Weddington on the topic of the Personal Challenges of Leadership. This is
I also hope that everyone will make an effort to attend the Keynote address on Monday by Sarah Weddington on the role of the Personal Challenges of Leadership. This is certain one of the most significant issues affecting both our professional work and our association contributions.

A big thank you goes out to the whole board this year including Vice Chair, Phyllis Post, Secretary/Treasurer, Susan Goldner, Anne Myers and Karen den Bleyker, Board Members and Past Chair, Alva Stone. I would also like to thank our committee chairs for all the hard work including P. Callahan, Carol Shapiro, Stuart Spore. Carol Nicholson and her Local Systems Directory Committee deserve a special mention for putting together the directory that Rothman will publish for the AALL Publication Series. Thanks also to Marsha Baum for heading the Nominations Committee and selecting an excellent slate of candidates.

Please join me in welcoming our new Technical Services-SIS Executive Board members:

Katherine Tooley, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect
Martha Childers, Secretary/Treasurer
Stuart Spore, Member-at-large
Betty Koeske, Chair, Exchange of Duplicates Committee
Annette Morris, Chair, Preservation Committee

Hope Breeze has completed the big survey mailing and reports that she thinks that almost all that will be returned, have been returned. We had a response rate of about 25%. Your program and project suggestions have been forwarded to the appropriate committee chairs.

As we begin to make our travel plans for the 1993 Annual Meeting in Boston, we must, at the same time, begin thinking about the future and the 1994 Annual Meeting in Seattle. Kay Todd has selected the 1994 theme: "Law Libraries-The Changing Environment" and the Education Committee is already soliciting proposals. Program and worksheet proposal forms are in the March issue of the AALL Newsletter. Program and worksheet proposals are due one short month after the end of the Boston meeting. Speaking from experience, if proposals aren’t completed at or shortly after the Annual Meeting, it is almost impossible to pull them together on time...even the most dedicated technical services law librarians like to take a little vacation now and then! So, if you forwarded program suggestions through the survey, or if something has sprung to mind since then, it is not too early to contact the appropriate committee chair, or either Hope Breeze (incoming chair) or myself so that details can begin to be worked out. Hope will coordinate the review and submission of any programs requiring TS-SIS sponsorship; her absolute latest, last-gasp deadline for receipt of the proposal forms is Monday, August 2! This timing will give Hope an opportunity to work with proposers to eliminate duplication, recommend collaboration and strengthen wording. Set those clever minds to work and get your proposals in ON TIME (unless you want to hear Hope snarling into the phone ‘go ahead, make my day’).

Karen Nobbs, our representative to the “alphabet-soup” reception, reports that planning is well underway. The TS-SIS/OBS-SIS/RS-SIS reception will be held on Saturday, July 10, in the Convention Center from 6-7:30 PM. With a generous donation from Innovative Interfaces, it promises to be great-good fun with perhaps a surprise or two thrown in...be there, or be square.

Included elsewhere in this issue is the report from our Representatives Working Group. I formed this group to investigate and make any necessary recommendations regarding the nature of the relationship between our SIS and the representatives that report to us. They have put a lot of effort into responding to the issues that I highlighted. Their report is very complete and contains some important recommendations. We will discuss, and I hope approve, the recommendations at the TS-SIS Annual Business Meeting. Please take time to read the report and jot down whatever comments you feel should be made.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Bylaws has forwarded recommended changes to the TS-SIS Bylaws. The text is included below, but I thought you might appreciate some background here. Minor changes have been made to clean-up the bylaws after the office of Member-at-Large was extended to two years. The most substantial change is to recommend that the term of office for the Secretary/Treasurer be extended from one year to two years. This individual is responsible for, among other things, examining the monthly budget statements that are received from AALL Headquarters and verifying that they are correct. Increasingly we are discovering that this is no trivial task, and one that requires experience and vigilance. Frequently errors are introduced that require a great deal of knowledge to resolve. The dollar amounts are now high enough that tight fiscal control is imperative. Extending the term has the added advantage of allowing the incumbent to develop a sufficient knowledge base to handle their other tasks such as the annual ballot and meeting minutes, efficiently and effectively. Finally, extending the term will result in an Executive Board with a higher degree of consistency and continuity as three members will serve two-year terms and the Vice-Chair/Chair/Past Chair serves a three-year term. Thanking the Committee for their efforts, I forward these bylaw changes to you for review. They will be discussed and voted upon at the TS-SIS Business Meeting on Sunday, July 11, 1993, 1:30-3:00 PM. The deleted text has been struck through and the text to be added is both underlined and bracketed.
Article V. Officers

Section 2. Terms.

Officers other than the two elected as Section members-at-large [and the Secretary/Treasurer] shall serve for a term of one year, with the Vice-chair/chair-elect succeeding to the office of Chair at its expiration, or earlier, in the case of a vacancy in that office. Officers elected as Section members-at-large shall serve two year, staggered terms. [Beginning in 1994, the Secretary/Treasurer shall serve a two year term.] All officers shall serve until the adjournment of the annual meeting at which their successors are announced.

Article VII. NOMINATION AND ELECTIONS

Section 2. Candidates.

The Nominating Committee shall choose a slate of at least two (2) nominees for each of the offices (a) Vice-chair/chair-elect, (b) Secretary/Treasurer, [if one is due to be elected,] and (c) member-at-large. The Nominating Committee shall submit the names of the candidates, together with their written acceptances, to the Chair in sufficient time to enable the Chair to inform the members of the Section of the nominations either by publication in the February issue of the AALL newsletter or the Technical Services Law Librarian, or by mail by February 1.

Section 4. Elections

Second paragraph:

For the first election in which staggered term Section members-at-large are to be elected, two shall be elected from a candidate list of at least four. The individual receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected to a two year term, and the individual receiving the next greatest number shall be elected to a one year term. This paragraph shall be eliminated from the bylaws after the officers elected under its provisions shall have taken office.

ACQUISITIONS

Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee University Law Library

The March 15, 1993 issue of Publishers Weekly has a series of short articles on United Nations Publishing, beginning at page 37. There is probably not much in the articles which most acquisitions librarians don't know already; nevertheless, it's worth a look.


Most of you undoubtedly know that Matthew Bender has sold its Federal and state tax services to CCH. Bender's March 1993 letter to subscribers states that Bender did not anticipate the more frequent updating required for tax services (as opposed to its other products) and felt it could not see a profit from them that the competition enjoys without many years of additional investment. To quote Bender, "it was our concern that a long-term tax initiative would have inevitably siphoned resources away from developing programs to provide better value and service to our traditional accounts ...." The April 19, 1993 issue of Publishers Weekly at page 8 reports on the sales growth of Times Mirror, Matthew Bender's parent company. 1992 operating profits fell to $110.9 million from $185.4 million in 1991. The bulk of this decline came about because of restructuring at Bender, according to the news item.

Volume 17 # 2 of the Journal of Library Administration is a special issue entitled "Collection Assessment & Acquisitions Budgets"; the contents are the papers from conference held at Oklahoma City in February 1992. In the first acquisitions column I wrote for TSLL, I mentioned...
collection assessment and the RLG conspectus. I must admit that I haven't given the conspectus much thought since then; however, after reading some of the articles in this journal, I know that we have done some collection assessment here at Washington and Lee, particularly in the past decade, if by assessment we mean looking at our subscriptions and determining what we can cancel. But, of course, it's more complex than that. D.T. Richards and A. Prelac in their article "Serials Cancellation Projects: Necessary than that. D.T. Richards and A. Prelac in their time we Conspectus.

In his article "Collection Assessment and Acquisitions Budgets," A.W. Ferguson, Resources and Special Collections Director at Columbia University Libraries, relates his experiences with collection assessment. He lists eight barriers to cutting serials rather than building up a library's weaknesses, and not knowing the library users' needs. He then relates a number of his own experiences and strategies at creating a collection assessment mind set and an environment conducive to elevating this activity to the legitimacy level of other library functions... I found this article interesting because it goes beyond theory into practice.

The topic of R.L. Houbeck's "Locked in Conversation: The College Library Collection and the Pluralist Society" is whether or not the journals of opinion purchased by academic libraries lean to the left or the right, or are there numbers about even, how can we tell, and does it matter. Most of the article is about a study Houbeck did of thirty conservative and thirty liberal journals of opinion. His tables of comparison are based on the number of copies of each title sold by Faxon in 1991. All the data boils down to the fact "that in 1991 academic libraries bought nearly 73% more copies of the titles from the liberal list than they did titles from the conservative list: 10,874 to 6,283." What accounts for some of this discrepancy? Primarily, "the presence or absence of abstracting/indexing (A & I) and relative age of the title." Of course, there is much more data than the above. I think this is an interesting article to look at, then think about the periodicals subscriptions in your library and whether or not law libraries need to be concerned about the left/right balance in their collections.

