IS URL SUFFICIENT FOR OPAC ACCESS?

Jackie Shieh
Georgia State University College of Law Library

Cataloging Internet resources is becoming a major concern in the cataloging community. In the past several months there have been discussions at cataloging workshops and on electronic discussion lists regarding the cataloging/indexing of Internet resources. Libraries want to provide every access possible for a title through subject headings, titles, and authors in their local catalogs. Now more than ever, if it's available on the Internet, libraries want to include directions on how to retrieve this material.

One of the hesitations in cataloging these Internet resources is that, for the first time, libraries will be cataloging and providing access to materials that are constant variables. Additionally, the materials may not be owned by the institution, but may be remote files controlled by other institutions, who may decide to delete, change, and move the files. How, then, can local institutions maintain the records for these items in their local catalogs?

In this article I do not discuss which format to use when cataloging the materials on the Internet. I look at the cataloging of materials owned in both hard copy and electronic formats by a local library, whose online catalog contains remote access information. I also do not attempt to answer all the logistics of updates, (Cont. on p. 3)
1994-1995

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TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

Technical Services Law Librarian will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and other programs of the TS-SIS and OBS-SIS, act as the vehicle of communication for the SIS committee activities, and carry current awareness and short implementation reports. For a full statement of 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, OSB-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 or the American Association of Law Libraries. Issues are distributed in March, June, September, and December.

ISSN 0195-4857
EDITOR'S NOTE

In this issue: Jackie Shieh's article on URLs is thought provoking and very timely. Pam Perry has graciously taken on the Internet column, with a view towards helping all of us fly through Cyberspace. Along with our regular features, these articles are an indication that, as Phoebe Ruiz-Valera writes elsewhere in this issue, "The future has arrived!" I hope you find the information in TSLL helpful and will consider submitting a future article or comment on a cataloging or automation subject dear to your heart.

Editors: Thanks to Pat Denham for the wonderful job she's done as Editor over the past four years. Under her Editorship TSLL has enhanced its reputation as one of the best sources of current cataloging practices. I also send a personal "Thank You" to Pat for her support as I begin my term as Editor.

Change of Address: Beginning with the New Year, I will work out my office in Baltimore. My new projects include preparing library training documentation, desktop publishing, and teaching.

As of 1 January 1995, I can be contacted at: 1 E. University Parkway, #911, Baltimore, MD 21218.
Phone/FAX: 410-235-2821.
E-Mail address to follow.

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URL

(Cont. from p. 1)

changes, and the deletions of a particular title. Rather, I propose that instead of MARBI Proposal 93-4 (1992), a standard, namely URL (Uniform Resource Locator), be used and incorporated into the-SIS bibliographic record. This standard has been widely accepted in the Internet community as a means of data retrieval.

URL is used for specifying an object on the Internet, such as a file or newsgroup. Records could be searched by author, title, subject, keyword, etc., as part of the larger database, along with records that represent other information sources (e.g. books, articles, videos, conference proceedings, etc.). If the record for an Internet resource meets a given search query, it would be retrieved along with other matching records.

The first part of the URL (before the colon) specifies the access method. The following elements (after the colon) are interpreted specific to the access method. The part after the two slashes indicates a machine name (machine location/port). File name and/or element is separated by single slashes.

Examples of URLs are:
- ftp://wuarchive.wustl.edu/mirrors/msdos/graphics/gifkit.zip
- news:alt.hypertext
telnet://dra.com
- http://www.law.cornell.edu/cali/www

The MARBI Proposal 93-4: list of 856 fields provides guidelines for electronic access in the MARC record. When a title is also available on the Internet, the 856 field records the access information including domain, path, file name, etc.

From the AALL program and cataloging workshop, I understood that the subfield for URL would be included in the future. Why not use it now? Why create more subfields which do not necessarily clarify the retrieval access, since a patron will still need further explanation when viewing an online bibliographic record?

Example 1 below is excerpted from a title from the Cornell Law Library's online catalog. The title is displayed in both MARC and OPAC formats.

Example 1) MARBI PROPOSAL

On OPAC, the record is displayed as:

ELECTRONIC ACCESS: Available on Law School Gopher or through CUINFO. For Assistance contact Law Library Reference Desk, 607/255-9577

A patron looking at this record online will probably request further instruction for the exact retrieval procedure.

Example 2 below would most likely have the same result as Example 1 above. However, I suggest that Example 2 be used.

Example 1) URL STYLE
856 $m Tom Bruce $u gopher://fatty.law.cornell.edu/Foreign and International Law: Primary Documents and Commentary/Center for the Study of Constitutionalism in E. Europe/ E. Euro. Const. Review $z For assistance contact Law Library Reference Desk, 607/255-9577
On OPAC, the record is displayed as:

**ELECTRONIC ACCESS:**


For Assistance contact Law Library Reference Desk, 607/255-9577

URL format provides the necessary information to access electronic materials. It is concise and sufficient. I believe that applying the practice as shown in Example 2 will ultimately save the library's time and energy in cataloging electronic materials. The URL may look intimidating at first glance. However, when the format is explained once, the confusion will disappear and patrons will find it very straightforward. Since users will have to learn to interpret either Examples 1 or 2, it is better to educate them now (Example 2) and reduce the time and energy spent on itemizing subfields for Internet materials.

URL is currently being used on Internet for data retrieval. Shouldn't we take the established format, URL, and maximize its use by including it in the bibliographic record?

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ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

OBS SIS MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Mary Chapman
New York University

The OBS Education Committee, chaired by our Vice-Chair Anne Myers, has been very active in sponsoring and co-sponsoring programs for the AALL Convention in Pittsburgh. These programs will include the pros and cons of outsourcing technical services, especially in academic law libraries, integrating access to online and traditional resources, how to keep up with and use resources on the Internet, and the next generation of library systems. There will also be a workshop on the "how-to" of networking.

The schedule for SIS committee meetings and roundtables in Pittsburgh is being arranged by Headquarters with input from the SISs. Katherine Tooley and I have tried to coordinate the two, and OBS meeting schedules and Martha Brown’s Headquarters staff have worked hard to accommodate our needs.

The OBS Nominating Committee for this year’s elections is chaired by Susan Goldner (University of Arkansas at Little Rock). Elections will be held for Vice-Chair/Chair Elect, one Member-at-Large, and Secretary. Anyone who wishes to run for one of these offices or who would like to suggest someone, should contact Susan Goldner at 501-324-9980 or Inet: sdgoldner@uair.edu.

Carol Nicholson and company are starting work on the new edition of the Local Systems Directory. A volunteer may be needed to supplement the original team. Contact Carol Nicholson at 910-962-1199 or send an E-Mail to: carol_nicholson@unc.edu.

