CONTENTS
Message from the OBS Chair .................. Page 3
Message from the TS Chair .................. Page 3
Columns
Classification ............................... Page 4
Description and Entry ....................... Page 5
Internet ..................................... Page 6
Preservation .................................. Page 8
Research and Publications ................... Page 9
Serials ....................................... Page 10
Serials Issues ............................... Page 11
Subject Headings ............................ Page 12
Technical Services in Smaller Libraries .... Page 13
Committee Reports
Online Bibliographic Services
OCLC ........................................ Page 14
RLIN ........................................ Page 14

EDITORIAL POLICY
Technical Services Law Librarian is a quarterly official publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. It will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and other programs of the TS-SIS and OBS-SIS, as well 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 Gardner (address on back 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. ISSN 0195-4857

EDITORIAL BOARD
OBS-SIS
Mary Gilligan (1992-94)
Pennie & Edmonds
B.J. Segel (1993-95)
Pepperdine University

TS-SIS
Cynthia May (1992-94)
University of Wisconsin
Sandra Beehler (1993-95)
Cornell University

VOLUME 19 COPY DEADLINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>DEADLINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#3 March 1994</td>
<td>February 2, 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4 June 1994</td>
<td>April 22, 1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copy must be sent to the Editor on a 5 1/4" double density floppy disk. Disk will be returned to author.
1993-94 SIS OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

OBS-SIS

Chair:
Phyllis Post
Capital University

Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:
Mary Chapman
New York University

Secretary/Treasurer:
Mary Louise Corbett
WAKE Forest University

Members-at-Large:
Karin den Bleyker
Mississippi College
Diana Osbaldiston
University of South Carolina

Local Systems Committee:
Suzanne Devlin
Dechert Price & Rhoads
Caitlin Robinson
University of Iowa

OCLC Committee:
Carol Shapiro
Fordham University

RLIN Committee:
Phoebe Ruiz-Valera
Association of the Bar of the City
of New York

TS-SIS

Chair:
Hope Breeze
Duke University

Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:
Katherine Toole
University of Tulsa

Secretary/Treasurer:
Martha Childers
San Diego County Law Library

Members-at-Large:
Stuart Spore
New York University
Regina Wallen
Santa Clara University

Acquisitions Committee:
Joyce Janto
University of Richmond

Cataloging & Classification Committee:
Maria Whitel
Library of Congress

Exchange of Duplicates Committee:
Betty Roeske
Schiff, Hardin & Waite

Preservation Committee:
Annette Morris
Georgetown University

Serials Committee:
Mary Burgos
New York University

EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER FOR VOLUMES 20 AND 21 SOUGHT

The current Editor, Pat Denham, and Business Manager, Evelyn Gardner, will not be continuing in their positions past the current volume. Their successors, whose first issue will be volume 20 #2, December 1994, are being sought at this time. Applicants will be considered by the TSLL Editorial Board at the Annual Meeting in Seattle. The successful candidates will be notified immediately and will serve two-year appointments with the possibility of another two years.

These are the major responsibilities of each position, taken from the TSLL Structure and Policies document.

The Editor is responsible for:
1. publication of TSLL
2. content of the newsletter, in consultation with the contributing editors.
3. soliciting information he/she feels should be included.
4. editing submissions.
5. arranging for the indexing of each volume.
6. preparing an annual report and presenting it at the business meetings of each section.
7. conducting an annual board meeting during the Annual Meeting.

The Business Manager is responsible for:
1. managing the mailing list.
2. financing, such as advertising and sponsorship.
3. keeping payment and correspondence accounts.
4. communicating with AALL Headquarters about receipt and expenditure records.
5. coordinating the printing and mailing with the Editor and AALL Headquarters.
6. preparing an annual report to be presented by the Editor at each section's business meeting.

Interested candidates, who need to be members of either TS-SIS and/or OBS-SIS, should send cover letters, detailing previous editorial, managerial or other appropriate experience, and full resumes to the current Editor. Candidates also need to present evidence to the Board that they have the resources available to carry out the duties necessary, such as access to a personal computer and a laser printer. Please contact the Editor or Business Manager for further information.
As I write this column in October, the AALL Education Committee is in the process of announcing which programs have been accepted for the Seattle convention. I am pleased to tell you that we have had two mini-workshops and 3 educational programs, all related to the Internet, approved. OBS will be co-sponsors of 2 half-day mini-workshops: one for the novice Internet user and one for the experienced Internet user. They will be held on Saturday and directed by Jim Miles. In addition, we are co-sponsoring the following three programs: "The Internet is a Library-wide Resource," "The Internet is a Library-wide Resource...Legal Research," and "The Internet in Technical Services." These programs were the result of a remarkable cooperative effort (using the Internet!) and a special "thank you" is due Marcia Baum for actually writing the final proposals into one package. We appreciate Marcia's efforts!

I mentioned at the end of my last column that we are having to change the way we approach program planning for the conventions. We need to begin planning for the following year well before we arrive at each convention. As you read this in December, it is not too soon to be thinking of programs for 1995. The OBS Education Committee will be getting to work. If you have an interest in proposing a program for 1995, contact Mary Chapman or myself now. If you want to know what ideas for programs are popular, let me know, as I have a list taken from the membership survey I conducted last spring.

The OBS Nominations Committee has been appointed. Jacqueline Paul is chair and she will be assisted by Kathleen Donnelly and Brian Striman. They will be finalizing nominations as you read this. In the spring we will elect a new Vice Chair/Chair-Elect and a new Member-at-Large. If you want to volunteer to run for office or to nominate a fellow OBS member, contact Jacqui as soon as possible (302-477-2180; e-mail: Jacqueline.R.Paul@cyber.widener.edu).

I have been asked to publicize the AALL Call for Papers Competition. According to the documents I received from the Call for Papers Committee, the competition has three objectives: 1) to promote scholarship among practicing law librarians and in areas of interest to the profession; 2) to provide a creative outlet for law librarians and a forum for their scholarly activities; and 3) to recognize the scholarly efforts of established members, new members, and potential members of AALL. There are three divisions (Open, New Members, Student) and winners receive a cash prize of $750.00. The papers may be scholarly or practical and may address any subject relevant to law librarianship. If you are in the process of writing such a paper, or have just been thinking about it, please give serious consideration to submitting it to the Call for Papers Competition. For more details and/or a copy of the entry form, give me a call.

For at least the last two years the OBS WLN Committee has been inactive. The OBS Executive Board would like to know if there is any interest in resurrecting the WLN Committee. If you are a WLN user, you would be willing to chair efforts to bring it back into active status, please contact me as soon as possible. We will need enough time to get a meeting slot into the Seattle program. On the other hand, if you are a WLN user and have some special reasons for not reactivating the committee, we'd be interested in hearing that, too.

