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DEADLINES

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Technical Services Law Librarians is an official publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. It will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and other programs of the OBS-SIS and TS-SIS, act as the vehicle of communication for the SIS committee activities, and carry current awareness and short implementation reports. 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.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

In this issue: We're back to normal after a blockbuster September TSLL. Thanks to all OBS and TS members who contributed copy for the last issue. Actually, it was rather overwhelming; the issue contained, by far, the most material we've ever published in a single issue. Many of the authors were first time contributors and I hope that they will consider writing for TSLL on a regular basis.

You should have also received the TSLL index for volumes 19 and 20. Thanks to Jean Pajarek for compiling this index.

Joining us for the first time in this issue are our new Preservation editor, Chris Anglim, and Christine Tar and Margaret McDonald, who will keep us alert as to the vagaries of serial titles.

http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tssis.htm
It was an exciting day when Martin Wisneski called to tell me to look at TSLL on the Web. Of course, the first thing I did was to search for my column! The September issue will appear shortly, and this issue may be there before you get your paper copy. (If the postal service runs true to form, that will be the case.) Be sure to drop in to look at the electronic edition of TSLL — let us know what you think of it.

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ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

OBS SIS MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

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Fall is in the air, and some of you may be smitten with a desire to do fall cleaning. Lest some think of fall cleaning as anachronistic, think of it as fall organizing. If you do fall organizing, keep OBS in mind. There are several ways you can do this.

Before you throw out a flyer or delete an e-mail message describing a conference, consider keeping a file of ideas for programs. As Baltimore approaches (and it's closer than we think!), these ideas can be simmering on the back burner. When Vice-Chair Jacqui Paul sends out the Annual OBS Survey early in 1997, you won't have to answer questions in a vacuum. What was acceptable for another meeting might translate very nicely into an AALL program. Those of you who were fortunate enough to go to the Northeast Conference in Toronto may be way ahead of me; let the enthusiasm from that meeting inspire you to plan for Anaheim.

Why am I so insistent on such long-range planning? From experience I know how difficult it is to come home from the AALL Annual Meeting and face a mound of mail to process and work to complete, plus a program to develop. The more focused and well thought out a program is, the more acceptable it will be to the AALL Education Committee. A wise person once said, "A good thing takes time." That is why I urge thinking ahead — to avoid the stress of the last-minute and to plan carefully crafted programs!

Having said that, I recommend to you the programs that OBS is sponsoring in Baltimore. True to its basic mission of continuing education regarding on-line bibliographic services, OBS is sponsoring a program entitled "On beyond Windows: Today's Workstations and Tomorrow's Clients." This program will give its audience and opportunity to gain familiarity with possible types of functionality of Windows-based workstations in collection development, acquisitions, and cataloging, and to examine future trends: what new developments are on the horizon and what their impact will be. The speakers are Michael Kaplan, Alva Stone, Anna Belle Leiserson, and an acquisitions librarian to be announced.
Moving from Cyberspace tools to the information world, OBS will introduce foreign and international Websites in "Around the World in Eighty Minutes." Margie Axtmann will moderate three speakers who will each show a portion of the world as it is represented on the Web. William McCloy will demonstrate the Websites of Asia and Africa, Jim Purnell the sites of the Americas, and Mirela Roznovschi the Websites of Europe. In the afternoon, "Around the World" participants will have the opportunity to take a "passport" to the Internet Room where there will be an opportunity to virtually explore the world!

There's another way that OBS can help you to organize: set aside a book or a box for books for the book swap at the OBS table in Baltimore. It can be very satisfying to pass along a book you've enjoyed so that someone else can appreciate it as well. This is excellent recycling and it makes room on your shelves for new books. These new books will be waiting for you in Baltimore at the OBS table. (Also, there will be giveaways yet to be determined -- remember the great double-edged computer screwdrivers in Indy!)

You probably have noticed that I'm encouraging the input of all OBS members. Good! Please contact a member of the OBS Board with your ideas and your needs: Vice-Chair Jacqui Paul, Secretary-Treasurer Cindy May, Members-at-Large Vianne Sha and Paula Tejeda, Immediate Past Chair Anne Myers, or me, Chair Sally Wambold. Mary Chapman, Chair of the Nominations Committee, is another person to contact if you have people in mind for OBS leadership.

Enjoy a great fall, stay well, and keep in touch.

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Check out:

http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tssis.htm

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TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION
•SERIALS •CATALOGING •ACQUISITIONS
•EXCHANGE OF DUPLICATES •PRESERVATION

TS SIS
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

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In keeping with the Pooh theme (from last time), I would like to present another phrase: "Bouncing is what Tiggers do best!" If you know the Pooh stories, you know that there are a lot of things Tiggers either "do" or at least like "best" (swimming, eating cake, climbing trees, etc.). In this line of thought, I think it is fair to say that technical services librarians are not totally unlike that. When we look at the variety of responsibilities in our work lives, and the mastery we give to them, we can rightfully say that whether it is cataloging, acquisitions, book repair, serials ordering and processing, Web page creation and maintenance or whatever else we are doing, we are the best. (At the very least, we certainly do a commendable job of eating cake.)

Being the "best" means being able to learn and grow, and so, in that light, I am pleased to make a few announcements. The TS/SIS Home Page is up and running! If you have not had a chance to visit our Web site, please do so. The URL is

http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tssis.htm

or you can access it through AALLNET. This is a very exciting project, so be sure to look in.

It is time to begin thinking about Baltimore! The following programs were accepted for the 1997 AALL Conference in Baltimore:

"International Legal Regimes and JZ/KZ: Shifting International Boundaries and the New Library of Congress Classification Schedules"
by Jolande Goldberg. This two part program is also being sponsored by FCIL/SIS.

"A-Z of E-journals: Selection, Acquisition, Cataloging ..." by Angelina Joseph.

"International Law: Monographs and Serials: Vendors and Sources" by Lisa Arm.

"Better than Bookmarks: Representing Internet Resources" by Beth Holmes.

While not all of the program and workshop proposals were accepted by the AALL Education Committee, I am pleased with the choices they made and hope that we can further develop and resubmit the others for Anaheim.

Speaking of Anaheim, please remember that we want to avoid a last minute rush on program proposals. Therefore, I strongly urge you to think about program ideas and send them to Rhonda Lawrence by February. By getting ideas in early, we can work with you to make them as good as possible.