Your feedback is important, to OBS. Please contact me at 212-998-6340; E-Mail: chapmanm@turing.law.nyu.edu or Anne Myers at 617-353-4790; E-Mail: amyers@bu.edu. We look forward to hearing from you.

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TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

•SERIALS •CATALOGING •ACQUISITIONS
•EXCHANGE OF DUPLICATES •PRESERVATION

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Katherine J. Tooley
The University of Tulsa

Seasonal Greetings to all from Tulsa and a warm welcome to Mary Dzurinko and Lorraine Lorne, TSLL’S new editor and business manager! I’m looking forward to working with them and I encourage all TS/SIS members to submit articles or comments regularly.

Program proposals for the 1995 AALL Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh have been hammered out by the AALL Education Committee. Additional information will be in the next TSLL Newsletter, but you might want to mark your calendars for the Saturday before and the Thursday after the meeting as TS/SIS’s Acquisitions Committee will be presenting two workshops. The Saturday workshop will cover the basics and the Thursday workshop will be more advanced. Watch for additional information!

Brian Striman is Nominating Committee Chair this year. If you hear from Brian or any member of his Committee, please consider accepting a nomination for office. If you have any questions about the duties of TS/SIS Officers and Members-at-Large, contact Brian or myself.

Richard Amelung is chairing the Awards Committee and is accepting nominations from TS/SIS and AALL Members for the Renee D. Chapman Award. Nominations be accepted until February 1, 1995. If you would like
Have you received your TS/SIS survey?? Did you fill it out and return it to Michael Pettit at the DC School of Law Library ??? If you didn't receive a survey (or misplaced it), please contact Michael ASAP and he will send you one! If you haven't returned it yet, please do so, as your comments are very important! Two of the comments I received last year were: "What do you do with this survey?" and "I don't know how to got involved!"

To answer what do we do with the survey?: All the responses are compiled by question number, i.e., programs suggested; would you be willing to work on a project; willing to run for an office, etc. All those responses are used to submit program ideas to the AALL Education Committee; names are given to the Nominating Committee and to the TS/SIS officers and Committee Chairs. Those who return the survey and volunteer or propose a program, generally are contacted.

As for those who comment, "I don't know how to got involved": the first stop is to get involved: the first stop is to
to got involved: the first stop is to

the AALL Annual Meeting, so don't let that be a stumbling block for you.

I hope these few comments have helped you. Until next time!

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ACQUISITIONS

Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee University Law Library

It is now official -- Dawson Holdings PLC has acquired The Faxon Company, Inc. Dawson had previously purchased the Turner Subscription Agency and Faxon Canada. This makes Dawson the second largest library information services organization in the world.

Reed Elsevier has purchased Mead Data Central for $1.5 billion. Reed Elsevier also owns Butterworths and Martindale-Hubbell. It will also own the Michie Company and Jurisoft as a result of this transaction.


In the recent past, there has been a great deal of discussion about the Matthew Bender publications and their costs. It seems to me that we will soon be discussing Clark Boardman Callaghan publications and their costs. Several librarians reported on Lawlib that CBC costs had gone up around 20% over the last year. I haven't confirmed that with our CBC subscriptions yet, but budget time is fast approaching and that will give me a reason to do so.

In August I began subscribing to the Newsletter on Serials Pricing Issues, via the Internet. This newsletter is published "as news is available"; there have been six issues since August 2, 1994. Even though this publication may not often relate directly to legal serials, I think it has good articles and helps me keep up-to-date about pricing issues. To subscribe to the "Newsletter", send a message to LISTSERV@LISTSERV.UNC.EDU saying SUBSCRIBE PRICES [YOUR NAME].

The Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) Acquisition Section's "Statement on Principles and Standards of Acquisitions Practice" is printed in Issue 120 of the Newsletter on Serials Pricing Issues. Principle 12 states, "An acquisitions librarian strives consistently for knowledge of the publishing and bookselling industry." It would appear that learning all one can about the Internet, electronic publishing and formats, site licenses and licensing agreements, etc. fits this principle. Two of the ALCTS preconferences held prior to ALA were: "The New Collection Management: Internet and Other Networked Resources for the 'Wired' Collection Manager," and "Closing the Loop: Reconceptualizing Acquisitions in the Electronic Age." At the former, four speakers presented different approaches to the challenging task of "collecting" Internet resources. The first half of the latter conference was called "Closing The Loop: How Did We Get Here and Where Are We Going?" The second half was a panel discussion "Practical Realities." In this five panelists gave their views on the effects of automation on various library and vendor operations, as well as the effects of automation on the library-vendor relationship. One of the ALA programs was entitled, "Selecting Products in Electronic Formats: A Dialogue on the Critical Information Librarians Require." Each speaker presented a synopsis of how non-print media is selected for acquisition by a library or for publication by a publisher. At the Feather River Institute ("a small, but lofty-minded group of librarians and vendors (56) quick with opinions on all topics''), the last presentation was entitled, "Profiling the Internet: Can Vendors Survive in Cyberspace?" One of the columns in the September 1994 issue of Against the Grain is entitled, "Acquiring Electronic Information and Electronic Access: Impacts on an Acquisitions Librarian" (pages 72-73). The upcoming 14th Annual Charleston Conference will have several programs on these same topics. It's not going away anytime soon.
If you want to read about acquisitions and the Internet and the Seattle Conference, I recommend Jack Montgomery’s column in the September 1994 issue of Against the Grain. Jack says, “It seems difficult to acquire and maintain perspective concerning this electronic Tower of Babel. I went to Seattle/AALL to try to learn and acquire perspective regarding the Internet.” Jack has reviewed two Seattle programs, neither of which I attended, so I am grateful for his summaries. The acquisitions portion of the program “Internet as a Library Wide Resource” (presented by Brian Striman) included: how to incorporate the Internet into our daily work; the resources now available for acquisitions work; current resources available for acquisitions such as electronic ordering and online order forms; and, listserv resources such as ACQNET, LAWLIB, etc. In the second program, “The Internet in Technical Services”, three speakers looked at the future of acquisitions and cataloging procedures, policies, and positions in light of the Internet. I won’t attempt to summarize Jack’s report, but suffice it to say that, ultimately, we need to be as informed and knowledgeable as we can be about these resources. Some of us have access to the Internet, so we can look at and use the sources thereon. Electronic ordering, etc., is in the future for some of us. For others, all of this is in the future. Nevertheless, all of us should attempt to be informed about new innovations in acquisitions, either through use or through the literature.

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AUTOMATION

Mary Chapman
New York University Law Library

ROTHMAN AND GAUNT RECEIVE ELECTRONIC ORDERS FROM INNOVATIVE LIBRARY

Georgia Briscoe, Guest Editor
University of Colorado Law Library

The University of Colorado Law Library is sending orders electronically to two major vendors, Fred B. Rothman & Co. and William W. Gaunt and Sons, Inc, using the Innovative Interfaces, Inc. acquisitions module. Order records are sent in BISAC (Book Industry Systems Advisory Committee) format which was established for computerized book orders. This is a major time saver for both INNOPAC libraries and the vendors.