As I've said before, I value your feedback. And if you have any questions, I can answer, please let me know. You can call me (514-445-8838; x249) or send me e-mail (pposl@mcs.duke.edu). I look forward to hearing from many of you.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR
Hope Breeze
Duke University

during the year. Reggie Wallen will be responsible for planning the reception for the annual meeting in Seattle. Stuart Spore will be exploring ways to better publicize the section during next year's meeting.

If you have received your annual survey, please take the time to reply and return it to Katherine. It is your way of having input into the activities and programs sponsored by TS-SIS and it is a good way for less active members to get more involved.

Many of you who responded to last year's survey expressed an interest in sharing information about human resources available within the section. The TS-SIS Executive Board discussed the pros and cons of creating a directory of the membership with information...
about who might be willing to consult on particular topics. The idea of a directory was rejected for several reasons: it would duplicate existing sources, it would be difficult to keep such a publication up to date, and it could be costly. A possible way of serving this interest could be to share with all of you some of the information gathered each year from the survey. One question in the survey asks if you would be willing to be contacted to answer questions concerning specific areas of technical services. A list of those responding and their area of expertise is compiled from that question but has had limited distribution. We will try to find a way this year to disseminate this information so that those willing to share their experience and knowledge will be known to the membership.

Happy Holidays.

CLASSIFICATION
Cecilia Kwan
University of California at Davis Law Library

Part I: Questions on KJ-KKZ. Answers provided by Jolande Goldberg, Law Classification Specialist, Library of Congress.

1) Is there a need for a Roman law history number, somewhere in KJA 190 or should they be classified with KHA 147 for general works?

Ans.: Yes, KJA 147 is good.

2) KJC 72. There is a note here indicating that for individual trials, see the subclass for the country. In cases where the individual trial involves nationals of several countries, where should they go?

Ans.: I think to the individual country. (by logic of the schedule). The seat of the court (for collections, etc.) is a deciding factor.

3) We need a class number for KJC 6345 (?) for Research.

Ans.: We will add the following:
KJC 6345 Public policies in research
Including research in higher institutions
Public Institutions
6346 General (IV)
6347 Academies. By name
6352 Branches and subjects, A-Z

4) We need a class number for Drivers license under Motor vehicles in KJC 6877?

Ans.: We will add the following:
KJC 6881 Drivers’ licenses (IV)
Including driving schools and instructions.

5) We need a class number for Compensation for victims of crime, perhaps near KJC 9728?

Ans.: We will add the following:
KJC 9705 General (IV)
9712 Civil suits of victims in connection with criminal proceedings (IV)
Including reparation

(Compensation to victims of crime)

6) On p. 137 KJE 17 Table of division under regional and subregional organizations. Conferences. Conferences. By date of the Congress. For intergovernmental congresses, see KJC 14+. In the case of the Council of Europe, what kind of congresses will not be intergovernmental?

Ans.: Congresses of research institutions, law societies (Council of Europe Society) etc.

7) KJE 947 General works. Treatises under European Communities. We need a number for casebooks?

Ans.: Yes, KJE 945 is established.

8) KJE 2256-2260. We need a number for Bill of lading and Carriage by sea?

Ans.: We will add the following:
KJE 2256-2260 General (VI)
2260.5 Affreightment. Carriage of goods at sea and on inland waters
2260.5 General (VII)
2261 Lay days (VII)
2263 Freight forwarders (VII)
2264 Ocean bills of lading (VII)
2265 Charter parties (VII)
2266 Act of God (VII)
2267 Carriage of passengers at sea (VII)
2268 Average (VII)
2272 Salvage (VII)
2280 Shipbrokers (VII)
2282 Ship registers (VII)
2283 Maritime courts (VII)
Prize courts see KZ
Marine insurance
Including liability insurance
2285 General (VII)
2285.5 Particular risks, A-Z (VII)
2307 War risks
2289 Maritime social legislation (VII)
2301 Insurance law - Droit d'assurances etc. (Pattern is KJC)

9) Table A KJ-KKZ 440. We need a number for bibliography.

Ans.: Table A 440 will be changed to General (XII)
(No longer “General works”)

10) Table A, KJ-KKZ Constitutional history. We need a number for general works on constitutional history (See note to see JN).

Ans: The number is Table A 2101. The J schedule is being revised. There will be no "Constitutional history" in JN since it is "Law."

11) Table C KJ-KKZ Legislation
2) Abridgments and digests
Early territorial law... Collections. Compilations

What is the definition of “Early”?

Ans: Refer to Table A 2101. It covers everything from 1800 to the memory of man!

12) Form Division table for KJC Table IV

A4[date]
Text of treaty
Unannotated edition. By date
We need a number for Serials here.

Ans: We will add: A2 Serials
A2 Monographs. By date.

13) Form Division table for KJC Table IV. Should Council of Europe resolutions be in A5?

Ans: For recommendations adopted as resolutions see A45-48 for regulations. For other recommendations, use A5.

Part II: News from the classification front from Jolande Goldberg

1) There is some good news concerning the conversion of Class K to the USMARC format. As of the end of September 1993, the following schedules have been converted in-house or by contractor:

   LAW: KF, KJE
   OTHER: B-BJ, E-F, H-HX, L, P, PN, PR, PS, PZ, QA, R

   Presently under contract for conversion and expected to be completed early in 1994:

   LAW: KD, KE, KDZ, KG-KH, KJ, KJC-KKZ (Except for KJE)

   OTHER: J-JZ (revised)

The entire Class J is currently being revised. Schedule JZ (International relations) is the new development parallel with KZ (Law of Nations). The two schedules together constitute the replacement for the old JX.

Law schedules awaiting conversion are:

   KJV-KJW, KK-KKC, KL-KWX, KZ (under development)

2) Several recommendations, coming from the LC Law team because of increasing pressure for production and speed, and simultaneously from the committee working on questions of shelflist-simplification (in the larger framework of planned automation), prompted a review of policies or principles concerning Form division tables, i.e. the arrangement of certain materials by form. As a first cut, it is planned to drop the number spans for serials arrangement from all tables in order to arrange them [by date], added to the base Cutter, e.g.:

   Law reports

   .A2[date]Serials
   .A3 Monographs. By date

   Catalogers will be advised of further developments.

