The Board of the Technical Services Law Librarian (TSSL) invites interested members to submit resumes for the positions of Editor and Business Manager for the term 1998 - 2000. Successful applicants will work with the current editors during 1997 - 1998, in order to ensure content and publishing continuity. TSSL is currently published in hardcopy and on the Web:

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

The TSSL Editor works with column editors, edits copy, submits material for the TSSL web site, and works with the TSSL Board to maintain the quality of TSSL. The TSSL Business Editor publishes and distributes hardcopy issues, maintains subscription data, and monitors the TSSL budget.

Applicants must be members of the AALL OBS or TS SiSs. Writing and editing experience is required. Applicants should be familiar with and have access to WordPerfect 6.1. Familiarity with publishing on the Web is helpful.

To apply for either position submit a resume and a writing sample, if applicable, to: Mary K. Dzurinko, MK Dzurinko Associates, 1 E. University Parkway, #911, Baltimore, MD 21218-2409.

DEADLINE: 30 August 1997
1996-1997
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TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY
Technical Services Law Librarian (ISSN 0195-4857) is an
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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
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Statements and opinions of the authors are theirs alone
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Issues are published quarterly in March, June,
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Newsletter of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and On-Line Bibliographic Services
Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries
EDITOR'S NOTE

In this issue: Inside is an extensive bibliography on the care and treatment of CDs by Chris Anglim, news of OCLC Web site changes from George Prager, and information about some of the meetings planned for AALL in July in Baltimore.

An Invitation: I call your attention to the invitation on the first page of this issue -- consider applying to lead TSLL into the new century as TSLL's Editor or Business Manager. Although the term begins in 1998, the new editors will work with Lorene and me during the production of Volume 23 to provide continuity in the newsletter's style, content, and contributions.

Editing is, by turns, challenging, fun, rewarding, time consuming, and frustrating. At the same time it presents a great opportunity to work closely with OBS and TS colleagues, who are recognized experts in their fields. I know there are excellent editors and writers out there, eager to work with respected colleagues and a vital publication. Volunteer your literary talents -- apply now!!

OBS and TS members are also invited to become contributing editors. Several of our stalwart contributors will leave our staff after this issue. Contact the Editor for particulars.

A Job Well Done! And on that note, Pam Perry (Internet Editor) and Jean Eisenhauer (Acquisitions Editor) are leaving TSLL with this issue. Pam was our first Internet columnist and has done a marvelous job explaining the mysteries of Internet, intranet, the Web, and listservs. Over the past six years Jean has monitored acquisitions issues such as publishers' mergers, escalating prices, and copyright. Thank you Pam and Jean for sharing your expertise and for your willingness to volunteer.

Baltimore, MD, July 1997: I hope you will attend AALL and take advantage of OBS, TS, and AALL programs and meetings. OBS and TS programs and meetings information is located on their respective Web pages. Come network with your peers, eat crab cakes, see the rain forest at the National Aquarium, visit the Walters Art Gallery, and treat yourself to an "O's" baseball game. We'd love to have you visit with us here in the unique Chesapeake Bay area!

You are invited to the

TS ◆ OBS ◆ RIPS ◆ CS

JOINT RECEPTION

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1997

6:00 - 7:30 p.m.

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ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Sally Wambold
University of Richmond
wambold@uofrlaw.richmond.edu

They say that time flies when you’re having fun. Well, this must have been a year of great fun, for time has flown by terrifically fast! In this my last message, I would first like to announce and congratulate the newly elected officers of OBS:

♦ Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:
Jack Bissett, Cataloging Librarian,
Washington & Lee University School of Law Library. (N.B.: Jack will be the Education Chair for OBS for Anaheim. Please send him your ideas — Soon!)

♦ Secretary/Treasurer:
Ismael Gullon, Technical Services Librarian, Mercer University Law Library.

♦ Member-at-Large:
Ellen McGrath, Head of Cataloging,
State University of New York at Buffalo
Charles B. Sears Law Library.

Above, I made one more plea for program ideas. Time is especially short this year, because there will be many changes in Anaheim. Apologies for being a broken record, but I cannot stress too strongly the need for "early" program development! A good program takes time.

Work on the OBS Web page has been ongoing, thanks to Chair Vianne Sha and her energetic committee. The URL I gave you in my last message has been changed:

http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/index.htm

Check us out and stop by the OBS table in Baltimore to pick up a giveaway with the OBS URL on it!

CHECK OUT THE OBS/SIS HOME PAGE

HTTP://WWW.AALLNET.ORG/SIS/OBSIS/INDEX.HTM

TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

♦ SERIALS ♦ CATALOGING
♦ ACQUISITIONS ♦ EXCHANGE OF DUPLICATES ♦ PRESERVATION

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Jim Mumm
Marquette University
mummj@vmsa.csd.mu.edu

Having used the past three newsletters as a forum for Winnie-the-Pooh, I could hardly write a last message without mentioning Christopher Robin. But to do that would relegate the rest of the characters to more of a minor role. Rabbit, Owl, Piglet, Kanga, Roo, and all of the others, along with their interrelationships, are what make these stories so special. I believe that this is what makes TS/SIS special too. We all bring a variety of ideas, expertise, issues and areas to the discussion table, making an effort to interact with each other so that our libraries, indeed we ourselves, can become better.

It is my privilege to announce new members to the TS/SIS Executive Board. The Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect for 1997/98 is Joe Thomas, Head of Technical Services at Notre Dame
Law School Kresge Library in Notre Dame, IN. The new Member-at-Large is Mary Burgos, Head, Resources Department, Columbia University Law School Library, New York. I am confident that they, as well as the rest of the incoming Executive Board, will do a great job. Once again, special thanks goes to Jack Montgomery and Carole Hinchcliff for their work in carrying out the election.

Leonette Williams, our incoming Chair, had the opportunity to conduct the annual TS/SIS membership survey. She put together a marvelous working document that I hope will be useful in planning for next year. There are a number of excellent program and project ideas, and people who are willing to work on them. That is very encouraging.

