EDUCATIONAL 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 carries 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 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.

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Copy must be sent to the Editor on a 5 1/4" double density floppy disk. Disks will be returned to authors.

EDITOR'S NOTE

I am repeating on the next page the notice for successors for the editor and business manager of TSLL which appeared in the last issue. If you are interested in either of these positions, I urge you to contact either Evelyn Gardner or myself for more specific information about what is involved. These positions are interesting and fulfilling and are important to the work of both sections.
1993-94 SIS OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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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 contribution 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 the 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 the 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.
In the last issue of TSLL I was able to tell you that we had received word that several of our proposals for Internet workshops and programs had been accepted for presentation in Seattle. Since I wrote that column we also learned that two additional, non-Internet-related programs had been accepted. Elaine Scioli will be coordinating a program called "Creativity Skills for Librarians." And Karin Bledner and Gordon Russell will be coordinating a program called "Technical Services/Public Services-- Old Wine in New Bottles: the Organizational Structure of Libraries in the Electronic Age." Both programs promise to be very interesting and both should help us look at our jobs a little differently. OBS is extremely well represented this year in convention programming and I'd like to say thank you to all those who took a hand in preparing proposals and are currently working on programs. We on the executive board are grateful for all the participation and are excited about the upcoming convention.

That said, as unbelievable as it may seem, it is actually time to be thinking about 1995 and the Pittsburgh convention. Last summer at our business meeting I mentioned that we would have to be doing more advanced planning, and that means now is the time to begin. Our goal is to have program proposals fully fleshed out and nearly ready to submit by the time we meet in Seattle. Competition for program slots is fierce and time is very short between the convention and the proposals' due date. So if you have been mulling over some programming ideas, now is the time to get to work on them.

In the process, consider the following information that I received in late January. Carol Billings, AALL President-Elect, is planning to hold "The National Conference on Legal Information Issues" in conjunction with the 1995 annual meeting. The purpose of this conference is (1) to provide a forum for considering the implications of the information revolution and law librarians' contributions to it, and (2) to meet with our partners in the legal and information communities so that we may learn from each other and understand each other's concerns." Approximately 175 law faculty, judges, court administrators, and government administrators, will be invited to this conference. They will also be invited to participate in some of the normal AALL activities. As a result, programs about information policy, information technology, and the like, are being encouraged as they would appeal to both constituencies gathered together in Pittsburgh.

Remember that OBS now has an Education Committee to help coordinate all of our programming. As you work on any programs, be sure to contact Mary Chapman. She, and the committee are ready to give you any help you might like, and they can put you in touch with people who have ideas similar to yours.

The approach of spring means that it is both annual survey time and election time. If you have not already, you should soon receive this year's survey from Mary. I urge you to fill it out and get it back to Mary on time. I, personally, have relied very heavily on the answers I received last year, so I know Mary will appreciate your feedback as well.

Any member of OBS-SIS may nominate another member to be added to the ballot. Petitions for further nominations are to be received by Secretary/Treasurer Mary Louise Corbett no later than March 23, 1994. Ballots will be mailed in late March, so watch for them, and please, return them promptly. Again my thanks to members of this year's Nominating Committee: Jacqueline Paul, chair; Kathleen Donnelly; and Brian Striman.
At the Annual Meeting in Boston, the Chair of the SIS Council asked each section to consider creating an Education Committee for the purpose of coordinating program and workshop proposals. Your Executive Board has decided that forming such a committee for TS/SIS was a good idea and began work in January to construct the membership of the committee. Until the Bylaws can be amended to provide a permanent structure and charge for the committee, a committee composed of eight members will be appointed to the section chair on an annual basis. Five of the members will be the chairs of the standing committees; the other three members will be selected from the membership at large with one of the three acting as chair. Each member of the committee (except the chair and the chair of the Exchange of Duplicates Committee) will be responsible for producing at least one program or workshop proposal for the annual meeting. All proposals will be submitted to the committee chair who will conduct a meeting of the committee during the annual meeting to finalize proposals before they are submitted to the AALL Education Committee. The chair will serve as the contact person for each proposal and will notify coordinators when proposals are accepted or rejected. The committee chair will be appointed to serve from January to December so that the chair will be able to see the planning process through to the final selection by the AALL Education Committee. The existence of this committee will facilitate the more complete development of proposals prior to the annual meeting and will also allow for a wider range of program and workshop topics. The 1994 TS/SIS Education Committee will be chaired by Joan Howland and the two at-large members will be Carol Dawe and Rhonda Lawrence.

All of us who knew fellow member Kaye Stoppel mourned her death last year. Since she was such an active and valued section member, the Executive Board decided it was only appropriate to honor her memory in some manner. Learning that a fund had been established at Drake Law Library to purchase books and other materials in Kaye's memory, the Board decided to contribute to that fund. The Board recently received a letter from Drake's director, John Edwards, thanking the section for the contribution and indicating that the library will attempt to use the contribution for purchasing materials on the topic of technical services. Book plates will acknowledge the gift from TS/SIS in Kaye's memory.

The selection of TS/SIS program proposals for the Seattle meeting has been completed. Eleven individual proposals were submitted to the AALL Education Committee by TS/SIS members. Two of the eleven programs were also submitted as a combined program proposal (entitled 'The Internet in Technical Services') within a package of Internet workshop/program proposals. The Internet package was accepted, but the combined program is sponsored by OBJSIS and ASD/SIS, not TS/SIS. Only two TS/SIS programs were accepted. "Interactive Media: New Cataloging Rules for New Materials" will be sponsored by the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee, and "Speaking In Tongues: Communications Between Tech Services and Public Services in an Online Environment" will be sponsored jointly with RS/SIS.

Technical Services Special Interest Section
Candidates Slate 1994-95

Sally Wambold, Chair of the TS-SIS Nominating Committee and the other members, Joni Cassidy, Bill Nazarro, and Donna Purvis, have announced the nominees for the 1994-95 Executive Board. Ballots will be mailed by the end of March. Members should notify Martha Childers if they have not received a ballot by April 15. The candidates' biographical information follows. The data is selective due to space considerations.

VICE-CHAIR/CHAIR-ELECT

Dorcas Libby

Assistant Head of Technical Services for Cataloging, Social Law Library, Boston MA

Education: M.S., Simmons College Graduate School of Library & Information Science; B.A., Notre Dame College


Michael Petit

Associate Director and Head of Technical Services, District of Columbia School of Law Library, Washington, D.C.
Education: M.S.L.S., Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.; B.A., Catholic University of Americas, Washington, D.C.

Previous positions: Acquisitions Librarian, University of Miami Law Library; Associate Librarian/Technical Services and Assistant Librarian/Public Services, George Mason University Law Library; Cataloger, Catholic University of America, Robert White Law Library; Assistant Cataloger, North Carolina Supreme Court Library.