3) As reported earlier, JX is currently being revised and parallel sections JZ and KZ will be developed for United Nations, League of Nations, etc. For the purpose of cooperative classification, Jolande is interested in getting the names of those libraries that are ready to reclassify these collections as soon as JZ and KZ are developed. Please drop a short note to Jolande at the Library of Congress or Cecilia Kwan at Univ. of Calif. at Davis concerning your reclassification plans.

By now many of you may have heard the sad news that Adele Hallam has resigned from her position as senior descriptive cataloging specialist in the Library of Congress Cataloging Policy and Support Office. While the quality of cataloging at the Library of Congress will no doubt suffer because of her departure, law catalogers will suffer even more. Over the years, Adele has labored long and hard to provide special assistance to law catalogers. On her own initiative she educated herself about the peculiarities of legal publications. She has spent many hours preparing educational materials and answering questions from law catalogers. The editors of this column have relied on her advice and careful answers as they prepared material for both this column and their work Cataloging Legal Literature; we owe her a very special debt of gratitude.

Information taken from the vitae prepared for the 1992 Summer Cataloging Institute is included here:

Ms. Hallam holds a B.A. and M.L.S. from Indiana University. Prior to joining the Library of Congress as a
serials cataloger, Ms. Hallam served as the Serials Cataloger, and later as the Head of the Serials Cataloging Section at the University of Chicago. At the Library of Congress she advanced to Assistant Head, Serials Section, and then Head, Miscellaneous Languages Section. Since 1972, she has worked in the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (formerly the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy), first specializing in the cataloging of monographic series and then in the cataloging of legal materials. Her interest in the cataloging problems of legal materials resulted in her work, Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications: with Special Emphasis on Legal Materials, 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: Office for Descriptive Cataloging, Library of Congress, 1989. All of the presently valid LC rule interpretations (LCRls) for the descriptive cataloging of legal materials were authored by Ms. Hallam. The most recent LCRl deals with the type and structure of cross references for treaty headings. She also "pioneered" the development of procedures for "2A" cataloging, and recently prepared special instructions for the cataloging of books issued with fascicles.

Ms. Hallam has been a speaker at numerous AALL annual meetings. At the 1986 meeting, she presented the paper, Bibliographic Description of Multivolume Publications which include Replacement Volumes." She was a faculty member at the 1989 Summer Institute on Cataloging and Management of Legal Information, and again at the 1992 Summer Institute on Cataloging.

Adele, Adele, what'll we do without you...

INTERNET
Sean Doherty
Golden Gate University Law Library

The Internet has become a hot topic of conversation and a rewarding subject for grant applications and continuing education. Many of us use the Internet for accessing online catalogues to facilitate interlibrary loans; for engaging in subject oriented discussion groups (SUBSCRIBING TO LISTSERVS); for reading USENET news; and for running anonymous file transfer protocol (FTP) sessions to archives of text and binary files; public domain software, and electronic journals and books. The many individual uses of the Internet, however, fail to provide users with the larger picture of the Internet necessary to bring its full power home to their library.

This column addresses technical services librarians and will inform them of useful tools and "worthy" information on the Internet. The column hopes to reach a wide audience and therefore seeks a middle ground between the highly technical and the practical. It assumes most readers are aware of the Internet and its popular applications (E-MAIL, TELNET, FTP) and it will adhere to "Sturgeon's Law: Ninety percent of everything is junk." In short, the Internet expert can now GO TO the end of this article for the gold; the rest can mine it for its "worth." The conventions used will be simple: commands you enter at the terminal and Internet tools and applications will be in CAPITAL LETTERS; responses to the commands entered will be indented.

The author solicits comments and feedback from readers and can be contacted at the e-mail address or through the US mail address found below.

The easiest and most popular way to grasp "the whole universe" is to use software that runs errands, does odd-jobs, and fetches and delivers information: Gopher. A Gopher is a hierarchical, menu-driven computer application that leads to other menus and ultimately delivers text, index searches, images, audio, public domain software, and more to users or clients. Menu selections can be made with a mouse, by using directional keys to highlight an item and then pressing the Enter key to select the item, or by typing the number to the selected item. Note, the Gopher menu may access other Gophers on the Internet, the whole of which make up "Gopher space," and may access other Internet tools like VERONICA, JUGHEAD, WAIS, the World Wide Web, and MOSAIC.

The organization of a Gopher menu is defined by the local network administrator. Caveat: this means that each Gopher is developed from another's order of the universe. The resources that each menu item describes, such as ASCII files, Telnet sessions to other computers, and submenus, are called "documents." The scope of a Gopher server may be limited to campus-specific information or to information related to a specific subject area. Gophers follow the client/server model. This model divides the labor between the program the user invokes (the "client") and a program running on a host computer (the "server"), Optimal use of a Gopher server occurs when client software is installed on the user's workstation. The client software provides a superior user interface and opens up the world of still images, audio files, and other resources along with useful application tools like "bookmark." But a user who is not on the specific campus from which the server is installed and a user who has not installed a client on his or her own computer can still use a Gopher. Some Gopher servers use software that allows the public to access their services from a remote location. These are public Gophers.

Public Gophers include:
University of Minnesota
TELNET to CONSULTANT.MICRO.UMN.EDU or 134.84.132.4 and login as GOPHER

University of Illinois
TELNET to GOPHER.UIUC.EDU or 128.174.33.160 and login as GOPHER
press ENTER when confronted with a password request

University of Iowa
TELNET to PANDA.UIOWA.EDU or 128.255.40.201 login as PANDA

Users connect to these public client services through
the Telnet command available from most Internet access providers (or, depending on their local network services, through a vt100 dial-up session).

To connect to the public client service at the University of Minnesota one would type the following from your Internet access prompt:

TELNET CONSULTANT.MICRO.UMN.EDU at the login prompt type GOPHER

The Gopher will respond
TERM = (vt100)
Press ENTER at this Prompt
Erase is Ctrl-H
Kill is Ctrl-U
Interrupt is Ctrl-C
I think you're on a vt100 terminal

At this point, the user should press the ENTER key.
Then, the main, or root menu of the University of Minnesota's Gopher service will be delivered to your computer screen as depicted below.

Internet Gopher Information Client v1.12
Root gopher server: gopher.tc.umn.edu
--> 1. Information About Gopher
   2. Computer Information
   3. Internet file server (ftp) sites
   4. Fun & Games
   5. Libraries
   6. Mailing Lists
   7. UofM Campus Information
   8. News
   9. Other Gopher and Information Servers
  10. Phone Books
  11. Search lots of places at the U of M
      Press ? for Help, q to Quit, u to go up a menu
Page: n/d

As shown above, the Gopher sends you a hierarchical menu; titles ending in a slash ("/") indicate that there are submenus (or "subdirectories" or "folders" that list additional choices. For example, if the user presses ENTER while the cursor points at the first menu item, a submenu of resources about Gopher will appear. The user can choose among the menu items by using the cursor keys or by typing in the number of the desired menu item on the command line located at the bottom of the screen. If the menu is longer than the length of your screen, the "Page: n/d" field in the lower right corner will display a numerator for the page number you are on and a denominator for the total pages of the menu. Note, you press the "<" key for "previous page" and the ">") key for "next page."