Finally, if you have time and are so inclined, read the first article "Collection Evaluation and Acquisitions Budgets: A Kaleidoscope in the Making" by C.B. Osburn. It's a good intellectual exercise for people like me who have been out of library school, oh, more than twenty years.

AUTOMATION
Mary Chapman
New York University Law Library

Optical digital technology is one of the most promising areas in library automation, but it is also one of the most volatile. Richard Boss, noted library automation consultant and author, recently gave an excellent one-day seminar which explained the basics of the technology and offered insights on managing it in libraries. The highlights of this extensive talk are covered in this report. Held in Washington D.C. on May 7, the seminar was sponsored by the CAPCON Library Network and was attended by a group of librarians and records managers in academia, law, and consulting firms, corporations, and government.2

During the first session, Boss compared optical storage options, CD-ROM, WORM disks, erasable/rewritable magneto-optical disks, and video disk or laser disk. CD-ROM storage capacity is 600 MB. EXPensive mastering is required and the disks are non-erasable and non-rewritable. Response time is comparatively slow, but standardization and compatibility are good. WORM drives can store a tremendous 1-102.2 GB on disks that range from 3.5 to 14 inches in diameter. No mastering is required and while the disks are non-erasable, they can be rewritten on any unused portion of the disk. Response time is moderate, but compatibility is poor due to lack of accepted standards among manufacturers. Erasable magneto-optical drives can store 128-625 MB and are 3.5 or 5.25 inches in diameter. These disks (used on the NeXt system) are not mastered, are both erasable and rewritable and have excellent compatibility with different equipment. Response time is moderate in comparison with other optical media.

Because of the various strengths and limitations of these storage media, boss suggests that libraries plan on supporting a hybrid mixture for the next several years. For those institutions, CD-ROM has become most popular of these media in libraries, replacing the laser disk. Its popularity is likely to decline, however, because of the high production costs, limited storage capacity, slow response time, and limitations on the number of simultaneous users. As libraries network CDs, we are finding that even with CD-ROM towers and a fast network server capability, 5 to 7 concurrent users is the upward limit for acceptable response time. Boss expects that as compatibility problems are resolved, the huge storage capacity of WORM drives will make them as popular in libraries as they are now in insurance companies. According to nationwide trends, expenditures on WORM and erasable magneto-optical drives are far outpacing CDs.

The afternoon program was devoted to imaging technology and managing technological change. Boss recommends library automation strategies that gather incremental parts into a cohesive whole. We should use equipment and software that are expandable and flexible and meet national standards as much as possible.

Boss strongly advises libraries to include the expectation of rapid change in planning for incorporating optical digital technology into our automation programs. Digital imaging is a technology which has enormous potential for libraries. Imaging technology electronically stores and compresses information in digital form. Images may consist of printed or handwritten text, photographs, charts, or video. The image file is made up of a microform frame, while an alphanumeric text file preserves only the text without graphics, the formatting, or background.3

Areas of major interest to libraries are journal article citation files linked to local holdings and to full text, reference publications, and archives. In order to utilize imaging, we will need to plan carefully.

Although image files can be used on multi-purpose PC...
workstations, they require huge amounts of storage space and strain the capacity of current systems to transmit and print files. We will need to plan for upgrades to our telecommunications systems, workstations, and local system platforms. For example, telecommunications systems need to be upgraded to accommodate heavy traffic in images. Currently, an image file of a 20-page black and white article, reproduced at 200 dots per inch (DPI), takes 10 minutes to transmit. A 20-page color article, reproduced to 600 dpi (archival standard), can take two hours to transmit. Wider bandwidths are needed to support transmission. This may entail rewiring the library and larger organization with fiber optics. Any new construction or additions should incorporate high grade wiring and take a current for future network into account.

Dumb terminals are being displaced by intelligent terminals because of the need for large memory and graphical user interfaces (e.g. Windows). Local system vendors such as NOTIS are phasing out support for them over the next few years. We need to replace them with 386 or better PCs with 4MB RAM, 17-inch color monitors, and sound board capability (for multi-media applications).

Our current local online library systems need to be checked to determine whether they have the capacity to support the number of disk drives needed for image files, and if not, whether our vendor will work with us to upgrade. Costs of disk storage have fallen to $4,800-$6,800 per 1 GB from library system vendors. On the other hand, storage needs are rising sharply. The Readers Guide, for example, currently takes up 1GB of disk storage.

Libraries may meet their storage needs in a combination of ways. Optical drives may be attached to the local system CPU to increase storage capacity at a lower cost than magnetic drives. We should plan for capability to support different types of storage media while maintaining a seamless interface for the users so that they are not affected by changes.

Boss compared the largest standalone imaging vendors such as IBM and FileNet with library system vendors. He concludes that the major standalone vendors are neither interested in nor attuned to the imaging needs of libraries. Their customers are banks, insurance companies, and government agencies. Repetitive documents are scanned, a few access points are needed, and the originals are discarded. Library needs, on the other hand, are much more complex. We have a wide variety of documents in addition, and these documents need many more access points, archival quality reproduction, and we are likely to retain the originals. Standalone vendors are likely to market proprietary products which cannot be interfaced with our local systems.

Vendors of local library systems, on the other hand, have the advantages of knowledge, motivation, and cost. They are already familiar with library issues and concerns, and they are motivated to respond to libraries' needs in order to keep and expand their customer base. For example, journal citation files were a response by library system vendors to major libraries and imaging capabilities have been spearheaded to a large extent by small special libraries.

Library system vendors may also be the better alternative from the standpoint of costs. Boss found that from a standalone vendor, imaging systems cost $4,000 to $150,000 and more. By contrast, library system vendors usually do not charge to add a field to a library's bibliographic record to link it with the related image. And with the falling costs of disk storage, it is likely to be cheaper to draft imaging capability on the library system than to create a standalone system.

Library system vendors see the dollar signs light up with patron access catalogs, journal citation files, and imaging options. In the next few years, several of them will increasingly support imaging programs with guaranteed response time, software such as menus and gateways, services including scanning and loading, and provision of hardware. As librarians, it is our responsibility to plan and lobby for the most functionality, flexibility, and adherence to national standards.

1 Richard Boss has given this seminar to capacity audiences for the Texas Library Association and the American Records Management Association. A superb library automation consultant, he has advised many libraries including New York University Law Library. He can be reached at Information Systems Consultants, Inc., 1711 P Street N.W. Suite Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone (202) 745-1952.

2 CAPCON Library Network has scheduled a series of workshops on library issues and is interested in hearing from the library community on needed programs and on the advisability of holding seminars in other cities outside Washington D.C. CAPCON's address is 1320 19th Street N.W. Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036, Phone (212) 331-5771.


CLASSIFICATION
Cecilia Kwan
University of California at Davis Law Library

RECLASSIFICATION SURVEY RESULTS

This survey was originally published in TSLL, vol. 18, no. 2. Please note that until recently OCLC libraries could not add LC numbers unless they are authorized to enhance or they created the master record. Also, RLIN libraries do not consistently enter reclass numbers in the RLIN database.