A number of people indicated that they are willing to be contacted for questions about specific areas of TS. Martin Wisneski is putting this list on the TS home page. It was also suggested that we might summarize the list. To that end, I have asked Betty Roeske, one of our Members-at-Large, to do this and make the summary available at the conference in July. I am hopeful that we will also be able to put the summary on the home page.

We are still in need of program suggestions for the Anaheim conference. In previous years we have been afforded the "luxury" of being able to submit ideas throughout the course of the annual conference. This year, the TS Education Committee is meeting early, so I strongly encourage you to send in ideas. You can contact either me, Leonette Williams (USC) or Rhonda Lawrence (UCLA) with your thoughts. We will gladly send you the program proposal form, and help you establish your program ideas.

We need volunteers to spend an hour or two, working at the TS/SIS table in the activities area. If you are interested in helping, please call Betty Roeske (312-577-8022). We are planning to distribute a new TS/SIS brochure, copies of the TS/SIS Annual Survey Summary, information about the home page - http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/tssis.htm - and hopefully many other items of interest.

This has been a very interesting, busy, and fulfilling year. I am certainly glad that I have had the opportunity to work as your Chair, and wish the best to Leonette as she takes over. Nothing is perfect, but I feel we have made some very significant strides with AALL and in promoting our section's needs. We are a very fortunate section, composed of many extremely gifted and talented people, who are always willing to work together. I am particularly thankful for all of the people I have gotten to know through my few years working with TS/SIS, and especially through this past year. I look forward to continuing my active involvement in what is arguably one of the best SIS's in AALL.

With that in mind, I charge you, the members of TS/SIS, to be involved. Let people know your ideas and needs. Submit program proposals. Attend the conferences. Most importantly, get to know each other. We have, within our ranks, a very valuable and resourceful group of people who are willing to share their knowledge and expertise. Let's work together so that we can each continue to grow.

CHECK OUT THE TS/SIS HOME PAGE

HTTP://WWW.AALLNET.ORG/SIS/TSSIS/TSSIS.HTM
ACQUISITIONS

Jean Eisenhauer
Washington & Lee Law Library
jme@wlu.edu

While reading back issues of ACQNET, I came across a quotation by Peter Stevens, Acquisitions Librarian at the University of Washington Libraries. Amazon.com is "a great bibliographic database for verifying U.S. books, better than any Bowker/Reed service." So, I checked out Amazon.com and was impressed. This site, located in Seattle, claims to be "Earth's Biggest Bookstore." There are 2.5 million titles, which not only includes most of the 1.5 million books currently in print and one million popular, but out-of-print and hard to find, books. Searching Amazon.com is easy. You can search by author, title, subject, keyword, ISBN, or "advanced query." I searched for a particular forthcoming book. The information display gave me the price, publisher, publication date, ISBN, in addition to repeating the title and author. I also had the option of looking for similar books by subject. Better than a Bowker/Reed service? Well, it is quick and easy, and it probably doesn't have that annoying BIP notation about writing the publisher for price information. This may not be the best place to look for legal publications, as I searched for West, BNA, Wiley, and Harrison titles, finding that most were listed, but not all. Using Acaiweb for publishers' catalogs online may be more satisfactory. However, I don't think Harrison is available there. That address again is:

http://www.amazon.com

There have been considerable postings on Law-lib concerning West Group prices and shipping and handling charges. Concerning shipping and handling, Ken Svengalis' suggestion (which he has proposed to his West account manager) that West Group consider batch shipping for those who want it, sounds like a good idea. To quote Svengalis' March 21, 1997 posting:

... why do we need to receive the bound National Reporter System volumes immediately upon publication? We have the advance sheets already sitting on the shelves and the pocket parts to other West publications already available. In terms of content, a delay of two weeks would not compromise our patrons a bit. Why not send us a shipment every two weeks and provide a corresponding reduction in the accumulated shipping and handling costs.

Currently, he says, his library may be paying $250-$300 per week on S&H; batch shipping could reduce this by 75% ($225/wk, or $11,700/yr). Thus far, I have not heard that West Group is going to do this, but, as Ken suggests, librarians can express their "outrage at these extraordinary shipping and handling charges by contacting Dennis Beckingham" at West Group, or perhaps CRIV might investigate this possibility.

HMSO (Her Majesty's Stationery Office) was sold in 1996 to a private company and is now the Stationery Office Ltd.

The main articles in the Spring 1997 issue of Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory (volume 21, #1) are on copyright. "License Agreements in Lieu of Copyright: Are We Signing Away Our Rights?" by Trisha L. Davis (page 19) is helpful for understanding copyright, licensing and the difference between them. It is written in a question-answer format, beginning with the basics, e.g., "What is Copyright?" and "What is the "Fair Use" Doctrine?" and going on to "How Do License Agreements Relate to Copyright?" and "What Should the Librarian Look for When Examining a License Agreement?" with much more in between and after.


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Newsletter of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and On-Line Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries
H. Miller (Greenwood Press, 1997), includes chapters on the Internet and collection management, collection management and integrated library systems, collection development policies and electronic information resources, electronic document delivery services, preserving electronic records, cooperative collection development, staffing, budgeting, and a selected bibliography on collection management covering 1990 - 1995. If you have a collection development policy, chapter 4, "Collection Development Policies and Electronic Information Resources" by Peggy Johnson, is worth reading. It presents "a case for developing collection policies for electronic resources" and suggests "approaches for developing a policy."

Chapter 11, "Budgeting for Information Resources: Current Trends and Future Directions" by William Fisher and Barbara G. Leonard, looks at "some of the budgetary issues affecting the delivery of information resources by libraries to their clients."

This is my last acquisitions column. I have enjoyed writing it, but I think it's time for some new ideas, new approach, etc. It's hard to believe I've been doing this since 1991, and it's just as hard to think of all the changes that have occurred in legal publishing since then. Best wishes to my successor!