Joseph W. Thomas

Assistant Head of Technical Services, Kresge Library, Notre Dame Law School, Notre Dame, IN

Education: B.A., University of Kentucky; M.A.L.S., University of Chicago

Previous positions: Technical Services Librarian, Crabbe Library, Eastern Kentucky Univeristy, Richmond, KY, 1983-84; Retrospective Conversion Project Librarian, then Catalog Librarian, Indiana University School of Law Library, Bloomington, IN, 1984-88; Assistant Librarian, then Acting Head Librarian, Corporate Legal Library, General Electric company, Fairfield, CT, 1988-89; Catalog Librarian, Kresge Library, Notre Dame Law Library, Notre Dame, IN, 1989-


MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Melanie Kimball

Coordinator of Technical Services, Debevoice & Plimpton, New York, N.Y.

Previous positions: Monograph Cataloging Division, University of Michigan Library; Cataloger, then Head of Technical Services, Weil, Gotshal & Manges; Catalogue Librarian, Cassidy Cataloguing.

Activities: LLAGNY: Board member, 1990-91; Teacher, "Overview of the Law Firm Library for Library Assistants;" Teacher, "Introductory Course to Cataloging."

Judy Lauer

Senior Law Librarian, New York State Supreme Court Library, Binghamton, N.Y.

Education: M.L.S., Syracuse University School of Information Studies.

Activities: TS-SIS: Exchange of Duplicates Committee, Chair; AALUNY: Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-President, President, Board Member; NYS Unified Court Law Libraries Association: Secretary, Treasurer, Newsletter Editor.

Odell Dehart

Associate Law Librarian, U.S. Department of State, Office of the Legal Adviser, Washington, D.C.

Education: M.L.S., North Texas State University


Activities AALL; Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C.
Melanie Barton

Head of Technical Services, Franklin Pierce Law Center Library, Concord, N.H.

Education: A.S., Colby-Sawyer College, New London, NH.; B.S., Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, N.H.; M.S., Simmons’ Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Boston, MA.

Previous positions: Cataloger’s Assistant, then, Paraprofessional Assistant to the Director, and then Cataloger, Franklin Pierce Law Center Library, 1983-90; Circulation Desk Attendant, Concord Public Library, 1983-84.

Activities; AALL: Member, Volunteer for a variety of services at AALL Annual Meetings; TS-SIS: Member; Automation and Scientific Development SIS: Member; Gov. Docs. SIS: Member; LLNE: Member, 1988-; New England Law Library Consortium: Member, 1988-; Association of New Hampshire Law Librarians: Treasurer, 1993-; Capital Area Network Advisory Committee, New Hampshire: Chair, 1991-92; CAPNET Advisory Committee: Secretary, 1990-91; Member, 1988-/

Elizabeth Krebs

Assistant Law Library/Head of Cataloging, Barco Law Library, University of Pittsburgh School of Law, PA

Education: Certificate of Advanced Studies and M.L.S., University of Pittsburgh; B.A., Pennsylvania State University

Previous positions: Cataloging Project Coordinator, Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh.

Activities, AALL: Member, 1987-; Western Pennsylvania Law Library Association: Secretary, 1993-94; Member, 1988-; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania: Library and Archives Committee, 1986-.

Virginia Bryant

Head of Cataloging, Jacob Burns Law Library, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Education: M.L.S., Indiana University; B.A., Eisenhower College


Activities: AALL: Member, 1985-; TS-SIS: Serials Committee, 1987-88; Cataloging and Classification Committee, 1992-94; Member, 1985-; OBS-SIS: Member, 1985-91; MAALL: Member, 1985-91; SWALL: Member, 1985-91; OCLC/Missouri Library Network Users Group: Secretary, 1986-88.

Respectfully submitted,

Martha Childers
Secretary/Treasurer

ACQUISITIONS
Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee University Law Library

There is an interesting article about electronic serials in Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory, vol. 17 #4 at page 449 entitled "Electronic Serials: Administrative Angst or Answer" by Dana C. Brooks. It was originally presented at the Texas Library Association Pre-Conference, "Electronic Access to Serials," at San Antonio on March 9, 1993. Mr. Brooks asks the question as to whether or not the electronic serial may be the answer to several problems libraries face today, or will this format create a whole new set of problems? He then addresses five areas which should be considered when deciding whether or not to provide access to electronic serials: budgeting considerations; staffing resources, including staff training; collection development; patron reaction; and internal and external political realities. In the area of budgeting, the first thing that comes to mind is "we can’t afford it", which the author refutes. He states that there are over 200 electronic journals available free on the Internet. But, cost...
doesn’t end there, as we make decisions about equipment and service costs. And, in the future, all subscriptions may not be free. We cannot assume that electronic serials will be an answer to our ever-increasing serial costs without consulting our reference staff or considering the impact of electronic serials on technical services staff. One collection development consideration is, will the electronic journal subscription replace the print subscription? If we allow any library patron access to print journals, should we then also provide access to electronic journals? What about interlibrary loan? What about storage and preservation issues? Will the patron like electronic journals? How shall we sell the idea to the powers that be who control the money? The author provides answers and food for thought.

We, like most law academic libraries, have considered electronic journals because we have access to them on Lexis and Westlaw. There are, however, several drawbacks to this arrangement. One, they are not legitimately available to all of our library patrons, and, therefore not available for interlibrary loan either. Secondly, Westlaw may not include all articles of every law review; this affects each library’s clientele. Do we therefore cancel print subscriptions, or, in the case of new serials, decide not to purchase, relying on the electronic version? Preservation and storage may not be a problem or consideration for law libraries now (or in the future). Most of our patrons won’t object to an electronic journal. And, we don’t really have to sell the idea to those who control the money. The bottom line is electronic journals are here, and we need to make decisions about them.

In the same issue of Library Acquisitions there is an article by Michael J. Petit of the District of Columbia School of Law Library entitled, “The Evaluation, Selection, and Acquisition of Legal Looseleaf Publications” at page 417. This is a good summary of the uniqueness of looseleaf publications, running from basic definitions of such services, publishers, costs, cancellation policies, bibliographical value, quality, and how to get information about them. The article was probably written with the non-law acquisitions librarian who purchases law materials in mind. However, I think Mr. Petit has done an excellent job of summarizing and explaining not only what looseleaves are but also giving us some of the recent changes in publishers as well as tips on how to reduce the costs of maintaining these services. Recommended reading.

We have been using the Innovative Acquisitions Module for approximately eighteen months, and I still have a lot to learn about it. Since I’ve been working on the book budget the past week, I have made myself some notes on what to do at fiscal close this July. Not surprisingly, costs of continuations keep rising. Looking back on my twelve years of preparing this budget, I wonder how I could do it now without at least some automation. I recall that it took me a very long time to do that first budget, mostly because I really didn’t know what I was doing. Fortunately, I had an excellent acquisitions assistant who knew what to do and was a great help to me. Now, I must figure out how “Annie” (our online system) can help me even more next year.

A well-defined set of procedures is the backbone of technical services. By using integrated online library software, these procedures work smoothly. Specifically, spine labels are produced quickly, barcodes are attached to the correct item record and annual cumulations are checked-in and recorded automatically. What happens when circumstances cause the institution or firm to review the usefulness, appropriateness or expense of that software? Regardless of the reasons, let’s assume the decision has been made to switch to another library software system. How will this change affect technical services? What procedures will change and which ones will remain the same?