Part I:
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<th>Libraries responding</th>
<th>Summary of comments</th>
<th>Utility (if class # is available) Internet address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.) Association of the Bar of the City of New York</td>
<td>Don't use LC. Might use for some collections later</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.) Arizona State University</td>
<td>All completed.</td>
<td>OCLC/CARL</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.) Biddle Law Library (U. Penn)</td>
<td>Use local schedule for foreign collections. Interested in</td>
<td>lola.law.upenn.edu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>cooperative project</td>
<td>Password: asklola</td>
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<td>4.) Boston University</td>
<td>No plans to reclass</td>
<td>library.bu.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.) Cornell</td>
<td>Germany, Roman law, Europe, comparative, EEC, in progress</td>
<td>cornellc.cit,cornell.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>128.253.1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.) Duke</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe, Pacific, Antarctica in progress</td>
<td>OCLC (original only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.) Emory</td>
<td>Reclass about to begin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.) Florida State</td>
<td>all completed except Roman law and Soviet Union.</td>
<td>nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150.108.2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Password: fulpac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OCLC (original only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.) Fordham</td>
<td>Will complete within next 5 years</td>
<td>OCLC (only if Fordham is master record)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.) Georgetown</td>
<td>All completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.) Harvard</td>
<td>No reclass project at this time. Look forward to sharing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.) Hastings</td>
<td>Mostly in progress.</td>
<td>Will share through OCLC later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.) Indiana, Bloomington</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany completed; Europe mostly completed.</td>
<td>iuis.ucs.indiana.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150.108.2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.) Jacob Burns Law Library</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany completed; Europe mostly completed.</td>
<td>OCLC (for original only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.) Louisiana State</td>
<td>Mostly in progress.</td>
<td>OCLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.) Loyola, Los Angeles</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany and Europe completed.</td>
<td>OCLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.) Loyola, New Orleans</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe completed. Asia, etc. in progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.) McGeorge</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe completed. Asia, etc. about to</td>
<td>RLIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>begin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.) New York Law School</td>
<td>no comments</td>
<td>julius.nyu.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.) New York University</td>
<td>No reclass project at this time</td>
<td>128.127.190.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.)</td>
<td>Northwestern, Lewis and Clark</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe completed. Asia about to begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.)</td>
<td>Northwestern</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.)</td>
<td>St. Louis University</td>
<td>Germany, France completed. Europe in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.)</td>
<td>San Diego County Law Library</td>
<td>on hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.)</td>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>almost all finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.)</td>
<td>Stanford</td>
<td>do not use LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.)</td>
<td>Suny Buffalo</td>
<td>do not use LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.)</td>
<td>University of California, Davis</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, France completed. Europe almost finished. Asia about to begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.)</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td>Roman law, European comparative, EEC completed. Latin America and rest of Europe in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.)</td>
<td>University of Iowa</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe (except Roman law) completed. South Asia, Pacific area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.)</td>
<td>University of Maine</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe completed. Asia, etc. in progress or about to begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.)</td>
<td>University of Miami</td>
<td>Roman law, Ancient orient (KL) completed. Latin America, Germany, rest of Europe in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>progress. Soviet Union completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.)</td>
<td>University of Minnesota</td>
<td>no major reclass now. Maybe in a year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.)</td>
<td>University of Puget Sound</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.)</td>
<td>University of San Diego</td>
<td>Latin America, Germany, Europe comparative, EEC completed. Rest of Europe in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.)</td>
<td>University of Southern California</td>
<td>Latin America completed. Germany in progress. Others about to begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.)</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td>do not use LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.)</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
<td>Latin America about to begin. EEC completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.)</td>
<td>Washington University</td>
<td>Germany, Europe, South Asia, etc. in progress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is a report of the "Working Session on Descriptive Problems" held during the AALL Cataloging Institute at Santa Clara University School of Law in July 1992. As in the other advanced track sessions of the Institute, participants were asked to send questions to Adele Hallam prior to the session. These questions and Adele's answers were then included in the program materials binder given to all attendees of the Institute. A limited number of these binders were also offered for sale later. The purpose of this report is to relate some of the additional discussions that took place at the descriptive session, since this information is obviously not available in the binder. Adele did some follow-up research and that information will be reported as well. Since some of the questions are rather detailed, only a brief synopsis of the question will be given here. Each question is included in its entirety in the program materials binder.

1.0 The question concerned a publication consisting of a collective title page, an introduction, and an appendix containing reprints of five issues of a serial, which had also undergone a title change within those issues. Should it be cataloged as a monograph or a serial?
How to account for parts contained within?

Discussion during the session also raised the issue of main entry. Adele responded that the inclusion of appendices, etc. should be disregarded and only what is presented as the main work (although sometimes actually not a major portion of the publication) should be considered. This applies to both decisions concerning format (monographic vs. serial) and main entry. Adele goes on to say that for the purposes of choice of main entry, always ignore the appendices, etc., whether or not their inclusion is shown on the title page or in a note or not at all. The appendices should be handled in a note, either a general (500) or a contents (505) note.

1.4F The question concerned leaving the bibliographic record "open" for titles receiving pocket parts or supplements.

Adele's detailed response in the binder affirms that such bibliographic records should describe the main work only and that information about the supplementation should be included in a note. There was some discussion, however, about the increasingly frequent situations in which the publisher of the supplementation differs from the publisher of the main work. Adele responded that the Library of Congress (LC) should be notified of such situations and this information should be included in the note, as it helps to tie together the different editions of the main work, especially if authorship varies. Suggested form of the note:


(For a publication for which information is available that supplements prior to 1992 were published by the publisher of the main work.)

1.5E1 The question concerned whether or not information about variation in authorship of pocket parts/supplements should be provided.

Adele's response was that such information should be provided in the bibliographic record, in a similar manner to the note suggested in the previous question (1.4F). There was discussion about the fact that such changes are often not noticed by staff upon check-in of the supplementary pieces, so the item is not flagged for bibliographic maintenance. Also, some titles change authors so frequently that recording all such changes in the bibliographic record would not be feasible. Adele advised that judgment should be applied.

12.0A The question concerned a specific set of titles issued by the Illinois Regional Transportation Authority and whether or not the monographic or serials format should be used to catalog them. There was also additional information on a number of the pieces that confused the issue of whether or not a title change had actually occurred.

Adele responded that all should be cataloged as serials, since they were published annually (though each covers a five-year period). As the title (and often, the choice of the chief source of information) changes, handle it as a serial title change. When the title is not a collective title, a semicolon should be used in the title area (245). The additional information (in this case, "Preliminary" and "Program and Budget" data) can be placed in "At head of title" or "At head of title on cover" notes.

12.1-12.5 The question concerned a situation where there was conflicting information on a serial title piece about date to be included in the publication area and in the numeric/chronological designation area.

The title in question had a cover letter dated November 16, 1990, but included the minutes of a September 10, 1990 meeting of the group in question. The response was that there should be no date in the publication area (260). There will be no date at all, simply the name of the publisher followed by a comma. There will be no date, either, since there is no information about the first or last issue of the title in question. Instead, there will be a note (500). Description based on:

Sept. 10, 1990. (It was agreed that the date in the 500 should be that of the actual minutes of the group's meeting, not that on the cover letter.

After the specific questions were gone over in the session, further discussion about general descriptive problems took place. These comments follow.

Serial title changes

The issue of "true" vs. "happenstance" title changes arose. LC has rule interpretations that are specific, but the method of application actually practiced at LC and in CONSER libraries does vary. A common situation that illustrates this variation occurs when the word "Annual" is included as part of the serial's title, then disappears, reappears, etc. Adele said that under AACR2R these are true title changes (although not always cataloged as such). If in disagreement with this, perhaps a suggestion could be made to LC.

Shepard's

There was general agreement that the current practice using one record for both Shepard's cases and statutes is best. All present preferred a serial approach to Shepard's, however, rather than the monographic approach now in place at LC.

Cover title

There was a comment that someone was curious as to why a "Cover title" note is used for monographs, but a "Title from cover" note is used for serials. Adele said that there was no practical distinction, just one of preference and choice. There was a suggestion that perhaps "Title from cover" implied the conscious choice of a title from a number of options, as opposed to "Cover title," which could mean that there was no other option. Subsequent to the session, Adele framed this response:

In cataloging serials, the CONSER editing guide indicates that the form "Title from cover" be used for indicating that the source of the title given in the 245 field is the cover. If however there is a bona fide title page and there is also a cover title, but it differs from the title proper, a 246 field, with the second indicator 4, is given, which when printed out reads "Cover title: -- ... ."

In cataloging monographs, the approach is simpler. The form "Cover title" is used for indicating the source of title as well as for indicating that in addition to the title page the title there is also a cover title and that title differs from the title proper. In the latter case, the form of note is identical with that of the note used in serials cataloging, i.e., it includes the citation of the cover title. A 740 field is also given.
The Community Information Format: What's it all about? To a certain extent, the library community has greeted the advent of the USMARC Community Information Format with a puzzled frown. "What is this?" they ask. "Aren't the MARC Formats about bibliographic information?" Well, sort of. In some ways, the Community Information Format is a natural progression from the true bibliographic formats, through the Authority Formats (I'm including classification in this group, as it was originally designed to be an extension of the Authority Format, but was spun off on its own), to Community Information. Conceptually, we move from a "work" (a book perhaps), to an author (with the authority record describing variants of an author's name and perhaps some spare identifying information), to a community information record about the author which could include all kinds of information about him/her.