---

CLASSIFICATION

Regina T. Wallen
Stanford Law Library
rwallen@leland.stanford.edu

Marie E. Whited
Yale Law Library
whited@mail.law.yale.edu

Jolande Goldberg has finished the drafts of KZ (International law) and JZ (International relations). Library of Congress Social Sciences Cataloging Division Law Team will begin to use the new schedules May 1. KZ and JZ should be published sometime in 1997.

At the Library of Congress Demonstrations for AALL on Thursday, July 24, 1997, there will be a demonstration of the KZ and JZ schedules by Jolande and Rebecca Guenther. Other events scheduled for that morning are GLIN presentation, presentation on the Law Library of Congress digital program, American Memory presentation, and a tour of the Jefferson Building.

Please register with Leonette Williams if you plan to attend. For more information, please e-mail Malo Bernal (mber@loc.gov) or Susan Morris (smor@loc.gov).

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PRESERVATION

Chris Anglim
South Texas College of Law
anglim@gateway.stcl.edu

PRESERVING THE CD-ROM

Compact discs are everywhere. You find them in the home and the workplace and in the library collection. This unique medium brings...
music, text, pictures, and data into the lives of our users. The central CD preservation issue is twofold: How long do CDs last and how should they be cared for?

Collections of audio CDs, CD-ROM multimedia titles, data discs, and photo CDs represent significant investments of money and effort. Users of writable CDs are often especially concerned for their data and pictures.

The compact disc is a laminate of four different materials. The bottom of the disc is made of polycarbonate onto which the pits containing the digitized sound information are stamped. A thin layer of aluminum is then applied, covering the pits. A thin lacquer coating (which becomes the top of this disc) is then applied to cover the aluminum layer and finally the ink for the labeling is applied. As with any laminated product, there is a valid concern as to how the aging characteristics of each material will interact with, and affect, adjacent layers.

Compared with other digital storage media (e.g., magnetic tape), CDs have much longer life expectancies. Accelerated aging tests, which speed up the redactions of decay, can determine the rate at which slow chemical changes can make discs unreadable. These aging tests show that when writable media is stored in the dark at moderate storage conditions, its inherent life expectancy is around 200 years. By contrast, magnetic tape storage, according to the Commission on Preservation and Access, will last only a few decades.

Tapes and discs are "analog" recordings. Analog refers to the transformation of sound into "parallel," or analogous, grooves or participle alignments. Compact discs, on the other hand, are "digital" recordings. Rather than being a continuous physical image of changes in electrical voltage, digital recordings are based on a series of discrete electrical voltage measurements. In other words, the data stored on CDs is encoded in digital form. First, the data must be read by player devices and then it is converted into music, text, pictures, and so on by software programs. Because the real goal is access to the disc's contents, not merely the preservation of the disc, the survival of playback hardware devices and software formats are key. Migration of digital data from one storage medium or software standard to another is essential.

**CD-ROM CARE TIPS**

**Maintain CD-ROMs in Proper Storage:**

- Store recordings at a maintained temperature of between no more than 15° - 20° C. Fluctuation in temperature should not vary more than 2° C in a 24-hour period.
- Maintain a relative humidity of 25-45%. Fluctuation of relative humidity should not vary more than 5% in a 24-hour period.
- Maintain proper ventilation and air circulation of stacks at all times to avoid any microclimates.
- Keep sound recordings in dark storage when not being used. Fit light fixtures with fluorescent tubes, which do not produce ultraviolet radiation in excess of 75 mw/Im (microwatts per lumen).
- Provide good containers or enclosures for CDs. Cheap plastic sleeves are not suitable for long term storage. Upon exposure to the extremes of temperature and humidity, the disc and the sleeve may adhere to each other. The sheer forces generated upon forced removal of a disc in such circumstances can lead to delamination. The acrylic "jewel cases" provided by many manufacturers and distributors are good protection against scratches, dust, light, and rapid humidity changes. If the manufacturer provides a spacer card or other material as part of the jewel case package, it should be retained. Protect the individually cased CDs further by placing them in a closed box, drawer, or
cabinet. This gives additional protection from light, dust, and climate fluctuations.

**Maintain a CD Safe Area:** It is always a good idea to handle the CDs themselves only when they are being used. Never allow them to remain out of their enclosures for long periods of time. Always handle discs by their edges. Do not eat, drink, or smoke around CDs.

In preservation, dirt can be classified into two categories: 1) foreign matter deposits, which are not part of the original object, such as grease from fingerprints, soots, stains, adhesives, etc. and 2) alterations of original object material through chemical corrosion products and palmitic acid, from acetate discs, or a gummy substance on tapes.

Since there is no physical contact at playback, there is virtually no chance of physical damage occurring during playback due to dust deposits. Nevertheless, dust will impede long-term preservation. At present, the precise, long-term degradation mechanism for the CD is still unknown. However, if dust is improperly removed, permanent physical damage will occur owing to the scratching of the protective layer.

To minimize foreign matter deposits:
- DO NOT touch the surface of a recording. Use white lint-free cotton gloves and handle by the edges.
- Do not expose recordings, unnecessarily, to air. Return items to their containers when not in use and never leave storage containers open.
- Do not place recordings near sources of paper or cardboard dust.
- Keep the surrounding areas clean. Do not consume food or beverages in the area in which recordings are handled.
- Keep storage facilities as dust-free as possible.

- Equip your air conditioning system with dust filtering equipment.
- Keep labeling to a minimum, and limit the placement of labels, especially pressure sensitive labels to the container. User-applied labels of any kind may unbalance the CD and make it difficult for the player to read. Also, labels may peel in humid conditions. Once a label is on the CD, however, it is especially important not to try to remove it. The act of peeling off a label creates a lever action that concentrates stress in a small area. Such a stress can cause delamination, especially in a writable CD. If it is necessary to write on the top side of a CD, a soft felt tip marker is preferable to other writing instruments, but with some solvent-base markers there may be a danger of the solvents migrating into the protective lacquer. So, if a CD must be marked, it should be done in a way that is approved by the disc manufacturer.
- Keep equipment clean, well-adjusted, and in good working condition.
- Remove a CD from its case by pressing your thumb and third finger on edges near the top and bottom of the case and pressing on the plastic clasp in the center with the other hand.