The Exchange of Duplicates Committee chair has been filled by Felice Lowell. Thank you, Felice, for stepping in again to take an active leadership position with this committee.

The Nominations Committee is being chaired this year by Jack Montgomery. Please give him a call if you would like to serve on the board, or if you would like to nominate someone to a position in TS/SIS.

Regina Wallen is the Chair of the Awards Committee this year. If you have any nominations for the Renee D. Chapman Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship, or if you would like to serve on the Awards Committee, please contact her.

Leonette Williams has sent out the annual membership survey and is compiling statistics even as you read this. We have found that the information gathered from the survey is very helpful, not only in setting up programs and determining direction for the SIS, but also for finding people who are willing to serve on boards or committees. So, take a few minutes to fill it out and send it back. If you did not receive your survey, or if you need another one, please feel free to contact Leonette.

Finally, on a sad note, I wish to extend my sympathies as well as those of TS/SIS to Mike Petit on the loss of his wife, Mary Cross. It is always difficult to lose a loved one, and so I would ask that you remember Mike in your thoughts and prayers.

What do you do "best?" I encourage you to take a few minutes and think about this. Is your specialty in cataloging, acquisitions, serials, binding, book repair, or computers? Or are you best in other areas? Do you have expertise you like to share, or would you like to learn more so as to continue being the best? TS/SIS is a vibrant support network, striving to help you as you continue to grow in your professional life!

Season's Greetings, and happy holidays to all!

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DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY

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If you have questions that you would like to share with your fellow law catalogers, please send them to the authors of this column.

The Berlin Wall came tumbling down more than five years ago. Most catalogers have now been using the heading "Germany" long enough that the former West Germany and East Germany are a distant memory. Except for law catalogers, however. The consolidation of the two East and West
Germany still creates lingering problems when cataloging legal materials.

Several years ago, LC made the decision to retain the headings for the former Germany (East) and Germany (West) when the two countries reunited in a single Germany.¹ Germany (East) and Germany (West) remain valid headings for these jurisdictions from approximately 1955-1990. (See: LC authority records n 80125938 and n 80125937). All corporate body headings and subject subdivisions use the appropriate Germany (East) or Germany (West) for works published during the period when there were two countries. For instance,

```
010 n9227659
110 10 Germany.$bBundesamt fur Strahlenschutz
      ...
510 10 $w$aGermany (West).
    $bBundesamt fur Strahlenschutz
```

Records for East Germany statutes retain the jurisdictional heading Germany (East). Thus, for East Germany all catalog records needing jurisdiction/uniform title headings enacted during the period from 1955-1990 are still entered under Germany (East).

For law catalogers, a problem arises when attempting to apply jurisdiction/uniform titles to catalog records for West German laws. LC decided to abandon the heading Germany (West) for jurisdiction/uniform titles assigned to records for West German laws enacted from 1955-1990.

With respect to Germany, LC will proceed as follows:

1) the only workable solution for looseleaf publications is a single record under Germany (the form of heading for the jurisdiction),
2) this solution will also be applied to other non-looseleaf manifestations of the same law, code, etc. to preclude the need to make complicated, and possibly incomprehensible, notes on the record for these non-looseleaf manifestations;

3) we will implement the practice described above on a case-by-case basis, as we newly catalog an edition of a work (law, code, etc.); we will also revise all name authorities and bibliographic records for the other editions of that work already in the catalog.

...Note that because there were several pre-AACR2 forms of heading, no linking references are made.²

Consequently, LC has substituted the heading Germany for the heading Germany (West) on records for West German laws. LC has revised authority and bibliographic records for these jurisdiction/uniform titles for acts — eliminating (West) as a qualifier from the heading. Thus, the bibliographic record for a monograph may have a main entry or an added entry for Germany even though the work was issued prior to 1990. In the example LCCN 81102477, only a 667 note explains that this act was at one time entered under German (West) or the pre-AACR2 heading Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). There is no see reference made from Germany (West) on the authority record.

```
010 n 81102477
110 10 Germany. $t$Kar$e$ll$ges$etz
      ...
667 Under earlier cataloging rules, the Kartellgesetz was entered in the following ways: 1) Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Laws, statutes, etc. Kartellgesetz; and 2) Germany (West). Kartellgesetz.
```

Why is this a problem? What does it matter if the heading Germany (West) neither appears on the bibliographic records nor as a cross reference in the authority records? Let's answer by posing another question: How will users be able to locate a particular West German act? If the cataloging staff


conscientiously implements LC policy, there will be no name/title entries in the catalog for West German acts. Only by creating multilayered complex search strategies will the staff or users have a chance of identifying the laws of West Germany from 1955-1990. It will be confusing at best for the users if they find a record like LCCN 88142932. The qualifier (West) has been removed from the jurisdiction heading in the main entry, but it continues to be used in the ministry 710 heading. The subject headings reflect the correct jurisdiction governed at the time of publication, that of Germany (West). The heading for Germany in the 110 field looks like an error, but it is not according to current LC practice.

Does this choice by LC to change the form of heading on acts to Germany make sense? Yes, because the alternative could be even more confusing. According to AACR2 R 21.31, choice of entry should be the jurisdiction governed. Because the physical boundaries of the jurisdiction changed as a result of reunification, technically Germany today is a different jurisdiction from the former Germany (West). Records for uniform titles for acts could have been made with "search also under" (510 references) from the earlier form of the jurisdiction/act headings to the later form. For instance,

110 10 Germany (West). $tDeutsches Richtergesetz (1972)
510 10 Germany. $tDeutsches Richtergesetz (1972)

Would the qualifying dates involved have been confusing? Definitely. However, to make a cross-reference from Germany (West) on the authority records for the jurisdiction/uniform titles now entered under Germany would be consistent with LC practice in other areas. LC makes a linking entry for later editions using the AACR2 form of the name even if the older edition has a record currently in the file with a pre-AACR2 form of name. LC could greatly assist users if at least a 410 reference for Germany (West) was added to these authority file records. Then the user would have access to West German laws published from 1955-1990.