Community information records are designed to be integrated with bibliographic and authority records. The public libraries, who originally approached MARBI with the idea for a Community Information Format, wanted to be able to access their information and referral records along with the bibliographic information that they're increasingly storing online. And, as anyone who has made up a catalog record to announce a newborn baby or say goodbye to a friend can attest, MARC records require very little tweaking to catalog people as well as books.

But community information is more than a way to catalog people. It provides a structure to store and access information on events, facilities, and organizations--pretty much everything that makes up a community. And, as we've learned with bibliographic information, providing a structure also provides a basis for some fairly sophisticated access to a wide variety of information.

So, what would a Community Information record look like, you ask? I offer as an example one I made up to illustrate how language skills might be represented on a CIF record (since we're all techies here I've used the coded version!):

Leader/06 q (Community information) 520 $aADOPTION: Qualified to do adoption home studies in New York State for all private and international agencies licensed in NYS. Specializes in homestudies for agencies based in Latin America.

Leader/07 n (Individual) 520 $aPUBLIC SERVICE: Will speak in adoption procedures and international adoption to interested groups.

001 [Control number] 545 $aEDUCATION: BA, Sociology-New York University, MS, Social Work--Syracuse University, 1979.

005 Date and time of latest transaction 546 $aFluent in Spanish and English.

008 920812nnnnnnnnnnneng 572 $aC.S.W. (New York State).

040 $b$Nicnic 650 $aSocial workers.

041 $b$angspa 650 $aAdoption.

070 $b$Clemente, Celia. 650 $aTranslators.

Not all records would need to be this detailed, but depending on the needs of the library and the staff available to do the work, this much detail or more could be included. The Community Information Format, unlike the bibliographic formats, is not tied to a set of standards like AACR2. And by their nature, Community Information Records would be primarily locally produced.

Besides general information and referral in public libraries, what are some potential uses of the USMARC Community Information Format? Some university and college campuses maintain a Campus-Wide Information Systems (CWIS), and most are not in a standard format. Although some data maintained on these systems is probably not a good fit with the Community Information Format, other information might be.

Additionally, work on defining ways to make online resources available to users may also include the Community Information Format. The MARBI Task Force looking at the issue decided that actual files and documents could be adequately served in the Computer Files Format, but that online services and systems would be better handled using the Community Information Format. MARBI began specific discussions on the files and documents problems at ALA Midwinter in January but has yet to look closely at the systems and services portion of their charge.

On a more nitty-gritty level, I can envision Community Information Records (perhaps with image files attached) taking the place of our Law School Directory. When printing costs need not be considered, it seems to me we could expand on some of those very dry, stripped down descriptions. We could include particulars on faculty research interests, and use it to better focus our collection development activities. We could also include calendar items in there, and all the student organizations, faculty committees ... oh well, you get the picture!
Ten years ago this month the Preservation Committee of TS-SIS was voted into existence at the TS business meeting in Houston. In those ten years the committee members have coordinated three workshops and eleven programs at the Annual Meetings and have worked on a number of projects relating to the preservation of library materials.

The genesis of the committee was a letter I sent to then-AALL President Roger Jacobs in 1981 describing the problems of deteriorating volumes in law libraries and informing him of the necessity of a committee of some type to address preservation issues in the association. He suggested that I put an announcement in the AALL Newsletter to find out how many other members would be interested in forming a committee. This I did in the December 1981 issue. I received a number of responses and the preliminary meeting was held at the 1982 Annual Meeting in Detroit (arranged at the last minute in a storage room.)

Attendees were torn about the direction of the group, with some preferring an association level committee and others a Preservation SIG. That fall the chair of TS-SIS, Gayle Edelman, informed me that preservation was included in the TS By-Laws and our group was invited to become a committee in TS. The attendees of the meeting agreed to this proposal. The AALL Executive Board voted in January 1985 that preservation would be addressed in the association through TS-SIS. I was asked to be the first chair of the committee and, as such, read the resolution on June 26, 1983 which was approved overwhelmingly at the business meeting. I served as the chair until 1987. The other chairs of the Preservation Committee have been Linda Nainis, 1987-89, Willis Meredith, 1989-91, and Mary Cooper Gilliam, 1991-93.

There was a flurry of activity in the first few years of the Committee’s life. A survey of law libraries to determine how many had in-house preservation programs was in the September 1983 issue of the AALL Newsletter with the results reported in the April 1984 issue. Preservation policies were collected and a speakers bureau was compiled. A tour of the Pierpont Morgan Library was coordinated by committee members at the 1985 Annual Meeting in New York. Work was done by several members on a model disaster preparedness plan. A how-to paper on setting up in-house preservation programs was written and there was a project to contact law publishers to voice our needs for alkaline paper and durable bindings. Laura Bedard and Will Meredith were informal liaisons from the committee to ALA’s Preservation of Library Materials Section (PLMS) for several years. They reported at our annual meetings on the activities of PLMS. There was a tour of the Newberry Library in Chicago during the 1987 Annual Meeting. An update of the original survey of law libraries was conducted in 1987. A bibliography was prepared on environmental standards for library materials. A comparison of several types of in-house pamphlet binding systems was undertaken.

Linda Nainis worked with ALA to write guidelines to convince the GPO to use alkaline paper. A subgroup was in 1988 on rare books and archives. Also in 1988, through the efforts of committee members, the AALL Executive Board passed a resolution urging the use of permanent paper by law book publishers. This column was begun by the current columnist in 1988 to cover various topics of interest in the preservation field. There was a survey done in 1989 of law book publishers and reprinters on paper and binding and a survey was undertaken to determine the amount of acidity in the paper in new law books. In 1991 the proposal for a liaison to PLMS was approved by the AALL Executive Board with Will Meredith as the first liaison. The Special Committee on Preservation Needs of Law Libraries issued its report in 1990. Among its recommendations was that a Preservation Committee should be established at the association level. This was accomplished in 1991. The two Preservation Committees have been working together and coordinating their activities since that time. Those interested in preservation have met at the Preservation Roundtables at the Annual Meetings since 1991. In July there will be a full-day workshop and tour of the Northeast Document Conservation Center in Andover, Mass.

These are the programs and workshops which have been sponsored by the Preservation Committee:

1984 Administering the Library Preservation Program
Workshop on Preservation

1985 Physical Properties of Books

1986 Collection Preservation Surveys: Assessing Your Library Collection
Mass Deacidification: Methods and Feasibility

1987 The Binding Decision: Options, Standards, and Practices

1988 Protect or Perish: The Preservation of Non-Print Materials

1989 Law Book Paper & Binding: Why it Isn’t Better and What we can Do

1990 Preserving our Collections: The Administrative Challenge

1991 Bridges to the Past: Looking After Older Legal Materials (Rare & Historical)
Workshop-Administering the Library Preservation Program

1992 Disaster Planning for the Law Library: Why and How Ephemera: To Collect or Not

1993 Workshop-Responsible Custody and Conservation: A Day at the Northeast Document Conservation Center
Another info-packed column here. There's so much publishing info I need to share with you all that I have skipped the research side of the column. There is some dabbling of research in the column, but nothing substantial.

Don't forget to come to the TS/OBS/SIS Research Roundtable in Boston. I will be the discussion moderator. This year the Roundtable meets July 13th from 4:30 to 5:30 (check the final conference program for room name). We'll review what came out of the previous year's Roundtab 1 e, Roundtable in year the Roundtable meets July 13th from the research side of the column. &ere is some dabbling of the pubhshmg info I need to share wth ou all that I have slupped review what's happening in the world of tech services publishing and research activities. Come if you have an idea on a publishing proposal of interest. Maybe there will be somebody in the group with whom you + + + + + Another idea for getting research/publishing ideas is to keep your eyes on those listservs like AUTOCAT or LAW-LIB and look for upcoming conference announcements. By reading the topics and presentations you can often find things that pique your interest. For example an email posting on AUTO CAT recently was a "call for papers" announcement for the SLA (Special Libraries Association) Atlanta conference in 1994 with these topic ideas: *The Cataloger as Database Manager* *Outsourcing Cataloging Services* *Cataloging Standards as a Means of "Traffic Control" in the Emerging 'Electronic Highway' of the Internet and NREN*.