**Washing the CD:** CDs become dusty or dirty and occasionally require a careful cleaning. Dirt, dust, and fingerprints are more significant when they are on the bottom (the laser-incident) side of the disc. Light dust or dirt may be safely brushed off with a nonabrasive tissue. Always be gentle and wipe from the center hub toward the outside edge of the disc. The motion should be in a radial direction (like the spokes of a wagon wheel) not in a circumferential direction (around a circle).

Since dust is usually held in place by electrostatic attraction, dry wiping on its own does not work effectively. The added friction created by the duster will cause the dust to impact on the charged surface.
Distilled water is used for cleaning records and CDs for many reasons: its precise chemical makeup is known; it will not leave any residue; it is safe to use; and it is inexpensive. Water disperses static charges and contracts the increase in conductivity from the pickup of salt deposits from fingerprints. However, water alone cannot dissolve grease. Thus surfacants are used as additives to enable water to be a grease solvent. Surfacants break grease surface bonds and allow water to penetrate grease solids, causing swelling and then random dispersion.

An air gun should be used to blow off any light surface dust. If fingerprints or other stains must be removed, .5 part of Tergitol 15-S-3 and .5 parts of Tergitol 15-S-9 per 100 parts of distilled water can be utilized safely. Carefully blot the area of the disc needing washing with a soft cloth (preferably a soft cotton that has been washed several times) imbued with a concentration of Tergitol and distilled water. Rinse well using a second cloth soaked in distilled water. Blot dry using a soft cotton cloth and use the air gun to blow off any lint that is left.

Avoiding CD Handling Stresses: The worst handling stresses for a CD are caused by severe flexing or application of a sharp point to the top surface. These actions deform the substrate, wiping out pits and causing areas of the disc to become unreadable. A sharp stylus, a ballpoint pen for example, can cause compression of the polycarbonate substrate and the metallic reflecting layer in the area under the pen point. This can happen to both CD-ROMs and writable CDs, but the danger is more acute for writable CDs. The adhesion between the dye and the other layers in a writable CD is weaker than the interlayer adhesion in a CD-ROM where no dye is needed.

Compared to the printed word, compact disc technology is relatively new. The knowledge about its capabilities and limitations is small. There are many "care and handling" articles for maintaining a collection of compact discs, whether they are audio, ROM, interactive or recordable, but very few directly address the issue of CD longevity. One reason, of course, is that the technology is young, and not much time has passed since it was introduced. Another reason is not that the compact discs themselves are short-lived, but that the hardware needed to read them is ever evolving. Support for today's technology may not be available tomorrow. What use is a disc that can last 500 years, even 100 or 50 years, if there is no machine that provides access to the information on the disc? An early problem of compact discs, disc rot, is now thoroughly understood and documented in the literature. Manufacturers changed their practices and disc rot is no longer a problem with newly manufactured discs. De facto standards exist for most types of compact discs, the exception being compact-disc recordable (CD-R), which is under development and will be published soon.

The principal fact of life for all digital storage media is the rapid obsolescence of hardware and software. Users of the CD technology should be reassured by the long physical life of CD discs, but they must not lose sight of the need to maintain a viable path for migration of data to new hardware and software platforms. Digital storage media impose a strict discipline that human-readable records do not; their rapid evolution creates a continual progression of technology that cannot be safely ignored indefinitely. However, increased knowledge of the physical nature of the media and of appropriate archival approaches will allow users of CD technology to have the best of both worlds -- the functionality of digital media and a long life for stored data and pictures.
I have provided below a bibliography on the care issues for CD materials:

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


Fox, Barry. "CD Makers Perform in Unison to Stop the Rot." *New Scientist* 134, no. 1815.


Nugent, William R. "Research in Extending the Longevity of Information on Digital Optical Disks and Videodiscs." *Paper*


Salzer, Jerome.


Standard References:

"Red Book". CEI IEC 908 (Audio)
"Yellow Book" ISO 1011989 (CD-ROM)
"Orange Book" (CD-R) (Available from: ANSI, 1436 Broadway, NY, NY 10018)

"Green Book" (CD-I) (Available from: American CD-1 Association, 11111 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 750, Los Angeles, CA 90025)

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Ellen McGrath
University at Buffalo
emcgrath@acsu.buffalo.edu

*Brian Striman
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
brians@unlib.unl.edu

*Brian Striman writes:

It's getting better and better each year! Come and join us for the 1997 Baltimore OBS/TS SIS Research Roundtable. Write down in your convention calendar, Sunday, July 20 3:00 - 4:00 p.m. Look for the room in the final convention brochure. In the past it's been scheduled for 1 ½ hours, but this year was trimmed to one hour to accommodate other conflicting time slots, or something like that. Anyway, the time we spend together during
the Roundtable goes by quickly each year. Ellen McGrath and I plan to have a one sheet handout available at the TS and OBS booths with the scheduled day and time, plus our agenda. We will discuss the joint grant proposal status, review and discuss anyone's interests in publishing, share what we are doing and any other ideas that pop up, discuss the informal "mentoring" arrangement and the publishing opportunity "alert" e-mail list that Ellen has set up to see if we should continue with those things or do something different. If time permits, we hope to have someone talk about their experiences on getting an idea, researching it and getting it published.

In February 1997, Brian and Ellen revised and re-submitted the OBS/TS SIS joint research grant proposal to the Chairs of OBS and TS SIS for their review and feedback. There is a lot of work involved in getting a proposal like this reviewed and discussed and Sally Wambold and Jim Mumm are working with their Boards to get appropriate input and to figure out all the details to ensure everything is worked out correctly. At this point, I'm not sure where we are with the research grant proposal, but I can tell you that it is moving along the trail. I hope we can have some definitive word to pass on in the post-convention TSSL issue. Maybe there will be some action on the proposal in Baltimore.

If you're going to Baltimore (Ellen mentioned this in the last column, but a reminder won't hurt), please plan to attend program E1 "So You Wanna be a Writer" on Tuesday, July 22, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m. This looks to be an excellent program. I hope there are plenty of handouts.