The University of Colorado Law Library was in the process of migrating their automation system from CARL to Innovative Interfaces when it began electronic ordering. Phil Youngholm, Colorado’s trainer from Innovative, was willing to train us. It was a very first attempt with no hitches and the books ordered were received in record time. Internet transmission, while the orders to other vendors were sent to a print queue.

It takes only 3 keystrokes to get the orders to Rothman from the “Send orders electronically” menu selection. Compare those few keystrokes to: 1) loading order forms into the system printer; 2) aligning the system printer; 3) printing the forms (with all the noise and disruption); 4) separating and/or sorting the forms; and 5) mailing the forms. You can understand why the Acquisitions staff at CU was elated when the orders went through on the very first attempt with no hitches and the books ordered were received in record time.

Preparation to send orders electronically is minimal with the software purchased from III. First, the library must either a) have Internet access with their OPAC on it, or b) have “INNONET, the Innovative Interfaces Network,” which is an electronic network accessed through TYMNET and based on services provided by DIALCOM System 44. Second, the vendor must be able to receive electronic orders. Cathy Sharkey at Rothman and Cindy Janasy at Gaunt are the vendor’s representatives. Both had this set up with Sandy Westall at Innovative. Third, either the INNONET address and the vendor’s or the E-Mail address of Internet vendors must be input into the vendor record of the acquisition module. (For example, the vendor record for Rothman at the University of Colorado Law Library has in NOTE 3 “$EMAILORDERS@ROTHMAN.COM” and the Gaunt vendor record has in NOTE 3 of “$EMAIL@GANT@DELPHI.COM”). The only other change is to input an “e” in CODE 3.

Other vendors which accept electronic orders from INNOPAC in BISAC format include Academic Book Center, Ambassador Book Service, Baker & Taylor, B.H. Blackwell, Blackwell North America, Book House, Coutts Library Services, Midwest Library Service, Scholarly Book Center, and Yankee Book Pedlar. William S. Hein & Co. is looking into the process now.

Electronic ordering is definitely the wave of the future. Hopefully, all vendors will eventually be able to receive orders electronically. The time saved in placing orders should pay off the initial purchase cost from Innovative in a short time.

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CLASSIFICATION

Marie E. Whited
Library of Congress Law Library

Regina T. Wallen
Santa Clara University Law Library

Look for the following changes in the KF schedule:

- The addition of KF12 -- United States congressional serial set.
The change to the United States

United States Code
Official editions
Including annotated official editions

61 Serials
62 Monographs. By date of edition
5 Unofficial editions. By editor or publisher
Not further subarranged by date

Australia and New Zealand comparative law materials now class in KVB0-999, which uses Table B.

The next LC Classification -- Additions and Changes will include the revised pages for the European form divisions. The first installment was in the last issue of that publication. These changes are more editorial than substantial. Basically, the 10 number form table is being put into the schedule itself and is being simplified somewhat.

Remember to send us your classification questions.

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DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY

Melody Lembke
Los Angeles County Library

Rhonda Lawrence
UCLA Law Library

The term "Description" as part of the title of this column is particular apropos as we review a descriptive cataloging practice for loose-leafs.

While AACR2R uses the same techniques and criteria for selecting the chief source of a loose-leaf publication as for any other monograph, the genuine loose-leaf's chief source has one unfortunate habit: it tends to disappear, to be replaced by a revised chief source. And the new chief source (yes, we do usually mean title page), can reveal a change in title, or author, or place of publication, or publisher ... the list is endless! And unless the new chief source clearly indicates that the work is a new edition, we do not create a new record simply because the chief source reveals changes in the title, author, etc.

Instead, we refer to a work written several years ago by a then LC cataloger, Adele Hallam's Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications. Hallam, which LC officially references in its Rule Interpretations, developed rule 7B21, which suggests a method for identifying when a chief source is not the earliest chief source. Very plainly, she borrows a phrase from serials cataloging: "Description based on." For instance:


However, there are several important distinctions between the use of the phrase "Description based on:" in serials cataloging versus loose-leaf monograph cataloging. LC practice for most serials cataloging is successive entry; that is, the descriptive elements in the catalog record are based on the first issue or first issue in hand. All subsequent changes are recorded in notes with appropriate dates to indicate when the changes occurred. The body of the record is not changed. In contrast, loose-leaf description more closely mirrors a "latest" serials cataloging approach. While the loose-leaf's earliest date of publication is recorded and retained in the 260 field, the remainder of the description is based on the latest chief source (Hallam, 1A2). That is, the body of the record is changed to reflect new authors, or titles. Previous titles, authors, etc. are recorded in notes, with added entries as needed.

Hallam rule 7B21 states that the "Description based on" note is to be used when a record is created or updated. That preceding statement has apparently confused some catalogers. The "Description based on" note is to be used at the time a record is created only if the cataloger is unsure whether the chief source is the very first or original. If the cataloger feels confident that the loose-leaf contents in hand have not yet been revised, then the body of the record follows AACR2R for monographs when selecting author, title, etc. And the cataloger should not make the note "Description based on."

If, however, the cataloger has evidence which indicates that the chief source is not the first nor the original, then the "Description based on" note is important to include. Additionally, if the cataloger is now comparing a revised chief source to the original and wants to update the catalog record, the "Description based on" note is also used. This last use is also different from serials cataloging, which only uses the note if the first issue is not available.

In the following example the "Description based on" note is not needed because the cataloger has the original chief source in hand. With Butterworth publications this is easy to determine because the entire publication is called "Release 0" when it is first published.
INTERNET

Pam Perry
Boston University Law Library

It has been several issues since the last Internet column appeared in TSLL. The previous author has left the library world, so here I am. I've been playing on the Internet for about three years and I probably don't know as much as I should. But we'll learn together.

I'm going to start at the beginning. My apologies to the experts, but we who are "net savvy" sometimes lose sight of the fact that there are still a lot of people out there who are just discovering cyberspace. I have compiled a personal glossary of some of the most frequently used and confusing buzz words of the world of internet.

When you've finished reading this column, please take a moment to contact me about topics you'd like to see discussed in future columns. Those of you who are connected can send me and E-Mail at: paperry@acs.bu.edu. Those of you who aren't connected may send snail-mail to: Pam Perry, Pappas Law Library, Boston University, 765 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215.

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CYBERSPACE. The global community of Internet users. You're in Cyberspace when you're online, linked to a computer other than your terminal (or your PC functioning as a terminal). When you're "surfing the Net" or "cruising the Information Highway", you're in Cyberspace.