In other publication news, Ellen McGrath (SUNY-Buffalo Law Library) sent me a copy of a letter from Bowker-Saur in London. The Editor in Chief, N.L. Moore, of the publication "Current Research in Library & Information Science," invited Ellen to share any of her research ideas by filling a two-page research project description form and sending it back to him. He sent the letter to Ellen as he noticed her article in a recent issue of Cataloguing and Classification Quarterly. I would invite any reader of this column to write to N.L. Moore at this address if you have any ideas about a topic(s) you'd like to research and publish: N.L. Moore, Editor in Chief (CRLIS), Bowker-Saur, 60 Grosvenor Street, London ENGLAND W1X 9DA.

Another idea-getter is to locate recent Aslib proceedings (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (Great Britain)). Subscription price is nearly $250 for 10 issues, so you may want to check out holdings from the nearest major university library in your area. What you do is to peruse latest issues searching for research topic ideas. You'll be surprised what's in these issues.

In a recent issue of Andrews Advisor there was a small blurb "Become an Andrews' Author" where the Acquisitions Editor Annette Nelson states she is always interested in reviewing original ideas for books, newsletters and software products for the legal profession. Contact Annette Nelson at 800-345-1101 (or if in Penn. dial 215-399-6600) Andrews Publications; P.O. Box 1000; Westtown, PA 19395.

For catalogers or folks interested in research in the area of cataloging, check out the June 1992 (v. 36, no. 3) issue of "Library Resources & Technical Services." There's an article by Michael Carpenter titled 'The Narrow, Rugged, Uninteresting Path Finally Becomes Interesting: A Review of Work in Descriptive Cataloging in 1991 With Trailmarks for Further Research." Note: this sounds like a great place to start. If your library or firm doesn't have access to this publication, then go to your nearest library who can find out who has this title in their collection and get it via interlibrary loan. Heck, we're librarians...information managers...if we can't find these articles, then we need to have our fiber optic cables checked!"

As many of you know, LC recently announced the selection of Michi Hoban (cataloger at Dartmouth) and Cynthia Watters (Head of Cataloging at Middlebury College) for LC's
Cataloging Research and Exchange Program. In a nutshell, several members on LC's team are researching to identify specific methodology essential to catalogers in the effort to develop computer-aided tools to assist in LC's cataloging backlog. Sounds pretty exciting. Whatever the outcome, this program may be a prime suspect for someone to keep tabs on with the idea to publish some sort of article on findings and applications that came out of the team's research. Another idea.

Here's a reminder of a publication opportunity I like to pitch. From Dennis Stone, Editor in Chief of "Trends in Law Library Management and Technology," he writes that his publication "...provides practical, timely articles of interest to the law library profession...[with] articles on personnel management, new software, networks, automated catalogs, and hardware configurations. Articles need not be lengthy nor do they need to conform to a rigid format. Articles as short as two pages have proved of significant interest to many. I am particularly interested in pieces from newer members of the profession who are bringing new ideas to the workplace. Please contact Dennis Stone (U. of Connecticut Law Library) by emailing lawlib9@uconn.uconn.edu, or call him at 241-4617.

Our colleagues are busy publishing in a variety of sources. For example, Suzanne Devlin (Systems Librarian at Dechert Price & Rhoads law firm, in Philadelphia) published an article which appeared in the March 1993 issue of Information Today titled "Moving with the Times: A Law Library's Automation Strategy." There are more examples of this kind of thing and I hope to continue to relay to you this kind of thing so you can have a feel for what's going on.

Please let me know what you're researching, what you plan on publishing, and I can include that info in this column to continue to raise interest in research and publishing in tech services law librarianship. Contact: Brian Striman, Schmid Law Library, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583-0902; email: brians@unlib.unl.edu, or 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:

Florida international law journal
   Changed to: Florida journal of international law.
   Vol. 6, no. 1 (fall 1990).

Germany (West). Bundesgerichtshof. Entscheidungen des Bundesgerichtshofes in Strafsachen
   Changed to: Germany. Bundesgerichtshof. Entscheidungen des Bundesgerichtshofes in Strafsachen.
   37. Bd.-

Germany (West). Bundesverfassungsgericht. Entscheidungen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts
   Changed to: Germany. Bundesverfassungsgericht. Entscheidungen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts.
   83. Bd.-

International journal of estuarine and coastal law
   Changed to: International journal of marine and coastal law.

Journal of family law
   Changed to: University of Louisville journal of family law.

Journal of mineral law & policy
   Changed to: Journal of natural resources & environmental law.

Journal of state government
   Changed to: Spectrum : the journal of state government.
   Vol. 65, no. 3 (summer 1992).

Journal of the Irish Society for European Law
   Changed to: Irish journal of European law.

Simon Greenleaf law review
   Changed to: Simon Greenleaf review of law and religion
The following serials cessations were identified by the Cornell Law Library Acquisitions staff:

Ceased with: 2nd (1986)

Annual report relating to judicial administration in the courts of Oregon Publication suspended 1985-

Journal of corporate disclosure and confidentiality
Ceased with: vol. 3, no. 3 (Sept. 1992)

Kentucky, Court of Justice. Annual report
Ceased with: 1985-1986

Lloyd's arbitration reports

Manitoba Police Commission. Annual report
Ceased with: 1991-92

Military law reporter
Ceased with: vol. 20, no. 4-6 (Jul.-Dec. 1992)

Ceased with: 21st (1985/86)

Nigerian law journal
Publication suspended 1986-

Rights and wrongs in medicine
Ceased with: 1985-6

Trio: traffic rulings, interpretations, opinions
Ceased with: Unknown

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

In the Feb. 1992 issue of TSL we described how keyword searching can sometimes be helpful when making cataloging decisions and when we are revising obsolete subject subdivisions. The debate about whether or not keyword/Boolean capabilities provide a better means of subject access (compared to subject headings) in online public access catalogs (OPACs) was delayed for another column. Well, I have recently done some reading on this matter, and here are some thoughts I’d like to share...

Keyword searching may have tremendous value for increasing recall, but its effectiveness for relevance and precision, when it comes to subject access, has been shown to be less certain. Many OPAC users do not have, and are not interested in learning, the sophisticated Boolean techniques (word stemming, control over synonyms, etc.) which would increase their satisfaction with keyword retrieval results. As a result, where total reliance on subject access via LCSH might often result in search failure, the exclusive use of a keyword approach to subjects frequently results in information overload.

A recent study of reference librarians revealed that, when assisting patrons, they choose to search by controlled vocabulary (i.e., subject headings, or descriptors), as opposed to keywords, 50% of the time, although sometimes they begin with a keyword search in order to identify the subject headings from relevant documents.

Keyword access certainly has the psychological advantage of allowing the user to have the sense of direct manipulation over the database, through the post-coordinated searches. (By the way, let us give credit where it is due-> when such keyword searches do succeed, the words from subject heading fields, which are intellectually assigned by catalogers, play no small part in that success!)

Many proponents of keyword searching question the value of "pre-coordinated" subject heading strings. It is true that some research has shown that the LCSH system does a poor job at matching the user's language, syntax or logical reasoning when expressing the subject of bibliographic works. The conservative tendencies of the LCSH system deserve to be criticized. However, a large part of the problem must center on the vagaries of language itself, and the fact that there seems to be no "average" user or cognitive process on which to model improvements.

Some practitioners favor the idea of moving away from subject headings strings, and shifting more towards a "faceted" descriptor approach (leaving only topics in 650 fields, but placing geographic, time period, and form data in other MARC fields), and allowing searchers to access all the data via post-coordinated searching. However, when this idea appeared in two of the proposals for the 1991 Airlie House Subject Subdivisions Conference," several objections were raised, even by reference librarians, whose experience "in the trenches" had...
made them realize that some users don't know what they want, or how to express it, until they see it. Hence, the visible array of subject headings, with all their qualifiers, phrases or subdivisions, in the OPAC indexes were judged still to be quite useful for certain users.

We should probably be grateful that we and our users have the option of being able to choose EITHER the "controlled vocabulary, pre-coordinated" heading as a search device OR the technique of "post-coordinated keywords" (remembering that the latter also depend on the presence and accuracy of assigned subject headings).

As long as we do continue to use LCSH term searching to complement the keyword approach, would there be any advantage to making an online version of LCSH accessible in the OPAC, even if the OPAC already displays the cross-references derived from LCSH records? I can think of at least three points to consider...