The above questions have a three-part answer:

1. Talk to technical service users of the "new" software
   Use the vendor’s contact list as a last resort since it is inevitable that they will refer you to only satisfied customers. It is necessary to speak to those who are dissatisfied with the software also so you can decide whether their problems might be yours as well. Ask your colleagues locally or post a “what’s your opinion of...” question on one of the appropriate Internet discussion groups. It would be surprising if these people were not honest about the system, the vendor and the advantages and disadvantages of using the software. Inquire about their daily use and workflow and identify any special considerations that caused them to choose this software over others.

2. See live demonstrations of the new software
   Although candid reviews are helpful, nothing can replace actually using the software. It is at this point that potential problems become clear. The critical issues users may have alluded to are suddenly displayed on screen. The visual elements allow for comparisons between the "old" software and the "new" software. (e.g. How many keystrokes are needed to check-in a new volume?)

3. Analyze the present procedures and identify how they are handled in the new software
   Break down technical services into basic tasks such as: checking-in mail, routing table of contents, identification stamping, spine labeling, barcoding and local MARC editing. If it is not clear from colleagues’ descriptions and demonstrations, talk to the software vendor directly. Ask about your specific procedures and persist until you get an answer. Often, this requires talking to someone else besides the sales representative. For example, what are the options for various types label printing? Can the spine label you now use be used with the software? What is the length of the barcode field? Is the notes field searchable in serials? Clearly state what is important to you. Before preparing to change your procedures, ask the vendor if the software can be changed to
accommodate the current procedure. It is possible that: a) this change has been requested earlier and will be available in the next update or b) the vendor will make the adjustments so you, the new customer, will be satisfied.

Flexibility will be needed with the conversion timetable. After the software has been purchased and installed, the "old" system will not simply disappear overnight. Rather, both systems will need to be simultaneously running for a given test period. This will take extra time but is essential to ensure proper use of the new software. By maintaining the old system, a back-up file of the day's work is created. In addition, staff training time can be reduced if parallels can be drawn between the two systems during live explanations. Clear communication of the changeover timeline is necessary. Although there will be glitches, it is important to keep focused and inform everyone about what is expected and should be accomplished by certain time periods.

Switching software will change some of the technical service procedures or "the process". However, by planning for the change, talking to colleagues and users, and analyzing the current procedures, the switch can create an opportunity to review and evaluate your current operation. It seems that in private firms it is rare for this department to be formally reviewed. Therefore, take this opportunity to ask questions such as, "why do we do it this way?" "can it be done in a different and/or better way with the new software?" Considering these procedural questions can make the switch work to your advantage.

MARC REMARKS
Diane Hillmann
Cornell University Law Library

In the words of a MARBI colleague, "You've definitely been had." It's hard to argue with that conclusion, because as of Monday, February 7, the section symbol that MARBI voted to include in the USMARC Character Set at the ALA annual meeting in New Orleans has been excluded again. The story of how this happened is a sorry one, which ultimately leaves some MARBI heavy hitters smelling like something other than roses.

This saga begins in January 1992, with MARBI proposal 92-6, which suggested the addition of new graphic and control characters for Arabic script as well as several characters which would align the USMARC Latin sets with ANSI graphic character set standards. At that time, I suggested strongly that the section symbol, long desired by the law cataloging community, should be included when new characters were added. The portion of the proposal dealing with Arabic script was approved at that meeting, with the remainder deferred pending impact statements from the major utilities. In Spring 1993, the proposal to align the character sets again surfaced (as Proposal 93-10), again without the section symbol. Prior to the meeting, on the USMARC listserv, I reminded the MARBI members that there had been general assent previously that the section symbol should be considered during this round of discussions. Other communities also suggested needed characters, such as the Greek 'pi' and 'chi," used by the rare books community.

During the discussions in New Orleans, it was clear that the Library of Congress and some of the utilities were primarily interested in aligning the USMARC character set with ANSEL and ASCII, and reluctant to add other characters. Implementation was a big issue, with most participants agreeing that if additional characters were to be considered, they should be considered at that time, as implementation costs would be essentially the same for a large clump as a small one. As a result of those discussions, an additional seven characters, including the section symbol, were approved.

Imagine then, the surprise when Proposal 93-10 surfaced yet again this Fall. It seemed that after the New Orleans discussion, when the work of defining code positions began for the seven additional characters included during the New Orleans discussions, there was no room for the seven characters. In addition, the revised proposal stated that "representatives from several bibliographic utilities, system vendors, and the Library of Congress expressed concern about the cost of implementation of the characters originally in the proposal and those added during discussion."

Needless to say, the revised proposal did not garner any rave notices. I waited a few weeks to post my point of view to the USMARC listserv (in hopes of managing a less angry response than I felt capable of at first), but subsequent postings by others revealed that I was not the only one smelling something unpleasant.

The actual discussions on Monday were somewhat anticlimactic. It was clear from the start that there was no possibility that the seven extra characters, much less the section symbol by itself, would be included in the USMARC character set. One of the LC representatives said that if they'd had room, and could add one more character, the section symbol would be the first character they'd add--cold comfort for the law cataloging community, which had believed since last summer that a pending problem would be solved soon.

So where do we stand now? The additions to the character set made in LA will most likely be the last before the adoption of the UNICODE standard, which includes not only the section symbol, but also a great many other useful symbols not now part of USMARC. How long will this take? Good question. The first discussions of actual implementation of UNICODE came up late Monday, and LC has promised a proposal, though how long the entire process will take is anyone's guess.

So who's responsible for this mess? Another good question. Clearly LC was embarrassed by the situation, but mea culpas are not their style. The utilities say they made
the point last summer that these extra symbols were a problem, but that the rest of us didn't want to hear it. Others have made the point that the utilities and vendors complain often about the cost of changes in the formats—perhaps too often to be taken as seriously as they'd like to be. There's plenty of blame to go around. This has provoked some strong suggestions that MARBI needs to take a look at how it makes decisions.

Watch this space for further developments.

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**PRESERVATION**

Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati Law Library

"Clinton Mandates Recycled Paper in Executive Branch, Circumvents Permanence Standards"
Reprinted with permission of the author, Ellen McCrady, from vol. 17 #5 (Oct. 1993), The Abbey Newsletter

The long-expected executive order from President Clinton, requiring the use of recycled paper by the executive agencies of the federal government, including the Government Printing Office, has finally appeared. It is entitled "Executive Order 12873 of October 20, 1993: Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention."

It does not refer anywhere to permanence considerations or to Public Law 101-423, "Joint Resolution to Establish a National Policy on Permanent Papers" [printed in The Abbey Newsletter, December 1990], which says, in part: "It is the policy of the United States that federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid free permanent papers... The Congress of the United States urgently recommends that...federal agencies require the use of archival quality acid free papers for permanently valuable Federal records and confer with the National Archives and Records Administration on the requirements for paper quality..."