E-MAIL (Electronic Mail). High-speed messages sent from one computer to another over phone and data lines. Not as private as you may think, and more permanent than you ever dreamed.

WORLD WIDE WEB (WWW). An international collection of databases, with information in hypertext format. Appearing as "pages," they can contain text, graphics, and sound, all interconnected and available at the click of a mouse button (HYPERTEXT is the transparent computer program that accomplishes the automatic links between documents. Instead of the user doing the searching, connecting, and retrieving, the computer does it.) Highlighted elements on the page can be linked invisibly to other related files in a different database or a remote site, thus creating an endless path of information. You can tour a museum, viewing images of art objects along with their descriptions or sample music from Bach's compositions for organ while reading about his life and seeing his picture -- all without leaving your computer. At this time, you must be hardwired into the Internet to take advantage of this service. However, the technology to access WWW on your home computer over phone lines is coming soon.

MOSAIC. A graphical user interface (GUI) for searching WWW. Other, similar devices are in development.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol). An application to get files from other computers. An FTP site is where transferrable files are stored, whether it be a main frame or a PC on someone's desk. The procedure is to logon anonymously to the site, using your E-mail address as a password, sift through the public access areas, and "get" the file(s) you want. This may or may not be possible from private Internet providers. Files may include programs, graphics, sound, or text.

TELNET. A program allowing you to logon to a remote computer for an interactive session. It lets you function as a terminal belonging to that system. You can TELNET to library catalogs, computer databases, Gopher sites, servers such as Archie, and many other places.

GOPHER. A menu-driven way to explore Internet resources. (This topic was covered in the December 1993 issue of TSLL).

ARCHIE & VERONICA. Tools for finding files on public servers. Searching is done by word or by a string of words. Archie deals mostly with public FTP sites, while Veronica searches "gopherspace." Archie is sometimes difficult to access because of high volume use. Your search results vary greatly each time you use them.

MAILING LISTS. Forums for discussion received via E-Mail. Groups exist for an
endless number of topics from the professional to the ephemeral. Subscription is either through an automatic "listserv" program or a request by E-Mail to a list owner. Some groups are moderated, some are not. Anyone who can send and receive E-Mail can participate in these groups.

USENET. Discussion groups available over the Internet only if your site or provider gets the news feed. They are accessible by newsreader programs, some of which group related messages and make a thread very easy to follow. Again, these groups address every possible subject, although they're much more for fun than for work.

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MARC REMARKS: TEACHING MARC FORMATS

Diane I. Hillmann
Cornell University Law Library

For the past few years at my local institution, I've been participating in a staff training program designed to provide basic training for new staff and upgrade the skills of "old" staff. My specialty, believe it or not, is MARC formats. As you can imagine, there isn't a lot of prepared curriculum available for this kind of endeavor, so I've had to start from scratch and design my own.

My first attempts were only partly successful. I tried to do too much at once and lost my audience in a field-by-field rundown of the bibliographic formats. They liked the second part of the session better, where I talked about real records and how they worked and didn't work in the OPAC. Now I run separate sessions for technical services staff and "other" staff (non-technical services didn't sound quite right). For both groups, I do a preliminary piece on the structure and history of the formats. The second portion of the session diverges, based on the needs of each group.

Both groups receive some focus on the interactions between the MARC record and the OPAC. For the techies, it's important to realize the full impact of their work (all records, including order and in-process records, display in the OPAC), no matter whether they work in acquisitions, cataloging, or some other area. The idea is, after all, that even not-yet-cataloged records must be able to interact in the OPAC with records that may have been fully cataloged for decades. For "others," I talk about how the OPAC screens were designed and how decisions on labels and displays were made based on the MARC formatted records. I also talk about indexing and display of search results so that they can get some idea of how the formats support these operations. I also show how some information does not display at all, so that those serving the public realize what they may be missing by relaying totally on the user displays from the OPAC.

Last year I added an advanced session as well, primarily for technical services staff, where I talk about some of the non-bibliographic formats in more depth and cover, as well, problem areas and methods of linking records. This one is still evolving, though it was evaluated well by the participants when I first presented it.

As you can imagine, most of the audience for these programs has been fairly mixed - some support staff, some librarians, the occasional systems person. During the last round of sessions, I snagged a high level administrator (I specifically talked him into signing up because he is now in charge of some technical services areas, but has little or no background). His response to the session was to some extent based on his view of it as a valuable interaction between technical and public services, one of those rare interstices where our interests and expertise meet. Frankly, I didn't ever thought much about that aspect of it, being much more focussed on promoting understanding of the utility and usefulness of the formats among the uninitiated.

This semester, I'm also engaged in teaching a course at my library school (Syracuse University School of Information Studies). The students are a mixed bag of needs. Some have significant support staff level cataloging experience, but predictably, little formal training in cataloging; others have no training or experience. The course is designed to provide some hands-on experience for them in cataloging, a real challenge for those whose only exposure to cataloging is as an unsophisticated user. Teaching them the use of MARC formats is part of the plan and, for the most part, my materials from the staff training sessions have been sufficient, thankfully.

So why am I telling you all this? For one thing I'd like to encourage some of you to think about similar efforts. As I've discovered over the years, teaching MARC has some real benefits in terms of convincing public services and other non-techies that there's a method in our madness. We think about some of the same issues they do -- user needs, organization and presentation of information, etc. I always show some computer file and electronic resource records in my presentation, with the idea of convincing otherwise those who think that "when-the-electronic-revolution-comes-the-catalogers-will-be-the-first-to-go." This is particularly useful for administrators who may have been eyeing their staff budgets in technical services for a likely place to cut a few lines. I'd be happy to share some of my ideas and materials with anyone interested in spreading the gospel. Just contact me at: dihl@cornell.edu and we'll talk MARC.

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The Conservation DistList, or ConsDist for short, has been in existence on the Internet since 1987. Growing steadily, it currently includes more than 1,000 people from over 18 countries, including conservators, scientists, curators, archivists, librarians, and faculty members from a number of disciplines. It consists of three parts: 1) an online moderated forum which is issued when participants send in material to be distributed; 2) a directory of E-Mail addresses of conservation professionals; and 3) conservation Online (COOL), a collection of full-text databases covering a wide variety of conservation and preservation issues, such as disaster planning and preservation survey techniques.

These are some of the topics which have been addressed in recent discussions: health hazards from inhaling mold, the new Smithsonian climate control guidelines, a paperback binding service, announcement of seminars, address changes and new publications, handling photographic materials, lighting systems for exhibits, the Chicago Area Conservation Group, and soy ink.

To join the list, send a message to: consdist-request@lindy.stanford.edu.