1) A user might want to look at subject headings and their cross-references alone, without having to scroll through many lines or screens which are full of bibliographic entries. (This user may have already decided that s/he needs to do a preliminary search for the appropriate headings, and then search for the actual works later.) Many of these users prefer "self-service" searching. Thus, a staff member may not be available to point to the location of the LCSH "red books.

2) Whether librarians or patrons would make use of this feature or not, it should be pointed out that many of the LCSH authority records list one or more LC classification numbers for the particular, specific heading. Since some users are known to search the catalog only to find a general class number to use for browsing in the stacks, this short-cut route to the appropriate place in the stacks might be welcome.

3) Many of us are spending a lot of money ($170 each set) and using a lot of counter space (currently 4 huge volumes) for multiple copies of the print version of LCSH times placed at strategic reference points in our libraries. The fact that we do so implies that some people still find the LCSH thesaurus useful some of the time. Why don't we save some money and space, and add to convenience by making this information accessible to everyone, even remote users?

If there are any law libraries which have OPAC access to LCSH, I would be interested in hearing about it. Are the MARC tags and codes converted to captions like "used for," "broader term," and the like? Can the thesaurus be searched by keyword? Do users and staff like having this tool online?

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**OBS LOCAL SYSTEMS COMMITTEE**

Patricia Callahan
University of Pennsylvania Law Library

The OBS Local Systems Committee will meet at the Boston convention on Sunday, July 11 from 12:00-1:00 p.m. Since we are again meeting at the noon hour, please feel free to bring lunch. There are about 14 committee members appointed by Elaine Sciolino, the OBS Chair, but anyone interested in discussing aspects of local systems is welcome to attend.

At the meeting, I will update everyone on the progress of the subcommittee that is working on putting together and sending out a survey that will ask people if they are willing to share documentation and brochures they have created for their local systems, if they are willing to be resource people for potential and new users of their systems, etc. Mary Chapman, NYU Law Library, is coordinating the project. Caitlin Robinson, Suzanne Campbell Devlin, Aurora Ioanid, Terence Rose and Karin den Bleyker are the subcommittee memb

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**OBS OCLC COMMITTEE**

Carol Shapiro
Fordham University Law Library

After all these years, keyword is up and running. Good for catalogers, even better for ILL staff. Pass around the CBT materials so everyone gets to learn. I recommend duplicating the special stop list, Quick Reference Card and the screen from CBT on choosing type of search. Do note however it costs more than derived searches.

This gets me to Boston: please let me know about any changes in workflow, training, and local system profiling you may have instituted to reduce search charges so we can present these at our meeting. (Meeting not listed in prelim schedule but is Tuesday 7:30-8:30 a.m.). I am also interested in having some brainstorming on similar changes already in place or planned to deal with the fee per expert (download, goto, etc.) command which goes into effect July 1. Although the charge is not high, anyone who exports at least twice per record may want to rethink why they do so. We may also have a rep from OCLC Database Quality Control talk on database enrichment and related matters.

Correction: when adding the additional 050 to DLC LAW records, by Lock and Replace, the indicators are to be 14, to
show that a member, not LC, put it in. Errors can be reported. We can't touch CONSER records at all, which is too bad, not much for call numbers and subjects, but change, cessation, etc. often don't get recorded.

OCLC is in the thick of planning for MARC Format Integration: the current eight format documents will somehow be reduced to two volumes. Note that the Integration (and harmonization of fields) does not mean a reduction in the number of formats. Check out the programs (A-3 Mon. 8:30-10) in Boston for details. Note that law cataloging will benefit from the Integration: we will be able to show the "serialness" of loose-leaf treatise updates in the monograph record. My regional network is planning special training for members.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LAW CLASSIFICATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Report, Mar. 1993

Prepared by
Phyllis Marion, AALL representative

The committee met on February 7, 1993 to discuss the further development of the law schedules and the associated revision of the JX schedule. The following members of the committee were present: Phyllis Marion, Thomas Reynolds, and Robert Oakley. Also present from the Library of Congress were Kathleen Price, Jolande Goldberg, Marie Whitehead and ten other staff members. Also attending were the following AALL representatives to ALA committees: Alva Stone, Subject Analysis Committee, Regina Wallen, Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, and Diane Hillmann, MARBI.

Ms. Goldberg announced that Class KL-KWZ (Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area jurisdictions and Antarctic Regions) had gone to press and should be available later this year. The schedule has over 1,000 pages and will be published in several volumes. There are extensive changes from the draft schedule, particularly in the sections dealing with the former Soviet Union, China and India. The published schedule includes an introduction explaining usage and policy and the rationale behind the final distribution of countries, a table for Sanskrit materials and an appendix of legal sources.

Discussion then turned to the development of KZ and revision of JX, the next schedules to be completed as part of the law classification project. As now envisioned, the law of nations will be moved from JX to KZ. Revised JX will contain materials pertinent to international relations. In order to accommodate the documents from large intergovernmental organizations both JX and KZ will contain blocks of "empty" numbers that will be available to "park" these documents using their own organizational numbering systems for arrangement. For example, a library could choose to place its United Nations documents in either JX or KZ, using the UN document numbering for arrangement within the chosen class. As a third option, the library could choose to classify each document under its individual subject in the appropriate classification schedule.

LC staff then made a presentation on the development of the USMARC format for classification which allows the creation of authority records for classification numbers. The goal is to convert all LC classification schedules into this format by the first quarter of 1994. LC will then address the question of how to make the data available for loading into individual library systems.

Ms. Thomas reported on the activities of the Consortium for Law Classification, which is the group consisting of those law libraries which have pledged financial contributions to aid LC in the completion of the classification schedules. Since some of the work which was to be supported by the pledges has already been done by LC using its own funds, it was agreed that the funds could be used to support the continued development of the law schedules in machine-readable form as long as there was no delay in completing KZ, revised JX and KB (Theocratic law).

In order to improve efficiency and reduce cost, LC is working on draft procedures for automating its shelflisting operation. It hopes to have the draft completed by June 1993, with an implementation date, if approved, of fiscal year 1994. As now envisioned, the automated procedure would mean a change in general cutting practices as well as shelflisting practices. Such changes would impact libraries which currently accept full LC call numbers without consulting a local shelflist. The committee urged careful consideration and discussion of the impact of automated shelflisting and cutting, particularly in the law schedules where cutting is often an integral part of the classification number itself.

Several other projects were then discussed including a cataloger/researcher exchange program and a rare book cataloging internship. Neither project has funding. LC is hoping to implement the exchange program in the Washington, D.C. area since there would be no need for funding for a local project.

LC staff then demonstrated a new CD-ROM product "Database Law" which is being developed by LC's Cataloging Distribution Service. The test database contains over 500,000 law items which can be searched using 18 indexes. The searching and browsing capabilities of the database surpass those on currently available online systems. No date was given for availability of CD-ROM.

Discussion then turned to a review of the charge to the committee. It was concluded there was a continuing need for the committee to focus on classification matters for at least the next two years. At that point, the charge to the committee should again be reviewed.
Report of Representatives Working Group

To: Caitlin Robinson, Chair, Technical Services SIS

In your letter of February 10, charging the Representatives Work Group, you asked that we look at a number of specific concerns regarding the relationship between the SIS and the Representatives that 'report' to TS/SIS. Below each charge are our thoughts and recommendations on each of these questions.

1. ... investigate and document the existing responsibilities of AALL representatives that report to TS/SIS

The Representatives Handbook is the only current, official source of information on the responsibilities of Representatives. The Handbook, which is dated 6/90 contains general instructions for Representatives, and should include specific charges for each. One obvious gap is that the current Handbook does not include the charge for the Representative to SAC.

The Handbook, which covers a wide range of positions, is necessarily very general. It includes a fair amount of detail on reporting to HQ, budgeting and similar housekeeping issues.

In the "General Information" section, there is a paragraph labelled: Expression of Opinions. It reads: "Representatives represent the American Association of Law Libraries, and should pursue the interests of the Association and the profession of law librarianship. Representatives speak for the Association, and are responsible for maintaining contact with the AALL's officers, administrative staff, and any appropriate SIS or Committee, to properly determine the Association's position on a given topic. Representatives may not commit the Association to the expenditure of funds, or participation in activities outside the scope of the specific representative relationship, without approval from the Executive Board."

Page 9 of the Handbook is a page with "Suggestions for Effective Representation." These can be characterized as outreach and "good manners" suggestions, on the whole. They cover both the working and ceremonial representatives, so are not particularly specific.