There is nothing wrong with requiring government agencies to use recycled paper. Neither is there anything wrong with recycled paper per se, which can be made to meet permanence demands. But there are several things wrong with this executive order.

First, because it is written to be easily enforceable, and does not explicitly mention permanence, government agencies will find it far easier to heed than the permanent paper law, which has no enforcement provisions. Second, many people (including many government employees) are confused about recycled and permanent paper. Either they think the terms are mutually exclusive or they do not know how to find papers that meet both sets of criteria, particularly since permanent papers are not advertised and labeled as such.

Third, and most disturbing of all, this order contains language (Sec. 505) that authorizes and encourages the General Services Administration (GSA) to disregard permanence standards if it decides that a) permanence is not an aspect of "performance," b) resistance to yellowing is not necessary, or c) fiber quality (freedom from lignin and mechanical pulp) is not important. This would deny the basis of paper permanence standards, which is that a paper's ability to last a long time is an aspect of performance; and it would violate the specifications of paper permanence as they now exist. Three important standards-setting bodies (ISO, ANSI and ASTM) approved paper permanence standards in 1993 that limit lignin content, because of its effect on brightness and strength. Their recommendations cannot be casually dismissed.

The executive order requires all printing and writing papers to contain 20% postconsumer waste by December 31, 1994, and to contain 30% by December 31, 1998.

The order actually says the 20% and 30% levels must be reached beginning December 31, 1994 (and 1998), but there is no penalty for starting earlier, and the Government Printing Office has confirmed that it is already inviting bids on paper with 20% post-consumer waste. Furthermore, all agencies "making solicitations" (inviting bids) for printing and writing paper are directed by this order to start using recycled paper with postconsumer content, effective immediately (Section 504(3)).

This order is a serious setback for advocates of permanent paper [emphasis added by editor], and it illustrates how one branch of government may work at cross purposes with another. Congress, for example, has been trying to cope with the last century and a half of acid wood pulp paper production, now gone brittle in our libraries and archives. The only way to keep books from going brittle, if they are not on permanent paper to start with (besides putting them in deep freeze) is to deacidify them; Congress has spent millions of dollars on a deacidification program for the Library of Congress. Fortunately, the modern practice of using calcium carbonate as a filler has about the same effect as deacidification. No one knows, however, whether calcium carbonate is a cure-all for poorly made paper, because the necessary research has not been done. We do know that carbonate-filled paper is still vulnerable to oxidation, though the carbonate does protect it against hydrolysis. We also know that high levels of any filler weaken paper, and that a reasonable strength is one of the requirements of permanent paper.)

Brittle books have to be microfilmed; Congress is now footing much of the bill for the massive microfilming program underway in American research libraries. Because of its involvement with microfilming and deacidification, Congress is aware of the cost of short-lived paper. If the White House is also aware of the cost of impermanent paper, that awareness is not reflected in this document.

If the agency publishers are able to establish performance standards that include permanence considerations, at least for their most important documents with long-term value, there may be no cause for concern.
The GPO has a helpful list for identifying important documents, compiled on the basis of a survey of Federal Depository Libraries, and mailed to printing and publishing officials in government agencies. Document types are listed in order of priority for long-term preservation. Briefly, the eight most important document types, in descending priority order, were: legal materials [emphasis added by editor], monographs, statistics, journals & newspapers, catalogs and other such lists, maps, reports and proceedings. All these types of publications were nominated by 50% or more of the respondents.

The executive order was published in the Federal Register, October 22, 1993, pp. 54911-18. It can also be retrieved electronically from the Library of Congress's LC Marvel Gopher, by making the following selections in sequence from the main menu: 6.1.1.1.6.6.7.

Research and Publications
Ellen McGrath
University at Buffalo Law Library

In spite of the fact that I still have not had many responses to this column, I will forge ahead and assume some of you out there are actually reading it. I was contacted by one person who needs to do some research in order to achieve tenure, but is not sure how and where to start. If you have a research idea, but will be unable to pursue it yourself or if you need a partner to help with your research, let me know. I could put you in touch with this person.

As always, Brian Striman (University of Nebraska) came through by pointing out some interesting publication news. First, he suggested the journal Microcomputers for Information Management (subtitled: An International Journal for Library and Information Sciences) as an addition to the list of periodicals to which articles may be submitted. Our main library does get this title (first issue published in 1984), so I will try to get my hands on an issue soon and see what types of articles are in it. Brian also mentioned that the January 1994 issue of College and Research Libraries (v. 55, no. 1), p. 91 contains instructions for potential authors for their manuscript preparations.

Thanks to Brian also for reminding us that our colleague, Richard Ameling (St. Louis University) has been recently published in Law Library Journal, v. 85, no. 4 (Fall 1993), pp. 801-812. His article is entitled "The MARC American Law School Library Cooperative Catalog, an Online CD-ROM." If anyone is interested in publishing in LLI and needs some advice, perhaps Richard would be a good contact. I would like to note that the recent article "The Cataloging of Chinese Legal Materials" in Cataloging & Classification Quarterly, v. 17, no. 1/2 (1992), pp. 181-195 was written by Bill McCloy (University of Washington). In that same journal, but in v. 16, no. 4 (1993), pp. 223-235, my article "Developing Priorities for Authority Work at the University at Buffalo Libraries" was published. I throw this information out in the hope that it will generate ideas for articles or places to publish.

In the December 1993 issue of TSLL (v.19, no. 2), Brian Striman asked for possible research topics in his role as a member of the AALL Standing Committee on Research. A couple occurred to me and I shared them with Brian but will also mention them here. In that same issue of TSLL, the "Serials Issues" column by Mary Burgos and Maria Okonska (New York University) dealt with the cataloging of loose-leaf publications. Most of the sources listed at the end of the column were in non-law library publications. It struck me that a more in-depth followup article would be in order, perhaps for LLI? It might be helpful for our public services colleagues to read. The pending ramifications (if any) of format integration could also be addressed.

Another idea I had was for an article about the work of SISAC (Serials Industry Systems Advisory Committee) in terms of legal serial publications. From the fairly recent traffic on the LAW-LIB listserver regarding the question of interlibrary serial item identifiers, it appears that there is certainly interest in this topic. This does not necessarily have to put the current (Nonie Watt, Indiana University) and past (Norma Feld, Cardozo) SISAC representatives from AALL on the spot. It is possible that someone who wants/needs to do research might be able to interview Nonie and Norma. Just a thought ... any takers?

Just another reminder that AALL has issued its annual Call for Papers. The deadline is Friday, April 29, 1994. The author(s) of each winning paper will receive a $750 prize, will be recognized at the Opening Luncheon of the Annual Meeting in Seattle, will be given the opportunity to present the paper at Annual, and will have the paper forwarded to Law Library Journal for publication consideration. See the full page notice in the November 1993 issue of the AALL Newsletter. Sounds like a great deal! It seems to me that technical services papers rarely win, which leads me to believe that they are rarely submitted. This might be an interesting thread to pursue with the Call for Papers Committee.

