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DEADLINES

Volume 20:

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IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED A COPY OF THE DECEMBER 1994 ISSUE OF TSLL, PLEASE CONTACT LORRAINE LORNE:

Phone: 501-575-5834
Fax: 501-575-2053
Internet: llorne@mercury.uark.edu

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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, 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 or the American Association of Law Libraries. Issues are distributed in March, June, September, and December.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

In this issue: I've heard SGML described as the greatest discovery since Columbus happened upon the New World. I don't know if that's true. But I do know many IS people who think that's so. Maybe it's just another "urban legend" (or "urban myth" as they say in D.C.) to add to the one mentioned in Diane Hillman's article.

Catalogers aren't the only group with the modern Sword of Damocles -- the first to go when the revolution comes -- hanging over them. Universal E-Mail and Internet access, "natural language" searching, and all the other new technologies, have put reference librarians under the sword, too. Fiona J. Mellor Ghilardi's article, "The Information Professional: Dodo or Phoenix," in the February 1995 issue of SpecialList is an excellent presentation of why the reference staff won't be the "first to go." Catalogers can also take comfort in what she writes.

Alva Stone's article comparing West and LC subject headings can also be read along these lines. Someone needs to define and refine subject and indexing terms and what better "someones" than catalogers?

We should be around for a long time into the 21st century. Or, at least until we're all replaced by robots with artificial intelligence.

Editors: Our apologies for the late arrival of the December 1994 issues. We could present may impressive excuses, but it all comes down to the trials and errors of new editors. We are committed to make certain that TSLL "runs on time."

FYI: I received comments that the type in the last issue was too small. The type in this issue is larger. Let me know if this issue is easier to read. As always, comments, suggestions, and articles are welcome.

ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

OBS SIS MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Mary Chapman
New York University

In February, Anne Myers and I sent the OBS membership a combined mailing which included the 1995 Member Survey and notification of candidates for OBS offices. Members are urged to fill out and return the Survey in order to give feedback on OBS activities and to volunteer for committees and offices. Anne has revised the Survey to make it more up-to-date; she welcomes your comments on its usefulness.

One of the focal points of the Survey is program planning for the 1996 Indianapolis Annual Meeting. The OBS Education Committee would like to ensure that as many people as possible bring developed program and workshop proposals for the 1996 meeting to Pittsburgh. Committee members have only a short time to work together in person at the Annual Meeting. Since only a few weeks intervene between the Annual Meeting and the deadline for proposals to reach AALL Headquarters, this will give the Committee the opportunity to finalize 1996 proposals. One need not be a member of the Education Committee to make a proposal. Anne Myers is available to give advice or guidance on developing proposals. Her Internet address is: amyers@bu.edu.

In addition to the regular AALL Annual Meeting, planning for the National Conference on Legal Information Issues is on course. Many SISs and Chapters are sponsoring the attendance of eminent people in the fields of librarianship and information science. This will increase the interaction between information professionals and attendees from the legal
community and hopefully enliven the exchange of ideas. OBS is working with TS-SIS to co-sponsor someone representing the concerns of both groups.

Excellent candidates have accepted nominations for each OBS office. Susan Goldner, Chair of the Nominations Committee, and the members of the Committee, Ellen McGrath and Auturo Torres have done a wonderful job. Additional nominations are welcome from any OBS member. Send nominations to our Secretary-Treasurer Mary Louis Corbett. Deadline is no later than March 23, 1995. Mary Louise will mail out the ballots at the end of March. Please return your ballots quickly.

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TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Katherine J. Tooley
The University of Tulsa

It's 1995! This year is going by much too swiftly for me, as I'm sure it is for you all. This time of year, after January 1, is when the really active and hectic part of committee work begins. If your committee chair contacts you for assistance, please lend a hand.

Michael Petit has compiled the annual survey results (good job, Michael!) and forwarded them to the committee chairs and TS/SIS executive board. One of the comments on the survey inquired about the use of the survey. Let me explain how we've already used it this month.

First of all, the names of individuals who volunteered to run for an office were forwarded to Brian Striman, TS/SIS Nominations Chair (report follows). Secondly, the Education Committee, chaired by Joan Howland, will study all the program suggestions and begin working with the committee chairs so that detailed program proposals will be ready for submission in Pittsburgh. Michael will use the "volunteer" section when he makes committee assignments in the summer.

Your ideas are what drives this section and the survey is the quickest way to get responses. FYI: approximately 524 surveys were sent out, with fewer than half being returned. Please remember that a lot of activities are based on the survey. If you want your opinions counted, return the next one you receive.

As a corollary to the survey mailings, AALL Headquarters provides us with the mailing labels for section business. If you did not receive a survey and/or are not listed in the 1995 AALL Directory as a TS/SIS member, check with Headquarters. You may think you're a member, but you may not be recorded correctly.

The Cataloging and Classification Committee, chaired by Marie Whited, has formed two working groups. Ellen McGrath chairs a group which will collect law libraries' cataloging policies and Brian Striman has formed a group which will collect catalogers' notes on classification. If you have policies and/or comments to share, please forward them to Ellen or Brian. If you'd like to assist them with these projects, give them a call.

If you would like to be on a committee, call the chair. For your convenience, I've listed them:

- Acquisitions: Jim Mumm
- Awards: Richard Amelung
- Cataloging & Classification: Marie Whited
- Duplicate Exchange: Betty Roeske
- Education: Joan Howland
- Preservation: Curt Conklin
- Serials: Paula Tejeda
- Secretary/Treasurer: Virginia Bryant
- Members-at-Large: Judy Lauer and Stuart Spore.
NOMINATIONS FOR TS/SIS OFFICERS

Brian Striman and the TS/SIS Nominating Committee are to be commended for compiling such an outstanding slate of candidates. Members of the Nominating Committee are: Betty Kearn, Law Library of Louisiana; Astrid Norvelle, University of Arizona at Tucson; Sandra McCoy Larson, Davis Wright & Tremaine, Seattle; and Shirrl A. Barker, Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, Pittsburgh.

CANDIDATES FOR VICE-CHAIR/CHAIR:


CANDIDATES FOR MEMBER-AT-LARGE:

Joni Cassidy, President and Co-Owner, Cassidy Cataloguing Services, Inc. Harrison, NJ. Education: M.L.S., Long Island University (1978); B.F.A., Dowling College (1976); Associate's Degree in Business Administration (1974). Activities: Program Chair for the Northeast Regional Conference, 1996; Executive Board secretary, NJLLA, 1994-95; Lectured extensively on the application of national bibliographic standards to private law collections, the automation of smaller libraries and other technical services topics, for AALL and many regional chapters.