After selecting the "Information About Gopher" menu item, the Gopher sends you the submenu shown below.

Internet Gopher Information Client v1.12
Information About Gopher
--> 1. About Gopher
   2. Search Gopher News
   3. Gopher News Archive
   4. comp.infosystems.gopher (USENET newsgroup)
   5. Gopher Software Distribution
   6. Gopher Protocol Information
   7. Frequently Asked Questions about Gopher
   8. Gopher+ example server
   9. How to get your information into Gopher
  10. New Stuff in Gopher
  11. Reporting Problems or Feedback
  12. big Ann Arbor gopher conference picture.gif
      <Picture>
  13. gopher93/
      Press ? for Help, q to Quit, u to go up a menu
Page:1/1

This menu is the definitive place to learn about Gophers. Note that menu items for ASCII text files are listed with a period at the end.

Upon selecting the text file "About Gopher," the file shown below appears:

This is the University of Minnesota Computer & Information Services Gopher Consultant service

gopher n. 1. Any of various short tailed, burrowing mammals of the family Geomyidae, of North America.
2. (Amer. colloq.) Native or inhabitant of Minnesota; the Gopher State. 3. (Amer. colloq.) One who runs errands, does odd-jobs, fetches or delivers documents for office staff. 4. (computer tech.) Software following a simple protocol for tunneling through a TCP/IP internet.

Press , <RETURN> to continue, <m> to mail:

In the above example, the Gopher suspends the text of the selected file on the screen until the user presses the ENTER key. After that, the "Information About Gopher" menu will continue its display to the next screen. Because Gopher is organized hierarchically, you can move back a level in the directory tree by typing "U" for "UP." At any level in the menu, you can back up, one menu at a time, until the root menu is redisplayed. Note, where "<m> to mail" is not an option on the present screen typing M will usually return the main or root menu to your screen. Where "<m> to mail" is an option, public client users can mail the file to their Internet e-mail address by typing M. The server responds:

Mail document to:
Then, you enter your full e-mail address. For example, I would enter "sdoherty@violet.berkeley.edu." For those of you not using a public client, you can save the file to your allotted space on the Gopher client by typing "s" for save and appending a filename: "s <filename>". Again, many users are running Gophers from a public client and must e-mail the document to themselves.

The "Information About Gopher" menu above included a menu item entitled "2. Search Gopher News." This menu item offers an index search, as denoted by the question mark. Upon selecting this menu item, the user is prompted to enter a keyword from the menu below.

Words to search for: _______________________

[Cancel "G] [Accept - Enter]

Note that most Gophers will highlight the keyword selected within the text of the displayed document. This makes it easy to find the occurrences of the keyword in context.

Like a Gopher menu, the scope of a Gopher Index is determined by the local network administrator. In short,
assume nothing. The administrator can choose to index one file, all files in a subdirectory, or all files in a directory and its subdirectories. Often a large file is broken up into series of small files so that it can be easily loaded and retrieved through the Gopher. This will allow the user to selectively retrieve sections of one file, all files in a directory or all files in a subdirectory. The administrator can choose to index a large file is assumed nothing. The administrator can choose to index one file, all files in a subdirectory, or all files in a directory and its subdirectories. Often a large file is broken up into series of small files so that it can be easily loaded and retrieved through the Gopher. This will allow the user to selectively retrieve sections of one file, all files in a directory or all files in a subdirectory. The administrator can choose to index a large file is assumed nothing. The administrator can choose to index one file, all files in a subdirectory, or all files in a directory and its subdirectories. Often a large file is broken up into series of small files so that it can be easily loaded and retrieved through the Gopher. This will allow the user to selectively retrieve sections of one file, all files in a directory or all files in a subdirectory.

You can learn more about Gopher by browsing through various Gopher servers. They can be accessed by choosing the appropriate menu item from the public Gophers, above. To start out searching Gopher space, keep the searches short without complex boolean strategy. Remember, you may be in another world.

Notes
1. Legal or Law-related Gophers to access include: Cleveland State University Law Library
   TELEN GOPHER.LAW.CSUOHIO.EDU
   login: GOPER
Cornell Law School
   TELEN FATTY.LAW.CORDEL.LDU
   login: GOPER
Library of Congress (LC MARVEL)
   TELEN MARVEL.LOC.GOV
   login: GOPER
Washington and Lee University
   TELEN LIBERTY.UC.WIU.EDU
   login: LAWLIB

2. If you are interested in news about new gopher servers and software you can subscribe to the gopher-news mailing list by sending e-mail to: "gopher-news-request@boombox.micro.umn.edu"

3. There is also a USENET news discussion group called "comp.infosystems.gopher" where Internet Gopher is discussed.

4. If you want to get the most recent releases of the gopher software, you can get these via anonymous ftp from boombox.micro.umn.edu in the /pub/gopher directory.

5. For more information look at
   EARN Association, Guide to network resource tools, pt. 1 "Exploring the Network: Gopher." GET by sending the e-mail message GET NETTOOLS PS (for postscript) or GET NETTOOLS MEMO (for plain text) to LISTSERV@EARNCC.BITNET.
   Riggins, David. "Gopher jewels August 5, 1993." Contact RIGGINS_DW@DIR.TEXAS.GOV.
   Wiggins, Rich. "The University of Minnesota's Internet Gopher System: A tool for accessing network-based electronic information." The Public-Access Computer Systems Review 4, no. 2 (1993): 4-60. To retrieve this file, send the following e-mail messages to LISTSERV@UHUPVM1.UH.EU: GET WIGGINS1 PRV4N2 F=MAIL and GET WIGGINS2 PRV4N2 F=MAIL.

6. Questions, comments, and ideas for future columns can be sent to sean doherty, Golden Gate University Law Library 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94501 (sdoherty@violet.berkeley.edu).

---

**PRESERVATION**

Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati Law Library

What do these library operations have in common?