Loose-leaf publications present a particular challenge to the descriptive and choice of entry rules. Many titles were begun during the previous jurisdiction of Germany (West) and continue to be updated today. If entered under jurisdiction, the main entry should now be changed to Germany per current LC practice. Should an added entry be made for Germany (West)? Not according to the policy quoted above. Consistent with this, LC has not made such an added entry on any record we could discover. One could argue since the contents of a loose-leaf are gradually replaced, the text extant when Germany (West) was the jurisdiction governed may soon completely disappear—just as Germany (West) already has on many bibliographic records for West German acts published from 1955-1990.
Much of this piece is personal observation, using as an example the Technical Services Department here at the Pappas Law Library where I work as a Catalog Librarian. Many of the ideas contained in this column are ones we have put into practice or are exploring at the moment. I also spoke to a few of my colleagues at other local institutions to get some input as to how things might be handled differently from our methods. I hope you will find some answers to your training questions; feel free to send your suggestions or comments along to me.

It would seem that by virtue of our area of concentration in library science, namely "technical services," techies should be experts with technology. After all, aren't we the folks who are hired and praised for our attention to detail, our ability to code and decipher MARC format, our rigid adherence to the belief, "Garbage in, garbage out?"

This is not always the case. We have learned to use "our" technology, while other parts of the law library have gone on to use mainstream tools such as LEXIS/NEXIS, DIALOG, WESTLAW, the Internet, and the World Wide Web. We can read a MARC record like nobody's business, yet many of us can't do more than a simple search on WESTLAW. This isn't for lack of intelligence; it's a product of our environment. The basis of our world is the catalog, and for some small libraries, that may mean no technology if the catalog isn't online. Some of the above mentioned tools might be very helpful to us in our job, but we've neither bothered nor been given the opportunity to learn the intricacies of their use.

What should the technical services person know about the technology in his/her institution?
I believe you should know whatever is necessary to do your job. However, you should probably know something about all the technology in use in your library, if only to know why it's there and how it fits into the general scheme of the daily operations. And, most importantly, to make technical services librarians feel a part of the whole, not a separate, puzzling entity that does its work behind closed doors.
Why train technical services personnel in the use of the Internet at all? We usually don't sit at the reference desk fielding questions for patrons, so why would we possibly have to know about the Internet, about the World Wide Web, about any of the new technologies?

To do our jobs better, that's why!

In truth, technical services librarians are reference librarians — the only difference between us and our public services colleagues is that our patrons are our fellow librarians. We answer questions every day, using our technical services training and experience to provide information that public services people need to do their jobs.

Many online catalogs now include records for relevant WWW sites with hot links to reach them directly through the library system. To catalog those sites, you must know how to access them and how to describe them. That means knowing the technology. And the same thing goes for computer disks (increasing in number ever day) and CD-ROMs and the networks that access them. You have to look at a CD-ROM to catalog it.

How do we use the Internet and the World Wide Web?

Technical services librarians run the systems that keep catalogs functioning. We use RLIN, OCLC, and other networks that are now available over the Internet. If we are part of that giant network, we need to know how to use it. When I can't find a record on my bibliographic utility, I use the Internet to search individual library catalogs that may hold the piece I'm trying to catalog.

For true cooperative acquisitions programs to work, libraries must have access to other libraries' catalogs. The easiest way? Over the Internet. Is your law school contemplating a new subject concentration, or is your firm taking on a new area of practice? To start building a new part of your collection, besides relying on the standard bibliographies, you could dial into a library known for having a good collection in a particular area and peruse its material by subject heading, or title key word.

E-mail makes communications easy. Discussion lists provide a unique opportunity for the technical services staff, because we don't seem to have the occasions for networking and sharing resources that public services people have. Library conferences are top heavy with public services programs and technical services workshops are few and far between. Even the nature of the work in public services invites collaboration that does not occur in technical services. So, with a little knowledge and effort on our part, we can begin sharing ideas and seeking solutions to common problems.

One of my columns focused on Web sites of use to technical services staff. There are places to find Cutter tables, foreign publishing terms, general language dictionaries, and classification schedules for catalogers. Sites for collection development have links to publishers' catalogs (also of use to catalogers for determining supplementation), and library catalogs. Many departments have put their procedure manuals on Web pages, for access by their own staff and others. Even if the Web page is housed at your own institution, you have to know how to get there to be able to use it.

Who should train law library technical services personnel in the use of this technology?

Look to your own resources first. There may be training programs for students or staff in public services. Ask if you can sit in. When I felt the need to learn more about LEXIS/NEXIS searching, I attended a student training session taught by one of our reference librarians. Or there may be the opportunity for some less formal instruction from one of your colleagues. Perhaps you have a computer person on staff who would be willing to spend an hour showing you the ins and outs of surfing the Net. And it's a great opportunity to acquaint that person with the mysterious inner workings of technical services.

There is also the concept of cross-training. We hear about it in athletics, and it's a good plan for a library. Cross-training allows everyone in the library to become acquainted with all
aspects of library procedure by learning and doing other jobs. And, for technical services, which always seems to be an enigma to everyone, cross-training is a great marketing tool.

Are you part of a larger institution? Find out if your university or firm offers workshops on the technology you need to learn. At Boston University, the Information Technology Department runs workshops open to all on topics as diverse as Unix, e-mail, and computer graphics. Also, when we felt in need of an introductory workshop on computer use for everyone in the law library, Anne Myers, our Head of Technical Services, arranged with Information Technology to do a special session developed to address our specific needs -- e-mail, ftp, gopher and the Web. Having people from all departments in one room for just an hour was like a "Cyberspace Outward Bound" experience. We had to interact; the result was a better understanding of how we are different, and similar, in our approaches to technology.

If none of these situations is yours, there are always outside firms that specialize in computer training. I have taken Pagemaker classes, and others have attended sessions including Introduction to Personal Computing, Windows, WordPerfect, and Lotus, topics not taught in the university community.

You could combine resources with other libraries to share training or develop some classes through your local professional organization. Law Librarians of New England runs an annual legal bibliography class, which is always well attended. Here in Boston NELINET offers many opportunities and, in researching this article, I received a brochure from SOLINET containing their class offerings. Check with your network for training opportunities.

One of the predicaments of computer training is the reality of dealing with the people involved. It's the same problem associated with any change in procedure. Some people will take to computers easily, some will have to be gently led by the hand, and some will have to be dragged, kicking and screaming, to the keyboard. Take advantage of the people who take to it naturally, but not too much advantage. Offer opportunities for more advanced training, if that will help make instruction the easier. Encourage the timid people to get involved through a personal interest or a specific area of knowledge; many a person has learned to use a mouse by playing solitaire, and discovered how to use the Web by looking for a movie review. In the worst case scenarios, a mandate may be necessary, something like distributing all department memos via e-mail instead of paper, or putting all new procedural documentation on the departmental Web page. Not everyone needs to learn HTML and how to set up a page, but everyone does need to know how to find the page in order to use it.