The 'General Charge to All Representatives' (p. 12) focuses on reporting and budget issues. Individual charges emphasize attending meetings, reviewing proposals, consulting with others on effects of proposals on law libraries, commenting on proposals.

In the main, we think that the current handbook adequately states the general responsibilities for Representatives.

Recommendation: the RWG recommends that the SIS ask that the Representatives Handbook be revised to include up-to-date charges for all Representatives authorized since the current handbook was printed.

2. ... clarify the existing relationship between the TS/SIS and the representatives

The primary relationship described in the Handbook is that between the Representative and AALL Headquarters. The relationship between the Representative and the SIS is mentioned only in the 'General Information/Expression of Opinions' section, and there the responsibility of the Representative is to maintain "contact with the AALL's officers, administrative staff, and any appropriate SIS or Committee, to properly determine the Association's position on a given topic."

It is not clear from the current documentation how this relationship is to be accomplished in the context of real life as a Representative. Each of the "big three" committees--CC:DA, MARBI, and SAC--operate differently and require different things of specialized, non-voting members. CC:DA often sets up sub-groups to work out knotty problems, but MARBI rarely does. In CC:DA most documentation comes out of these sub-groups; in MARBI most documentation is developed by LC; SAC seems to ask specialists to come up with recommendations for the group. This makes the task of specifically codifying a Representative's relationship with the SIS very difficult.

The primary variable affecting how a Representative can and should deal with issues that come up for discussion is TIME. In all these groups, discussion of issues may force a Representative to make quick, on the fly decisions about how to respond to a particular issue. There is often no opportunity to hold up the deliberations to take the temperature of an outside group. The chance to make a difference may come up suddenly, without warning, and may be seized, or not. In other cases, there may be enough lead time, perhaps between when documentation for an upcoming meeting arrives and when deliberations begin, to solicit formal comments from an SIS--but often there is not. More rarely, deliberation on a particular topic may stretch out over a matter of months, even years. In the latter case, a Representative may have the opportunity to fully inform an SIS or Committee on the issue at hand, and allow time for comment. Under more normal circumstances, each representative relies, to a greater or lesser extent, on an informal network of individuals who make an effort to keep up to date on the important issues and who can be relied upon to provide feedback under short notice.

Recommendation: The RWG has concluded that it would be counterproductive to attempt to overlay a more formal structure on the Representative/SIS relationship.

3. ... discuss and recommend any necessary changes in the representatives responsibilities and/or relationship with the TS/SIS

Some of the perceived communications difficulties could be improved by better continuity between Representatives (see the section on interns below). Others may be inherent in organizations where officers, committee chairs and turnover yearly or every other year, and Representatives every three years.

4. ... clarify reporting responsibilities and any necessary informal lines of communication (e.g., who do I check with before I initiate a discussion of a particular topic)

At an absolute minimum, Representative must provide detailed reports to TSLL after important meetings. Reports directed towards a more general readership should be provided regularly to the AALL Newsletter. Most other regular communication should be through an appropriate committee. Probably the CC:DA, MARBI, SAC and the Classification Advisory Committee Representatives should be the responsibility of the Cataloging and Classification
Committee Chair. The NASIG and SISAC Representatives could probably best be handled through the Serials Committee. It makes no sense to us to burden the SIS Chair with these responsibilities, especially since that position turns over yearly. Making these relationships more explicit should be easily handled within the SIS, without adding any other layer of bureaucracy.

Ideally, Representatives should take every opportunity to get their issues before the wider membership and solicit ideas and comments on these issues. This could take the form of mailings to committee members with specific questions, articles in TS&L that may explore particular issues in depth, or comments or questions on online discussion lists that reach many of our colleagues.

5. ... discuss and recommend changes in the appointment procedures for representatives, including, but not limited to:
--minimum qualifications
--who should have input into the process
--who should make the formal recommendation to the Board
--desired time schedule

Although it is difficult to quantify the qualities that make a good representative, traditionally Representatives have been chosen from a pool of experienced librarians who have risen through the ranks of the SIS’s. A Representative appointment is a "plum" and should be reserved for those who have served the community well over the years and taken on leadership responsibilities. But other qualities besides seniority and service should be considered. The ability to participate with confidence with very high-powered groups should certainly be considered. Verbal and written communication skills are important as well.

The appointment process is one where some additional structure would be welcome. Ideally, suggestions and nominations should be openly solicited by the SIS Chair, with members encouraged to nominate themselves or another for the position. The appropriate committee chairs should have a great deal to say, and certainly the incumbent in the position as well. The incumbent and the committee chair would be expected to know the most about who has been active and effective in a particular area, and their opinions should carry a great deal of weight in the matter. Clear timetables should guide the process to a conclusion, with the SIS Chair responsible for making a formal recommendation of one name to the AALL Board. We should not expect the Board to make a choice between two or more candidates when we, who know our members best, cannot make that choice.

Desired time schedule: Time schedules for appointments are to a great degree dependent on whether or not interns are desired for a particular position. If, as we suggest below, interns should be appointed for at least two of the positions, these appointments should be made at least a year before the expiration of the term of the current incumbent. This would allow the intern to work with the current incumbent through at least one ALA meeting cycle.

6. ... to investigate and make a recommendation regarding the need for intern representatives and options for funding same

One of the issues that has driven the discussions about interns is the perennial one: money. Ironically, attempts by AALL Headquarters to regularize Representative appointments by having them all expire at the same time has exacerbated the funding difficulties--appointments expiring on the same schedule require interns during the same budget year, unless some scheme were set up to stretch the costs over several years.

But to a great extent, whether AALL funds interns to attend meetings is separable from the issue of whether they should be appointed. Some interns may be able to find funding for the meetings through their home institutions (enlightened institutions might consider the appointment as much of a "plum" as we do)--and at the very least a year to work closely with the incumbent should not only ease the transition for a new Representative, but provide essential continuity.

The formal appointment of an intern recognizes the complexity of an assignment and the lengthy learning curve inherent in the subjects addressed. Many of the other organizations who support similar representatives to MARBI and CC:DA, in particular, also appoint interns, for much the same reasons. The opportunity to absorb the particular culture and knowledge base of the body they are assigned to is the primary job of an intern. Appointees to the technical committees of ALA are sharp, well-versed in the issues, and from a variety of backgrounds. AALL has always enjoyed an excellent reputation in ALA because of the quality of its Representatives, but to continue that high level, some additional support is necessary. Alternatively, if intern support is not possible, longer terms, or renewable terms would at least ensure the continuity and level of expertise required.

Recommendation: The TS/SIS should formally request that AALL regularly appoint intern Representatives to MARBI, CC:DA and possibly SAC (a decision on this could be deferred until the new appointee has time to settle in). Part of this recommendation should include the request for funding for at least one ALA meeting for each intern. If AALL is not willing to appoint or fund interns, the SIS should formally request that terms for these two positions be extended to five years instead of the current three (or be made renewable).

In the case of the MARBI position, support from OBS/SIS should be sought for any recommendations made to the AALL Board.

Respectfully submitted,
Representatives Working Group
Diane Hillmann, chair
Stuart Spore
Regina Wallen
When is a reviser an author? Rhonda Lawrence, Bibliographic Access Librarian at UCLA Law Library, addressed this cataloging problem on February 26, 1993 at the Bahia Hotel in San Diego, when she presented "Lawrence's Commentary on Gorman's Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition, 1988 Revision, Changes in Rule 21.12, or, Author, Author, Who Killed the Author? The title is, itself, an illustration of the topic discussed during the workshop.

The lively presentation was an expansion of one given in July 1992 at the American Association of Law Libraries Cataloging Institute held in San Jose, California. Attended by 27 catalogers from as far away as Berkeley, individuals came from, among others, defense, university, and, of course, law libraries. The workshop was an overview of the changes in AACR2r and Library of Congress cataloging practices as a result of the revised rule 21.12. The rule, which defines the entry for revisers of earlier editions, affects other access points and notes for related editions.

This article follows the outline in the handout used during the presentation. Copies of the handout are available from Kate Pecarovich for $15.00. Only applicable fields of cataloging records are included in the examples. For the sake of brevity, portions of each rule are quoted; for a complete statement of each rule, refer to AACR2r itself.

I. Ms. Lawrence presented an historical review of cataloging theory and treatment for revisers of editions.

II. A. AACR2r 21.12A1. "Enter an edition of a work that has been revised, enlarged, updated, etc., under the heading for the original author if:

a) the original author is named in a statement of responsibility in the item being cataloged
or
b) the original author is named in the title proper and no other person is named in a statement of responsibility.