*Acquisitions
*Collection Development
*Interlibrary Loan
*Circulation
*Government Documents
*Reference/Reader services
*Microforms/Audiovisuals
*Serials
*Materials Processing

Something to do with preservation, you say? Right! A fully integrated preservation program is supported in each library function with specific responsibilities deemed to further the goal of preserving the library's materials. Regardless of a library's size, an integrated approach will yield the best results in terms of the number of items which can be given appropriate attention. An additional reason for using an integrated approach is that, since staff members see preservation issues from their own perspectives, their observations can be invaluable. Thus, a staff well trained in general preservation methods as well as those most applicable to their own duties and work situations strengthens the overall preservation goals of the library.

These are a few of the ways staff members in these departments can further the goals of preserving materials:

*Acquisitions
Pre-order searching can determine if the paper in a title is alkaline (sometimes the paper in only the hard cover edition is alkaline while the paperback has acidic paper) and which format would be the most advantageous for the library to acquire (reprints with alkaline paper rather than original editions on acidic paper). Staff members who open packages can be trained to examine books for physical defects created in manufacturing or caused in the mail delivery process. Materials received as gifts need to be given careful attention and referred to the preservation librarian, as they are the most likely to be in poor condition due to age, nonoptimal storage conditions, and history of use.

*Collection Development
Communications between preservation staff and selectors increases the awareness of preservation needs, options, and costs. Preservation librarians can work closely with selectors to make preservation decisions at point of purchase and about storage, weeding, replacement copies, and collection evaluation.
Retrospective preservation microfilming and preservation photocopying projects can be undertaken more easily when preservation and collection development staff work together in determining which items will be filmed or photocopied.

*Interlibrary Loan
Books in poor condition should not be sent through the mail via interlibrary loan since they could be further and irreparably damaged. Each library needs a policy which addresses these issues in detail. In all instances, books should be wrapped carefully and mailed in padded envelopes or boxes. Care should be used in making photocopies from books with narrow margins. Edge copiers cause the least amount of damage to book spines and are recommended for extensive copying from books.

*Circulation
Circulation staff members can be trained by the preservation librarian to examine books returned to the library. They should look for and refer to the preservation department books with loose or torn covers, headcaps or spines, torn or loose pages, and those which are completely out of the case or are coming out of the case. They should carefully remove any foreign objects, such as pens, paper clips, and Post-it Notes from the pages and look for books which have been mutilated (pages ripped out).

*Government Documents
Since Government Documents departments are frequently operated as independent departments within a library, their concerns need to be taken into consideration when developing preservation policies. For example, shelving may need to be handled differently to accommodate the variety of types of materials, which typically includes a proliferation of pamphlets and small reports. The binding of materials in Government Documents departments should be handled by the library’s bindery preparation department. All staff members who work with documents should be trained to examine the materials and the Government Documents Librarian should be able to discuss appropriate treatment with the preservation librarian.

*Reference/Reader Services
Librarians in public services are an important part of preserving a library’s collections since they use the materials themselves, refer patrons to them, and observe patrons using them. This puts them in the unique position of being able to judge, better than staff in technical services, which titles are most heavily used. They could answer questions such as, Do we need four copies of this reference book or can we withdraw this badly damaged one? They could also help determine if a title should be kept in hard copy instead of purchasing microfiche to save space.

*Microforms/Audiovisuals
Staff members working with microforms and audiovisuals should be trained to examine the hardware and software on a regular basis and to make sure that each microfiche is returned to its archivally safe envelope after use. Any fluctuations in the temperature and humidity need to be reported to the preservation librarian immediately as consistency is very important.

*Serials
The binding of serials should be handled by the preservation department or, if that is not possible, the policies for doing so should be written by the preservation librarian. Contracts with library binders need to be negotiated with the preservation staff as well as the serials staff.

*Materials Processing
Library staff members involved in processing new materials, i.e., labeling, applying book plates and pockets, color coded tape, and mechanisms for security, should be trained to handle books carefully in order to do no harm to them. For instance, pockets should be placed on textbooks rather than on the book covers to avoid putting undue pressure on the binding when a book is stamped. The staff members should be trained to look for books with obvious physical defects and to refer any such books to the preservation staff.

---

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS
Ellen McGrath
University of Buffalo Law Library

The deadline for my second column came up very fast. In fact, it arrived before I even received the issue containing my first column as editor. This means that I unfortunately have had no chance to get any feedback from you, the readers. Never fear, though, any feedback I do receive (and hopefully there will be lots of it) will be included in my next column. This one will therefore address some odds-n-ends about research and publications.

One of the obstacles to publishing may simply be not knowing where to publish your work. There is a myriad of opportunities out there waiting for you. The more traditional book or periodical choices may be evident to most technical services law librarians. Just in case they are not, do not forget that the report of the Technical Services Special Interest Section Ad Hoc Committee to Investigate Publishing Opportunities for Technical Services Law Librarians (chaired by Brian Striman), entitled: Publishing Opportunities for Technical Services Law Librarians (1991) contains a great list of such choices. This column will try to keep that list up to date by mentioning new avenues for publishing as they become available.

For those of you who may not be ready just yet to author a book or a periodical article, coming up with another method of "publishing" may require some creative thinking on your part. Starting with a smaller project may be advisable, in order to get your feet wet and to build up some confidence in your research and writing skills. And best of all, the less traditional publishing venues are often desperately in need of someone like you who wants to contribute. The only catch is that the responsibility falls to you to think of a topic, prepare the work, and make contact concerning publication. No problem!
Here are just a few ideas to get you started:

1. Newsletters--Most newsletters are typically in need of new items and are often interested in short, concise pieces about hot topics, meetings you have attended, notices of recently published books or articles, reviews of new library products, short bibliographies, etc. Contributions will vary depending on the particular title. As law librarians, our natural choices might be the AALL Newsletter or any of the various chapter newsletters. I am a member of the ALLUNY Chapter and each issue of the newsletter always includes an impassioned plea from the editor for more member submissions. Any topic is usually welcomed and even regular columns can be created. Also, if you are part of a larger organization, be it a university, law firm, or whatever, that body often publishes a newsletter to which you could submit a piece.

2. Book reviews--You may not think of this as research and publishing, but it certainly is. In order to review a book, you must read it, understand it, summarize it, relate it to other published works, and evaluate it. This is simply research limited to one work. Once again, newsletters are often interested in book reviews. More traditional periodicals often have a book review section too. If you can, get a recent issue and look for the book review editor's address. Write a letter to the book review editor expressing your interest in submitting reviews. Include information on your work background and your areas of expertise and enclose a writing sample if you have one. If accepted, you will receive instructions for the format of reviews in that particular publication.