Susan Goldner, Technical Services Librarian and Prof. of Law Librarianship, University of Arkansas at Little Rock/Pulaski County Law Library, Little Rock, AR. Education: M.L.S., University of Oklahoma; B.A., DePaul University. Activities: AALL: Grants Committee. TS/SIS: Cataloging and Classification...
RENÉE D. CHAPMAN AWARD

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented to an individual or a group in recognition of achievement in an area of technical services, for service to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature. The TS-SIS Awards Committee is seeking nominations for the 1995 Award which will be presented at the AALL Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh.

Factors considered in selecting the recipients of the Award include: publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques of research, analysis or commentary; the development of software, hardware, or other mechanisms that significantly enhance access to collections; and the contribution of service to the Technical Services SIS as a whole. Achievement may be in the areas of acquisitions, cataloging and classification, materials processing, preservation, automation, or technical services administration.

All members of AALL are invited to submit names for consideration. Nominations should include the candidate's full name, title, and current firm, company, or institution name and address. If the candidate is retired, the name, last place of work, and home address should be included.

The letter of nomination should:
- be signed by someone other than the individual being nominated;
- have attached a list of the candidate's projects, programs, or publications; and
- describe the candidate's work with respect to his/her qualifications for the Award.

Submit nominations to: Richard C. Amelung, Technical Services SIS Awards Committee, Law Library, Saint Louis University, 3700 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63108.

The deadline for nominations is April 12, 1995.

ACQUISITIONS

Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee University Law Library

In my last column, I mentioned that Reed Elsevier had purchased Mead Data Central. On Dec. 2, 1994, Mead Data Central was renamed Lexis-Nexis. Another change, however, is that as of January 10, 1995, Michie and Butterworth Legal Publishers are now Michie Butterworth. Michie has been a part of MDC since 1989, and Butterworths began U.S. operations in 1980 as part of the legal division of Reed Elsevier. Headquarters of Michie Butterworth will be in Charlottesville. The New Hampshire offices will be closed; smaller offices will be retained in California and Puerto Rico. Projected sales for 1995 are expected to be over $100 million. Michie Butterworth will publish 30 state codes, over 800 other titles covering national and state law topics, and CD-ROM products.

There are two other recent publisher changes. Aspen Publishers has purchased Prentice-Hall Law and Business; the company is now called Aspen Law and Business. The Thomson Corporation is
purchasing Information Access Company for $465 million from the Ziff family.

This past December there was discussion on Law-lib about the great increase in cost for Little, Brown supplementation to that company's treatises, such as Scott on Trusts and Areeda Antitrust Law. Evidently, Little, Brown did hear the complaints because subscribers received a letter from Paul V. McLaughlin, President, Professional Publishing, Little, Brown. He stated that the company should have done a better job of alerting its customers to these increases. But, Little, Brown had reviewed its pricing formula in early 1994 and realized that its "...historical pricing formulae failed to adequately reflect the efforts and economics of continuing to publish and maintain important major works and as a result [they] were under-valuing the expertise and experience of [their] distinguished group of authors ...." Mr. McLaughlin went on to say that the 1994 increases were overdue, that the company does not foresee such great increases in the future, but that if such occur, they will do a better job of informing their customers. We all know that once this increase comes, the cost for next year's supplement won't go back to 1993 prices.

The Shepards Case Names Citators certainly generated a greater, more heated discussion on Law-Lib. Shepards sent all subscribers to the Pacific Citations the Case Name Citators, assuming that we all wanted this; at over $100 per volume, a big assumption. The Pacific reccompilation came in September, 1994. The new Southeastern reccompilation also includes Case Names volumes. Granted, some libraries do want the Case Names Citators, but the vast majority, it would appear, do not. Prior to this shipment of Pacific Case Name Citators, Shepards had been including Case Citation volumes in 1994 reccompilations of state citators-- Kansas, Indiana, and Ohio. (Pennsylvania and Washington, even though recompiled in 1994, do not have case name volumes). The Case Name Edition is only one volume in the state citators and easily overlooked; however, it isn't free. It seems to me that if Shepards had given its customers a choice (Case Names Citators volumes, yes or no), this dissatisfaction, lost time, wasted effort and expense could have been avoided by all parties.

Shepards and Little, Brown are not the only publishers to have been "bashed" recently; West was also taken to task somewhat for issuing the Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence as a "For use with Federal Practice and Procedure" item at $12.60. (I ordered this from West as a monograph, but they didn't tell me it would also be a "supplement" for some other title.) Clark Boardman Callaghan has sent the Reference Manual to subscribers of its Federal Rules of Evidence at a cost of $52. Matthew Bender will be sending the Reference Manual to those who subscribe to Weinstein's Evidence and Moore's Federal Practice at no cost. Lawyers Coop is also sending same to subscribers of Federal Procedure at a cost of around $45. The Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence was originally published by the Federal Judicial Center.

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CLASSIFICATION

Marie E. Whited
Library of Congress Law Library

Regina T. Wallen
Stanford University Law Library

KJC and KJE: It is sometimes hard to tell if a particular title should class in KJE or KJC. Here are the guidelines from the AALL workshop on KJC and KJE held in Minneapolis. Class in KJE if the work mentions the Community or Union and uses such phrases as "regulated by", "studied for", "prepared for", "member states of the European Community", or anything else that ties the work to the Community or Union. If anything in the work points to its
being about the Community or Union, class in KJE.

Law books in A-JV, L-Z: If anyone finds a law book not in a law class number, please let Marie Whited at the Law Library of Congress know about it. Sometimes it is hard to tell whether to class in K or not. Recently, Texas studies on sentencing dynamics classed in HV and in KFT. They probably belong in HV. Criminal statistics can be an area where it is difficult to decide where to class. If the statistics deal with cases won, lost, appealed, etc., class in K; if the statistics deal with the number of crimes and characteristics of criminals, class in HV.

LC Classification -- Additions and Changes List 256: Please compare Europe form tables in list 256 against 255. Hopefully the changes will make sense when viewed together. If not, please contact LC’s Cataloging Policy and Support Office (cpsp@mail.loc.gov). For those who just receive the Rothman pages, be careful when you file the next couple of releases for the European schedule.

Regina Wallen’s new address: Regina Wallen, Stanford University, Robert Crown Law Library, Stanford, CA 94305; E-Mail: rg.rtw@forsythe.stanford.edu.

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INTERNET

Pam Perry
Boston University Law Library

Vocabulary test! Just kidding!

In the last issued I gave you a list of terms to make getting involved with the Internet a little easier. Now that you’ve mastered those, it’s time to get connected.

Even if you’ve never “surfed the net,” you may already be connected and not know it. If you work in academia or are a student, chances are good that you already have an account of some sort that may get you access to the Internet. If you’re using E-Mail, it may be just another little step into Cyberspace. If you use the campus computer facilities to wrote papers or to turn in assignments, you can probably get to the Internet.