So, then, what specifically should technical services people know about technology? That depends on your job and the tools available. I would suggest the basics, such as what I've covered in my columns -- learn the terminology of the Internet, how to use e-mail (for personal communications and for participating in discussion lists), Usenet (for discussion lists), how to access the Internet (ftp, gopher, telnet, etc.), and how to navigate the World Wide Web. Mastering these technologies may also entail learning Windows and a word processing program, two areas of knowledge crucial in today's technology.

Whether your institution is on the cutting or dull edge of the technological revolution, you should at least know what's in use and if it can help you do your job. If that information, and the knowledge of how to use the technology, aren't readily forthcoming, push for it. Technical services librarians can make just as valuable use of these tools as anyone in the library. Techies unite!

See you in Cyberspace!

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http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tssis.htm
PRESERVATION

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Preservation Fund Raising in the Gen X Era

Seldom has the political environment for preservation initiatives been more fraught with pitfalls and promise. Preservation librarians seemed perpetually involved, on the one hand, with the constant struggle of facing scarce resources and increased competition for resources, and on the other hand, increased demand for these resources. Libraries are also straining to accommodate the demands and complexities of alternative media formats.

The practical problems of preservation were brought home to me recently when our institution, due to the condition of the volumes in our collection, was unable to quickly respond to another law library's request to copy tables converting information from the Century Digest to one of the volumes of the Second Decennial Digest. Our copies were almost as disintegrated as theirs, a problem which greatly inconvenienced a large number of students doing legal research and writing.

Undoubtedly, preservation of physical materials is an important function of libraries. However, when internal support for preservation projects is not available, "Preservation Fund Raising" becomes a necessary option. Fund raising involves outright financial contributions from individuals, business, and organizations. An effective fund raising plan requires a strong relationship between fund raising and public relations personnel. This activity is a major outreach effort, requiring marketing skills and expertise.

Long range planning is a necessary prerequisite to effective fund raising. The process involves:

1) Development of a proposal based on an assessment of the needs and interests of a well-defined audience. The project must also benefit a wide or representative audience.

2) Presentation of a goal achievable within the time limit specified by the funding agency (usually one to three years).

3) Good research and careful analysis of how the program will be designed and implemented.

4) Demonstration of an awareness of what other institutions are doing to avoid duplication.

5) Demonstration of how the program can, or will be adapted to serve several purposes to get extra leverage from the initial investment.

6) Indication of the involvement of qualified staff members and consultants.

7) Inclusion of a budget and a general timetable for completing the project.

8) Development of an innovative and persuasive approach that will serve the mission of the library and interest potential funding sources. In order to make a persuasive case, the institution should stress the visual qualities of preservation and conservation. Demonstrating the importance of preservation by showing a damaged or deteriorated volume can be quite effective in enlisting support for preservation.

9) Identification of potential funding sources, including individuals, foundations, corporations, and federal, local, and state governments. Not all agencies fund all types of institutions or projects; most fund projects in areas other than preservation. Before preparing an application, always an agency to determine eligibility requirements and to discuss the application with the agency staff. Find out as much as possible about various funding agencies and the kinds of projects that they support. This article lists potential funding sources to help you in your search.

10) Study of the application guidelines and plan accordingly. Agencies differ widely in their procedures for reviewing and approving proposals, and the review process may take up to six months or longer.

11) Exploration of the resources available from business and individuals in your own community, either for outright donations or matching funds.

12) Determination that the goals and the amount of money sought are equal to the effort expended in pursuing them.
13) Establishment of procedures to handle rejected applications — ask why. If the concept is sound, resubmit the proposal to another agency.

One of the constant efforts in fund raising is locating donors. This can be done through book collectors, friends, groups (extra-institutional groups designed to raise and retain money, lend political support, and publicize the agency and its projects), societies, and others with a vested interest. Stretching dollars through collaboration with others is also a consideration.

**Government Funding**

The purpose of a government grant program is defined by law. A review of government agencies will indicate whether a specific agency provides funding for the type of program planned by your library. Some government agencies do provide preservation support for libraries. Generally, the best strategy in searching for a funding source is to start locally and expand outward. Your state library may have a grant program to support preservation. The federal government also offers grant programs and some of these have experienced significant changes which are explained below.

**Dramatic Changes in Federal Preservation Funding Sources**

The preservation funding environment on the federal level has recently been undergone a dramatic change. The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) has been replaced (or if you prefer "reinvented") by the Library Services and Technology Act, which was passed this September. LSTA, like LSCA, is administered by the Department of Education through the Institute of Museum and Library Services. LSTA, drafted by an ad hoc inter-association task force, streamlines and simplifies the administration of federal library programs. (See: Conference Report on H.R. 3610, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997). It is very important to note that the new statute represents a change of philosophy in that the Act's drafters sharpened the focus on information access through technology, which made LSTA a "politically sellable" item in the 104th Congress. The Act also established national library service goals for the 21st century. In terms of preservation planning, this means that more emphasis will be placed on imaging projects.

One of the major changes under the LSTA is the transformation of the Institute of Museum Services (IMS), which has given a lot of grants for conservation, into the new Institute of Museum and Library Services (MLS). This change places greater focus on cultural organizations working with each other. IMS supported museums of all types and provided matching grants to help museums identify conservation needs and priorities and to perform activities to insure the safekeeping of their collections.

**Contact:** Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 510 Washington, D.C. 20506, 202-606-8536.

After much concern, both the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) appear to be receiving the same level of appropriations that they had received the previous fiscal year. NEH provides funding to advance and disseminate knowledge in all the disciplines of the humanities. Of the four divisions of NEH, the Division of Preservation and Access is of particular interest. The Division makes grants for projects that will create, preserve, and increase the availability of resources important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities.

**Contact:** National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Division of Preservation and Access, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 802, Washington, D.C. 20506, 202-606-8570. **Annual Deadline:** July 1.

