

# TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

Vol. 5, no. 2 January 1980

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Newsletter of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the On-line Bibliographic Services Special Interest  
Section of the American Association of Law Libraries

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## TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION NEWS INSTITUTE ON AACR2 FOR LAW CATALOGERS

BRIDGEMAN YOUNG UNIVERSITY  
Howard W. Hunter Law Library

The Education Committee of AALL is planning to offer two pre-convention institutes in 1980. One institute will be on fiscal management in law libraries, and the other one conducted by the Technical Services Special Interest Section will be on AACR2 for law catalogers.

The co-directors and the local arrangements chairperson of the cataloging institute are on schedule with their planning. The brochure and the application form will be mailed at the end of January to members of AALL.

### SUBJECT CATALOGING SUBCOMMITTEE

John Zenelis, Head Catalog Librarian at Columbia University, has accepted the appointment of Vice-Chairperson of the Subject Cataloging Subcommittee of the Technical Services Special Interest Section. John is involved in the legal subject heading standards project, and his enthusiasm should greatly help the work of that most useful effort.

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## ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION NEWS

### ST. LOUIS PLANS

Plans for the On-line Bibliographic Services SIS programs in St. Louis are progressing well. Some initial contacts have been made with potential panelists for the authority control program and the alternative access program, and hopefully panelists will be committed sometime in late January or early February. This will allow time for the careful planning and coordination that makes the difference between a mediocre program and an excellent program. Section members who have suggestions for prospective panelists for the authority control panel are urged to contact Diane Hillmann, Cornell Law Library, Laurie Reith, Syracuse Law Library, Catherine Chenu or Bobbie Carr, McGeorge School of Law Library. Suggestions for prospective panelists for the alternative access to the data bases program should contact Margie Axtmann, National Center for State Courts Library.

Members should also be thinking about what kinds of issues the Section should address next year, and whether we should continue the kinds of programs we have been doing or consider trying a workshop format or some other type of program other than the panel discussion. I would welcome any ideas for encouraging more participation by members in the programs, or ideas for other projects that the Section might take on.

Diane I. Hillmann, Chairperson  
On-line Bibliographic Services  
Special Interest Section

## TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

Newsletter of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the On-line Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries.

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Subscriptions available from the editor at \$1.50 per year.  
Please make checks payable to Melody Lembke, editor, TSLI.

SAN FRANCISCO CLEAN UP

An apparent break-down in communication between 1979 Convention planners and the Special Interest Sections about financing programs resulted in some surprises after the convention. The On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS received a bill for \$293.75 for the use of sound equipment during its programs in San Francisco. In planning our program, we were not informed by AALL Headquarters or the San Francisco Local Arrangements Committee that expenses such as these would come out of our budget. These charges, therefore, were unexpected. After communications with the Local Arrangements Committee we were able to sort out the expenses and split them with the Technical Services SIS. Paying one half of the original bill was somewhat more palatable and the SIS was more than willing to take responsibility for the expenses which it had incurred. It appears, however, that the time has come for the Executive Board to develop guidelines for Special Interest Sections in regard to convention programs and finances to preclude such misunderstandings in the future and to allow better planning for the use of SIS funds.

Joanne M. Scanlon  
Secretary/Treasurer  
On-Line Bibliographic Services  
Special Interest Section

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[For your information, membership in the two sections is as follows:  
OBSSIS =117, TSSIS =182.]

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JCSC REPORT

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SPECIALIZED CATALOGING  
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION ASSOCIATIONS

The Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging (JCSC) met in Washington, D.C. on September 13-14. Approximately 20 people gathered over the course of the two-day session, including several official representatives of library associations and several interested observers. The meeting was primarily an organizational one, but there were guest speakers each day to facilitate discussion of the issues.

John Byrum, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division at the Library of Congress, was the speaker on the first day. Mr. Byrum, after being briefed on the general interests of the committee members, made several suggestions concerning the formation and work of the committee. His chief point was that rather than branching out as a separate group to write catalog codes, the JCSC should work within the existing formal structure of ALA and LC for catalog code revision. Although severe time constraints governed the writing and publishing of AACR II, future changes and revisions should carry more representation of special concerns through the structure of the new ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CCDA). Those interested in participating in such work should meet regularly to discuss issues coming up before the CCDA or LC. The JCSC, therefore, must monitor the work of the CCDA and develop positions on cataloging issues.