If you use E-Mail at work in a non-academic setting, you may also have full access to the Internet. Or another department in your company may have a connection that’s not available to you because no one ever thought you’d need to use it. Look into advantages, do a proposal, and request an account for yourself or your area.

If you’re in this alone or want to have Internet access at home as well as at work or at school, you’ll have to have two things: the necessary equipment and a commercial provider of Internet services.

The equipment is pretty straightforward: a computer, modem, and appropriate communications software. Make sure you get the fastest modem you can afford (modems are classed by how many bits per second they can transmit and receive, with the low end now being 2400 bps, or baud, and the high end for home use being 14,400 and 28,800 baud), and compatible software. If you’re dialing into a system, make sure to get the software that system supports or you’ll have to diagnose communications problems on your own.

Finding a provider is a little more complicated. There are many commercial services available and more are created every day. Until the last few years, these companies offered only E-Mail and their own forums and files, including reference services, practical applications, and, of course, games. Now the range of access is growing geometrically because users are demanding Internet tools such as telnet, ftp, gopher and search protocols such as Archie and Veronica. Plus, there’s World Wide Web and all of its connection ramifications.
If you're on the Internet, it's easy to find out about providers. But, if you're not, where do you start? Before you go out of your house, the phone book is a good place, although it may take a while to find the right topic. To start try "Computers - Software & Services," then look under "Electronic Mail Service," "Computer Networks," and "Computer Bulletin Boards."

If you’re out and about, one of the best sources of information is your local computer store. They can point you directly to providers or inform you about local bulletin boards and computer societies that can help you make the connection. Another place to look is in Computer Shopper, which is available on most newsstands.

If you have E-Mail, there is and excellent online source for information on Internet providers. It's a document called PDail and the current version is available by sending an E-Mail message to:

info-deli-server@netcom.com

that simply says: send PDail. Note that these providers offer full Internet access and PDail does not list those companies that just provide E-Mail.

There isn't room here to list all the offerings of the well known providers, so give them a call for specific information. E-Mail providers such as America Online (800-827-6364 voice, Netcom (800-353-6600), Genie (800-638-9636, voice; 800-638-8369, modem); Compuserve (800-848-8199), and Prodigy (1-800-PRODIGY) announce new services almost daily and many of them plan Internet access in the near future. Delphi (1-800-695-4005, voice; info@delphi.com) already has access for an additional fee to the regular monthly service charge.

World Wide Web (WWW) is a more complicated situation. You need a very fast modem (even 14,400 drags on the WWW), a SLIP/PPP (Serial Line Internet Protocol or Point-to-Point Protocol) connection, and several types of software to make the connection. It sounds daunting, but companies such as O'Reilly & Associates and Spry Inc. are coming out with packages that streamline the whole process. Much of the necessary software for cruising the WWW will be built into the next version of Windows. There are also many developments in the area of graphical interfaces which help you navigate the WWW, similar to Mosaic, as well as programs that help you make the connection.

This is a brief overview of getting connected to the Internet. For more information, it might be valuable to find someone who's already on the net and ask how they did it. Another good source is Susan Estrada's book Connecting to the Internet (O'Reilly & Associates, 1993). See you in Cyberspace!

Feedback on this or any other Internet subject is appreciated. E-Mail me at paperry@acs.bu.edu or write to me at Pappas Law Library, 765 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215.

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MARC REMARKS:
WHAT IS SGML (and should we worry about it replacing USMARC)?

Diane I. Hillmann
Cornell University Law Library

If the number of posts is any indication, we may well be witnessing the birth of a new "urban legend." An "urban legend," as you may know, is an oft-repeated story, springing from goodness-knows-where, which, though continually refuted by knowledgeable old-timers, gains new life with every new wave of the uninitiated.

This newest candidate for the status of "urban legend" is the story of a director of
a library who comes back from an important conference with the news that SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) will replace USMARC, "probably within two years." Let's examine this idea for a moment, and see, perhaps, from where this idea may have sprung to haunt our listservs forever.

SGML is an internationally developed standard for the description of marked-up electronic text. This markup, or encoding, explicitly defines portions of the text for the purpose of formatting, printing, indexing, etc. As the use of electronic formats explodes, there is corresponding interest in encoding issues for full text and how that work can be used to organize these resources in a larger sense. HTML (HyperText Markup Language), used to prepare documents for the World Wide Web is a specific application of SGML, as is the humanities oriented application used by the Text Encoding Initiative.

One important goal of both USMARC and SGML is to maintain the independence and transportability of the encoded data. Both USMARC and SGML support encoding at more than one level, from basic to complex, but because SGML supports the encoding of full texts rather than bibliographic records representing full texts (and other entities, of course), it can be, if anything, even more complex than USMARC. If you find that hard to believe, take a look at the TEI guidelines noted below.

So, could we do better than USMARC? Sure. We know the weaknesses of USMARC, and though it is fairly constantly improved and tinkered with via MARBI, if we were starting from scratch there are lots of places we would make different decisions now, if we had the chance. Treatment of uniform titles springs to mind as one area where we might have done better. But though there is general agreement that this is a weakness, it was clear last year when a proposal was put forth for a major fix to that structure that it was just not possible, given our enormous investments in bibliographic records, to follow a new pattern that could not easily be grafted onto the old records.

Consider the other two major changes that have come down the pike over the last 20 years -- AACR2 and Format Integration -- and what the implementation of these changes has cost and is costing us in terms of retraining, changes in documentation, and retrospective conversion of records. Is there any doubt that SGML would have to be gold-plated and come with 50,000 free lottery tickets to be considered as a replacement for USMARC? Format Integration was approved in 1988, and in 1995 it's still not finished. Does it seem likely that SGML could have been approved to replace USMARC in TWO YEARS? Remember, not only would we need to convert all those records, but SOMEBODY would have to write the software to run all those OPACS under SGML! I don't know about you, but I'm not losing any sleep over the possibility!

Now, this is not to say that you, as a cataloger or technical services person extraordinaire, don't need to learn more about SGML and how it might be used in libraries. For a good explanation with tagged records and all, I heartily recommend two recent articles from the Oct. 1994 issue of LRTS, listed below. The good news of these articles is that the era of the "self-cataloging" document may be upon us. Even better is the news that catalogers are still needed to do the work!

So, despite the fervent hopes of cost-cutting directors everywhere, it looks to me that when the revolution comes, catalogers will be the LAST to go, not the first.

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REFERENCES

- Gaynor, Edward. "Cataloging Electronic Texts: the University of Virginia


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PRESERVATION

Patricia Denham
University of Cincinnati Law Library

I'm starting with an update of my column from last March. That column was a reprint of an article from The Abbey Newsletter written by Ellen McCrady. In it she explained why the Executive Order dated October 20, 1993, which mandated the use of recycled paper by executive agencies of the federal government, was a step backwards for advocates of permanent paper. The Executive Order made no mention of Public Law 101-423, "Joint Resolution to Establish a National Policy on Permanent Papers" or to considerations of permanence whatsoever. Additionally, since the Executive Order is written to be easily enforceable, government agencies will be able to comply with it easier than with the permanent paper law.