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SELECTED ARTICLES ON PRESERVATION


The author, a law librarian at the South Texas College of Law, ably and succinctly describes not only the factors which can contribute to deterioration of microforms, but also specific solutions which should be utilized to prevent them from occurring. Parts 2 and 3 of the series, not seen by the column editor, address magnetic audio and video tape, photographs and photographic slides, CD-ROM discs, and computer discs.


Mr. Baird discusses the history of book enclosures, which are sometimes needed because libraries cannot always provide adequate "macroenvironments", i.e., proper environmental conditions throughout the entire library building for their materials due to the high costs of retrofitting older buildings. Constructing microenvironments for individual books can be a suitable, albeit temporary, solution dependent on factors such as cost, ease of use for patrons, ease of construction, added space on shelves, and protection from dust. The advantages and disadvantages of seven types of enclosures, including drop spine boxes, phase boxes, wrappers, pamphlet binders with envelopes, shrink wrapping, Tyvek envelopes, and Microclimates are listed, making it easy to compare the different types.


Editor of The Abbey Newsletter and Alkaline Paper Advocate, McCrady has been a steadfast and dedicated supporter of permanent papers for many years. This very readable, though technical, article is an in-depth look at their own and others' activism in promoting permanent paper, the causes of brittle paper, and some ideas for handling the brittle books now in libraries.

McCrady includes seven graphs taken from data in Physical and Chemical Properties of Book Papers, 1507-1949, published by the W.H. Barrow Research Laboratory in 1974. W.H. Barrow was a pioneer in the testing of book papers to determine the causes of their deterioration. According to McCrady, "Barrow has been credited for shifting the blame for brittle paper from environmental conditions and use of wood fiber to the use of alum/rosin sizing." Paper pH declined after rosin sizing was introduced in the United States in the 1830s; wood fibers were not introduced into papermaking until the 1850s.


The title refers to the first 100 days of the new preservation and conservation program at the author's library, Joyner Library at East Carolina University. Smith was suddenly given responsibility for preserving materials in a library which had never had a preservation program (other than basic book repair). Since she had no experience, she and her staff first read all the books and articles on preservation they could get their hands on. They then set to work writing a preservation policy statement, job descriptions, and designing a damaged/brittle books slip to be inserted in problem books. Smith also instituted informal drop-in sessions for all staff members, a move which resulted in better communication with all library departments. Smith's descriptions of her experiences may be valuable for those in similar circumstances.

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RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Ellen McGrath
University at Buffalo Law Library

A sincere thank you to Brian Striman (Schmid Law Library, University of Nebraska) for guest editing this column in the previous (September 1994) issue. It is essential that readers of this column be kept up to date especially on AALL news regarding research. Since I was not able to attend the annual meeting in Seattle, it made sense to accomplish this end by having Brian submit such a report. I have not received any news from Brian regarding the draft proposal for a shared “research grant” by the OBS and TS SISs. As soon as I do hear more, I will pass that information along in this column.

The September 1994 issue also contained pleas from both the OBS and TS SISs for program proposals for the 1996 Annual Meeting. Anne Myers (Boston University, Pappas Law Library) is the Chair of the OBS Education Committee and Joan Howland (University of Minnesota Law Library) is the Chair of the TS Education Committee. Please contact the appropriate Chair with any program ideas you may have. Remember that a program is an excellent method of doing research and “publishing.” And even better is the fact that you are not alone. Programs by their very nature involve a number of people.

I did receive input from colleagues and I want to thank them for taking the time to contact me. Maria Okonska (Brooklyn Law School Library) contacted me with an idea for a program on research for the 1995 Annual Meeting. With little else from me than enthusiastic encouragement, Maria has pursued her idea and I hope to hear that her proposal has been accepted. Katherine Hedin (University of Minnesota Law Library) sent me a citation for an article in the September 1993 issue of College & Research Libraries entitled “Schisms: Illegitimate Children of Academic Libraries?” by Laurel G. Bowen and Peter J. Roberts. Katherine’s point that exhibits are also a form of research and publication is a valid one. It fits perfectly with the idea that the approach to research should be a creative one. There are numerous outlets for our research and program presentations and exhibits are two excellent examples.

Thanks also to Joel Fishman (Allegheny County Law Library) who E-Mailed a number of helpful suggestions for research, including: articles on the history of legal literature of a particular state, bibliography of secondary treatises for a particular state, biographical/dictionary/directory of local judges, and compilations of lists from OCLC for particular sets of works. I am sure that Joel would be willing to discuss these ideas further if anyone is interested. These are not all specifically technical services-oriented research topics, but they are areas of research that can utilize to the fullest the technical services law librarian’s trained eye for detail. I really do appreciate receiving input such as has been described here, so please keep it coming!

The ALCTS/CCS Cataloging and Classification Research Discussion Group met in Miami on June 25, 1994 at the ALA Annual Conference. Speakers at this meeting discussed their current research efforts. Greg Leazer (Schomburg Center, NYPL) gave a progress report on the research that he and Richard Smiraglia (Long Island University) are doing. His presentation was titled “Toward the Bibliographic Control of Works: Derivative Relationships in the OCLC Online Union Catalog.” David Gleim (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) discussed his research into “Keyword Searching of Series in an Online Catalog.” Reading the report of this session got me to thinking that it would be great if the OBS/TS Research Roundtable meetings could turn into a similar forum for discussion of ongoing research. It would be a terrific way to get feedback from one’s colleagues and to refine one’s focus.

Here are a few brief notices of research and publication opportunities. As always, contact me for more information.

- The AALL Call for Papers Committee seeks submission of papers for its annual competition. Winners will be chosen in three categories (open, new member, and student). Submissions must be postmarked by April 15, 1995.

- Contributions of manuscripts are invited for the Law Library Information Report series which is edited by Roy Mersky (University of Texas at Austin, Tarleton Law Library) for Glannville Publishers Inc.

- The Journal of the American Society for Information Science has issued a call for papers for a special topic issue on current research in online public access systems. The deadline for submission is March 31, 1995 and the issue will appear in late 1995.

- The Canadian Association for Information Science (CIAS) has issued a call for papers for its 23rd annual conference to be held in Edmonton, Alberta in June 1995. The final date for receipt of proposals is February 1, 1995. The theme of the conference is “Connectedness: Information, Systems, People, Organizations” and includes coverage of the following topics: computer networking, collaboration and partnerships, bibliographic networking, and interdisciplinarity.

- The ALA Library Research Round Table has issued a call for papers to be submitted for consideration for the 1995 Jesse H. Shera Award for Research. The deadline is February 1, 1995.

- Technicalities is looking for authors to submit conference reports, feature length articles on a variety of technical
services topics, opinion pieces, interviews, and reviews.

There is a new LITA electronic journal Telecommunications Electronic Reviews. Its primary function "is to provide reviews of and pointers to telecommunication and networking resources, both print and electronic."