Make an added entry under the heading for the reviser, etc."

100 1 Jacobstein, J. Myron.
245 10 Fundamentals of legal research / $c by J. Myron Jacobstein and Roy M. Mersky.
250 5th ed.
700 10 Mersky, Roy M.

AACR2r 21.12A2. "Enter an abridgement of a work under the heading for the original author. ..."

100 10 Cohen, Morris L., $d 1927-
245 10 How to find the law.
700 10 Berring, Robert C.
700 10 Olson, Kent C.

B. AACR2r 21.12B. "Original author no longer considered responsible. ..."

100 1 Lord, Richard A.
245 12 A treatise on the law of contracts / $c by Samuel Williston.
500 Updated ed. of: The law of contracts. 3rd ed. 1957.
700 10 Williston, Samuel, $d 1861-1963. $t Law of contracts.

Note: In the above example, the original author, Williston, although named in the statement of responsibility was deceased when the work was revised.

III. A. AACR2r 25.2B. "Do not use a uniform title for a manifestation of a work in the same language that is a revision or updating of the original work. ..."

100 1 Clerk, J. F. $q (John Frederic), $d 1848-1931.
245 10 Clerk & Lindsell on torts / $c [general editor, R.W.M. Dias].
250 16th ed.
700 10 Lindsell, W. H. B. $q (William Harry Barber), $d 1848-1898.
700 10 Dias, Reginald Walter Michael.
700 11 Clerk, J. F. $q (John Frederic), $d 1848-1931. $t Law on torts.
B. AACR2r 25.3A. "Use the title or form of title in the original language by which a work created after 1500 has become known through use in manifestations of the work or in reference sources."

AACR2r 25.3B. "If no title in the original language is established as being the one by which the work is best known, or in case of doubt, use the title proper of the original edition. Omit from such title:

1) introductory phrases (e.g., Here beginneth the tale of)
2) statements of responsibility that are part of the title proper (see 25.3B), if such an omission is permissible grammatically and if the statement is not essential to the meaning of the title."

Note: In addition, refer to Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRI) 25.3B.

IV. A. AACR2r 1.1A2. "Sources of information. Take information recorded in this area from the chief source of information for the material to which the item being described belongs. ... Give the elements of data in the order of the sequence of the following rules, even if this means transposing data. ..."

B. AACR2r 1.1B2. "If the title proper includes a statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., and the statement or name is an integral part of the title proper ..., transcribe it as part of the title proper."

C. AACR2r 1.1F3. "If a statement of responsibility precedes the title proper in the chief source of information, transpose it to its required position unless it is an integral part of the title proper (see 1.1A2 and 1.1B2)."

V. A. AACR2r 1.7A4. "Notes citing other editions and works.

Other editions. In citing another edition of the same work, give enough information to identify the edition cited. ... Other works and other manifestations of the same work. In citing other works and other manifestations of the same work (other than different editions with the same title), always give the title and (when applicable) the statement(s) of responsibility. Give the citation in the form: main entry heading, title proper; or in the form: title proper / statement of responsibility. When necessary, add the edition and/or date of publication of the work cited."

VI. A. LCRI 1.7A4. "Notes citing other editions and works.

When a revised edition (other than a revised translation, cf. 25.2B) of a work is being cataloged and

1) it has a different title from that of a previous edition, or
2) it has different choice of entry from that of a previous edition (for reasons other than the change to AACR2), e.g., 21.12B,

link the new edition with the immediately preceding edition by using AACR2 style for connecting notes on both AACR2 and non-AACR2 records...

Ms. Lawrence also reviewed the changes in AACR2 and AACR1 for uniform titles and choice of entry for revisers. The session ended with a working session. Due to interest and the content of the topic, the workshop went over the allotted three hours.

Organized by Kate Pecarovich, Law Library, UCLA, and Martha Childers, San Diego County Law Library, the workshop was presented by the SCALL Continuing Education Committee as an adjunct to the SCALL Institute.

For Innovative Interfaces Users - Boston Activities

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<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>2-5 p.m.</td>
<td>Users Group meeting at the Marriott</td>
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| Saturday     | 6-7:30 p.m. | Alphabet Soup reception  
|              |          | Remember to meet and thank Jerry Kline for Innovative's support of this reception |
| Sunday-Wednesday | varied | Training refreshers with Sandy Weaver.  
|              |          | Times and places to be announced at the Innovative booth               |
| Thurs.       | 9am-4pm  | All day workshop at Boston U. Law College. For advanced and intermediate level users, selected modules focusing on release 8. Registration and fees are required.  

Roundtable Announcement

The first Roundtable for Newer Academic Law Librarians will be held at the AALL Annual Meeting in Boston. Tentatively scheduled for Sunday from 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., the program will consist of a panel of three speakers, Nancy Johnson (Georgia State), Don Dunn (Western New England), and Rhea Ballard (Georgia State). The panel will be moderated by Pam Deemer (Emory) and will be followed by small group discussions led by Glen-Peter Ahlers (Arkansas), Grace Mills (CUNY), and Jane Underwood (Capital). The format was chosen to foster participation by attendees; we ain't letting the old timers in!

All academic law librarians with fewer than five years' experience are encouraged to attend. Tell your friends, tell your colleagues (but don't tell your boss).
The 18th annual Art and the Law exhibition begins its national tour in Boston, Mass. July 11th-14th. The exhibition will be presented in conjunction with the Annual Meeting and held at the John B. Hynes Memorial Convention Center. West Publishing Company presents the exhibition which focuses attention on contemporary works of art reflecting the relationship between society and the law.

The exhibition consists of 47 artworks by 40 artists from throughout the United States. Each artwork is accompanied by comments from the artist. Lawrence Fleischman, President and CEO of Kennedy Galleries, Inc., New York City, served as a special consultant for this year’s exhibition and wrote the introduction for the Art and the Law catalogue. He has been a member of the Art and the Law Selection Committee in the past and over the years has encouraged West’s participation with the arts.

Gerald L. Cafesjian, Vice President of Marketing and Sales at West Publishing Company and chairman of Art and the Law says, “addressing the issues and concerns which affect us all, the artists are given free rein to interpret this relationship between law and society. Their visual creations continue the long tradition of the artist as social commentator.”

The exhibit is open to all AALL participants during regular exhibition hall hours. Following the showing in Boston, the exhibit will be shown in the Kennedy Galleries in New York City from August 5th-15th and at the Minnesota Museum of American Art in St. Paul, Minnesota from January 30, 1994-March 27, 1994.

In Memoriam: Kaye Stoppel

Kaye Stoppel died of cancer at her home on March 5, 1993. She had been the Associate Law Librarian and Professor at Drake University Law Library. Kaye was an active member of both the Technical Services and the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Sections, serving as the chair of the OBD OCLC Committee from 1982-84 and the TS Serials Committee from 1986-88. Kaye was the Editor of TSLL from 1988-90 and during her year as Past Editor, Kaye worked on an update of the TSLL Structure and Policies document. Kaye chaired the Special Committee on AALL’s Publication Program from 1989-90. She was a member of the Law Library Journal Advisory Committee in 1991-92 and continued as the chair in 1992-93 after the committee was renamed the Law Library Journal and Newsletter Advisory Committee. Kaye also wrote several articles for Law Library Journal. She had received her M.A. from the University of Denver in 1970. Kaye’s first position as a law librarian was at the Drake University Law Library, where she worked as the Serials Librarian and Assistant Professor (1974-80), Assistant Librarian and Associate Professor (1980-83), and Associate Law Librarian and Associate Professor (1983-91) before being promoted to full Professor in 1991.

A memorial service was held at Drake University on March 10 where her friends and colleagues gathered to pay their last respects. Kaye is survived by her husband, William Stoppel, Drake’s director of libraries, and her brother, Donald Vickers of Palmyra, Mo. Contributions may be sent to Penny Brown; Drake University Development Office; Des Moines, IA 50311 (designated in memory of Kaye Stoppel). Kaye will long be remembered in AALL as a consummate professional who could be counted on to do a thorough job in every endeavor she undertook. She will be greatly missed by all who knew her.
TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN
c/o Evelyn M. Gardner
Technical Services Librarian
Creighton University
Law Library
California at 24th Street
Omaha, NE 68178-0340
101000-123000-7340

Law Serials
358 JRCB/1ABP2083
Brigham Young University
Provo, UT 84602