Considering that article, I was fascinated to read this short piece on page 2 of the January 1995 issue of The Commission on Preservation and Access Newsletter:

"Paul LeClerc, president of the New York Public Library (NYPL) and a Commission Board member, has received a letter from the Environmental Protection Agency providing assurance that the recent presidential order on recycling is not in conflict with an earlier joint resolution on use of permanent paper for documents of enduring historical value. The letter, read into the Congressional Record on or about October 7, 1994, states in part:

I am writing to assure you that there is no such conflict and to tell you of the steps this Administration is taking to ensure that the recycled paper requirements are not implemented in such a way as to result in the inappropriate use of acidic paper. The Administration is completely aware of and strongly supports the Joint Resolution on permanent paper and its goals. Paper which contains recycled material and is either permanent or alkaline is available for purchase, and it is our intention to continue to use these papers for documents of enduring value.

... I very much appreciate your interest and concern for the permanence of historical documents, and applaud your efforts to reduce the use of acid papers by the federal government.

In May 1995, NYPL is planning a conference dedicated to the issue of recycling. According to an article in the New York Times (November 27, 1994), the conference will educate recyclers about the acid-paper problem."

I will keep readers apprised of any further developments in the cycling/permanent paper discussion as I become aware of them.

I noticed an announcement in the November 1994 issue of College and Research Libraries of the third Preservation Management for College Libraries Seminar which will be held this summer in the Southwest (location TBA). The seminar was previously offered at Washington and Lee University in 1991 and at Wellesley College in 1993. Hosted by the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, Inc., the seminar is designed to assist college librarians, who have part-time responsibility for preservation, to develop effective preservation programs. Emphasis is on understanding institutional needs, creating realistic solutions to problems, and developing an information network that provides support after the seminar ends.
I bring to your attention two articles on preservation in the December 1994 issue of Wilson Library Bulletin (vol. 69, no.). The first, which starts on page 44, describes the "Northeast Document Conservation Center at 21." Founded in 1973 as the New England Document Conservation Center, it has grown into the largest non-profit regional conservation center in the country. It provides services to more than 2400 non-profit institutions ranging from the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library to small public libraries, town clerks' offices, and local historical societies. NEDCC has gained notoriety for its nationwide disaster assistance, most notably in the wake of Hurricane Andrew and the Mississippi River flood in 1993. Major funding from grants obtained from the National Endowment for the Humanities has provided for a field service program and the renovation of an old mill building into a state-of-the-art conservation facility. The field service staff handles an impressive 1700 telephone and E-Mail information requests each year.

The second article, on pages 58-59, is actually Sally Buchanan's semi-regular column, "Preservation Perspectives." The subject of this particular column, mass deacidification, is given a through introduction. Buchanan discusses its history and several considerations to keep in mind to determine whether or not the process is effective. An important point to remember is that deacidification cannot be successful in treating books with brittle paper because it does not strengthen already deteriorated paper. Therefore, it can only be used on books with acidic, but not yet brittle, paper and non-rare books. If your library is considering mass deacidification, I recommend this article as a starting point.

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RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Ellen McGraith
University at Buffalo Law Library

I ran across some research published by our law technical services colleagues and I want to point them out to the readers of this column. Maria Okonska (Brooklyn Law School Library) wrote "Legal Aspects of Passive Smoking: an Annotated Bibliography" which was published in Law Library Journal v. 86, no. 3 (Summer 1994) at pp. 445-501. The article entitled "Facing the Challenge of Electronic Documents" in The Internet Insert (no. 3, 10/94, pp. 1-3) of the October 1994 issue of the AALL Newsletter was written by Stuart Spore (New York University Law Library). Katherine Hedin (University of Minnesota Law Library) contributed the "Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Paper and Binding (AALL Preservation Committee)" to v. 17, no. 1 (November 1994) pp. 6-9 of The CRIV Sheet which was inserted in that month's issue of the AALL Newsletter.

Congratulations to all these authors! It is impossible for me to keep up with all the literature, so if you have published, drop me a line and I will note it here. I am convinced that hearing about our colleagues' work is a great way to inspire others to research and publish.

Speaking of The Internet Insert and The CRIV Sheet, these are excellent places to publish somewhat shorter pieces of current interest to law librarians. And to quote a LAW-LIB January 17, 1995 message from Peter Beck (AALL Headquarters), the next issue of The Internet Insert is "wide open." The March 2nd deadline for the particular issue he was referring to will have passed by the time you read this, but I am sure future issues will also need contributions.

Another AALL item of interest is the announcement that Frank Houdek
(Southern Illinois University Law Library) has been named the new editor of Law Library Journal. Along those same lines, don’t forget that the AALL Call for Papers -- deadline is April 15, 1995.

I have collected more notices of some wide-ranging opportunities for research and publication:

- According to v. 5, no. 5 (1994) of the ALCTS Newsletter, "the Guides Subcommittee of the ALCTS Acquisitions Section Publications Committee ... is soliciting manuscripts (detailed outlines are acceptable) for possible publication as part of the Acquisitions Guides series."

- On a related note, the ALCTS Acquisitions Section Executive Committee approved the formation of a new committee to promote research and statistics in acquisitions. Contact Christian Boissonnas (cmb3@cornell.edu) for more information.


- A new refereed electronic journal Standpoints: the Electronic Journal of Information Contexts issued a call for manuscripts on the ELEASAI listserv on December 6, 1994. The editors "wish to support an open, interdisciplinary, and inclusive environment devoted [to] the development of theory and publication of research about information and its contexts."

- The Reviews Editor of the Video Rating Guide for Libraries is seeking reviewers of videocassettes and videodiscs according to an October 28, 1994 message on AUTOCAT.

- In a November 17, 1994 posting to the SILS-L listserv, the ALA Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship (COSWL) Bibliography Taskforce is asking for 2-3 people interested in joining the TaskForce in its work on a 1993-1997 edition of an annotated bibliography on the status of women in librarianship. Attendance at one ALA meeting each year is required.

- A call for participation by the American Society for Information Science Special Interest Group on Classification Research (ASIS SIG/CR) appeared in a January 16, 1995 AUTOCAT message. Submissions are invited for the 6th ASIS Classification Research Workshop to be held on October 8, 1995 during the ASIS meeting in Chicago. The deadline is April 15, 1995.

Many of the postings announcing these calls are very detailed and give examples of topics to be addressed. If you want more information, please contact me.