In addition to trying to collect lots of information on places to publish, I also try to do some reading on research and publication. I came across a rather thought provoking editorial by Peter Hernon and Candy Schwartz in the Spring 1993 issue of Library & Information Science Research. In it, Hernon and Schwartz state that "more published studies should advise readers about potential areas for exploration" (p. 116). They also suggest areas where "there might be more coverage in the literature ...:

- Networking;
- Information policies;
- Intellectual property rights;
- Cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis;
- Management and use of technology;
- Literacy;
- Information-gathering behavior;
- Evaluation and improvement of library programs, services, and products." (p. 115)


Congratulations to Jackie Shieh (Georgia State University Law Library) who co-authored "Email Privacy" with Rhea A-L Ballard (also from Georgia State University Law Library). It appeared in EDUCOM Review 59 (1994). Kudos also to Barbara Szalkowski (South Texas College of Laws Library), who is the winner of the OCLC PASSPORT Software for Windows icon design contest. This was mentioned on the AUTOCAT listserv and details appear in the July/August 1994 issue of the OCLC Newsletter.

Please call, write, or E-Mail your comments, suggestions, etc. about this column to me. I would love to hear from you! Contact: Ellen McGrath, SUNY Buffalo Law Library, O'Brian Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260-1110, phone: 716-645-2254; Fax: 716-645-3860, Bitnet: EMCGRATH@UBVM, Internet: EMCGRATH@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU.

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SERIALS

Jean M. Pajerek
Cornell University

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

Bridgeport law review.
Changed to: QLR. Vol. 14, no. 1 (spring, 1994)

Bulletin of law, science & technology.
Changed to: Blast (Chicago, Ill.) No. 80 (Jan. 1994)

Commission of the European Communities. Directory of the European Communities.
Changed to: Commission of the European Communities. Directory of the European Commission. Dec. 1993-

Fortnightly (Arlington, Va.)
Changed to: Public utilities fortnightly (1994) Vol. 132, no. 16 (Sept. 1, 1994)

Law reports of the Commonwealth. Commercial law reports.
Merged with: Law reports of the Commonwealth. Constitutional and administrative law reports; and: Law reports of the Commonwealth. Criminal law reports to form: Law reports of the Commonwealth. 1993, vol. 1-

Lawyers in Europe
Absorbed by: Global law & business. May 1994-

Marquis Who's Who index to Who's Who books
Changed to: Index to Marquis Who's Who publications. 1994-


OKA law journal.
Suspended publication Jan. 1993; resumed with vol. 4, no. 1 (summer 1994)

PACE yearbook of international law.
Changed to: Pace international law review. Vol. 5 (1993)

Prison information bulletin.
Changed to: Penological information bulletin. No. 17 (Dec. 1992)

Property tax journal.
Merged with: Assessment digest; IAAO update; and: Assessment and valuation legal reporter to form: Assessment journal. Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan./Feb. 1994)
Releases from juvenile institutions  
(Madison, Wis. 1979)  
Changed to: Residents released from Wisconsin juvenile correctional institutions between 1969-  

South African human rights and labour law yearbook.  
Changed to: South African human rights yearbook. Vol. 3 (1992) -  

Second circuit digest.  

Sovetskaia iustitsiia (Moscow, R.S.F.S.R. : 1957).  
Changed to: Rossiiskaia iustitsiia. Jan. 1994-  

World trade materials.  

Yearbook of law, computers, and technology  
Changed to: International yearbook of law, computers and technology. Vol. 6 (1992)-  

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SUBJECT HEADINGS  
Alva T. Stone  
Florida State University Law Library  

In this issue our column will return to the Q & A format. In each case the answers were given by Paul G. Weiss, of the Library of Congress Cataloging Policy and Support Office. The first question, regarding "TRIAL PRACTICE" and "ACTIONS AND DEFENSES" was submitted by my staff. Harriet Zook (McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific) was curious about the "WAGES--Occupation" and "[Profession]--SALARIES, ETC." dichotomy; and the question about a law-related subdivision for "ART--COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING" was sent in by Melody Lembke and Barbara Stern (Los Angeles County Law Library).  

Question 1. We are not always sure when to use the two headings,  
INSURANCE, LIABILITY--UNITED STATES, and  
ACTIONS AND DEFENSES--UNITED STATES  
as opposed to the single heading,  
INSURANCE, LIABILITY--UNITED STATES--TRIAL PRACTICE.  

LC Response. Generally we would use only the single heading, unless the work also deals with litigation that doesn't involve a trial.  

Question 2. Why was "WAGES--LEGAL SECRETARIES" recently changed to "LEGAL SECRETARIES--SALARIES, ETC."? And, while we're at it, wouldn't it make more sense for "Wages" to be a free-floating subdivision (under classes of persons) rather than a main heading subdivided by named occupations?  

Response (by Alva). "WAGES--" is used for clerical or manual skilled laborers, or working class or what used to be called "blue collar" occupations. But the subdivision "--SALARIES, ETC." is used for professional or white-collar types of jobs. I would guess that LC wants to acknowledge that the career of legal secretary has more status and requires greater expertise or abilities than it once may have, therefore the switch to a "salaried employment" as opposed to the "hourly wage" class.  

I agree that the use of WAGES as a subdivision would seem to make a more useful collocation. For example,  

COAL MINERS--EDUCATION  
COAL MINERS--HEALTH AND HYGIENE  
COAL MINERS--HOUSING  
COAL MINERS--PENSIONS  
COAL MINERS--WAGES  
might be a more reasonable gathering than something like,  

WAGES--CLERKS (RETAIL TRADE)  
WAGES--CLOTHING WORKERS  
WAGES--COAL MINERS  
WAGES--COFFIN MAKERS  
WAGES--COLLEGE EMPLOYEES.  

This problem has been mentioned before in the ALA Subject Analysis Committee meetings (i.e., the scattering of topics such as industries and occupations under such "main" headings as COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, TRADE-UNIONS, or, for that matter, even legal topics under CONFLICT OF LAWS). Let's see what Paul says.  

LC Response (by Paul). The assessment of conditions for use of the subdivision --SALARIES, ETC. as opposed to establishing the heading WAGES--Occupation or Industry) is generally correct. In fact, it was a law library which suggested that LC make this change regarding LEGAL SECRETARIES.  

As to the other question ... If we were establishing these headings today, yes, we would probably make "Wages" a free-floating subdivision under classes of persons. However, there are too many other heading-subdivision combinations that are similarly structured for LC to consider changing them at this time.  