The National Archives Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHRPC) seeks to preserve and protect America's documentary history. NHRPC funds projects that preserve endangered historical documents, plan for the preservation of archival materials, train those who work with historical records, and make documentary resources available to
researchers, students, and teachers through publication. Contact: National Historical Publications and Records Commission National Archives, Building (Archives I), Room 607, Washington, D.C. 20408, 202-501-5610. e-mail: nhprc@arch1.nara.gov

The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), the central point of contact for emergency planning within the federal government, is currently working with librarians on a National Task Force on Disaster Response. It is composed of 90 persons in six working groups. Some of the organizations involved with this effort include the National Institute of Conservation and the Getty Institute. In addition to helping individuals by providing emergency protection to preserve life and property, preservation of cultural properties during and after a natural catastrophe (Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs) falls under FEMA's disaster assistance programs. Contact: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Office of Disaster Assistance Programs, Washington, DC 20472

Increasing Reliance on Private Funding Sources

Increasingly, cultural organizations find themselves relying more on private funding sources for preservation needs. Many businesses appropriate funds for tax deductible donations and preservation of valuable materials and can offer what donors are looking for: a good cause. Foundations should be approached only after thorough investigation because these organizations usually support specific types of programs and may restrict support by geographic locations. Begin by reviewing the foundations in your locality or region, since you would have a better chance of finding a foundation which might support a specific project. The standard reference for information on private and community grant-making foundations in the United States is the Foundation Directory, published by the Foundation Center in New York City and updated annually. It lists, by city and state, all non-federal financial assistance available for worthwhile proposals.

Sources of Assistance in Fund Raising and Grantsmanship

Nationally, many organizations sponsor workshops on funding preservation efforts in response to a relative decline in the availability of public funding vs. private funding. The Texas Association of Museums, for example, sponsored a program entitled "Private Money/Public Programs" to provide small to mid-size museums with the tools to identify and approach funding sources. AMIGOS sponsored a program on "Federal and State Information Policy and Funding Issues: Politics, Elections, and Libraries" at its Fall 1996 Conference at which Carol Henderson, Executive Director of the ALA Washington Office, provided an update and overview of LSTA.

Consortia such as AMIGOS, through its AMIGOS Preservation Service, can assist with a library's grant writing and fund raising activities. Contact: Tom Clareson, AMIGOS Preservation Service Manager, AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, Inc., 12200 Park Central Drive, Suite 500, Dallas, TX 75251, 800- 843-8482.

Another regional preservation service, the Northeast Document Conservation Center, provides costs estimates for grant application purposes. Contact: Northeast Document Conservation Center, 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 10810, 508- 470-1010.

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) 1997 PTTGrants Programs Guide and Guidelines for preparing PTTGrants proposals are available exclusively via NCPTT's fax-on-demand computer (call 318- 357-3214 and follow the recorded prompts); via gopher gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov under About the National Center for Preservation Technology and
Training/Announcements/1997 Preservation Technology and Training Grants, and via the World Wide Web

http://www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt/

Further Contacts

Other valuable preservation fund raising sources include: American Association for State and Local History; American Association for Fund Raising Counsel; American Association of Museums; American Library Association; Association of Research Libraries; Business Committee for the Arts; Chronicle of Philanthropy; Committee on Preservation and Access; Foundation Center; Grantsmanship Center; National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property; National Society of Fund Raising Executives; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Society of American Archivists; and the Taft Group.

New Preservation Resources

A full set of the Discussion papers from the Australian National Conservation and Preservation Strategy Forum, held in Sydney on October 30, 1996 are available at:


The National Library of Canada Bibliography of Standards and Selected References Related to Preservation in Libraries (Feb. 1996), compiled by Suzanne Dodson, University of British Columbia and Johanna Wellheiser, Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, is on the National Library of Canada’s home page:

http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/resource/preserv/etnrod.htm

The Northeast Document Conservation Center’s (NEDCC) Web site is now online at:

http://www.edcc.org

In addition to information about NEDCC, the site includes technical information on preservation, answers to frequently asked questions, information about funding sources for preservation, and NEDCC’s calendar of workshops and seminars.

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RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

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It’s winter. Perhaps for you the nights are long and the temps are cold. Perfect opportunity to consider what ideas to research in order to write and publish something worthwhile for the profession.

For you in the warmer climes who don’t feel the dramatic effect of the seasons, things haven’t changed much; the grass is still green, and even though the temp is somewhat cooler, that, too, is pretty much the same. Boring. Perfect opportunity to consider what ideas to research in order to write and publish something worthwhile for the profession.

Idea time. Call Ellen McGrath or Brian Striman for copies of publishers’ catalogs (the day of this writing, I received the latest ALA Editions Catalog, and there’s a lot of good stuff in it. To get a copy of their full-line catalog, call 1-800-545-2433, x2425, or press 7). You could read over the past two years of TSLL Research and Publication columns to get ideas. You could call up a librarian friend who lives close by (type of library doesn’t matter) and talk about possible shared authorship of a book or article. You say you don’t want to get ideas that way? Okay, then be bold—post an e-mail on AUTOCAT or LAW-TECH. Type your e-mail subject header as: Looking for co-author and ideas to publish, then whip up your e-message. There’s a pool of talent on those lists. Somebody may be thinking about the same ideas, or have the same need (or desire) to write and publish as you.
At the MAALL (Mid-America Association of Law Libraries) Annual Meeting held at Southern Illinois University this past October, Frank Houdek and I talked briefly about publishing. A new AALL publication that technical services law librarians need to look at in terms of yet another opportunity for publication is the AALL Spectrum. It's a monthly magazine that intends to publish substantive, well-written articles on topics of "real interest" to law librarians. Contact Peter Beck at aallbeck@ix.netcom.com: 312-939-4764; or Frank at houdek@siu.edu; 618-453-8788. Either would love to hear from you to toss around publishing ideas. Articles for a publication like AALL Spectrum need to encompass the interests of AALL membership, rather than just a specific group. For example, how about an article on how law librarians need to plan for access to United States federal government information for their clientele, since the GPO has a mandate to move aggressively toward information transition from paper and microforms to electronic format? Now there's a topic that most every law librarian would find interesting and beneficial.

Speaking of Frank Houdek, he is editor of Perspectives: Teaching Legal Research and Writing. He would be happy to review a proposal for an article from a tech services librarian, as long as it was for a brief article on subjects relevant to the teaching of legal research and writing. "Oh, Brian," you say, "I don't know anything about legal research and writing..." If you're in a large enough law library (firm, county, state or academic ... doesn't matter) and the public services staff teach legal research and/or writing and you work along side of said colleagues who teach, then you "can" approach one of them with your interest in publishing. See what happens. I just bet you'd be able to help immensely with a legal bibliography on something not yet written, like your state legal resources. Hey! How about writing an article on teaching legal research on the use of your state's administrative rules and regs? You could publish in your state bar newsletter; many states have multiple bar newsletters.