There were two excellent articles in the v. 19, no 1 (1994) issue of Cataloging & Classification Quarterly. One was entitled "How to Get Research in Cataloging Published" (pp. 107-117) by Ruth C. Carter. I highly recommend this article. It is filled with all kinds of helpful tips for potential authors, which carry a great deal of weight since Ms. Carter is the editor of CCQ. Ms. Carter emphasizes how essential it is to contact the publisher early on in the process of writing and that knowing what to leave out of an article is just as important as knowing what to include. She cautions authors to avoid overuse of the passive voice and to follow the mechanical details required by the journal closely. Ms. Carter includes the CCQ Referee's Checklist which serves just as well as a checklist for authors to consider. She also discusses the peer review process and pointed out that publishing is a matter of teamwork between the author, editor, peer reviewers, and the publisher's production staff.

The second article is Research in Cataloging and Classification: Methods and Issues -- a Selective, Annotated Bibliography by Martha O'Hara Conway (pp. 119-129). It was prepared for the 1993 ALCTS CCS preconference on research in cataloging and classification which was mentioned in this
The following section titles should give a good sense of how useful this bibliography is:

- Research Methods: Guides to Developing and Conducting Research
- Statistics: Analyzing Your Data
- Food for Thought: Ideas for Research
- Miscellany: Putting Your Research in Context and Getting It Published

Although both articles seem specifically focussed on cataloging, Ms. Carter’s points are almost all applicable to articles on other subjects.

In preparing to write this column, I also listened to the tape from the AALL Seattle meeting entitled "Your Name in Print! How to Start and Finish a Research Project." On the tape Debra Kaufman (Editorial Assistant and Indexer for Law Library Journal) mentioned that submissions to LLJ were down in the past year. Ms. Kaufman also emphasized the importance of keeping up with the literature. I think this is something we all take for granted, but it is essential to remember. I learned a great deal from listening to this tape. I encourage those of you unable to attend the program in person to get a copy. In fact, Scott Pagel’s presentation on bibliographies helped me to better appreciate Maria Okonska’s passive smoking bibliography.

Just to give you some advance notice, the OBS/TS SIS Research Roundtable will be meeting in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, July 18, 1995 from 4:30-6:30 PM. Brian Striman (Schmid Law Library, University of Nebraska) and I are the co-coordinators and we hope that attendance will be high. Brian will bring us up to date on the draft proposal for a shared "research grant" sponsored by the OBS and TS SISs. If you are interested, feel free to contact Brian before the Pittsburgh meeting. I would appreciate having some feedback from those of you who plan to attend the Research Roundtable meeting as to other topics you would like to discuss. For the past few years, those in attendance have been technical services law librarians who want to do research and are looking for some guidance. It would be nice to have some of you who have published come and discuss your experiences.

If anyone is interested in guest editing this column by writing a short article about research and publications, I would be happy to make this forum available. A report of a related program or a summary of some current publication dealing with research springs to my mind, but the possibilities are endless. Give me a call or send me an E-Mail: Ellen McGrath, SUNY Buffalo Law Library, O’Brien Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260-1110; phone: (716) 645-2254; fax: (716) 645-3860; Bitnet: EMCGRATH@UBVM; Internet: EMCGRATH@UBVM.CC. BUFFALO.EDU.

SERIAL ISSUES

Mary Burgos
Columbia University Law Library
and
Jack Montgomery
University of Missouri-Columbia
Law Library

The Fourteenth Annual Charleston Conference: Issues in Book and Serial Acquisition was entitled "The Savage Marketplace". Approximately 500 publishers, vendors, and librarians from the United States, Canada and Europe got together to discuss what keynote speaker Jerry Campbell of Duke University called the current "state of turmoil and colliding interests" that confront our professions on the issues surrounding copyright and fair use. Mr. Campbell went on to define the participants in the current business arena: university publishers, scholarly associations, and university administrators who, until recently, didn’t care about the state of libraries because "there was no money in it" for universities. They are now paying close attention, as the operational costs for institutional libraries have soared...
over the last decade. Also at the table are scholarly associations and faculty along with such new players as telecommunications companies and the federal government whose role, according to Mr. Campbell, has been to insure that the process of knowledge moves forward and to add perspective and balance to the issues.

The once happy marriage of publishers, vendors, and information professionals has broken down. Mr. Campbell advised us to be proactive and not allow the federal government to make our choices with regard to the current period of technological and institutional evolution. We must strike a balance that insures enough incentive (in the form of financial return) to get the information out to users and enough freedom within universities and libraries to use that information within bounds.

Most conference programs followed this basic theme of managing transitions. Publishers and librarian discussed the issues and problems resulting from the sale of a major vendor or subscription agent. Certainly, all of us in law libraries remember the period of trial and tribulation as The Thomson Corporation began buying various legal publishers in the early 1990’s. Librarians Connie Kelley and Eleanor Cook reminded us of the vital need to maintain communication with all parties both outside and internal, such as administration and staff, during these transitions.

One interesting presentation focused on the use of automated system generated circulation data for collection analysis and development. Chuck Haymaker of Louisiana State University shared the results of his study indicating that, among other things, reference traffic does not accurately reflect patron use and suggested that patron data must be collected over time and by type in order to make informed selection and budgetary decisions.

Subjective observations of collection use are often not supported by the objective data. Tony Ferguson of Columbia University outlined their program for the selection and evaluation of electronic journals. Beyond traditional subject selection criteria, the potential size of the user group together with the cost of storage and/or access is crucial information in deciding what form of electronic medium to employ.

The Lively Lunches program featured dialogues on topics such as OCLC’s new PromptCat and PromptSelect programs, exchange rates, automation, and more. As usual, discussions were spirited and informative.

Thursday afternoon programs ranged from incorporating the resources currently available on the Internet into the Acquisitions process to the organization of electronic resources in an institutional setting. Resources such as Infotronics Titlebank and publishers and vendors on the Internet were offered by Alis Whitt of the College of Charleston and Jack Montgomery of the University of Missouri.

Bill Britten (University of Tennessee), speaking on organizing electronic resources, stated the need for a collaborative collection development model to organize the mass of information on the Internet. Electronic journals require alternative models for selection, acquisition, storage and access. Britten pointed to a future of "smart information" which will identify itself and sophisticated search engines that will replace today’s browsing hierarchies.

Representing the publishers and vendors, John Cox (Carfax Publishing, Co.), Charles Germain (PCG, Inc), and John Secor (Yankee Book Peddler) viewed the "savage marketplace." Mr. Cox urged the librarians in the audience to see themselves as responsible consumers who tolerate no nonsense. Mr. Germain highlighted some of the battlefields in the current marketplace: comprehensiveness vs. quality of content in STM publishing; easy access vs. costly storage for electronic journals. Mr. Secor
gave an impassioned paper which examined the mixed results that many of today's new management techniques have produced.