As usual, there are a lot of publishing opportunities. Below are some I've selected for your perusal, with comments:

◆ Have you looked at issues of the publication Legal Information Management Index yet? In the front is a listing of the periodicals and subscription data of all the titles that are indexed by this fine publication (published bi-monthly by Legal Information Services in Sudbury, Massachusetts). "So what?" you say. Well, you can look down the impressive list of titles and pick out ones that sound good, write down the address of the publication and send off a letter to the editors, telling them you are a potential author and asking for the criteria for authors who want to submit material to their periodical. You can also look through each issue for what our colleagues may have published. In the Jan/Feb. 1997 issue, you can turn to page 19 and find a citation to an interesting article by Barbara Holt, published in the Winter 1997 issue of Perspectives, titled "Our Question--Your Answers: What Tips Can You Offer the Inexperienced Researcher for Determining When to End a Research Project?" In this same issue of Legal Information Management Index is the citation to an article by Joni Lynn Cassidy, "Cataloguing for Special Libraries: Administrative Perspectives" published in the Fall 1996 issue of Legal Information Management Reports. Chris Anglim wrote an article for the Spring 1997 issue of Jurisdocs titled "Docs to Dust? The Preservation Challenge for Depository Librarians [Documents]"

◆ Alva T. Stone gave a presentation at the February 15, 1997 ALCTS CCS (Cataloging and Classification Section) Research Discussion Group at ALA's mid-winter meeting. Alva's topic was a report on the first Library Research Seminar, held in Tallahassee in early November, 1996. The seminar was designed to facilitate the development of research-based knowledge for library and information professionals, explore interdisciplinary perspectives and new methodological approaches, and encourage
collaborative research by practicing professionals and educators. At this same ALA conference the Acquisitions Section held an open forum on research and statistics. This forum promotes research and statistics in the area of acquisitions. The Chair, Roger Presley (librip@gsu.edu), is the contact person for the forum.

◆ Speaking of acquisitions, here's an idea and perhaps a publishing opportunity. Will Jarvis, Head of Acquisitions at Washington State University Libraries, issued a call for acquisitions papers for a pending volume of *The Acquisitions Librarian*. The proposal, outline, and abstract of articles are due June 1, 1997, a deadline which is probably past. But I would recommend if you are interested, e-mail Will at jarvis@wsu.edu and see if he still would like proposals for future issues. I'd wager he'd be interested in a law library acquisitions-related article.

◆ A couple of months ago, across my desk came a little snippet "Free online magazine for researchers." I haven't looked at this Web site yet, but you can and then tell me what it's like. It says it's a "how-to magazine for librarians, corporate professionals, or anyone who does online research (http://www.onlineinc.com)"

◆ Want to be a book reviewer? Donna Tuke Heroy from Alert Publications, Inc. is looking for book reviewers on many legal topics. One of the topics that caught my eye was “finding legal/regulatory information on the Internet.” Perhaps "you” would like take this on. Another idea is to contact Donna and tell her you are interested in reviewing a book in your area(s) of expertise. Donna’s e-mail is heroy@ix.netcom.com. You say you don’t the have expertise? How about a cooperative effort with another librarian, perhaps one of your own public services staff, or with a law firm librarian, or with an academic librarian, or with a state or county law librarian.

That's all for this column. E-mail or phone Ellen or me and tell us how you like these columns and anything you want us to investigate for future columns. We'd like to know what research and publishing you're doing and, with your permission, we may just put your name and what you're doing in the next column. Maybe you are looking for joint author or a topic. Just let us know; we'll try to help. Oftentimes, one idea turns into other ideas. Remember to e-mail Ellen to have your name added to her e-mail "alert" list of research and publishing things.

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**SERIALS**

Christina Tarr
University of California, Berkeley
tarrc@boalt.berkeley.edu

Margaret McDonald
University of San Diego
maggiemc@pwa.acusd.edu

The following serials title changes were recently identified by the University of California, Berkeley Law Library and the University of San Diego Legal Research Center serials staff:

Barclays California Supreme Court service Vol. 5, no. 25 (June 23, 1986)-v. 15, no. 41 (Nov. 11, 1996)

**Changed to:** California Supreme Court service Vol. 15, no. 42 (Nov. 18, 1996)-

Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law

**Changed to:** The journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law
Vol. 25, no. 1 (1997)-
Cal-tax news
Changed to: Cal-tax digest
Vol. 1, no. 1 (Feb. 1997)-

California income tax laws annotated
Changed to: California income tax laws and regulations annotated
1996 ed.-

Commission of the European Communities. General report on the activities of the European Communities 7th (1973)-27th (1993)
Changed to: General report on the activities of the European Union 1994-

Human Rights Watch quarterly newsletter
Changed to: Human Rights Watch update
Feb. 1995-

Journal of Chinese law
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1987)-v. 9, no. 2 (fall 1995)
Changed to: Columbia journal of Asian law
Vol. 10, no. 1 (spring 1996)-

Journal of energy, natural resources & environmental law
Vol. 11, no. 1 (1990)-v. 16, no. 2 (1996)
Changed to: Journal of land, resources & environmental law
Vol. 17, no. 1 (1997)-

Lawyer referral network
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1986)-v. 9, no. 3 (summer 1996)
Merged with: I.O.L.T.A. update-v. 12, no. 3 (Aug. 1996);
ABA Center for Pro Bono exchange
Vol. 11, no. 2 (Aug. 1993)-v. 14, no. 3 (June 1996);
and: The LAMPlighter (Chicago, Ill.)
Vol. 1, no. 1 (spring 1989)-v. 7, no. 2 (summer 1996),

To form: Dialogue (Chicago, Ill.)
Vol. 1, no. 1 (fall 1996)-

Special libraries
Vol. 1 (1910)-v. 87, no. 4 (fall 1996)
Merged with: SpecialList
To form: Information outlook
Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1997)-

The following serials cessations were identified by the University of California, Berkeley Law Library acquisitions staff:

Actualite legislative Dalloz
Ceased with: Vol. 13, no. 22 (21 dec. 1995)
Annuario di diritto comparato e di studi legislativi
Ceased with: Vol. 60 (1992)
International Labour Office. Special report of the Director-General on the application of the declaration concerning action against apartheid in South Africa
Ceased with: 1993
The Interstate oil & gas compact & committee bulletin
Yearbook (International Institute of Humanitarian Law)
Ceased with: 1989/1990

Correction to the March 1997 column:

North Carolina State Bar quarterly
Merged with: North Carolina State Bar newsletter
to form: North Carolina State Bar journal

Newsletter of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and On-Line Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries
OBS OCLC COMMITTEE

George Prager
Brooklyn Law School Library
gprager@brooklaw.edu

Since the last issue of the newsletter, the following manuals have been made available: *Searching for Bibliographic Records* and *Quick Reference* booklet (both to be mounted on the OCLC Web in April). These supersede the *Guide to Searching the Online Union Catalog*, 2nd ed. and *Technical Bulletin* 205. Whereas the earlier guide offered information only on searching Worldcat, the new guide incorporates information on searching the *Books in Print*, EUR-OP, Harvard Resource File, and NetFirst databases. It also includes an eight page glossary with such current terms as “bound phrase,” “EUR-OP database,” “SGML,” etc. The *Quick Reference* booklet similarly offers information on searching all five databases, and includes a great chart “Keyword Searching by Database.” A new OCLC reference card has been issued, in paper and on the Web, entitled: *Help Advisor: Using Electronic Help in OCLC Windows Products*. This card explains “the what and how of accessing and navigating electronic help,” including searching through help topics, creating and annotating bookmarks, and using context-sensitive help. In the absence of a (much needed, in my opinion), print “Passport for Windows Guide,” the reference card at least gets you through the basics.

Redesign of OCLC Web: In late March, OCLC radically redesigned its Web site. A standard toolbar now offers one-click access to OCLC Home, Search, Site Map, What’s New, Feedback, and Site Help pages, plus access to the major content areas (News, About OCLC, OCLC Services, Support and User Documents, Contacts and Addresses.) I think the new design is a considerable improvement, especially with the addition of the Toolbar, Site help, and Site map. The search engine has also been beefed up. You can now search by titles, text, and URLs, use Boolean operators, limit your search to a specific type of information, or browse the word list. Personally, I still find the search engine rather cumbersome and non-intuitive to use; just a bit too different from FirstSearch on the Web or WorldCat, and not as easy to use or as logical as the better Internet search engines, such as Infoseek or Excite. In most cases, I did better by relying on the site map to navigate OCLC’s Web site.

New on OCLC Web: An OCLC Workstation Web Product Area was added in March. It includes information on two Pentium Dell Workstations, the M5133GS and the M5166, a high-speed fax modem, CD-ROM drive, OCLC hardware and telecommunications FAQs, and an online version of the 1996 OCLC Communications & Access Planning Guide.

Two manuals, previously available only in print editions, are now (early April 1997) available in electronic form: *OCLC Selection User Guide* (print version June 1996) and *Authorities User Guide*, 2nd ed. (print version Oct. 1996). A word to the wise: If you wish to print off a complete copy of the latter, you better have a printer with first-rate graphics capabilities, or at least keep your favorite PLI handbook at your fingertips — my HP III laserjet printer toiled mightily for well over an hour at this Herculean task.

Cat ME Plus for Windows: OCLC is currently working on a Windows-based version of the Cataloging Microenhancer Plus, to be released during the second half of 1997. According to OCLC (News release of Feb. 26), the Windows-based version features functionality far superior to the DOS-based, including LAN compatibility, access to OCLC system news and the OCLC logon greeting,
and greater interactive connectivity with OCLC Cataloging, among other virtues. It will be a 32-bit product, compatible with Windows 95 or NT, but not with Windows 3.1 or 3.11.

UNIMARC Conversion Project:
UNIMARC is a bibliographic format used by many libraries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. As announced in OCLC's Technical Bulletin 221 (Mar. 1997), UNIMARC conversion software has just been made available, which will enable these libraries to batchload their records into WorldCat or export OCLC records to their local catalog, considerably enriching WorldCat in the process.

FirstSearch: OCLC will load a database of the seven million plus Local Data Records (LDRs) linked to about 750,000 bibliographic records in WorldCat. It will contain the WorldCat records for any serial to which an institution has attached an LDR. One record will exist for each ILDR (institution level holdings information record). New searchable fields will include: contributing library symbol or name, state, and union list of the contributing library. The Results list for the LDR database will display: serial title, format (paper, microform, electronic), contributing library symbol or name. In Phase 2 of this project, the user will be able to see the library's holdings in WorldCat; in Phase 3, this capability will be made available in any FirstSearch serials database (SUNY/OCCL Status Line Mar. 1997).

InterCat Catalog and the Internet Cataloging Project: While the OCLC-sponsored Internet Cataloging Project, begun in Oct. 1994, officially ended on June 30, 1996, OCLC is encouraging project participants and others to continue (or to start) with the identification, selection, and cataloging of Internet resources. Based on the presence of 856 fields, records created online by OCLC members will continue to be extracted from OCLC, and then loaded overnight into the InterCat Catalog, a Web-based catalog with USMARC records for more than 10,000 Internet resources. Searching the InterCat is free; additionally, one may use a variety of indexes, some of which are unavailable in WorldCat, such as bound subject phrase, electronic access (URL), and browsing by truncated OCLC number. Boolean searching is also supported. At the present time, there is no online help available, but I'd be happy to forward to any interested user the search instructions I archived from the INTERCAT listserv. The Catalog may be accessed at http://orc.rsch.oclc.org:6990, or at a newer, alternative prototype interface http://purl.org/second

According to Erik Jul, the INTERCAT listserv moderator, the newer catalog "combines searching and browsing, and takes advantage of subject heading information in records for a hierarchical view of the database." NetScape Navigator 3.01 is the recommended browser to take advantage of this enhanced interface. Version 3.0 DEFINITELY does not work, as I found out after downloading it from our LAN! Of the 10,000 plus InterCat records, over 1,000 of them have been contributed by just one library, the Seattle Public Library. Yet by the time you receive this column (note that I don't presume to say "read"), the G.P.O. will doubtless have supplanted Seattle Public as the number one contributor of Internet records, as it has decided to catalog fully each and every one of the ever burgeoning number of titles it's now issuing electronically. Regarding legal resources in the InterCat, by my count, 11 of the 231 InterCat participants were law libraries, though, of course, the extent of activity varied considerably by institution. To get a VERY rough idea as to how many law and law-related titles were in the Catalog, I did a "Basic" search using "Law" or "legislation", and retrieved 330 items (as of Apr.11, 1997.) Hopefully, more law libraries
will get involved, at least if the trends
towards downsizing of cataloging
departments can be reversed, or at least
halted (But that's a whole 'nother topic!).