Wow! Have you heard about the new Journal of Internet Cataloging: the International Quarterly of Digital Organization, Classification, and Access? Gerry McKiernan at Iowa State Univ. is News Column Contributing Editor and would love to hear from you. E-mail (gerrymck@iastate.edu) him to ask if he has anything coming up for future issues and perhaps he can assign you something to work on, or give him an idea and see where it goes. The JC is co-edited by Ruth Carter, Univ. of Pittsburgh and Roger Brisson, Penn State Univ. The journal's focus is on organization, access, and bibliographic control of Internet resources and is published by Haworth Press.

Jack Montgomery, Tech Services Librarian at Univ. of Missouri-Columbia Law Library, spoke to me in late October to ask if I wanted to do any reviewing for publication. Jack is a good person to talk to about publishing ideas, especially in the law library acquisitions arena. He'll help you with ideas, plus he's an insider on the publication Against the Grain.

I got a flyer entitled "Choosing our Futures — ACRL." It is advance registration for the 8th National Conference of the Association of College and Research Libraries to be held April 11-14, 1997. Looks like something a busy tech services law librarian would toss in the trash, right? But wait! Inside there's a huge section "Catch up on the Latest in Library Research" — wow! — look at a couple of these topics that are bulleted: "Waiting for the Electrician or Someone Like Him: Client-Centered Technical Services" or "Journals Under Attack: Faculty and Researchers' Creative Solutions to Access Problems" or "Government Information in an Electronic Age." Ideas. Ideas. Ideas.

Check out the vol. 7, no. 4 (1996) issue of the ALCTS Newsletter, under "Acquisition Section Notes." There is a list of possible research topics compiled by the AS Acquisitions Organization and Management Committee. You say you don't have that publication in your library, so you can't read it? Call up your nearest academic library and talk with someone who's in the tech services department. I bet they'd be happy to hold it
for you to read. This may be available on the Internet somewhere.

There's an interesting article in the Fall/Winter 1995 issue of *Southeastern Librarian* entitled "Librarians as Authors, Part III: Motivations & Choices." Getting a copy of this issue may be a bit more challenging than the one above, but OCLC shows 413 libraries which hold this title. If you don't have access to OCLC for a photocopy/ILL, write to Ann Morton, P.O. Box 987 Tucker, GA 30084. Otherwise, contact Ellen McGrath.

Many of our techy buds are busy publishing. I like to share with you some of the names and where they published whenever I have the opportunity; I know Ellen McGrath does too. So, a moment for our colleagues (drum roll, please): Katherine Tooley published a two-part article in *Trends in Law Library Management* (Oct. and Nov. 1995 issues); and in the volume 88 number 1 issue of *Law Library Journal* we have Pamela Bluh, Associate Director for Technical Services at the Univ. of Maryland; Curt Conklin, Senior Law Librarian at BYU; and Janis Johnston, Associate Director/Head of Technical Services at Notre Dame.

The ALCTS Cataloging and Classification Section Research Discussion Group will meet Saturday, February 15, 1997, 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. at ALA Midwinter. The group would like to have two presentations on recently completed or current research projects; presentations will be approximately 20 minutes, with questions from the audience to follow, and must pertain to cataloging or classification. If you are interested:

**Contact:**
Marcia Evans, Catalog Librarian, University of Alabama, University Libraries, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0266, e-mail: mbevans@ua1vm.ua.edu
Phone: 205-348-1489, Fax: 205-348-8833.

Next column we will talk about research grants. Ellen suggested that I write about research grant sources. She has a couple of things to share with you about that. By the time you read this, I will have re-submitted the OBS/TS SIS joint research grant proposal to the Chairs of OBS and TS for their review and feedback. Watch for more info on this in the next TSLL.

Feel free to contact Ellen McGrath or me regarding any information you want concerning research grants in technical services.

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**SERIALS**

Christine Tarr
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Margaret McDonald
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The following serials title changes were recently identified by the University of California, Berkeley acquisitions staff and the University of San Diego Legal Research Center serials staff:

ABA juvenile & child welfare law reporter
**Changed to:** ABA child law practice
Vol. 15, no 1 (Mar. 1996)-

Vol. 20, no. 7 (Mar. 1989)-v.27, no. 10 (July 1996)
**Changed to:** AALL spectrum
Vol. 1, no. 1 (Sept. 1996)-

Amnesty International newsletter
**Changed to:** Amnesty International news
Vol. 25, no. 1 (Jan. 1995)-

Austrian journal of public and international law
**Changed to:** Zeitschrift fur offentlicher Recht = Austrian journal of public and international law
Vol. 50 (1996)-
California. Legislature. Assembly. Committee on Labor and Employment. Legislative summary
Changed to: California. Legislature. Assembly. Committee on Labor and Employment. Legislative session annual report 1993/1994-

California. Office of State Controller. Annual report supplement, budgetary basis, for the fiscal year ended June 30, ...
Changed to: California. Office of State Controller. Annual report, budgetary/legal basis supplement for the fiscal year ended June 30, ... 1994/1995-

California attorneys
Changed to: California lawyers
Jan. 1990-

Canadian abridgment bulletin
Changed to: Abridgment bulletin Issue 14 (Dec. 1995)-

Detroit College of Law entertainment & sports law forum
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1994)
Changed to: Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University entertainment & sports law journal Vol. 2, no. 1 (fall 1995)-

Changed to: Journal of armed conflict law Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1996)-

NIMLO model ordinance service (1994-1996)
Changed to: IMLA model ordinance service (Changed with Fifth Installment, Aug. 1996)

The ombudsman journal
Changed to: International ombudsman journal No. 13 (1995)-

Changed to: Public land & resources law review Vol. 17 (1996)-

San Diego justice journal Vol. 1, no. 1 (winter 1993)-v.3, no. 2 (summer 1995)
Changed to: Thomas Jefferson law review Vol. 18, no. 1 (spring 1996)-

Shepard's United States citations (Statutes ed.)
Changed to: Shepard's federal statute citations 8th ed.-

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Legislative calendar

The following serials cessations were identified by the serials staff of the University of San Diego Legal Research Center:

Barrister
Ceased with: vol. 23, no. 3 (fall 1996)

The docket : the newsletter of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy
Ceased with: vol. 19 (1994)