On Friday Paul Clipp of Southern Associates management and consulting firm presented a paper on the structure and elements of productive negotiation. The topic then changed to the issues surrounding the current trend towards the outsourcing of technical services operations like processing and cataloging. Keith Schniedl, president of Coutts Library Services, described how they moved into the outsourcing business. This evolution caused Coutts to re-examine the boundaries of their relationship with libraries, realizing that they were now entering into an active partnership with the library. As Coutts got contracts to do "opening day collections" for several new libraries, the dynamics and problems of this new undertaking began to present themselves. Outsourcing benefits include the obvious financial savings to being able to reallocate those resources. Outsourcing, Mr. Schniedl advised, will be successful only if the library has an accurate picture of its actual costs and a vision of the results/benefits of its outsourcing program. Coutts has been able to deliver cataloging at a demonstrated savings of 40% to 60% over the traditional method.

Ernie Ingalls, Director of Libraries at the University of Alberta, discussed how his library has outsourced some technical processing and all cataloging as a response to a "severe and ongoing base budget reduction." Mr. Ingalls outlined in detail how issues like reduction in staff and the problems of establishing quality standards for the evaluation of outsourced work in the University of Alberta setting have been resolved.

Saturday's programs centered on the topics of copyright, fair use, and the new electronic information environment. It became clear that while important to librarians, these issues are of critical importance for publishers. Eamon Fennessy of The Copyright Group began with a basic introduction to the legal aspects of copyright. As a part of his presentation, Mr. Fennessy announced the Copyright Office telephone number (202-707-9100), which provides publications on the responsibilities and relationship between fair use and copyright in the library environment. Jill Braaten, Director of Copyright Education, Assn. of American Publishers, presented the publishers' growing concerns for the future management and control of copyrighted information. Eleanor Cook of Appalachian State University of Boone, N.C. responded for the library community by indicating that most libraries have become very sensitive to issues of copyright and fair use. She reminded the audience of different philosophical positions of librarians and publishers: publishers sell information while librarians are used to providing it at little or no cost to the user. The situation where technological advances in digitized information and electronic dissemination has clouded the issue. As a result, librarians require a greater sensitivity to and clearer definitions of their rights and responsibilities as information professionals. The trend towards electronic reserve collections was used to illustrate this issue.

The final presentation was on the client server environment by Clifford Lynch, a computer scientist noted for his work on the University of California MELVYL system.
SERIALS

Jean M. Pajerek
Cornell University

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

Acta juridica (Budapest, Hungary)
   Changed to: Acta juridica Hungarica = Hungarian journal of legal studies
   Vol. 33, no. 1/2-

BNA's directory of state courts, judges and clerks
   Changed to: BNA's directory of state and federal courts, judges, and clerks
   4th ed. (1992)-

Continental Bank journal of applied corporate finance
   Changed to: BankAmerica journal of applied corporate finance
   Vol. 7, no. 2 (summer 1994)-

Hawaii. State Ethics Commission. Opinions and decisions
   Continued in part by: Hawaii. State Ethics Commission. Advisory opinion; and: Hawaii. State Ethics Commission. Informal advisory opinion 1997-

Index to legal periodicals
   Changed to: Index to legal periodicals & books Vol. 88, no. 1 (Oct. 1994)-

Journal (Rhode Island Bar Association)
   Changed to: Rhode Island Bar journal (1994) Vol. 43, no. 1 (Oct. 1994)-

Transportation practitioners journal
   Changed to: Journal of transportation law, logistics and policy Vol. 62, no. 1 (fall 1994)-

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library

Is the terminology used in Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) for law-related subjects 1) consistent with the jargon of the legal profession, 2) up-to-date, and 3) politically correct?

To consider these questions, let's look at the list of topic headings for a 1994 volume of a West regional reporter's digest, Atlantic Digest 2d. There are 403 digest topics listed. A few of the topics are much broader than their corresponding LCSH headings; many others are so narrow or specific that they are not even represented in LCSH. Nevertheless, there is an impressive uniformity between the two systems -- LCSH has established headings that are identical or very similar to about 75% of the West digest topics. Most of the "very similar" terms are simply the difference between singular and plural forms, but others begin with the same word root and vary their endings, as in the following list:

West Digest                        LCSH

Abandoned and Lost Property          ** Abandonment of property
Armed Services                      ** Armed forces
Breach of Marriage Promise          ** Breach of promise
Citizens                            ** Citizenship
Collision                           ** Collisions at sea
Common Lands                        ** Commons
Compounding Offenses                ** Compound offenses
Customs and Usages                  ** Customary law
Dedication                          ** Dedication to public use
Drains                              ** Drainage laws
Electricity                         ** Electric utilities-Law...
Gaming                              ** Gambling
Joint Adventures                    ** Joint ventures
Labor Relations                     ** Labor laws and legislation
Parliamentary Law                   ** Parliamentary procedure
Quieting Title                      ** Quiet title actions
Removal of Causes                   ** Removal of causes
Towage                              ** Towing
Warehousemen                        ** Warehouses-Law and legislation

In a few instances the same terms are used, but in different order:
It should be noted that other differences can be expected simply because the structure of a West digest resembles that of a "classified catalog," whereas LCSH is an alphabetical list. Many of the LCSH topics are covered in the West digest, but they are listed as subheadings under the top-tier topic. Thus, you can have a compound topic in the West digest, such as ZONING AND PLANNING, which in LCSH is split into two main headings: ZONING LAW, and CITY PLANNING AND REDEVELOPMENT LAW. Similarly, the West digest includes "Food adulteration" and "Drug adulteration" (LCSH terms), but organizes each of these under the broad term ADULTERATION.

Another example is the West digest use of NAMES, while LCSH has a reference, "Names, see: Business names; (and) Names, Personal." The principle of literary warrant that governs LCSH development is also at work here. Just consider all the different LCSH headings that are needed as descriptors for treatises and other monographs about the legal aspects of HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT (a West digest topic).

By and large these differences in point-of-entry for the legal topic have been compensated for very well by the indexing and cross-references in the West "descriptive word indexes" included with the digest, and by the cross-references incorporated within LCSH. However, it is interesting to examine each system's preference in the cases where synonymous terms are available. For example, compare the following pairs of headings. (To save space, I am not printing below the subdivision "--Law and legislation" in the LCSH terms for which its use is authorized.)

And so, which of the two systems is more up-to-date? Well, according to the above list, sometimes the West digest uses the more antiquated or "obsolete" term, and other times it is LCSH that appears old-fashioned. Law catalogers may recall that the LCSH "Savings and loan associations" was recently changed from "Building and loan associations." Similarly, users of the West digests may have noticed that topics now found under "Urban Railroads" formerly were entered under "Street Railroads." In any case, it is apparent that both systems do sometimes update their entry terminology to reflect changing usage among legal experts; however, every time they do so, a great deal of maintenance work is required. In the West digest, detailed tables are developed to relate the old key-numbers and captions to the new ones, indexes are revised, and the two or more volumes where the changes are effected must be reissued. In LC-based systems, the heading must be changed in related authority records and cross-references, and on every bibliographic entry that had carried the old access point.