The speakers for the second day were Joe Howard and Lucia Rather from the Library of Congress. Mr. Howard is the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, and Ms. Rather is the Director for Cataloging. They expressed their willingness to work with the JCSC and any other groups concerned with specialized library materials. The Library of Congress realizes that special materials are not covered extensively in AACR II, but LC will develop manuals and will be interested in consulting with specialists for developing the manuals. Such manuals can be expected to cover three areas: expansion of the rules, interpretation of the rules, and changes to be considered. Mr. Howard reiterated that LC is interested in working with special library groups and catalogers of specialized materials to improve the code revision process.

As a result of the various presentations, the following statement of function of the Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging was produced.

The Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging, conscious that the library catalog should be directed toward access by the user, has stated the following goals.

1. To identify cataloging issues and areas of concern of its constituent members.
2. To maintain a liaison with appropriate agencies which affect the catalog code revision process and to establish, coordinate and encourage the development of a consensus of action or opinion between and among the North American representatives to the Joint Steering Committee.
3. To encourage participation of all special library groups, and to identify and communicate with special groups in other countries to facilitate discussion of common problems.
4. To express areas of common concern to the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, but where possible to also support areas of special concern of constituent members.

A manuals subcommittee was formed and made plans to submit a suggested schedule for the writing of the manuals to the Library of Congress. Don Seibert of the Music Library Association was elected chairperson of the committee, and Margie Axtmann of AALL was asked to serve as vice-chairperson. The meeting adjourned after the committee made plans for future meetings.

The second meeting of the JCSC was held in New York City on Nov. 30. Of the 12 people attending five were officially representing special library associations. The manuals subcommittee reported that work on the manuals has begun at the Library of Congress. A rare books manual is currently being drafted in the format of one big chapter to help practicing catalogers. Other manuals will be in the same general format and will be drafted within LC for prints and photographs, manuscripts, and films. After a first draft is prepared, the plan is to submit it for comments to others who are involved with the particular material. LC hopes to finish as much of the work as possible by 1981.

Work is also in progress on manuals for cartographic material and for government documents. The Library of Congress is closely involved with both these activities, although the main work for the cartographic manual is being done at the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada, while the government documents manual is being prepared by the Government Documents Round Table of ALA.

The JCSC will explore the possibility of grant funding to assist outside reviewers and consultants who might be asked to work on revisions of manual

drafts. It will also begin to publicize its existence, beginning with a press release to be distributed to library and related associations and publications.

The guest speaker for the day was Allen Cohen, chairperson of the new ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access. The committee is the successor to the Catalog Code Revision Committee, which has been restructured and has several new members. Mr. Cohen discussed the new committee's charge and the way in which he sees the committee carrying out that charge. Basically the committee will make a continuing assessment of the state of the art to suggest a direction of change in the field of descriptive cataloging. The committee will initiate proposals for additions to and revisions of the cataloging code currently adopted by ALA and will review proposals initiated by other groups or individuals. This committee will develop the official ALA position on any such issues.

Mr. Cohen indicated his desire to cooperate with any and all groups interested in participating in the work of the CCDA. Although the structure of the committee permits only nine voting members, all meetings and discussions will be open to anyone interested. Straw votes will be taken as a poll of the opinions of non-committee members, particularly when the straw vote might differ from the committee vote. To facilitate the interests of the Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging, a representative of that committee will speak at the CCDA meeting at ALA Midwinter in January. The purpose of the presentation will be to acquaint the CCDA and others present at the meeting with the work of the JCSC.

Further meetings of the JCSC will be planned after ALA Midwinter. Anyone desiring further information should contact Margie Axtmann, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

Submitted by  
Margaret Maes Axtmann

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## ON AUTHORITY CONTROL

### LITA AUTHORITY CONTROL INSTITUTE

A repeat of the Library and Information Technology Association's institute "Authority Control--the Key to Tomorrow's Catalog" was held in Los Angeles on September 16-18, 1979. The three days actually consisted of a tutorial followed by the two day institute. Two of the law librarians that attended the institute, Bobbie Carr and Cathy Chenu-Campbell of McGeorge School of Law, submitted the following synopsis of the three days. (These are highlights and do not represent every presentation nor the exact order in which each presentation was given.)