Question 3. On the LC record for The Art World: Law, Business & Practice in Canada (lccn 80-14879), one of the subject headings is "ART--COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING--LAW AND LEGISLATION--CANADA." Since LC has not established an authority record for this topic, do we assume that the combination of these subdivisions was
incorrect? Or, does LC consider art collecting to be an “industry” and therefore LAW AND LEGISLATION may be attached to the heading, in compliance with authorization given in memo H1153 of the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings?

LC Response. The subject heading on 80-148879 was an error which I have corrected. We use LAW AND ART instead of ART--COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING--LAW AND LEGISLATION. I will add “(May Subd Geog)” to LAW AND ART, as well as a UF (410) field for ART--COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING--LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Response (by Alva). Well, in that case, let me check ... yikes! My library has almost 50 entries under “Law and art.” We will make a printout of this part of the index to place in our catalog maintenance fold. Later, when someone is ready for a project, we’ll examine the entries to determine which ones to have “-UNITED STATES” (or some other geog subdivision) added. Do other law libraries update their older entries for subject heading changes like this???

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OBS OCLC COMMITTEE

Karin Den Bleyker
Mississippi College Law Library

The long awaited electronic error reports are now in place. As of October 1, 1994, libraries can submit bibliographic change request and duplicate record reports to OCLC via Internet E-Mail. Books format with hard copy proof for support is excluded. OCLC’s Linda Gabel, Online Data Quality Control Section, has provided an excellent outline on PRISM NEWS on what kind of errors can be reported electronically. The outline includes an easy to follow guide for error reporting. Now that a beginning has been made, OCLC will have to work on a program that deals efficiently with reconciling the multitude of duplicate book records that make quality control in one’s own library more time consuming than should be necessary.

Another change that has occurred recently is the switch over to PRISM NAD; the official date was August 29th. Many of you will have been already trained by your regional network. Most librarians I talked to are very pleased with the changes. Hopefully, we will now be able to update our NAD records without any trouble. Even something as pleasant to use as PRISM NAD can do with improvements. Suggestions were made to provide a formatted field for policies. I will pursue this further and report the outcome in a later issue.

One question can be answered right now. Several members were concerned about the availability of PRIM/Passport software on 5 1/4” diskette. I talked to Bill Carney at OCLC and he assured me that no changes will be made in the near future; both types of diskettes will be mailed when necessary. Further, he had no idea who could have made such a statement. His department keeps up with the hardware in the field and he told me that there are probably more than 4,000 computers in use that take only the 5 1/4” diskette. Carney also mentioned that OCLC is not planning to change the software programs in the near future to necessitate update diskettes.

CAT ME PLUS users -- in case you have not read about it -- now you can transfer validated records from PRISM to CAT ME PLUS. All edits and upgrading in PRISM, lock and replace, will transfer. Local editing can then be completed in CAT ME PLUS.

Since it is never too early to plan for the next annual meeting, I welcome any input from you as to what you would like to hear at our meeting. I know the time is short, but, with careful planning, we might be able to have OCLC address a specific topic of the membership’s choosing.

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OBS RLIN COMMITTEE

Phoebe Ruiz-Valera
Association of the Bar of the City of New York

As a new Committee year begins, there are further developments on the topics we examined last year. It seems, as the song says: everything old is new again.

First, a big “Thank You” to Pat Callahan, who chaired the RLIN meeting in Seattle in my absence and to all of you at that meeting. By this time, you should have received the results of the “1994 Survey on Uploading Local Records” conducted by this Committee. Special recognition goes to Anne Myers for all of her hard work in preparing the questionnaire and to Aurora Ioanid for compiling the results. Also, “Thank You” to RLIN for mailing them out to all of the RLIN law technical processing users, since there is such interest in FTP.

To continue with the uploading local records topic, my information is that the FTP transfer command is now ready and available for use. The new command, PUT, transfers RLIN MARC records to either RLG’s FTP server or to a server at your institution for subsequent copying to your local system. The PUT command transfers records from all files whether or not they were cataloged by your institution. PUT transfers a single record (like the PASS command) and works over any type of connection that supports basic RLIN searching -- dedicated or dialup. Records are transferred in real time, i.e. by the time you see the message “Transaction successful" the exported record is already on the FTP server. You can then connect to the FTP server and use an FTP GET or
The MGST command to transfer the files to your local system. If you are using RLG's FTP server, they will supply you with the user id and password. You only need Internet FTP capabilities and an FTP client to connect to RLG's server and transfer stored RLIN MARC records, provided your system can accept them. There is no charge for using PUT to export your own RLIN records. However, using PUT to transfer records from other ids (including Lis other than the one for the account you're logged onto) costs $0.047 per record to non-contributors. Further developments in the PC software will allow keystroke alternatives to menu options where possible, clipboard support, interface consistent with the Microsoft Windows Interface guidelines, and user recordable macro capability. RLIN also plans to provide online help and include a path (hot button) to "Cataloger's Desktop", LC's CD-ROM product. Further, they will also develop new CJK input methods using a standard 101 key AT style keyboard.

The future has arrived!

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TS ACQUISITIONS COMMITTEE.

James A. Mumm
Marquette University Law Library

The Acquisition Committee of the TS/SIS announces two Acquisitions Workshops, which will be held in conjunction with the 1995 AALL Conference in Pittsburgh -- a basic course, "The Profession of Acquisitions," and an advanced course, "The Profession and Future of Acquisitions." Co-ordinators of the Workshops are James A. Mumm, Acquisitions/Serials Librarian at Marquette University Law Library and Chair of the Acquisitions Committee of TS/SIS and Cynthia F. Aninao Head of Acquisitions, University of Cincinnati Marx Law Library.

The law library profession is undergoing the transformations reflected in the profession at large. The ever-burgeoning volume of information, the development of new technologies with concomitant issues spawned from them, decreasing financial resources, and the national information superhighway are all issues we are experiencing and learning.

Law librarians with the responsibility of acquiring and securing new resources need to continually keep up with rapid changes in the publishing world, find new ways to manage resources, and be adept at responding to user information demands. These issues are of concern to Acquisitions Librarians, Collection Development Librarians, Heads of Technical Services, and Library Directors in
Technical Services Law Librarian, Volume 20, No. 2

Field to each record with an alternate class number from the KZ or JZ area. The JX number would remain as the actual "shelf number" and be used for retrieval. Both numbers would be searchable online. It is possible LC could work together with some AALL libraries in reclassifying older JX materials.

LC is in the process of converting the classification schedules into an online format. Some of the law schedules have been among the first to be converted: KD, KE, and KD-KKZ. KD2-KH and K (General) will be completed in the near future. LC is using Minaret to create the MARC records for the online classification. Single user and multi-user versions of Minaret are available from the vendor. A UNIX version is in now in development. There is a possibility of Internet access in the future.