**PURL Software:** A PURL stands for
"Persistent Uniform Resource Locator."
As stated on OCLC's PURL Home Page:

Functionally, a PURL is an URL. However, instead of pointing directly to the location of an Internet resource, a PURL points to an intermediate resolution service. The PURL resolution service associates the PURL with the actual URL and returns that URL to the client.

The OCLC Office of Research began the PURL Research Project in 1995, and since January 1996, the PURL resolution service has been used as a tool for groping toward reliable, long-term access to Internet resources with minimal maintenance. A PURL is automatically assigned overnight by OCLC to every electronic link used in the InterCat Catalog. However, PURLs, once created, are not automatically written back into WorldCat. Also, OCLC is currently unable to monitor the Internet addresses represented in InterCat, and to revise all the obsolete URLs which might be associated with a particular PURL. (The PURL is never changed for the life of the resource). So, cooperative library-wide efforts are necessary to maintain the reliability of Internet addresses in InterCat. One big way to help is to sign up as a registered user of the PURL service, after which you can download the free software from the PURL Home Page. Currently, it's precompiled for SunOS, Solaris, AIX, and Linux. (Instructions and software at: [http://purl.oclc.org](http://purl.oclc.org)). As a registered user, you are expected to create and maintain the accuracy of PURLs for all the Internet resources based at your institution, and (hopefully), for any you have cataloged. Creation of the PURLs is not difficult or timeconsuming, and

electronic creation of PURLs at the time of cataloging shouldn't be too far in the future. Considerably more time consuming, however, is the regular monitoring, and (even worse), the updating of electronic addresses, especially for libraries cataloging Internet resources mostly external to their institutions. But help is on the way. The OCLC Office of Research is currently working on an automatic notification service which will inform PURL maintainers when any of the URLs associated with their PURLs have changed. Further along the road is automated software which will not only detect the changed URLs, but make the necessary corrections to the PURL/URL links without the need for human intervention.

The information in this section was based on OCLC documentation, and early 1997 conversations with Erik Jul. Any mistakes are, as much as I hate to admit it, my own!

**OBS SIS OCLC Committe Open Discussion at AALL:** Our Committee meeting will be on Monday, July 21, at 7:00-8:15 a.m. Coffee, light snacks, and exhilarating discussion (that's up to you all!) will be made available. See you there!

**Correction to the March 1997 column:**

**Cataloging Fixed Fee Pricing:** Fixed fee pricing will be based on the average cost for the previous 24 months period of historical activity (plus about 3.5% for inflation), rather than on the last 36 months of a library's activity, as I wrote in my last column.
Set your alarm clocks, because the RLIN Committee Open Discussion is set for another early morning time slot: Monday, July 21, 7:00 - 8:15 a.m. As usual, light breakfast items will be provided, as well as beverages. We will once again distribute 'Round Robin' questions to help get our discussion going. Please contact me, or post to RLIN-Law, if you have ideas for discussion topics. The agenda will also include selection of a new RLIN Committee Chair, as my time as Chair is up. RLG Staff will also present an RLIN Forum on Sunday, July 20, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. As I write, the place and topics are still being decided. Please post your comments and ideas to RLIN-Law, as RLG staff monitor that list, and your ideas will help them focus their presentation.

You can get all the details on RLIN activities at the Annual Meeting by any of the following ways:

» Subscribe to the RLIN-Law list. To subscribe to RLIN-LAW, send the following one-line message without subject header to:
lstproc@lists.rlg.org:
   SUBSCRIBE RLIN-LAW <Your Full Name, first name first>
» Point your web browser to:
http://www.usfca.edu/law_library/rlin/act.html
» At the meeting, look at the message board under "R."
» Contact me at any time.

Before the annual meeting, you may wish to check out these RLIN developments, so you can bring your questions:

» Updated RLIN ILL documentation has been posted at http://www.rlg.org/illchgs.html
A new, updated manual is in the works.
» Also new on the RLG Web pages is the first issue of DigiNews, RLG's new quarterly newsletter focusing on digital images and preservation, available at http://www.rlg.org (it's listed in the "What's New" section).
» Are you tired of printing screen by screen, but you need to print out particular records in the FULL format — and with the HOLDings segment?
Well, the newly enhanced TYPE command may now be the solution. You can now type non-contiguous ranges of records (for example, type 1, 4-5, 7-11); specify a record in a cluster that is neither your own LI nor the PCM (for example, type 3 mbn); and set the default record format for all type commands (for example, set type full hol). To get all the details, type EXPLAIN TYPE on RLIN.
» Blackwell's enhanced LC-CIP records are now available on RLIN. There is no additional charge to search or display them on RLIN or Eureka, but there is an additional $0.10 charged to export one of these records via PASS or PUT (the price has come down!). To see sample records, search for any of these IDs:
   XBCP972376-B
   XBCP973408-B
... and here's a sample record:

Dionne, E. J.
They only look dead : why progressives will dominate the next political era / E.J. Dionne, Jr. -- 1st Touchstone ed -- New York . Simon & Schuster, 1997
377 p. ; 22 cm.

"A Touchstone book "
Originally published 1996 With a new preface and afterword.
Includes bibliographical references and index
ISBN 068482700X (pbk.) -- ISBN 0684807688

considerable interest out there, and we hope
to build on this.