Their report:

The tutorial session's aim was to provide a common ground of understanding as to what an authority control system is and why it is important. The purpose of an authority control system in relation to the functions of a library catalog was discussed. The activities required to maintain the system, such as the making of see references and scope notes and the recording of decisions made and sources used, were examined.

Librarians were asked to consider the time spent in maintaining an authority control system vs. its usefulness. While post-cataloging authority work may be cost effective for a single library, a no-conflict system may be a problem for the network member.

Small group discussions in the afternoon provided an opportunity to share methods and opinions as well as to further insure that participants were starting with the same assumptions regarding authority control.

Keynote speaker Mike Malinconico opened the main two day session with a review of Cutter's principles on the functions of the catalog and the role of authority control in fulfilling those functions. In discussing automated authority control systems, he stressed the need for linking the authority records to discrete bibliographic records, and noted the potential use of a machine readable syndetic structure which would guide users by automatically switching from unauthorized to authorized forms of headings. He mentioned, however, that such a system would be more costly to design and maintain than the bibliographic data bases which are now available.

Throughout the conference, Washington Library Network was seen as a model, since it is the only bibliographic utility with an operative authority control system. A representative of the network gave a description of the system: it covers personal and corporate names, subjects and series; output is available in the form of cards and COM, as well as on line. It links authority records with bibliographic records so that a changed heading need only be changed once. The quadri-planar structure of the system would allow it to handle multiple authority lists, and to automatically change standard headings to another form preferred by a given library, but these capabilities are not currently being utilized.

Two speakers addressed the practical issues of cost and availability of authority control systems. Bruce Miller discussed the cost aspects by using figures from the Univ. of Texas, Austin, and noted the hidden costs of not doing authority work. He also discussed the possibility of multiple authority lists in a single system, but noted that the cost might render this infeasible. Mary Madden discussed the potential vendors of authority systems: turnkey system supplier, database vendors, book jobbers, bibliographic utilities, and regional networks. She noted that bibliographic utilities are currently most committed to the development of authority control, although problems with staff time and money have limited their activities. Her conclusion was that the current situation was likely to continue, with bibliographic utilities and regional networks working together to provide automated authority control.

Robert Niehoff reported on Battelle Columbus Laboratories experiments on subject switching through the use of syndetic relationships between terms. An exhaustive synonym strategy makes it possible to search from an invalid to a valid term. This switching concept should also make it possible to relate broader and narrower terms and to relate different subject nomenclatures. In the future, the switching may take place at the "expression level" so the system can tell the user which data bases are appropriate for his/her particular search. Systems of subject switching considered and rejected included clustering, mapping one vocabulary to another, and devising a universal vocabulary and mapping special vocabularies into it.

Chemical Abstracts' name file automatically updates itself given enough matches (names, keywords, addresses, etc.) in the records.

Problems of the National Library of Canada in coping with records and authorities in two official languages include wrestling with two different cataloging codes and two subject heading lists as well as the occasional change of corporate name in one language and not in the other.

Michael Gorman pointed out that the traditional reasons for authority control are increasingly of less importance given more universal use of automated systems. Two major innovative functions are direct access to records from variant forms and the manipulative properties of the data base, enabling a correction made only once in the data base to be reflected in all the appropriate records. There are new possibilities for subject retrieval for while we now feel the need to try to reduce multidimensional relationships to the hierarchical, in the future links in the data base should obviate this necessity. Likewise, barriers to standardization can be overcome with authority records opening up further opportunities for cooperation.

The final two presentations were amazingly well-attended considering their placement at the end of a long two days, but that can be explained by the fact

that both speakers were from Library of Congress, to whom the library community still looks for leadership in the area of automated authority control. Lucia Rather described the current state of authority control at L.C. The subject authorities (LCSH) were first automated in 1966. LC encountered many difficulties with this development phase and LC is still coping with problems originating in this era. The name authorities are largely in a manual file (there are about 3 million manual records, and about 200,000 automated records) which is gradually being converted to machine readable form. Linkage between authority records and individual bibliographical records at LC is still "a long way down the road". Susan McCallum of the Network Development Office at LC then gave a presentation on authority control in relation to emerging networks, which served as an overview and conclusion to the conference. She had particularly useful guidelines for any individual library trying to analyze the requirements for an automated authority control system, and encouraged libraries to make their need known to their networks and to other vendors of authority control systems.