3. Meeting reports--This has already been mentioned in the newsletters section, but should not be overlooked. Reports of meetings you have attended are also eligible candidates for pieces to be published. Most librarians attend a number of meetings. And they do not have to be national meetings. If you do not have access to lots of travel money, you may still be attending local meetings at which you are picking up very valuable information. Share it with your colleagues! Take detailed notes and be sure to record the speakers' names and affiliations correctly. Contact the editor of the newsletter or periodical to which you would like to submit your report. He or she can advise you as to whether such a report is acceptable and if so, give you information as to format, length, etc.

4. Presentations--Technical services law librarians may not be called upon to give presentations in their daily job quite as often as their reference colleagues are. But if an opportunity arises, don't be shy! Or volunteer! A presentation develops experience in doing research and "publishing" too, whether it is a presentation to a group of users or to colleagues at a local meeting. And such presentations may often be worked into a periodical article.

5. Committee reports--If you are on a committee of any sort and the need arises to write a report, do not hesitate to offer your services or to work with another member on it. Collecting the ideas of the members and compiling them into a report also results in great writing experience. Another benefit is that you have built-in editing assistance in the other members of the committee. A great way to hone your writing skills!

I am sure there are a number of ideas I have overlooked in this short list. But the point is to look for publishing options from a slightly different perspective. And if asked about your publishing experience or when writing your resume, include all these types of research and publishing which you may already be doing, along with local documentation and department reports. "Publishing" is not as remote or as difficult as we may think!

I have suggested in a few of the sections above that it is wise to contact editors in advance. This is true for periodical articles as well. Doing so can save you a lot of work if the editor is not interested or if a very different final product is desired. In addition, the editor will let you know if someone else is working on or has submitted a similar piece.

Since I have already gone on at length here, I will just mention briefly an article in the American Libraries July/August 1993 issue called "Dr. Litlove, or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love Library Literature" by Stanley Wilder. It disputes some of the myths about library literature (boring, too many "how I did it good" articles, not as scholarly as other professions). I would recommend it as an article to get you psyched up about your own research and publishing.

Please let me hear from you about what you would like to see in this column, the research you are doing, new places to publish, etc. There is a vast amount of literature out there and one person cannot keep track of it all! Contact: Ellen McGrath, SUNY Buffalo Law Library, O'Brian Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260-1110, phone (716) 645-2254, fax: (716) 645-3860, Bitnet: LWLETMC@UBVM, Internet: LWLETMC@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU.

---

SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University Law Library

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

Bender's federal tax week
   Changed to: CCH federal tax weekly.
   1993, no. 26 (July 8, 1993)-

Brigham Young University journal of law and education
   Changed to: Brigham Young University education and law journal.
   Spring 1993.
Despite the advent of CD ROM's and electronic sources, looseleaf publications remain an important fixture in law libraries. They continue to allow relatively quick and easy dissemination of updated information. Along with their continued benefits, however, comes the continued cataloging difficulty of whether to treat these materials as serials or monographs.

The Library of Congress has determined that according to the strict definitions of monograph and serial, looseleaf publications constitute neither. LC rejects cataloging looseleaf publications as serials on three grounds. Earliest issue cataloging is considered unworkable because the chief source of information is continually being superseded and discarded. Successive entry cataloging cannot be applied since changes in title/title page do not result in two separate publications, but rather, in only one interfiled publication. And finally, LC states that even if the updates appear to be serial in nature, the basic work is not, as it lacks chronological designation or enumeration. (Hallam, 1989) Looseleaf publications should only be catalogued as serials if 1) the publication meets the definition of a serial and is issued in looseleaf format for the sole purpose of being stored in a binder; or 2) the publication is made up of a binder or set of binders which is issued on a regular basis and has chronological or numeric designation. (CSB,no.44)

If the above LC guidelines are adhered to, most looseleaf publications cannot be treated as serials, but must be treated as monographs. "Because the bibliographic description applied to looseleaf publications follows so closely that of monographs, the Library of Congress catalogs looseleaf publications as monographs." (Hallam, 1989) However, forcing looseleaf publications into formats established for monographs creates a fundamental problem in the descriptive cataloging of these publications. New title pages are frequently issued with updates or with changes in title, author, etc., while the accompanying filing instructions say to discard previous title pages. Since the title page, as chief source of information, is continually being updated and discarded, multiple bibliographic records often result for virtually the same item despite LC's warning that "the cataloger's task is to create a single bibliographic record, not an endless succession of records for nonexistent 'related editions.'" (Hallam, 1989)

AACR2 defines a monograph as a "nonserial item, i.e., an item either complete in one part or complete, or intended to be completed, in a finite number of separate parts," and a serial is defined as "a publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numeric or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely." These definitions strongly suggest that looseleaf publications should be regarded as serials. Moreover, functionally, looseleaf publications are most often treated as serials for acquisitions, for check-in procedures, and for budgeting purposes. Like serials issued in successive parts, they almost always carry chronological and numerical designations, and most...
often, they are to be continued indefinitely. In addition to these serial-like characteristics, looseleaf publications are often assigned International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSNs), a strong indicator towards serial treatment.

With guidelines and practice in conflict, it is not surprising that the cataloging of looseleaf publications has resulted in a lack of consistency among different libraries. In view of the advantages looseleaf publications offer, and their continuing role in libraries, it is imperative to bring guidelines and practice into harmony. Neither serial nor monograph cataloging of looseleaf publications offer the perfect solution. Perhaps, as Cole suggested, a compromise is in order such as cataloging looseleaf publications according to provisions for monographs but to do so in the MARC Serials format. (Cole, 1989). Or perhaps, a totally new approach is called for. Whatever the ultimate solution may be, we currently need to continue working toward the clarification and standardization of cataloging rules for looseleaf publications to benefit the whole library community.

SOURCES USED:


44 Cataloging Service Bulletin (Spring 1989).


SUBJECT HEADINGS

Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

Libraries using the LCSH system ordinarily make their public catalogs more "user friendly" by providing cross-references from synonyms and from broader or related terms. For example,

150 0 Lawyers $x Discipline
550 0 Legal ethics

contains a reference structure that calls for making this cross-reference in the public catalog:

LEGAL ETHICS
search also under LAWYERS--DISCIPLINE

For anyone interested in legal ethics, this looks like a helpful pointer. However, it is quite possible that this particular heading/subdivision has been used on a bibliographic record, but used only with a geographic subdivision, such as "United States". And since the "Discipline" subdivision is not marked, "May Subd Geog," that means that the correct form of the subject string would be:

LAWYERS--UNITED STATES--DISCIPLINE

The cataloger is faced with a dilemma. On the one hand, we would like to utilize the subject heading reference structure, to assist the user in finding possible relevant subject headings. But on the other hand, we might want to avoid creating a "blind" reference; in this case if the user follows our advice he will search under LAWYERS--DISCIPLINE and find no entries there! What should we do? There is no easy answer to this question. But let's look at a few possible "solutions."