If you are a cataloger who has to deal with an
occasional rare book, or a full-time rare book
cataloger of a major collection, or anything in
between, or a user of cataloging who would
like to see a higher standard of rare book
cataloging in law libraries, please come and
let us know what you need, what you would
like to do, what you want us to do. Librarians
have put most of the major problems of
automation behind them, and now is a good
time to deal with a perhaps neglected area,
and make those machines work for us and for
rare book users. I welcome suggestions,
comments, volunteers, whether or not you
can or want to attend the meeting — just write,
call, or e-mail.

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TS-SIS CATALOGING AND
CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

Carol S. Shapiro
New York University Law School
shapiroe@turing.law.nyu.edu

Baltimore will be bountiful. Lots of hard work
by Committee members last year around this
time has been rewarded with several
programs. A-6 (Monday, 8:30 a.m.) and G-5
(Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.) on international
legal regimes are of value to both catalog
and reference staff. Everyone should understand
the nature of these broad jurisdictions, and
how material by and about them is organized.
B-6 (Monday, 10:15 a.m.), "Better than
Bookmarks?" continues the theme of the
disappearance of traditional boundaries,
discussing how PAC contents are not bound
by the library walls and C-7 (Tuesday, 9:00
a.m.) how new technology for workstations
and clients enables us to gather and display
this new information.

The Roundtable is Monday (5:15 p.m.) and
the Committee meeting is a Tuesday lunch
(12:15 p.m.), but a flip of the two times has been requested. Happily, we again have an LC update, a brown-bag aredit on the times has been requested. Happily, we again have an LC update, a brown-bag (Wednesday, 12 noon). The new constitutional law subject headings, recommended by the Committee, have been implemented (see 97 TSLL18); various Committee members are looking at the new international law schedules and ideas for cooperative reclassification are in development.

Please send your thoughts for the Baltimore Roundtable, Anaheim, and any projects for next year to me.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF AACR

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSCAACR), the body that controls the content of AACR, believes the underlying principles of AACR should be reviewed, taking into account present and future trends in information resources and information management. Arrangements have been made for an international conference to be held in Toronto, Canada, on October 23-25, 1997. JSCAACR expects conference participants to determine whether a fundamental revision of AACR is appropriate and feasible, and, if so, to provide advice on the nature and direction of revisions.

Attendance at the conference is by invitation only. Frequently updated information about the conference can be found at URL:

http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/isc/index.htm

As the nine papers being written for the conference are completed, they will be available at this URL, beginning probably in June. JSCAACR invites comments on, or critiques of, these papers. Rationales for other topics that you feel JSCAACR should address are also welcome.

In the following brief descriptions of the papers points have been arbitrarily chosen to give a picture of their content. Obviously, the final papers will provide more ideas than those presented here.

"The Principles of AACR," by Michael Gorman, Dean of Library Services, California State University, Fresno, and Pat Oddy, Head of Cataloguing, the British Library, address some fundamental questions. Are the present AACR principles still valid for all media? Do the rules need simplifying? Are the rules flexible and responsive to change? What risks are involved in change? In what way do rule interpretations undermine AACR principles?

The bibliographic universe contains, in addition to the library's traditional collection, other sources of information available to the public, such as publishers, catalogs, and bibliographies, discographies, and filmographies compiled according to other standards. "Bibliographic Universe (Functional Requirements)" by Tom Delsey, Director General, Corporate Policy and Communication, National Library of Canada, will describe some models of the bibliographic universe developed by various individuals and groups, and evaluate them in terms of accuracy, flexibility, efficiency, user-friendliness, and compatibility.

In his paper "AACR2 and Catalogue Production Technology," Rahmatollah Fattahi of Iran, presently a Ph.D. candidate at the School of Information, Library, and Archive Studies, University of New South Wales, will examine to what extent the rules in AACR2 match or fail to match the capabilities of present systems and those of the near future.
or searching, retrieval, and presentation of bibliographic information.

"The Work," by Martha Yee, Cataloging Supervisor, UCLA Film and TV Archive, discusses the question "What is a work?" by reviewing AACR2 rules by which a decision is made about whether an item is, or is not, to be considered a new work. Much of the paper is devoted to the problems that result from the lack of general rules for works of mixed responsibility.

In her paper "Bibliographic Relationships," Sherry Vellucci, Assistant Professor, Division of Library and Information Studies, St. John's University, discusses bibliographic relationships in terms of various linkages; their importance to users of bibliographic records and users of authority records; in the MARC environment; and in a relational database environment.

Crystal Craham, Serials Librarian, University of California, San Diego, and Jean Hiron, Acting CONSER Coordinator, Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, detail "Issues Related to Seriality: Defining On-going Publications." They believe that the definition of "serial" in AACR2 is no longer adequate, that a broader concept of "on-going work" is needed. They also argue that the book-based chapter 1 and the paper-based chapter 12 do not accommodate the needs of all on-going library materials.

"Principal Access Points," by Ronald Hagler, Professor, School of Library, Archival, and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, deals with main entry and corporate body entry and their relationship to uniform titles and titles proper, the MARC format, and the need to restructure authority files to reflect the capabilities of computerization.

Rule 0.24, which mandates the cataloguing of the item in hand, is one of the cardinal principles of AACR. However, libraries that include electronic resources in their catalogues therefore no longer possess in physical form all the items listed in these catalogues. In her paper "Content vs Carrier," Lynne Howarth, Dean, Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, queries whether this fundamental rule should be retained, tinkered with, or reconstructed. Practical considerations, present realities, and international consequences are discussed.

The final speaker, Mick Ridley, Senior Computer Officer, University of Bradford, presents "Beyond MARC." How effective is MARC? Is MARC simply an embodiment of AACR? Do we need a transfer standard for catalogue records? What is a good structure/format for catalogue records? Is the same structure/format needed for transfer, database storage, and presentation to users?

JSC is interested all points of view relating to AACR. Do not let this opportunity to be part of the decision making process pass by.