#### U.S.C. FRIDAY FORUM ON AUTHORITY CONTROL

A report submitted by Elaine Stieger, USC Law Center Library follows:

The November 11, 1979, University of Southern California Library School Friday Forum on Authority Control and AACR II addressed problems primarily of interest to catalogers but of indirect, eventual & profound importance to everyone related in any capacity to any library. The forum was chaired by Ron Miller, the director of CLASS (California Library Authority for Systems and Services), and featured speakers representing the major bibliographic utilities (OCLC, RLIN, and WLN), an important vendor (Bro-Dart), and libraries of various sizes.

The first speaker, Myra White of OCLC, talked about OCLC's plans for 1981 which sounded both ambitious & nebulous. They have, for instance, hired Michael Gorman (co-author of the code) as a consultant. They also plan to have the entire OCLC database (over half a million entries strong) entirely converted to conform with AACR2 by day 1 (Jan. 1, 1981), and members will be required to conform to this situation (special training will be offered). Some changes can be made globally, but others require "human judgment" on a case-by-case basis, and she feared that there would emerge a "residue" of headings which will stubbornly refuse to respond to the new rules.

Moreover, OCLC plans to have on-line the MARC name authority file (courtesy of the Library of Congress, again, which has experienced considerable problems making this data-base of names used in its files since 1967 available to interested parties.) This file is not truly complete, being a younger spin-off and not a true counterpart of the MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) project, and priority will be given to work on only the more commonly used headings. Again, OCLC plans to use the new headings as they emerge from LC, but old-style headings can be accommodated by designator codes (not visible, of course, to the patron).

Next to speak was Libby Trudell of CLASS who serves as a broker for RLIN. She claimed that a major focus of RLIN's activity at present is the development of automated authority files, whose standards will accord with AACR2. These authority files will encompass forms of names not only for personal & corporate bodies but also for topical subjects. They envision the creation of a General Authority File, with possible subsets for law and medicine. They hope also to provide private authority files for individual libraries, but she warned that these files would be exceedingly costly.

In actual practice, the General Authority File would function like this: The LC authority file records will comprise a major part of the system, and will be sacrosanct, untouchable by lesser libraries, i.e., "kept clean". New headings input by given libraries will be validated in the overnight processing, and parent libraries notified when a heading fails to make the grade. She concluded by con-

ceding that switchover to automated forms of catalogs will make this process considerably easier for libraries, and that much cleanup is required before "Day 1".

The next speaker, also from CLASS, was Diane Ellsworth who acts as a broker for WLN (Washington Library Network). This organization is comparatively unknown outside of the Pacific Northwest and Australia, the only two areas which it services. The system is comprised of four levels: authority data, an institution level (specific to individual libraries), a copy level, and a "piece level" (still under development). She described the system as consisting of nine files linked to a central hub; admittedly a model difficult to visualize. One-third of WLN participants have already closed their card catalogs; many are furnished with COM (computer-output microform) catalogs directly by WLN.

The WLN authority file is already in operation, and linked up with other parts of the system. WLN's plan for AACR2 implementation sounds similarly ahead of the times. They feel that the switchover can be accomplished fairly easily. Changes from AACR to AACR2 headings can be made in a way that will leave accommodation of local authority practices possible, and reduce the amount of human validation necessary. From these remarks, WLN sounds as if it is an extremely advanced and flexible system; but Ms. Ellsworth herself admitted the difficulty inherent in asking the audience to visualize an unviewed system.

Pat Earnest, sales representative for Bro-Dart, dealt with their plans to incorporate the LC MARC authorities file, consisting presently of 750,000 authorities. The date of availability of this authority file from LC is as yet undetermined, although the Library of Congress promised to make it available long ago, but has not yet done so. Similarly, Bro-Dart can offer automated subject authority control, but the currency of the LC Subject Headings tapes lags sadly behind even the printed versions of this list. The gist of Ms. Earnest's talk was that vendors like Bro-Dart could offer an impressive array of services to libraries if only the Library of Congress would co-operate properly. As for AACR2, she offered the simplistic hope that most of the conflict between the codes could be minimized by cross-references.