First principles
Ceased with: vol. 19, no. 1-2 (May 1994)

The footloose librarian
Ceased with: May/June 1991

Land use & environmental forum
Ceased with: vol. 5, no. 3 (summer 1996)

Lawyers' arbitration letter
Ceased with: vol. 19, no. 2 (summer/fall 1995)

The public interest law review
Ceased with: 1995

Trends in health care, law & ethics
Ceased with: vol. 10, no. 4 (fall 1995)

And, finally, in the "Why can't they make up their minds category":

The California regulatory law reporter
Ceased “in current format” with: vol. 15, no. 4 (fall 1995). 
"Will continue, but only as an episodic publication focused on specific regulatory issues of general concern."—vol. 15, no. 4 (fall 1995), p. 14 [emphasis added]

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SUBJECT HEADINGS

Alva T. Stone
Florida State University Law Library
atstone@law.fsu.edu

I wish to express my thanks to Paul Weiss of the LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) for answering several LCSH-related questions. The first two questions below were submitted by Harriet Zook (McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific); the third query was sent by Cindy May (University of Wisconsin Law Library); the rest came from me.

Question 1. How about a subject heading for CORPORATE COUNSEL? We find this phrase used quite a bit in the literature, but the subject headings assigned are either "Corporate legal departments" or "Corporate lawyers" or both. Can a 450 reference be added to SAR's for the valid headings? (Usage of the terminology "corporate counsel" can be found in title fields of bibliographic records with these LCCNs: 90-8393; 89-1003639; 80-648695.)

LC Response: We will add this as a 450-reference to both authority records.

Question 2. There is a subject authority record for 'Insurance, Uninsured motorist," but no corresponding one established for "Insurance, Underinsured motorist." We have a loose-leaf treatise published 1985- which deals with both topics. It is Alan I. Widiss' Uninsured and underinsured motorist insurance (LCCN 84-29772); on the LC copy, the second subject heading is the broad "Insurance, Automobile—Law and legislation." Would it be better to establish the specific heading to convey the "underinsured" topic?

LC Response: LC will establish UNDERINSURED MOTORIST INSURANCE as a heading. (We don't use inverted forms when we establish new headings.)

Question 3. We're confused about the subdivision —LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC. when it is applied to INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA. Is there some exception to the usual instruction that this subdivision is "(May Subd Geog)?... because in OCLC, we find "LC" examples done both ways. I checked on this, and indeed, two LC records (94-228083 and 95-101902) have 650 fields, "Indians of North America $z Canada $x Legal status, laws, etc." as well as one other (93-31983) with "Indian children $z North America $x Legal status, laws, etc." What's going on here?

LC Response: These are errors in the bibliographic records; LC will fix them.

Question 4. On a GPO record for a Congressional committee report, there is a subject heading AIRLINES—UNITED STATES—TICKETS, but I do not see this topical subdivision authorized under "Airlines." The title of the work is Manner in which the tax on transportation by air is required to be shown on airline tickets. There is an authority record (sh85-111056) for RAILROADS—TICKETS. What should be done in this case?

LC Response: We haven't established Airlines—Tickets because we haven't had any need for the heading. We don't have the title you cite in LC, and GPO never submitted a proposal to us to establish the heading. If a proposal were to be submitted by someone, I don't see any reason why it would not be approved.

Question 5. Can we consider "Espionage" to be a service industry, and thus allow ourselves to subordinate it by —Law and legislation, in accord with SCM:SH memo H 1153? I found this combination on two records cataloged by GPO. But on LC records dealing with Espionage, the heading is not subdivided the same way. Instead I see "Intelligence service—Law and legislation"
and/or "National security--Law and legislation."

LC Response: LC does not use --Law and legislation under headings for crimes or illegal activities. Espionage can be both (at least when someone else is doing it), and so we have traditionally not used --Law and legislation under it.

Question 6. I'm wondering about the subject PROSTITUTION. If this is inherently legal, then can we have a 450 reference added to the SAR with the text "Prostitution & Law and legislation"? On the other hand, I browsed through the entries in my university's union catalog, and it seemed like there were more bibliographic records that deal with the social and/or moral aspects or history of prostitution than with the legal aspects. Hmm... you may want to investigate this one, and consider the advisability of establishing "Prostitution--Law and legislation" on its own, instead of as a 450-reference.

LC Response: Same answer as for "Espionage."

[Alva's postscript: I will continue to pursue the 450 references, at least, for the last two instances.]

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OBS RLIN COMMITTEE

Heather Hawkins
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HawkinsH@usfca.edu

Before we get to the latest RLIN developments, I have some questions for all of you reading out there. Are you getting everything that you'd like out of this column? Am I repeating information that you've already heard? Would you like some quick cheat-sheets in this column for RLIN software features? I wonder because so many of the latest RLIN developments are now being discussed on listservs, or are publicized on the Web, in a far more timely manner than they could be reported here, that perhaps this column could also address some other issues of more lasting value. Drop me a line and let me know what you like, don't like, or would like to read here. I can be reached at the e-mail address above, and am also listed in the AALL directory.

And now, my favorite RLIN development: Eureka on the Web! I can't encourage people enough to look at RLG's Web pages about this new service

http://www.rlg.org/eurekaweb.html

There are sample search screens, a wonderful table comparing Eureka features and functions via telnet and via the Web, and a test area where you can see if your current Web browser will support all the functions. (The new feature that most interests me is that indexed headings will be active links!) Eureka on the Web is being tested and fine-tuned as I write, and should be generally available in January 1997.

The RLIN Database Advisory Group (RDAG) has released its new and revised objectives in a posting to RLIN-L. Of particular interest is the Revised FY97 objective relating to the impact of format integration on record transfer between RLIN and local systems. Quoting the e-mail message, the revised objective includes the goal to "...set up a mechanism to share information about which library uses which local system and identify local experts who can help others develop automated scripts for extracting records for cataloging into RLIN." This seems like a great idea, given the recent trends toward doing more cataloging on local systems, and automating the task of record transfer.

And, speaking of record transfer, it was announced at the RLG/NOTIS SIG Meeting held in September in Chicago that the new RLIN version of the Unix based GTO is running in production in at least three libraries.

By the time you read this, the date may be approaching, or may have gone by, when the
last FRN reports will be generated. It is no longer possible to key a y in the FRN field to request a fuller record notification (FRN), however RLG can create files of outstanding FRN requests for future Diogenes processing. If interested, contact the RLIN Information Center.