Option 1. Utilize the existing authority record, and rationalize that the reference "Legal ethics, search also under Lawyers--Discipline," is not completely blind. After all, if the user gets a proximate match or truncates his search, and then browses the headings, he will eventually find "Lawyers--United States--Discipline" and will recognize the topical elements he seeks, forgiving us (perhaps) for having interposed a place name.

Option 2. Add on extra, less-specific subject added entry to the bibliographic record. For example, in addition to "Lawyers--United States--Discipline," you would also assign the heading "Lawyers--Discipline." Although this would make the authority reference usable, it would create other problems. For purposes of collocation, you would want to add the extra heading in all cases, which is inefficient and space-consuming. More importantly, such a practice goes against the "rule of specificity" in subject heading assignment, and may be difficult to explain to other/future catalogers and to public services staff.

Option 3. Create your own (local) authority record, modelled on the LC record, but with the place subdivision included in the main heading and in any referenced headings. For example:

150 0 Lawyers $z United States $x Discipline
550 0 Legal ethics $z United States

which can then generate this reference in the public catalog:

LEGAL ETHICS--UNITED STATES
search also under LAWYERS--UNITED STATES--DISCIPLINE

This might seem to be the most user-friendly solution. However, it would be quite labor intensive for the cataloging staff. (In my library, for instance, we would need to create six separate authority records, since we
have used this heading/subdivision combination with place subdivisions Australia, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York (State), Tennessee, and United States.) These original authority records would have to be revised or deleted too, as changes are made by LC to the heading or its references. Also, such a practice could open the floodgates to requests for many more "original" cross-references linking related headings that have been expanded by the addition of place names.

Option 4. Keep the LC authority record in the staff-accessible file, but suppress (or don't create) the cross-references from displaying in the public catalog. There is a byte in subfield Sw of 450 and 550 fields which can be coded to set the display of that reference to the public. If this technique is used, it may be advisable to add a local note to the authority record, "Cross-references coded as suppressed until heading/subdivision is used without intervening geographic subdivision." This calls special attention to the peculiar circumstance, so that re-coding can be done at the proper moment.

While none of these possible solutions is perfect, it should be noted that this particular circumstance is not really "peculiar." I have recently encountered a few other heading/subdivision combinations, with cross-references on their authority records, which our library has used only with a place subdivision in the middle:

Executive departments $x Public meetings
Law Schools $x Admission
Municipal services $x Contracting out

One encouraging piece of news from the Library of Congress suggests that this dilemma may eventually disappear, if LC is able to find the resources to continue revising their subdivision practice for topical subdivisions. Quoted from LC's "Subject Subdivision Simplification Progress," Jan. 1993 report, the trend mentioned below points to the reduction of heading/subdivision strings which will allow the place subdivision to intervene in the middle of a topic:

"Toward achieving the recommended standard order of [topic]-[place]-[chronology]-[form] in LC subject heading strings, new topical subdivisions for which geographic orientation is logical are now established with the designation (May Subd Geo). On a case-by-case basis, subdivisions not previously divided by place are being authorized for geographic subdivision, e.g., Cattle-Handling (May Subd Geo); Real estate investment—Syndication (May Subd Geo); Corn Propagation (May Subd Geo); and Public Libraries—Reference services (May Subd Geo)."

---

TECHNICAL SERVICES IN SMALLER LIBRARIES
Carol Dawe
Katten Muchin & Zavis

"IF IT AINT BROKE, DON'T FIX IT" Is this how your library is managed? Do you have a strategic plan or annual goals? If you are in an academic setting, I bet you do. In a firm setting, however, we tend to operate by the seat of our pants and the longer I am on this crisis treadmill, the less I like it. Whatever has been working is used because there isn't time to make it any better. Why ask why? (As the beer commercial says.) The answer is because if you don't question your procedures and operations and try to improve upon them you may end up letting technology and, therefore, increased productivity pass you by.

For years I have been encouraging everyone in the profession to look at technical services in firms and give it equal time. We have achieved that within the association but we need much more and our approach needs to change direction. What we really need to do is look at our operations and compare them to the best run technical services departments in academia and other firms and courts, etc. and adapt those procedures to meet our needs.

As we come upon the "virtual library," those of us who still don't have online acquisitions and/or catalogs are worried. The train is leaving the station and we don't even have a ticket, let alone a seat.

This is an invitation to all of you who have success stories to share them. We need to know what works, what doesn't and why. The fundamentals of librarianship need to be stressed in the firm setting, and frankly I see a real lack of it—even in my own firm. We are making headway but time is running out.

I would like this column to provide a forum for individuals to share their thoughts and experiences from anything from an easy labeling program to handling acquisitions in 7 offices successfully to establishing an online catalog on a LAN or WAN. Please send your comments to Carol Dawe/Katten Muchin & Zavis/525 West Monroe/Suite 1600/Chicago, Illinois 60661/312-902-5557 or email me at kmzcjd@class.org.

Thanks, all responses will be published. Please provide your phone number as well.
Cows, elephants and Canadian geese, live or metaphorically, were at the October Users Council meeting. This year, the Council is focusing on "PRISMing the Bibliographic Commons," so critters fitted in. All of us, whether OCLC, RLIN, or WLN, and whether in Technical or Public Services, may want to think about why we contribute to and what benefits we derive from the "national database," and where the Internet siren call may lead us astray. It's not just a cataloging question.

In addition to attending the meeting as an observer from my network, I was able to meet with Karen Calhoun, Manager of the Online Data Quality Control Section on behalf of our committee. This Section has recently completed large projects involving duplicate detection and mergers, authority work, and record cleanups. In lean time money spent after the barn door is shut could be better spent. It's time to undo the adage that libraries don't have the money, staff and time to go ahead, but are somehow always able to repair what's already been done. Quality control on our own local level contributes to the larger database. Note that typos are significant when they make retrieval impossible. An error-ridden 505 is not an enrichment. Meanwhile, since we remain human, "OCLC is considering both long- and short-term options for replacing or supplementing the current manual error reporting system. Based on a modest poll of AUTOCAT subscribers last fall, it appears that OCLC users would like to have both Internet e-mail error reporting and a reporting function within PRISM cataloging. The PRISM reporting function...would make it possible for a library to submit a record and message to the OCLC save file. Electronic reporting could be used for reporting errors that don't require proof from the item being cataloged." I indicated that our Committee members have also asked for electronic reporting but remember that these are only possibilities as yet.