The afternoon's roster of speakers represented various types and sizes of libraries and their methods of dealing with both AACR2 and authority control.

These presentations were followed by small group discussions which attempted to acquaint librarians with each other's situations. Topics discussed included the problems of library size discrepancy, the need for meetings among librarians from institutions of analogous sizes and problems, and the possibility of a consortium or clearinghouse model being set up to carry this through.

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## "AUTOMATED ACQUISITIONS SYSTEMS -- OR DOES YOUR LIBRARY ACQUIRE MATERIALS BIT BY BIT?"

Report on the Institute Sponsored by the Library and Information Technology Association of the American  
Library Association, Nashville, December 6-7, 1979

This institute offered an excellent overview of current developments in the area of automated acquisitions systems. Eight speakers covered the topic, and seven commercial vendors exhibited their systems.

The keynote address was delivered by Richard Boss, of Information Systems Consultants. His theme was that librarians should be aware of the rapid progress being made in integrated automated systems and should make the acquisitions decision in that light. The basic components of a good automated acquisitions system were developed in the mid-1960's. They include preparation of purchase orders, prompt and accurate posting of encumbrances, machine alphabetizing, a current outstanding order file, automatic claiming, recording of all receipts of materials, posting of payments, statistics on expenditures, and statistics on vendor perfor-



mance. With today's technology and networks other possibilities are available, such as pre-order searching, online searching, and integration of other automated functions.

Kenneth Bierman of Tucson Public Library spoke on vendor systems and online ordering. He emphasized that vendor systems are just now coming into their own after developing in the late 1970's, and there will be many changes still to come. He offered the following checklist of features and questions to keep in mind when choosing among the available systems.

#### SEARCHING

What files are available for searching?

Your holdings?

Cataloging data bases?

Other bibliographic data bases?

On order/in process file(s)? Local and/or Union?

How flexible is the searching system (access points, etc.)?

Jobber/Vendor file(s)?

Accounting files?

Jobber name/address file?

#### ORDERING

Can the system produce selection lists if desired?

Can the system handle multiple copy ordering for different locations easily?

Does the system allow you to select the jobber?

Can you order online (i. e. instantaneous transmission) direct to a jobber? If so, which one(s)? Can you

tell what is actually in the jobber's inventory?

Can the system print purchase order forms ready for mailing?

Can the system print multiple-part order record sets for internal use if desired?

Are appropriate funds encumbered at time of order using an estimated discount for the selected jobber and are you notified if funds are exhausted?

#### MONITORING

Is the on order/in process file instantaneously updated so that the current status of an order can be determined at any time (on order, shipped, received, etc.)?

Is jobber fulfillment status available (i. e. back ordered, etc.)?

Are claim and/or cancellation notices prepared according to your specifications?

What statistics does the system provide?

What kind of jobber monitoring is available?

What exception/error reports are produced?

#### RECEIVING/PAYING/ACCOUNTING

Is the on order/in process file instantaneously updated so that the receipt and/or payment of an item is recorded? Are the various funds updated automatically and correctly (previous encumbrances disencumbered and accurate expenditures posted)?

Are jobber invoices balanced and problem invoices identified for manual resolution?

Are checks written automatically after clearing of invoice?

Are audit trails available so that you can determine the "history" of any given order or the "history" of any given fund?

#### INTERFACING

Does the system interface with other systems in the library? (i. e. cataloging, circulation/inventory control, serials control, public access, etc.)

Can you order catalog records at time of order (or time of receipt) if desired?

What machine readable records can you get to use to interface with other systems?

The network point of view was presented by Chet Goff of OCLC, Inc. The advantage of a network-based acquisitions system is that it provides a cumulative common bibliographic data base, current bibliographic data, centralized order production, a higher search success rate, fewer key strokes per order, lower staff costs for forms distribution and data entry, and an integrated library system.