Indexers, catalogers and editors are probably more concerned about older terminology that might now be considered offensive. To different degrees, the pairs of headings listed below are illustrative of the concern about "political correctness"...
Most people would probably think that "addict" is more pejorative than "dependent" in the subtleties of sense and meaning. However, before the West digest began using CHEMICAL DEPENDENTS, these persons were covered under the topic DRUGS AND NARCOTICS or under DRUNKARDS, the latter being a decidedly more negative term than the "Alcoholics" used by LCSH. LCSH does have a reference, "Chemical dependency, see: Substance abuse," but there are no references from "Chemical dependents" or from "Substance abusers" to "Alcoholics" or to "Narcotic addicts." In regard to the other example, a look at the West digest reveals that it too once used the term ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (and, before that, BASTARDS) for the persons now referred to as CHILDREN OUT-OF-WEDLOCK. Will the Library of Congress revise this heading too? (The politics of the moment seem to support the idea. On the CBS program Face the Nation (aired Jan. 29, 1995) dealing with the topic of welfare reform, all of the guests--a Cabinet member, a state governor, and a member of Congress--used the expression "children born out of wedlock," while only the host reporter, Bob Scheefer, continued his use of the politically-incorrect "illegitimate children.")

My analysis of the two systems brings to light a few other discrepancies, which may result in a handful of suggestions to be made to Library of Congress for the addition of more "see" or "search under" references to be added to LCSH authority records. In the meantime, I should point out that all of the opinions expressed or implied above are mine, and do not represent the collective thought of my own or any other institution.

**NEWS FLASH**

A new subdivision has been authorized in LCSH, --LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES, which will be free-floating under legal topics and under individual laws. For example:

650 0 Abortion $x Law and legislation $z United States $x Legislative histories.

610 10 United States St Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 $x Legislative histories.

More details will be found in a new memo "H1715, Legal Materials: Legislative Histories" in the first quarter 1995 update to LC's Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings.

OBS OCLC COMMITTEE

Karin Den Bleyker
Mississippi College Law Library

The problem with writing articles for a quarterly publication is that by the time it is ready for readership, the news has become stale. So, treat the first three items I to discuss as gentle reminders and mark your calendar for the last item.

As you know, OCLC installed phase one of format integration on January 31, 1995. This means that the changes listed in Technical Bulletin No. 206 are now in place. The summary tables are very helpful for quick reference. I do like the tagging changes: "all valid variable tags (01 0-9901, indicators, and subfields are valid regardless of the type and bib Ivl." (Technical Bulletin). Remember, when creating new records, always use the new elements. When in doubt, check Table 1 -- Summary of Obsolete Elements.

Those of you who use the OCLC CAT ME Plus in a network environment may find this information helpful. In the last issue of Bits & Pieces (January 1995), Sharon Bosarge, OCLC Access Service, discusses the lack of free conventional memory some of the CAT ME Plus users may experience in a network environment. OCLC has been aware of this problem, but unfortunately there is no one specific fix-all. She suggests two options to CAT ME Plus users: "... either continue
to access OCLC via their traditional telecommunications access method, or investigate the feasibility of terminal server access or dial access to the campus network, rather than be directly connected to the network. An asynchronous connection to the network may free the conventional memory used by the drivers for the network card in the workstation, resulting in enough free conventional memory to run CAT ME Plus effectively."

(Bits & Pieces, Jan. 1995, p.3).

Periodically test the free memory on a networked workstation while running CAT ME Plus and check Appendix B, "Access via LAN" in the Cat ME Plus user guide.

In the resource sharing section of Bits & Pieces, I came across several helpful hints. I used to check all records in the transaction file, bl:?: or ll:?:. Now I use bl:[xxx] <F11> to pull up all books borrowed by a specific library. The same procedure works for books our library borrows ll:[xxx]<F11>. To complete transactions with the following statuses: Received, Returned, Recalled, Renewals request, Renewal OK, No renewal, Complete?, and Not received, enter "complete," "com" or hit the F8 function key. In order to complete a "Shipped" or "Will Supply" status, two steps are necessary: first recall the item, then use the "complete" command.

In the January issue of Information Today, I found an informative article about OCLC's World Wide Web Server. For those of us who cannot fit professional reading into our schedule, this service may provide easy home access, providing, of course, that one has access to a freenet. Catalogers will be interested in the technical bulletins, while public service librarians may find sample files of OCLC Electronic Journals Online of interest. Both will be interested in news releases, research reports, and the other publications available. OCLC First Search and Epic subscribers can initiate telnet sessions directly from the server. Otherwise, access can be gained through the Uniform Resource Locator: http://www.oclc.org/.

Now that OCLC has successfully completed its internet access trial period, this item concerning OCLC Internet Access and export may be of interest to some. The requirements for the PRISM export function are PASSPORT software with the PRISM terminal type or OCLC Gateway Software.

It's time to get your calendars ready. The date for the OBS OCLC Committee meeting is Tuesday July 18, 1995. John Hearty will present an update of reference services and electronic publishing at OCLC. The rest of the meeting will be devoted to the discussion of one or two projects. Topics will be announced in the next newsletter. In the meantime, if you have questions or suggestions contact me by E-Mail.

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OBS RLIN COMMITTEE

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

Ongoing developments in RLIN presage the electronic future. By now we probably have all received RLIN's December 1994 issue of Focus, which discusses the MARC format integration and how it affects RLIN files. Format integration changes are planned for late January. Although the eight separate bibliographic files will remain in RLIN, all variable fields will be valid for most files. New editions of the Variable Fields Memory Aid and the RLIN Supplement to USMARC have been sent to users. Fixed field elements will be changed in the next phase of Format Integration scheduled by LC for the end of 1995. All variable fields will be indexed across all files. However, any field now indexed in only some of the files in which it is defined will still be indexed in only those files after format integration. Of interest is that field 505 (Contents notes) $t will be indexed as TP and TW. For records where field 856 (Electronic
Location and Access) is present, a new field EA (Electronic Access) will contain the value \( y \) so that users can limit searches to electronic sources by adding AND EA \( y \).

Furthermore, obsolete fields in a record will be changed automatically when a cataloging command is issued: Create *, Derive, Transfer. However, when an Update or Merge ID command is given, the old fields will not be changed. There are also instances where the decision to retain the field will be made by the individual Cataloger. In terms of MARC holdings fields, the displays recently added to FULL displays will now also appear on Partial displays. The following information is supplied: NUC code (library name), shelving location and call no. (from field 852), a detailed enumeration of holdings by volumes or years (from fields 853-866).