Another Call for Papers has come to my attention. The University and College Library Section of the Southeastern Library Association is soliciting papers for presentation at its biennial meeting in Charlotte, N.C., October 25-27, 1994. The theme is "Electronic Information Access and Delivery" and the deadline is March 11, 1994. Contact me if you want more details. Along the same line, I have recently seen an electronic posting for the 1994 competition for the Jesse H. Sherer Award for Research, sponsored by the ALA Library Research Round Table. The author(s) will receive $500 and will present the paper at ALA Annual in Miami. The deadline for this is March 1, 1994. These deadlines may be tight depending on the actual publication of this issue of TSLL. But the point is that there are lots of calls for papers and awards out there, just waiting for us to take advantage of them. And most of them are annual, so if you miss a deadline now, start planning ahead for next year! I have the full 1994 awards brochure from ALA if anyone is interested.

I hope you all read the article "AALL Research Agenda and Grants Program" in the October issue of the AALL Newsletter. It detailed the research agenda as approved by the AALL in furtherance of its Strategic Plan as of April 19, 1993. The AALL Standing Committee on Research, chaired by Nancy Carol Carter (University of San Diego),
charged with publicizing and updating the research agenda and with awarding $10,000 for research topics which further its topics. Take the time to read through the agenda. The list may give you an idea for your own research. Or you can forward new ideas to the Committee for the benefit of law librarianship. A number of the items presently listed could result in technical services research.

Just a few short citations to potentially helpful works. A new book Guide to Technical Services Resources has just been published by the American Library Association (c1994). It is edited by Peggy Johnson. We have just received a copy and at first glance, it appears to be an excellent source. Quoting from the introduction, it is "a first attempt at a comprehensive and practical guide to the principal information resources for technical services practitioners, educators, and students." From our viewpoint, it can serve as a wonderful list of possible places to publish technical services research. The focus is naturally on non-law library sources, but I did happen across at least one cite to an LLJ article.

In addition, I just read two AUTOCAT messages praising the book Library Research Models: A Guide to Classification, Cataloging, and Computers (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993). Our main library's copy has been checked out for months, so I guess that is an added endorsement. I may have to obtain a copy of my own. The October 1993 issue of the Library Quarterly is devoted to a symposium on qualitative research, edited by Jana Bradley and Brett Sutton. I hope to get a chance to investigate both these sources and discuss them a bit more in upcoming columns.

Once again let me emphasize my need for your feedback! Is this column of any use to you as a technical services law librarian thinking about research and writing? Or do you hate it? Do you have any suggestions to make it of more use to you? Have you seen any new publications that might welcome submissions from us? Do you have an idea for research, need a co-author, need some editing assistance, whatever? I especially need suggestions in areas of technical services other than cataloging. Please let me hear from you today! Contact: Ellen McGrath, SUNY Buffalo Law Library, O'Brien Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260-1110, phone (716) 645-2254, fax: (716) 645-3860, Bitnet: LWLETMCG@UBVM, Internet: LWLETMCG@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU.

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SERIALS
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University Law Library

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

    Annual report.
    1992-1993-

Arbitration times
    Changed to: Dispute resolution times.
    Fall 1993-

Asia law and practice
    Merged with: Asian corporate law to form:
    Asia law.
    June/July 1993, no. 5

Australian gay and lesbian law journal
    Changed to: Australasian gay & lesbian law journal.
    Vol. 3 (Oct. 1993)-

Juvenile court statistics report
    Changed to: Missouri juvenile court statistics (1992).
    Starting date unknown
Technical Services Law Librarian, Volume 19, No. 3

Law, medicine & health care
   Changed to: Journal of law, medicine & ethics.
   Vol. 21:1 (spring 1993)-

Local government reports of Australia
   Changed to: Local government and environmental reports of Australia.
   Vol. 78, pt. 1 (Apr. 1993)-

Public utilities fortnightly
   Changed to: Fortnightly (Arlington, Va.).
   Oct. 1, 1993-

United States Claims Court digest
   Changed to: United States federal claims digest.
   No. 27 (July 1993)-

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

Grand and petit juror service in United States District Courts
   Discontinued (date unknown)

Immigration journal
   Ceased with: vol. 14, no. 3 & 4 (July-Dec. 1991)

Pacific law digest
   Suspended publication with: vol. 5, no. 3 (Dec. 1989)

Pennsylvania. Dept. of Corrections. Annual report
   Ceased with: 1987

Property tax journal
   Ceased with: vol. 12, no. 4 (Dec. 1993)

   Ceased with: vol. 10 (Feb. 28, 1983 to Nov. 26, 1986)
The LC authority record for the subject "LAW" (sh85075119) includes a reference to *see also subdivision LAW AND LEGISLATION* under topics, e.g., TELECOMMUNICATION--LAW AND LEGISLATION. In his article, "Subject Suggestions 7: Some Concerns Relating to the Social Sciences" (Cataloging & Classification Quarterly v.11, no.2, 1990), William Studwell states that this reference is misleading, because it implies that that subdivision might be used under virtually any topic. Experienced law catalogers know that LAW AND LEGISLATION may be used only under certain pattern headings, or when it has been established to follow a main topic on an individual authority record.

Studwell correctly points to the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings, section H1705, for further guidance. It says there that the subdivision is never used when: the topical heading itself is inherently legal (TORTS; CIVIL PROCEDURE; DOMESTIC RELATIONS), a phrase heading exists for the topic (AGRICULTURAL LAWS AND LEGISLATION; CRIMINAL LAW; TRADE REGULATION), or if the topical heading represents a group of people (in which case the subdivision LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC. is used).

But the "inherently legal" provision is problematic. Nowadays there are many topics that may have had their origin in the law, but which have been popularized by the press, or which have social or economic aspects as well as legal import. Consider, for instance, the following topics: BUSINESS ENTERPRISES CONSOLIDATION AND MERGER OF CORPORATIONS COPYRIGHT MALPRACTICE MORTGAGES PARTNERSHIP REAL PROPERTY

A new cataloger in a law library, or indeed, any cataloger in an academic or public library that uses LCSH, may not have the knowledge or experience to recognize that such headings are "inherently legal." And if we have difficulty, what about our patrons? Can we expect that all of our patrons are experts, scholars, or even practitioners? As an illustration of this problem, look at this result in my library's OPAC:

Search request: $S=MALPRACTICE-LAW

Search results: 0 entries found

When these terms are input as a keyword search (K=MALPRACTICE LAW), the user retrieves 199 entries! Is this another example of how the cataloger's choice of terms fails to meet the user's needs? It doesn't have to be this way. There are improvements we could make to enhance the subject approach.

Studwell proposes that LC add a bracketed [Legal], similar to the [May Subd Geog] notation, after the topic as printed in LCSH, to indicate that the term is "inherently legal." However, he does not suggest how this would be coded in a MARC authority record. Also, while this might be helpful to the cataloger, it would not eliminate the user's confusion.