The Cataloging Distribution Service plans to distribute the schedules in three ways. Print products will be similar to the original schedules and will be produced by software from the USMARC classification records. The first schedule to be available will be H. A CD-ROM version of the schedules is also under consideration, as is a CD-ROM version displaying LCSH together with classification on the screen, including a provision for local notes. MARC distribution of the online records may be available via tape, Internet FTP or to utilities and vendors with quarterly distribution.

Simultaneously with the online conversion, Prof. Goldberg is carrying out a comprehensive revision of all internal and external tables. These adaptations are especially important to the K schedules which include more detailed tables than other schedules. She is also rewriting some portions of the law schedules, integrating the full number tables into the text. Only short and refined tables will remain in areas such as constitutions, statutes, and treaties. Most Cutter tables in the text for detailed subject arrangements (“under each” and “divide like” devices) will be replaced by “including” notes listing the materials that have been previously cuttered.

Prof. Goldberg also highlighted a few other changes. There will no longer be a distinction between the "Schedules" as opposed to the "Tables". The new terminology will refer to "Subject divisions" versus "Form divisions". Arabic numbers will be substituted for the current combination of letters and Roman numerals.

Dr. Robert August (LC) summarized the B.E.A.T. (Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team) project, operating under a grant from the Edward Lowe Foundation, which aims to improve access to business related materials and to enhance associated bibliographic records. The project includes the conversion of LC classification schedules of special interest to the business community, among

Corporate, firm, court and academic libraries.

The basic workshop will be held on Saturday, July 15, before the 1995 AALL Annual Meeting. The advanced workshop will be held on Thursday, July 20, after the Annual Meeting. Speakers for both days will be our AALL colleagues who have demonstrated expertise in their areas and can share first-hand experience. These sessions will also provide valuable networking opportunities for librarians from all types of law libraries.

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Representative to the Library of Congress Special Committee on Foreign Class K Schedule Report, 1993-94

Phyllis Marion
William Mitchell College of Law

The LC Special Committee on Foreign Class K Schedule met on March 4, 1994. The meeting was chaired by Sarah Thomas (Library of Congress). Also in attendance from LC were Kathleen Price (Director of the Law Library), Jolande Goldberg and fourteen other staff members. Representatives from other constituencies included: Tom Reynolds (RLG), Phyllis Marion (AALL) and Robert Oakley (AALS).

Jolande Goldberg, Law Classification specialist, distributed the updated "Plans for completion of Law classification" (revised as of March, 1994). KZ/JZ (Law of Nations/International relations) should be available in draft form by the end of 1994. The rest of the J schedule (J-JV) is in the process of being revised with no projected date for its release. After KZ/JZ is completed, work will begin on KB. The development of KB will require extensive consultation with theological libraries in and outside the United States.

The development of JZ/KZ was discussed in detail. Prof. Goldberg presented a slide show which demonstrated the relationship of the new JZ and KZ classes. LC envisions parallel development of the text of the schedules, providing, as often as possible, the same number structure in both schedules. For example, the same range of numbers in KZ representing a given topic will be utilized for the topic in JZ. This would allow libraries to choose whether wish to separate international law and international relations (using KZ) or to keep the materials together (using JZ).

The JZ/KZ schedule will replace the JX classification which will no longer be used for new titles. However, titles now classified in JX will remain in their current locations at LC. LC is studying how to enhance the bibliographic records for those titles to reflect the new classification scheme. One idea under consideration is adding an extra 050 MARC...
them class J (Political science and government), class T (Technology), QA (Computer science), Class H (Social science), and K-KZ (Law). As part of the project, an automated linkage between subject heading terms and the classification schedules will be developed.

Ann Della Porta (LC) then discussed the Cooperative Cataloging Council (CCC) which hopes to encourage the exchange of MARC bibliographic records. Currently the program is developing its governing structure which will possibly be based on the CONSER model.

A CCC Task Force has recommended a "core" record for books which will differ somewhat from a minimum level cataloging record. A "core" record must have a classification number (of some sort) and at least one subject access point. Judgment will be stressed in using notes and determining access points. All headings must be under authority control. All records should be available for all libraries to update and upgrade. "Core" requirements for other formats such as music and JACKPHY are under development.

Charles Fenly (LC) presented the options for changes in shelf listing policy which are being considered by LC. Ms. Thomas indicated efficiencies in shelf listing could possibly save a million dollars a year.

Five options have been considered. The first option is to maintain the status quo of a manual shelf list process. The second option is to improve LC classification where it has an adverse impact on shelf listing by eliminating those places in the class schedules which require overly-refined classification and cutting that must take place through consultation of the shelf list. The third option is to adopt a simplified approach to book number assignment, e.g., replacing the "cutter" number with a simple sequential number assigned based on order of receipt. The fourth option is to use fixed shelf location unrelated to the classification number. The fifth option is to stop classifying altogether and to shelve books in a fixed location without any class number.

The fifth option was quickly dropped from active consideration. From the remaining options, it became quite clear there is no support for the status quo. LC is giving strongest consideration to option two: simplifying class and/or simplifying cutting. Various approaches to simplification are still being studied.

Note: I apologize for the delay in publishing this report. LC provided a staff member to take official minutes. I did not receive the printed minutes until early summer. P.M.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALL FOR PAPERS

The AALL Call For Papers Committee is accepting submissions for the annual CALL FOR PAPERS Competition. Applicants may submit entries in one of three categories: OPEN Division for current AALL members who have been members for five or more years; NEW MEMBER DIVISION for AALL Members who have been members for five years or less; and STUDENT Division for individuals who are currently enrolled in a library or law school. Students need not be members of AALL.

The Call For Papers competition provides a forum for scholarship and creativity among law librarians. Winneer of the competition will be honored at the Opening Luncheon of the Annual Meeting and their papers will be forwarded to the Editor of the Law Library Journal for publication consideration.

Applicants needing competition topics can contact the AALL Research Agenda. In addition, the Call For Papers Committee has been charged with working with the Special Committee on the History of Law Librarianship and is interested in receiving papers on that topic.

The submission deadline is postmark, April 15, 1995 and papers must be received by April 21, 1995. Contact: Susan Catterall at Leonard, Street and Deinard, 150 South Fifth Street Suite 2300, Minneapolis, MN 55402; 612-335-1742.

NEW PRODUCT AWARD

The Committee on Relations with Information Vendors (CRIV) and the Awards Committee have announced the creation of the New Product Award to honor a new legal information product which enhances or improves existing law library services or procedures and which has been in the library related marketplace for less than two years.

New products may include computer hardware and/or software, educational material, bibliographical material, or other products or devices that aid or improve work flow, research, or intellectual access.

Nominations must be received by January 16, 1995. Contact: Marcia Zubrow, Chair, New Product Award Subcommittee, CRIV, SUNY Buffalo Law Library, O'Brian Hall, North Campus, Buffalo, NY 14260-1110.