Starting Jan. 1995, there is a new pricing structure for user publications. A minimum charge of $10.00 per item, plus shipping and handling will apply: in the USA $8.00 for the first item, $2.00 for each additional item; outside the USA $25.00 for the first item, $5.00 for each additional one. However, the RLIN Searching Guide (a quick guide to searching and displaying records in RLIN) is free for single copies or bulk orders. To order contact the RLIN Information Center at 800-537-RLIN or the Distribution Center by E-mail at bl.dsc@rlg.stanford.edu or fax at 415-964-0943.

A new development with the RLIN news enhancement is that by the end of January 1995 the News will have numbered sections so users can skip to the news section of most interest without having to page through several screens of data.

There have been further developments in the FTP protocol with the enhancement of the PUT command. Output file names can now be added to FTP output file names. Users can create files that differentiate between authority or bibliographic records. Also, PUT users can now modify length and format of the FTP output file name to allow the PUT command to work more effectively with FTP servers that have restricted file name options such as DOS FTP servers.

RLG has described this in a new version of the documentation guide called "RLIN PUT Command. This is available by mail from the Distribution Services Center or by Internet anonymous FTP from Host: Lyra.Stanford.Edu, Directory:/pub/rlinpubs, File: rlinput.ps (postScript version) or rlinput.txt (ASCII version). Access through WWW will be added in the future.

Perhaps of most importance, the network is moving to Internet Protocol-based networking (TCP/IP) technology. Users will be able to access RLIN in three ways: over the INTERNET, via "frame relay" technology provided by Compuserve, and through advanced dial-up connections. Thus, a dedicated line will no longer be necessary to access RLIN. The shift to TCP/IP opens up connectivity options. A grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation supports RLG's network transformation. The greater bandwidth of both frame relay and the Internet make RLG ready for the digital information transmission needs of the future: full-text, imaging, and ATM (asynchronous transfer mode) technology. According to RLG's President, Jim Michalko, "... It positions RLG to take rapid advantage of the technologies of the future." An advantage for cataloging is that the frame relay facility will plug directly into a user's campus local area network (LAN). Separate communications -- special lines, modems, or interfaces with the PC -- won't be needed. According to Wayne Davison, Director of Access Services, "... This is particularly valuable for high-volume users wary of INTERNET congestion."

Further, enhanced dial-up connections provided by CompuServe will make full service available to sites not using the Internet or to low volume users. The background, description and, illustration of the current network and its features are described in a document: RLIN Network Transition which is available electronically via the World Wide Web.
To view online connect to the URL:

http://www-rlg.stanford.edu/netrans/nettrans.htm

A printed copy can be ordered free from RLG's Distribution Services Center through E-mail to: bl.dsc@rlg.stanford.edu or Fax: (415)064-0943.

Finally, it is not too early to begin preparing for the AALL Conference in Pittsburgh. Please let me know if there are any topics you want discussed at our RLIN meeting which will be held July 18, 1995 from 7:30 A.M. to 8:30 A.M. at the Vista-Washington.

My RLIN E-mail account is BM.ABL. It seems that RLIN will keep us "Connected for Justice."

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TS ACQUISITIONS COMMITTEE

James A. Mumm
Marquette University Law Library

The Acquisitions Committee Workshops will be held in conjunction with the 1995 AALL Conference in Pittsburgh. Speakers and their topics are listed below. Please sign up for one or both of the workshops.

The Profession of Acquisitions
Saturday, July 15, 1995

Christopher Simoni (Marquette University Law Library) -- The profession of Acquisitions.

Jack G. Montgomery (University of Missouri-Columbia) -- The legal publishing industry and on the Acquisitions process.

Carole L. Hinckcliff (Ohio State University) -- The changing face of legal materials and formats of materials.

Tom Reynolds (University of California-Berkeley) -- Foreign and international materials.

Richard Vaughan (Indiana University School of Law) -- CRIV.

Janis L. Johnston (Notre Dame Law School) -- Financial planning and reporting.

Pamela Blu (University of Maryland Law School) -- Management and personnel issues.

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The Profession and Future of Acquisitions
Thursday, July 20, 1995

Christopher Simoni (Marquette University Law Library) -- The profession and future of Acquisitions.

Katherine J. Tootey (University of Tulsa Law Library and Chair of TS/SIS) -- How Acquisitions is affected by changes in publication in various types of material.

Ed Edmonds (Loyola Law Library) -- The Acquisitions process.

Janet McKinney (University of Missouri-Kansas City) -- Methods of ordering, including electronic ordering and on final planning, reporting, and statistics.

Margaret Maes Axtmann (University of Minnesota Law Library) -- The relationship between Acquisitions and Collection Development.

Christine Dulaney (Catholic University School of Law) -- The relationship between Acquisitions and patrons, including attorneys, faculty, students, the courts.

Marla J. Schwartz (American University) -- Personnel and department management.

Please contact me (414-288-5351; 9724mummj@vms.csd.mu.edu) with discussion topics for the Acquisitions Committee meeting in Pittsburgh. Ideas submitted so far include developing a list of Acquisitions Librarians, making Acquisitions more visible, working with vendors to develop electronic interfaces for ordering and the future of ordering, and sponsoring a program on negotiation skills.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

AALL GRANTS

AALL is offering financial grants to AALL members wishing to attend the AALL Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh. Applicants must be members of AALL or of an AALL Chapter, not have received an AALL grant in the past, and submit a timely, complete application. The grant application was published in the February and March 1995 issues of the AALL Newsletter. Submission deadline is April 1, 1995.

Grant applications are evaluated to ensure that newer members who show professional promise will bear less of a financial burden in attending one of their first professional events. Applicants are judged by the following criteria: AALL or AALL Chap membership, years of experience, financial need, letters of recommendation, and personal statement. One grant has been earmarked for a Canadian librarian.

AALL AWARDS

The AALL Awards Committee is soliciting nominations for:

- The Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographic Award which recognizes a significant contribution to legal bibliographical literature. Bibliographies (book, pamphlet, periodical contribution, or publication in some other form) published in 1994 are eligible.

- The Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award which is presented to an individual for outstanding, extended, and sustained service to law librarianship and to AALL. The Award is present to an AALL member who is nearing the end of his/her career.

Submit nominations to: Bettie Scott, 1994-95 Chair, AALL Awards Committee, CUNY Law Library, 65-21 Main St., Flushing, NY 11367.

- The Law Library Public Relations Award. Information about this Award may be obtained from the AALL Public Relations Committee.

Deadline for all the Awards is May 1, 1995.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers submitted to the AALL Call For Papers competition must be postmarked April 15, 1995. Papers must be received by April 21, 1995.

Copies of the application forms and guidelines appeared in the November issue of the AALL Newsletter and are also available from the Chair of the Call for Papers Committee. For more information contact:

Susan Catterall, Leonard, Street and Deinard, 150 South Fifth St., Ste 2300, Minneapolis, MN 55402; Phone: 612-335-1742.