A better solution, I think, would be to add 4xx (UF) references in the form [TOPIC]--LAW AND LEGISLATION to the headings in LCSH. This makes it clear that the topic itself is concerned with the law, and would reassure the cataloger and the patron that s/he has identified the most appropriate heading. The Library of Congress may not be adverse to this idea, since they have already used this device for some headings, e.g., JOINT VENTURES, and SECURITIES. Those 4xx fields result in these OPAC references:

JOINT VENTURES--LAW AND LEGISLATION Search Under: JOINT VENTURES SECURITIES--LAW AND LEGISLATION Search Under: SECURITIES

Of the seven sample topics above which lack such 4xx references, it must be noted that two of them, BUSINESS ENTERPRISES and REAL PROPERTY, actually have scope notes which indicate their focus on business concerns "as legal entities" and on real property "in the legal sense," respectively. Nevertheless, the 4xx references from the variant form with --LAW AND LEGISLATION would still be helpful, because the scope note may not be retrieved or may be overlooked. In authority records for two other headings lacking the 4xx references (MORTGAGES, and CONSOLIDATION AND MERGER OF CORPORATIONS), there are 033 fields, suggested LC classification numbers, in the HD and HG subclasses. This implies that those two headings are not "inherently legal," but rather, have their focus in economics or finance. All the more reason why "search under" references would be advisable from the variant forms, MORTGAGES--LAW AND LEGISLATION, and CONSOLIDATION AND MERGER OF CORPORATIONS--LAW AND LEGISLATION.

I'd like to write to the Library of Congress to propose that these 4xx references be added. Can other law catalogers suggest other headings besides the seven I've mentioned which fall into such "borderline" areas when determining whether the topic is inherently legal in focus? If you can, please drop me a note or send an e-mail message to: atstone@law.fsu.edu. Thanks!
In the last issue, I wrote about the changes facing librarians and how law firm and corporate librarians really have to get up to speed or the 21st century is going to pass us by. I don't think there is one single issue that demonstrates this better than the Internet. I have been a user for about a year now and I am amazed at the endless amount of information available. The "listservs" (email discussion groups by topic) alone offer librarians a whole new way to continue to educate ourselves.

So many of us feel pulled at both ends. We don't have time to catalog. We don't have time to read the LC newsletters and reams of paper from OCLC. The Internet and more specifically, the AUTOCAT listserv really helps you get a handle on all the new documentation and various issues that face technical services librarians today.

There are a number of ways for the private sector to access the Internet. Our firm is a member of CLASS. Others I know subscribe through Delphi. CLASS can be reached at 1-800-876-2373. Delphi's number is 617-491-3342. There are many other vendors out there. Often word of mouth in your area is the best resource. Shop around.

There are a lot of listservs but I am only going to mention a few here. I will also attempt to give you the directions to subscribe but bear with me, I am new to the Net as well.

AUTOCAT Listserv (deals with automation and cataloging for all types of libraries. You will receive loads of messages on a daily basis from this list, so make sure you check your mail ever day, in order to keep up with it. The topics are great and the level of expertise out there is really impressive. If you have a cataloging or tech. services question, this is the place to ask it.

To subscribe to the AUTOCAT list:
Send an email to autocat@ubvm.ccbuffalo.edu
In the body of the message type:
Subscribe AUTOCAT firstname lastname (Your name here)

To Subscribe to the LAW-LIB list:
Send an email to listproc@ucdavis.edu
In the body of the message type:
Subscribe Law-lib firstname lastname (Your name here)

To subscribe to the Private Law Libraries List
Send an email to listserv@acc.wuacc.edu

In the body of the message type:
Subscribe Privatelawlib-1 firstname lastname (Your name here)

You can also email me at kmzjd@class.org

Happy Netting!

DOES ANY OF THIS MAKE SENSE TO YOU? IN NOT, READ ON.

The best news is that the Technical Services Subgroup of PLL is going to have a program in Seattle that will deal with the Internet as well. The information is below.

The PLL Subgroup on Technical Services will be sponsoring the following program:

THE INTERNET AS ELECTRONIC CONSULTANT--WHAT IT CAN DO FOR YOU IN TERMS OF CATALOGING, AUTOMATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES:

Sunday, July 10, 1994
Time: 10:45 to 11:45

Coordinators: Joni Cassidy, Cassidy Cataloging
Carol J. Dawe, Katten Muchin & Zavis

Speaker: J. McRee Elrod, Director, Special Libraries Cataloguing, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

When you're stumped in one of these areas, what do you do? Do you put the item on a shelf or in a file and hope it goes away? Why not jump on the Internet and use its vast resources to answer your questions? Think of it as an "electronic technical services expert!" Please join us for a discussion of the Internet and its use in law firms with special emphasis on cataloging, automation and other aspects of technical services.

PLEASE ALSO JOIN US FOR THE TECHNICAL SERVICES SUBGROUP MEETING FROM 3:00 TO 4:30:

We will be discussing our plans for the upcoming year including

Program ideas for Pittsburgh
Developing a Listserv for Technical Services in Law Firms
Software updates and reports
And lots more!!
Enhance has been enhanced. This means that libraries with Enhance authorization can now add to or correct CIP records. Until now, they could touch only records with Encoding levels I, L and J. San Diego County Law Library was one of ten participants (and the only law library) in the successful pilot project last fall. Specifically, libraries with Enhance Books authorizations can upgrade all but a few fields in an Encoding level 7 record. They cannot change the Encoding level, the date in an 050 or in the 263 fixed fields, add $2 to 010 for the LCCN printed in the book, put the call number with correct date in 050 14, and correct 245 text. (Loud cheers.) Additionally, if they are also NACO participants, they can do the authority work and fix the related authority record. If not NACO, they can send in the authority corrections. After all this hard work, if LC or another national level library puts a full record on its tape to OCLC, that record overlays the CIP. Only the 050 14 and 505 fields are retained. Nonetheless, I think we all appreciate having the corrected copy available so much sooner (and or even at the same time in January). This is the way shared cataloging should work.

Of the 112 Enhance libraries, only 6 are law. They are:

- CAV Capital University Law Library
- CDL San Diego County Law Library
- FSL Florida State University Law Library
- SLU St. Louis University Law School
- WUL Washington University at St. Louis, Law
- ZBL Brooklyn Law School

This new year brings some exciting RLIN developments. The MDF (computer files) will be clustered sometime in January 1994. Of particular interest to Law libraries is the clustering of the cataloging for LEXIS files. Please note that with the explicit permission of SUNY Buffalo Law Library all MDF records for LEXIS datafiles with the NYBL library identifier will be removed. The reason is that the matching algorithm for MDF would present clustering problems. Large clusters would form since the cataloging data in each group of records submitted by NYBL is identical in all fields used for clustering; distinguishing data was added to 5xx notes which are not used for clustering. Moreover, these records have not been updated. More information can be obtained from Ed Glazier (415-691-2261) or Ellen McGrath of SUNY Buffalo (716-645-2254).