I had schlepped with me a stack of errors/changes that never made it to error report forms so either electronic method is appealing. My largest folder was of serials problems which are law librarians' special concern. Currently, only CONSER members can enhance or enrich CONSER records, so it was good to hear that there is a CONSER Task Force on Maintenance of CONSER Records by Non-CONSER Institutions. We will be monitoring the CONSER Newsletter and other publications for more information.

Another problem with the master record concept has been the incomplete CIP record. After PRISM was in place, we were allowed to enrich those records with a filled out 300, call number, subjects, table of contents. In a new project, from August-October, 11 Enhance libraries, including San Diego County Law Library (symbol CDL), are editing fixed and variable fields, including 245. The encoding level will not change. Note that these enhanced CIP records can be replaced eventually by a national library full-level record.

PRISM ILL has some useful changes in place or on the way: larger fields for title and for volume information, among others; coming up places for ISSN, uniform title and a save file.

Documentation alert: you should have received one copy of Technical Bulletin 202 by the time you read this. The only other TBs in force are 184, 200 and 201. The rest were incorporated into Bibliographic Formats and Standards and the OCLC-MARC Code Lists, 2nd ed.

A new year for the RLIN Committee and I hope a productive one for all of us. I couldn't help thinking as I reviewed the minutes of the Boston Meeting how the "changing environment" (shades of Seattle) has been especially true for RLIN.

As a beginning cataloger, I remember using the old BALLOTS line by line format system. Then full screen editing was available with RLIN I. This format made cataloging easier (and fun?--hem,hem) since you could see the entire record. It also had such wonderful features as the ability to set another library's shelflist and browse through and the ability to set a date and pull up records for that particular date (however these options are now gone), but the progress, you win some you lose some. Then came RLIN II with better file searching capabilities, more files to look through and document delivery. In short, RLIN has changed from a Technical Services uses and

functions environment to a Reference and Public Services one. It also appears that with EUREKA and ARIEL it will change into a "library without walls" or national boundaries.

Among the issues I thought our Committee could work on, considering the changing environment into a more international and virtual library one, is the loading on RLIN of unique (as opposed to shared) cataloging. Many libraries who participate in RLIN's technical services aspects also have special collections unique to that particular institution. When cataloged on RLIN they are available to a wider scholarly community. With the changing environment from the National bibliographic utilities and networks to local systems for cataloging, some of this access is lost. For example, the Committees of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York issue reports throughout the year on different topics of legislation, they prepare testimony for hearings
and go before Congress, they address letters to different legislators on specific and timely matters. We catalog all of these reports. Anyone wanting this information which we once added to RLIN would have to call our library to verify it (no we don't provide modem or Internet access to our OPAC). The question would be, should we add the local collections through FTP at a later time to RLIN for smaller institutions that may not be able to dial into a local OPAC? Would this be worthwhile or should we consider a record on RLIN stating that a particular collection is located at such and such an institution with phone nos. and e-mail addresses as appropriate?

Another issue to consider would be a technical one: which files should we add titles to when in different formats? I have seen serials on CD-ROM included with the serials file, but not in the MDF one. For Public searching this may not make a difference, but it does for Technical Services searches. Perhaps we should have only one set of searching conventions for the system. EUREKA where are you? As we move towards an integrated MARC format does it matter which files we use for which format? As with our local systems, should we recommend one integrated database for cataloging purposes where records are added as items are received?

Other issues appear to be pricing as it relates to Technical Services processes. In this changing environment can we afford to be meticulous? Is acquisitions online cost efficient? Why should we be charged for adding holdings online?

These are just some thoughts as we begin a new Committee year. Please let me or members of the Committee know of your ideas or concerns about RLIN and its "changing environment". I look forward to working with you in the year ahead.

AALL STANDING COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH
Update on Committee Activities through October 18, 1993
Report by Brian Striman
Marvin & Virginia Schmid Law Library

In the previous issue of TSLL (p. 28), I discussed AALL's Standing Committee on Research and touched upon a few key points of what the Committee's about. I don't have much to update as of this writing.

The law library electronic discussion list on research (not legal research) has yet to take wings and fly. As soon as I get a green light to get the new list up and running I will let you know.

One of the things the Committee is working on is developing specific guidelines for research grant awards and the wording of the grant award application forms.

The Committee is also working with two other committees to urge that the 1994 annual meeting include at least one program on how to do research. Three alternative program proposals have been submitted, each featuring a different length and format. I will keep you readers informed about those programs as I know about them.

NOW>> >> >> I want to solicit your thoughts about possible research topics looming out there for technical services law librarianship---and we're talking about the wide range of technical services here; including government documents, classification, acquisitions, authority control, cataloging, systems, serials, processing materials, binding, and preservation.

Read Ellen McGrath's column in each issue of TSLL and you'll begin to see there's no limitation as to opportunities to publish. E-mail or call or write to me with your topics. I'll compile them and have them published in TSLL for all of us to see. If you need help, contact me and I'll send you (not email or fax) a copy of "Research Topics in Cataloging and Classification: Suggestions From the Research Literature, 1987-1991", compiled by the Policy and Research Committee of the ALCTS Cataloging and Classification Section, 1992-93 (of the ALA).

I'm waiting to hear from you. Brian Striman/Marvin & Virginia Schmid Law Library/University of Nebraska-Lincoln/Lincoln, NE 68583-0902. Internet: brians@unllib.unl.edu Phone: 402-472-6286. Have a great December!

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!!!
TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN STAFF

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

BUSINESS MANAGER: Evelyn Gardner
Creighton University Law Library
24th & California Streets
Omaha, Nebraska 68178
402-280-5543

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

ACQUISITIONS
Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee University Law Library

AUTOMATION
Suzanne Devlin
Deckert, Price & Rhoads;
Mary Chapman
New York University Law Library

CLASSIFICATION
Cecilia Kwan
University of California, Davis Law Library

DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY
Rhonda K. Lawrence
University of California, Los Angeles Law Library;
Melody Lembke
Los Angeles County Law Library

INTERNET
Sean Doherty
Golden Gate University Law Library

MARC REMARKS
Diane Hillmann
Cornell University Law Library

PRESERVATION
Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati Law Library

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS
Ellen McGrath
University of Buffalo Law Library

SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University Law Library

SUBJECT HEADINGS
Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

TECHNICAL SERVICES IN SMALLER LIBRARIES
Carol Dawe
Kaiten Muchin & Zavis

Questions or comments should be addressed to the Editor or appropriate contributing editor.

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

Mr. Curt E. Conklin
Brigham Young University Law Library
Provo, UT 84602