Richard Woods, University of Texas-Houston, spoke on the compatibility of automated circulation, cataloging and acquisitions systems. He warned librarians against buying a stand-alone system for one function without realizing the consequences of having three or four incompatible systems. Frequently the tendency is to build a system around a specific process. To later integrate such systems requires more than the development of each system separately. Providing a compatible system also requires planning and forethought. One option is to hire a library automation specialist to assess library needs. This person should report to the library director rather than having allegiance to one of the departments. In-house data processing or systems departments should be involved in examining existing systems or designing local ones. Consultants, networks and vendors can also help provide the information needed to choose the right system. Most important is to have a vision of the library's needs and not to compromise it.

Other speakers and their topics are listed below along with the vendors who exhibited.

SPEAKERS

- "Local Systems--Design and Costs," Tia Gozzi, Syracuse University
- "Financial Control and Reporting and Vendor Performance," Janet Uden, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
- "Case Study--Northwestern University," Elizabeth Furlong
- "Components Present in Existing Acquisitions Systems," John Kountz, California State Universities and Colleges

VENDORS

- The Baker and Taylor Company
- Blackwell North America, Inc.
- Brodart, Inc.
- C L Systems, Inc.
- Dataphase Systems, Inc.
- Sigma Data Computing Corp.
- University of Toronto Library Automation Systems (UTLAS)

The institute will be offered again in Vancouver, British Columbia in May, 1980. Further information is available from the Library and Information Technology Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611 (312)944-6780.

Report submitted by

Margaret Maes Axtmann

National Center for State Courts

[Editor: Another program on acquisitions scheduled is the ALA RTSD Pre-Conference on Acquisitions in the Eighties to be held on June 26-28 in New York City. For information contact Shirley Sarris, Sarris Bookmarketing Service, 23 E. 26th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10010]

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## "DASHED ON"

by Ellen Sandmeyer and Jill Brophy

Help is on the way for cataloging government documents. In summer or fall of 1980, the ALA will publish a manual on government document cataloging. It is being prepared by a GODORT committee chaired by Bernadine Hoduski. The manual is to follow the format and numbering of AACR2 and will contain rule interpretations and examples. (See also JCSC REPORT, p. 4)

From the Your-Guess-Is-As-Good-As-Mine Department: At last summer's LITA program "Star Trek-- or Library Automation," ten panelists were asked a series of questions for which they independently wrote and displayed their answers. Among them:

- Q. When will a fully integrated on-line catalog be economically viable for small-to-medium and medium-to-large libraries?
- A. 1981-1990.
- Q. When will AACR3 be adopted?
- A. Never; 1982-2000.
- Q. Should one national network emerge and if so, when?
- A. 2 yes, 6 no; 1984-1999.
- Q. Will the computer ever replace the role of the cataloger and if so, when?
- A. 2 yes, 7 no; 2000-2019.

Library of Congress name authority records are now on-line at the Library. They can be accessed from terminals throughout the Library, by component words, personal name key, and LC control number. OCLC plans to load the LC name authority tapes into its data base and to make them available to OCLC users by the end of 1979. RLIN plans to have the authority tapes accessible by 1980.

In August, the Library of Congress Information Bulletin reported that CONSER

data base had reached 200,000 titles, including 85,000 authenticated by Library of Congress or the National Library of Canada. After authentication, the records are made available through the MARC Serials Distribution Service and by printed cards. Also, about 75,000 CONSER records (created 1975 through 1978) are now available on COM (154 fiche at 48x reduction). They can be ordered from the Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress for \$40. An annual supplement will be published.

Several AACR2 impact studies were reported in the October RTSD Newsletter. At Duke University, Barbara Branson and Arnold Hirshon took two samples, one of current cataloging and one from the existing catalog, and found that there were conflicts in 11.2% and 13.2% of the headings. Although the number of conflicts was low, the total number of cards affected was large due to the large number of cards under some of the headings. On the positive side, 30.6% of the entries were new to the catalog, so while old and new forms of heading differ, no conflict would arise in the catalog.

A University of Toronto study of headings in the author catalog found that 19.5% would be different under AACR2. The Task Force to Define UTL Alternatives re AACR2 recommended, therefore, that AACR2 should be used for new cataloging but that existing records be changed only when economically practical.