Also, the Internet FTP is now being used by Library of Congress to transfer bibliographic data to RLG. This is a pilot project to FTP bibliographic data to RLG. These records should appear in RLIN one week sooner than if they had been loaded by tape. RLG hopes to expand this new FTP server and gateway to support transferring records from other sites that have the ability to export bibliographic files for FTP transfer. They hope in the future to transfer RLIN records to local systems as well. Bruce Washburn at (b@blw@rlg.stanford.edu) or Susan Oros (br.sro@rlg.stanford.edu) are interested in sites with local systems that can export bibliographic record files by FTP and would like to send records to RLG for loading. The members of our present OBS-RLIN Committee are very interested in compiling a directory of such sites and what systems are being used by Law libraries. If any body is doing this or plans to please get in touch with us.

Another report we should be aware of, since it has implications for the future configuration of the RLIN database, is the recommendations from the RLIN Record Taskforce. The report will be discussed at ALA Midwinter on Saturday Feb. 5, 1994. The recommendations for user action were basically that members who catalog on local systems move as quickly as possible to contribute MARC bibliographic records to RLIN on a monthly or more frequent basis. This would be for all newly added records as well as for preservation information and also updates and local data for revised records. The recommendations for RLG were to increase record load capacity, formalize the process of becoming a record contributor, implement...
USMARC format for holdings and complete implementation of FTP capabilities. Further, develop pricing mechanisms which encourage frequent contribution of full standard records. Further, there were recommendations for cooperative action: that RLG appoint an RLIN Database Advisory Group to coordinate efforts between RLG staff and user library staff and also work with local system vendors to improve record export capabilities. The recommendations of the RLIN Record Task Force for both RLG and Users was summarized in a December 1993 report posted on RLIN-L. The report can be obtained from Karen Smith-Yoshimura (bl.kss@rlg.stanford.edu).

Among recent publications in 1994 are the following guides: "Workbook for Law reference on EUREKA" produced by a Task Force from the now defunct RLIN Law Group chaired by Suzanne Thorpe (Assistant Director for Public Services, Univ. of Minnesota Law Library). There are plans to incorporate it into a program at the AALL Meeting in Seattle. Also available from RLG is the "RLIN Cataloging Guide" which summarizes RLIN commands for basic cataloging procedures such as adding new records, updating bibliographic records and holdings and ordering cards. It is designed for training new staff and as a quick reference guide. The price is $10.00 from Distribution Services Center at bl.dsc@rlg.stanford.edu or fax 415-964-0943, Attn: DSC.

Stay tuned for further developments.

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

Ann Sitkin
Harvard Law School Library

At the CC:DA Midwinter 1994 meetings, the first item on the agenda concerned the report, Cross references for legal documents, originally presented at the June 1993 meeting by John Duke, Edward Swanson, and Ben Tucker, earlier members of the Committee. Since all three have since rotated off CC:DA, no one was left to complete the work of making final revisions and corrections to the text. The AALL Representative to CC:DA reported that the law cataloging community was basically in agreement with the "alternative rules" as written, except for some minor corrections in wording. It was agreed that all of the examples in the proposal were inadequate or incorrect. The Representative proposed that CC:DA refer completion of the final text to the AALL/TS-SIS/Cataloging and Classification Committee, and it was so moved. The final text will be considered by CC:DA at the June 1994 Annual Meeting. The Representative also argued that having an alternative rule was a partial solution which will create more confusion unless LC issues a rule interpretation on which rule to follow. It would be preferable to make the alternative rule the actual rule. Janet Swan Hill, ALA Representative to the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR2, was quite adamant that such a proposal would be dead in the water at JSC. She is willing to take the final text of the proposal to JSC with a statement from the law community affirming our preference to make the alternative rule the actual rule.

CC:DA received and approved a number of Task Force reports. The Task Force on Communication and Outreach, charged with "the preparation, distribution to other groups, literature describing CC:DA's roles and capabilities for assisting in the development of conceptual standards for information retrieval systems, and inviting submission of issues to CC:DA for consideration," would like input from cataloging communities on how they publicize their activities. Their goals are the preparation of a pamphlet publicizing CC:DA and its resources, and the distribution, in electronic form, of information about CC:DA and its members. The Technical Services, Internet Resources examined the Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Internet Resources (issues in conjunction with the OCLC Internet Resources Cataloging Experiment), and proposed a number of changes to the sections dealing with Sources of information (9.6B), Title and statement of responsibility (9.1), Edition area (9.2), File characteristics area (9.3), Publication, distribution, etc. area (9.4), and Notes area (9.7). A major concern of the Task Force was the relationship of guidelines prepared for the cataloging of various materials to AACR2. Guidelines should not be viewed as a substitute for the Rules, but as an accompaniment to the Rules. The Task Force on a Forum on Natural History Cataloging Issues is preparing a conference for 1995 which will present issues of bibliographic control to natural history communities. The Task Force to Review Reproduction Cataloging Guidelines presented its final report and the final text of the Guidelines, which are intended to assist in creating bibliographic descriptions that relate a reproduction to an original. The two-tier approach is recommended. ALCTS will publish the Guidelines in the near future, but implementation will not be possible until it is addressed by MARBI and implemented by vendors. The final Task Group report concerned the Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Interactive Multimedia. CCDA approved the Guidelines and they will be published as soon as possible by ALCTS, probably in March 1994. What is Interactive Multimedia? The best definition heard is "Kits in cyberspace."

Janet Swan Hill, ALA Representative to the Joint Steering Committee, summarized the proposals for rule revision which will be considered at JSC's meeting in March. These include: explicit instruction concerning captioning and signing (7.7B2); correction of various instances of marks of omission in the text of AACR2; revision of 2.5C2 to remove the list of accepted terms of illustration, leaving the choice to the cataloger; instruction not to capitalize the Arabic articles "al", "el", "es", or the Hebrew article "ha," "he" at the beginning of a romanized title; changing the spelling of "disk" to "disc" for optical technology, and dropping the use of "laser" in the phrase "computer laser optical disc" (disk, with a "k," will still be used for magnetic technologies); and finally, a revision of the rules for music uniform titles (25.30D2).

Other items of business included a report on the plans for an ALA Preconference on the Bibliographic Control of Conference Proceedings, to be held in June 1994 at the Miami annual meeting. The CC:DA Representative to the IFLA Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee reported that work is continuing on a review of ISBD, the development of ISBD for computer files, and a review of the functional requirements of bibliographic records. Sarah
Thomas reported on recent developments at the Library of Congress. Projects which were on hold until the arrival of the New Head of the Office for Cataloging Policy and Support, Barbara Tillet, and will now gear up, are: revision and streamlining of all LC documentation, revisiting the Airlie House recommendations, completion of the LC Classification format, and building better relations and communication with the cataloging community, perhaps through Internet. Ms. Thomas also reported on recently developed goals of the Cooperative Cataloging Council, and explained in some detail the thinking behind the discussions at LC concerning series treatment.

Report of the AALL Representative to MARBI

Stuart Spore
New York University Law Library

MARBI had a reasonably busy Midwinter meeting. Nine proposals were discussed and approved and six discussion papers were considered.

Proposals of interest to law librarians included an initiative on the part of the Oregon State Library to have 086 and 087 (Government document call and classification numbers, respectively) added to the MARC authorities format. This addition should make authority records for government series and corporate bodies somewhat more useful in the future.