Last, but definitely not least, there has been a lot of discussion on RLIN-L related to "dropped connections." (For example, you're using RLIN, working away happily, and suddenly you're not connected anymore; Murphy's RLIN Law dictates that this will happen in the middle of keying a long, enhanced contents note with diacritics!). Bruce Washburn has been posting updates on RLG's efforts to resolve the problem. So far these have included adjusting the configuration and monitoring the network "front-ends" at RLG to gather more information, and working with Princeton University and the English Short-Title Catalogue at UC Riverside to monitor and log incidents of dropped connections.

Response time has also been an issue for some institutions, and RLG has begun working with Cornell University to analyze response time problems, and to identify points of congestion on the Internet. As of this writing, RLG was also investigating an experiment with a lower-cost/lower-bandwidth CompuServe alternative for one institution in particular; the results of this experiment will be posted to RLIN-L.

Also keep an eye out for the December 1996 issue of RLIN Focus; it will have the results of the "Favorite RLIN for Windows Command Button" survey!

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Don't forget to use TSLL on the Web!!!

RENEE D. CHAPMAN AWARD

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented at AALL's Annual Meeting 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 award that will be presented in Baltimore in 1997.

Factors considered in selecting the recipients of the Award include such things as the publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques or 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. Achievements 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 and last place of work and the home address should be submitted. The letter of nomination should be signed by someone other than the individual being nominated, and should accompany a list of projects, programs, or publications of the candidate. The letter should describe the candidate's work with respect to his or her qualifications for the Award.

Nominations should be submitted by March 1, 1997 to:
Regina Wallen,
Technical Services SIS Awards Committee
Robert Crown Law Library
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305-8612
rwallen@leland.stanford.edu
415-723-2475
Would you like to see the National Digital Library?

Members of the AALL TS/SIS and/or OBS/SIS have the opportunity to attend a presentation of the National Digital Library at the Library of Congress. Jolande Goldberg, Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist, at the Library of Congress, has received authorization to offer four presentations of the National Digital Library during the 1997 AALL Annual Meeting in Baltimore. Each presentation will last approximately 1.5 hours; two presentations will be offered on July 23, the Wednesday afternoon of the Annual Meeting, and two additional presentations will be offered on July 24, the Thursday morning after the close of the Annual Meeting. Attendance is limited to 70 persons per session.

What is the National Digital Library Program?

The Program is an effort to digitize and deliver electronically the unique, historical Americana holdings at the Library of Congress, including photographs, manuscripts, rare books, maps, recorded sound, and moving pictures. The Program, in collaboration with other major research institutions, plans to digitize 5 million items from historical collections and make them available electronically by the year 2000. Of the 110 million items held by the Library, more than 500,000 are in digital form today. The Program carefully selects unique Americana that will be of greatest value to students, researchers, and educators. Selection is based on cultural and educational value, expected demand, and the ability of current technology to capture the content. Collections include African-American pamphlets, daguerreotypes, 1842-1862, documents from the Continental Congress & Constitutional Convention, 1774-1789, early motion pictures, 1897-1916, life history manuscripts from the folklore project, WPA Federal Writer's Project, 1936-1940, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection, 1848-1920.

Reservations

Because of the limited seating, reservations are required. If you would like to attend and take advantage of this wonderful opportunity, please fill-in the reservation form and submit it to Leonette Williams, Chair-elect, TS/SIS.

Transportation

Buses and trains travel frequently between Baltimore and Washington DC. It is an easy and short ride, approximately one hour long, with stops near the Library and the conference center, where the Annual Meeting is being held. Information regarding travel to the Library of Congress will be provided to those attending the presentations.
**National Digital Library Presentation Registration Form**

**DEADLINE:** February 15, 1997

Name: __________________________
Library: _________________________
Address: _________________________

______________________________

Phone: _________________________
E-mail: _________________________

Please rank in order of preference which session you would like to attend:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Wednesday, July 23, 1997</th>
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Registrants will be notified of their session date and time in March 1997.

Mail to: Leonette Williams
Chair-elect, TS/SIS
USC Law Library
University Park MC0072
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0072

Or FAX to: (213) 740-7179

For questions, please contact Leonette at (213) 740-6482
AALL Scholarships 1996-1997

Type I: LIBRARY DEGREE FOR LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES
Awarded to a graduate of an accredited law school who is a degree candidate in an accredited library school. Preference is given to AALL members, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Preference in selection is given to persons with meaningful law library experience. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type II: LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES ATTENDING LAW SCHOOL
Awarded to a library school graduate who is in the process of working toward a law degree in an accredited law school, who has no more than 36 semester (54 quarter) credit hours of study remaining before qualifying for the law degree, and who has meaningful law library experience. Preference is given to AALL members, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type III: LIBRARY DEGREE FOR NON-LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES
Awarded to a college graduate with meaningful law library experience who is a degree candidate in an accredited library school. Preference is given to AALL members, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Preference is given to applicants working for degrees with emphasis on courses in law librarianship. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type IV: LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES SEEKING ANOTHER DEGREE
Awarded to library school graduates who are degree candidates in an area, other than law, which will be beneficial to the development of a professional career in law librarianship. Preference is given to AALL members, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Preference in selection is given to persons with meaningful law library experience. Applicant must show evidence of financial need. This is a new category with scholarships being given for the first time in 1997.

Type V: CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES RELATED TO LAW LIBRARIANSHIP
One or more awards of up to $500 are awarded annually to law librarians with a degree from an accredited library or law school who are registrants in a continuing education course related to law librarianship. Scholarships are restricted to members of the American Association of Law Libraries. Preference shall be given to permanent residents of the United States and Canada. This is a new category with scholarships being given for the first time in 1997.

GEORGE A. STRAIT MINORITY STIPEND
Award in the amount of $3500 to a member of a minority group who is a college graduate with meaningful library experience who is a degree candidate in either an accredited library or law school. Preference is given to applicants with previous experience or interest in law librarianship. Applicants must show evidence of financial need. Qualified applicants may apply for both a minority stipend and another type of scholarship, however, an applicant may receive only one award in any given year.

Application forms are available after November 15. Applications must be received by April 1 and awards are made shortly thereafter. Please return a copy of this form, indicating which type of scholarship application you would like, with a stamped self-addressed envelope to:

Scholarships
American Association of Law Libraries
53 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 940
Chicago, IL 60604