The Federal Documents Task Force Study Group on Monthly Catalog Subject Headings and Indexing met at the ALA convention and discussed the possibility of supplementing LC subject headings in the Monthly Catalog by using KWIC, KWOC or other natural language indexes. The consensus of opinion was that, while additional indexing is desirable, no additional thesaurus should be used. In response to a motion that the FDFE recommend that the GPO integrate a KWIC index into the title index, Jim Livsey (Director of GPO's Library and Statutory Service) said that the feasibility of such a move is already being studied. Programs do exist which could create a KWIC index from title data.

Publications of interest: Filing Rules for Author and Title Catalogs has been issued by Western Michigan University Libraries after four years of testing them. The work comprises 20 rules accompanied by examples and procedural statements for the author and title sections of a three-way divided catalog. A bibliography and index are included. The librarians who wrote the rules claim that use of the rules will result in logical, filed-as-printed arrangements similar to those produced by some machine-generated filing systems. To order, send \$10 (checks payable to Western Michigan University) to Paul Knudstrup, Library Business Operations, Western Michigan University Libraries, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

Boston Library Consortium recently published Beyond Day 1 : The Future of the Catalog, a compilation of four papers given at a program sponsored by the consortium in June, 1978. Papers included in the collection are: "Introduction: LC and AACR2 Background," by Catherine Tierney of Boston University, "The Card Catalog after Day 1," by Judith Blight of Tufts University, "Automated Alternatives to the Card Catalog," by Susan Cote of Boston College, and "the Old Catalog After Day 1," by Katherine Staack of Tufts. The 54 page work is available for \$3.00 from Boston Library Consortium, Boston Public Library, Room 339, 666 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02117.

The Future of the Catalog by Michael Malinconico and Paul J. Fasana with economic costing models for three kinds of catalogs is available from Knowledge Industry Publications, 2 Corporate Park Dr., White Plains, NY 10640 (LCCN: 79-16619; ISBN: 0-914236-32-6) for \$24.50.

Richard R. Daly's The Future Crisis in the Card Catalog: How Libraries Are Preparing for It costs \$2.00 prepaid and is available from Information Associates, P.O. Box 175, Media, Pennsylvania 19063.

If you are in need of structured aid to make it through AACR 2, that aid is now available from the British in a programmed text by Eric J. Hunter, AACR 2: an Introduction to the Second Edition of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. London: Clive

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## SUBJECT ANSWERS FROM LC

Questions submitted by Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library; answers by Mary Pietris, Chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress.

1) Ellinger in his introduction stated LC practice concerning the subdivision [COUNTRY]-STATES as "used for works on the law of several states of a federal union, when needed to distinguish them from works on federal law, if the subject matter is subject to concurrent federal and state jurisdiction; e.g., LABOR LAWS AND LEGISLATION-U.S. and LABOR LAWS AND LEGISLATION-U.S.-STATES." (p.ix)

The introduction to the 8th ed. of LCSH lists under STATES "Use under names of countries whose major administrative divisions are called states (e.g., United States) for discussions of the states collectively in relation to a specific topic. Use the subdivision only when the name of the country is used as a subdivision under a topical heading, e.g. CIVIL SERVICE-INDIA-STATES." (p.lxvi)

QUESTION: Has LC dropped the requirement "if the subject matter is subject to concurrent federal and state jurisdiction" as indicated by a recent LC subject heading (used on 78-100210) MEDICAL PERSONNEL--MALPRACTICE--UNITED STATES--STATES?

ANSWER: Ellinger's introduction concerning the subdivision [COUNTRY]-STATES has been superseded by the instructions in the 8th ed. of LCSH. We have dropped the requirement that the material be "subject to concurrent federal and state jurisdiction."

2) As a result of accepting the Canadian National Library's entries LC is using Northwest Territories as a descriptive entry instead of Northwest Territories, Can.

QUESTION: Has the Subject Cataloging Division followed suit? LC's practice is not consistent. (See LC records 70-23528, 77-354768, 76-380242)

ANSWER: In late 1977, a decision was made to use the descriptive heading NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (unqualified) in our subject headings. We will correct the cards you cited to adhere to this decision.