Another proposal added a 007 for computer files to the bibliographic and holdings formats. Much of the discussion on this proposal centered on the meaning of "remote" in the descriptive cataloging rules and appropriate coding when the same work may exist simultaneously as a local physical object and a remote resource. There were also controversies regarding coding of characteristics like color and sound. It seems clear from the exchanges on these issues that we are still a ways from reaching a settled point of view on how to treat computer files. In addition to this proposal, a discussion paper on the recently approved description cataloging rules for interactive multimedia further complicated the picture in regard to where the borders of computer files would finally come to rest. Some participants were of the opinion that interactive multimedia should be treated as a category of materials sui generis (i.e., as parallel to books, serials, and not as a type of computer file). Computer technology is changing so rapidly that the 007 values defined in this proposal will certainly need additions in the future. In the meantime, the 007 field will facilitate cataloging of the computer files that libraries are actually acquiring today.

Two proposals added subfields to the 856 field ("Electronic location and access") to serve as "pointers" to objects outside the bibliographic/holdings record. Proposal 94-2 added $g and $3 for use when pointing to digital images. Approval of these subfields should help ensure more consistency in coding for this purpose. Currently systems are using a variety of fields to link to image files (e.g., 250, 909, 938, and perhaps others). Proposal 94-3 added a $u for the Internet Uniform Resource Locator (URL). The URL makes it possible for local system vendors to implement transparent links from records on a local system to remote Internet resources via Gopher, Mosaic, or the like. Some vendors are already demonstrating this capability.

A discussion paper submitted by the Music Library Association for elimination of the uniform title fields 240/243 and their replacement with 1xx fields $t and $k was turned down. The paper argued that consistent treatment of uniform titles between 6xx, 7xx, and 8xx fields and 1xx and between authority records and bibliographic records would make it easier to do heading verification and to produce better online OPAC displays. The counter arguments were that the change would entail massive changes to everyone's databases and that the alleged benefits would only follow complete conversion of everyone's data. Moreover, the fact that some systems handle the current situation well demonstrates that the status quo is not unworkable.

An initiative from SAC to add a new subfield $v for form subdivisions in 6xx and 755 (bibliographic format), 1xx, 4xx and 5xx (authority format), 75x (classification format), and 6xx (community information format) was welcomed and will be presented as a proposal at ALA this summer in Miami. Subfielding for form subdivisions in subjects is complicated by the large size of the existing files without $v's and by the fact that it is not always possible to automatically determine if a subdivision functions as a form or as a topic. This initiative grew out of the 1991 Airlie House Subject Subdivision Conference.

Finally, in a disappointing development, the section symbol was dropped from the additions to the USMARC character set approved last summer. For a full account of how this came about, see Diane Hillman's MARC Remarks column in this issue.

If you wish to have a closer look at any of these discussion papers and proposals, I can make copies available on request. You can also retrieve them from the USMARC-L listserv (usmarc-l@maine.edu).
Report of the AALL Representative
to the Cataloging & Classification Section: Subject Analysis Committee

Jean Pajerek
Cornell University Law Library

The ALA ALCTS/CCS Subject Analysis Committee met twice during the ALA Midwinter conference in Los Angeles. Much of the discussion at the meetings centered around the Committee's ongoing task of evaluating recommendations that emerged from the 1991 Airlie House Subject Subdivision Conference.

Recommendation no. 4 calls for consideration of the question of "whether subdivisions should be coded specifically to improve online displays for end users."

Pursuant to this recommendation, the Subject Analysis Committee Subcommittee on Nature and Use of Form Data submitted a request to the Network Development and MARC Standards Office to establish a separate repeatable subfield code for form subdivisions to distinguish them from topical, geographical and chronological subdivisions. Discussion paper no. 74, which examines the implications of the possible new subfield, was forwarded to the USMARC Advisory Group for discussion at the Midwinter meeting of MARBI, and was approved. A proposal based on discussion paper 74 will be written, but it is likely to be some time before the new subfield $v$ is actually implemented in the MARC format.

One of the questions raised in discussion paper 74 asks whether "every subheading on a list of possible forms should be always coded as the new subfield $v$, or should it be coded by its function in the string?"

SAC supports the coding of subdivisions in accordance with their function within the subject string. For example, the subdivision "Periodicals" performs a different function in each of the two following subject strings:

- Medicine--Periodicals--History
- Medicine--History--Periodicals

If the SAC recommendation is followed, "Periodicals" would be coded $x$ in the first string, where it functions as a topic, and (the proposed) $v$ in the second string, where the word functions as a form subdivision.

Airlie House recommendation 1 specifies that subdivisions should always appear in the following prescribed order: topical, geographic, chronological, form. Two members of the SAC Subcommittee on the Order of Subject Subdivisions in LCSH Subject Headings reported on studies they conducted to determine how many headings would be affected by the implementation of their recommendation, what kinds of changes in headings would result, and what impact the new order of subdivisions would have on searching and retrievability.

The results of Karen Calhoun's feasibility study indicate that the impact of applying Airlie House recommendation 1 to frequently used, highly subdivided main headings is "greater than anticipated." Furthermore, a search on a subject string like Jews--History (where History is coded as a topical subdivision), followed by additional subdivisions, could produce a search result so large that it cannot be retrieved.

Karen Drabenstott's user study concluded that user comprehension of subject strings is not significantly affected by reordering the subdivisions. Readers of TSSL who are interested in further details of these studies may contact me at: jmp@cornell.edu.

The subdivisions "History" and "History and criticism" were discussed at length at meetings of the SAC Subcommittee on the Order of Subject Subdivisions in LCSH Subject Headings. One outcome of these discussions was the decision to conduct a study to investigate the potential impact of coding the subdivision "History" with subfield $v$, while imposing the subdivision order prescribed by Airlie House recommendation 1.

Lynn El-Hosky of the Library of Congress updated the Committee on various developments at LC. Among the highlights:

- Jolande Goldberg is currently working on the new KZ classification schedule for international law. KZ and JZ (international diplomacy and relations) will replace the JX schedule. LC is reducing the total number of volumes of classification schedules from 48 to 36. Most schedules are being converted into the MARC classification format.

- A new update to the Subject Cataloging Manual is due to be issued this spring. Four hundred forty free-floating subdivisions have been changed or cancelled. "May subdivide geographically" has been added to 281 free-floatinges.

- The 17th edition of LCSH will be available this summer. Among the 2,986 subject headings that will be changed, added or deleted are those of the "Ambassadors' wives" type that were discussed several months ago on AUTOCAT. The word "wives" has been replaced by "spouses" in these headings.

- LC is revising its treatment of headings for Indians, bringing them in line with the headings for other American ethnic groups. The special list of subdivisions under Indians is being cancelled and the names of Indian groups are being established in direct, rather than inverted form.

- SAC is in the process of planning a series of regional subject analysis institutes. The 1 1/2 day institutes are intended to provide catalogers with a working knowledge of basic subject analysis and the application of LCSH.
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Index, Volume 18 (1992/1993)

by
Jean Pajerek
Cornell University

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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:

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