3) For "conciliation courts" LC has used a dual heading: 1. CONCILIATION (CIVIL PROCEDURE) and 2. MARRIAGE COUNSELING. (e.g. see LC card for Conciliation courts review, 71-618278)

QUESTION: Would LC consider establishing CONCILIATION COURTS as a new heading or making x references to CONCILIATION (CIVIL PROCEDURE) and DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS from Conciliation courts?

ANSWER: We are considering your suggestion to establish CONCILIATION COURTS and expect to do so when the opportunity presents itself.

4) The concept "doing business" is well established in legal and business literature. Over 90 MARC records have "doing business" in the title proper. Depending on the subject analysis of the particular publication LC has used the following subjects among others, to describe the concept:

FOREIGN TRADE PROMOTION  
[Country]--COMMERCE  
[Country]--COMMERCIAL POLICY  
CORPORATION LAW  
COMMERCIAL LAW  
[Country]--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

[Country]--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS  
GOVERNMENT PURCHASING  
LAW  
INVESTMENTS, FOREIGN  
[Country]--ECONOMIC POLICY  
EAST-WEST TRADE (1945- )

QUESTION: Would LC consider establishing the subject heading DOING BUSINESS?

ANSWER: We feel that a subject heading like DOING BUSINESS is much too ambiguous. It would be almost impossible to get everyone to agree on its definition. Therefore, we will continue to use some combination of the headings you mentioned, depending on the scope of the work in hand.

5) The process of selecting a jury is commonly referred to in legal literature as "voir dire." LC is using the more general subject heading JURY.

QUESTION: Since there are several books published just on this aspect of jury trial, has LC ever considered establishing the subject VOIR DIRE or JURY SELECTION with a x reference from the other? If not, a reference from both of these to JURY would be useful.

ANSWER: We anticipate that we will be establishing JURY SELECTION for such works with the necessary references.

6) Three fairly recent publications carry in their title "Comecon countries" (See MARC 78-324724; 78-65910; 76-379978). For local subdivision LC used either EUROPE, EASTERN or COMMUNIST COUNTRIES with an additional heading SOVET EKONOMICHESKOI VZAIMOPOMOSHCHI.

QUESTION: Why is LC not using COMECON COUNTRIES (or SOVET EKONOMICHESKOI VZAIMOPOMOSHCHI COUNTRIES) after the pattern of EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY COUNTRIES and COUNCIL OF EUROPE COUNTRIES?

ANSWER: We are no longer establishing [ORGANIZATION] countries headings like the EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY countries. Many such headings previously established have been cancelled such as the ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT countries. The two headings of this kind which remain are the EEC countries and the EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION countries. Now we assign an appropriate geographical region in the topical heading and the name of the organization as an additional heading, e.g. 1. Tariff--Andes region. 2. Acuerdo de Cartagena.

7) Two recent publications written for paralegals have an additional subject heading for LEGAL ASSISTANTS. Is there a change in LC practice to use a subject heading designating the group for which the publication was written in addition to the subject of work? (e.g. Should one use the heading PHYSICIAN as a second subject heading for a book on Taxation for doctors besides the heading TAXATION?)

ANSWER: The heading LEGAL ASSISTANTS was used incorrectly in the examples you cited. We will correct these entries to remove the heading. (78-27574; 78-15871)

8) Recently LC has added an x reference from Litigation to ACTIONS AND DEFENSES. Scope notes would be useful to distinguish the headings:

ACTIONS AND DEFENSES  
DEFENSE (CIVIL PROCEDURE)  
DEFENSE (CRIMINAL PROCEDURE)

Since many practice books are on a special subject, would it not be useful to subdivide ACTIONS AND DEFENSES and TRIAL PRACTICE by subject after the pattern of CONFLICT OF LAWS? e.g. ACTIONS AND DEFENSES--PERSONAL INJURIES and TRIAL PRACTICE--PERSONAL INJURIES (with a scope note explaining the difference).

ANSWER: We feel that the full reference structures under these headings make the distinctions clear therefore eliminating the need for scope notes. Your second query concerning subdividing ACTIONS AND DEFENSES and TRIAL PRACTICE by subject as we have done with CONFLICT OF LAWS raises numerous questions in our minds. Do we want to start another series of long lists of headings like UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS--[subject] and COLLECTIVE LABOR AGREEMENTS--[subject]? Would it perhaps be more appropriate to use TRIAL PRACTICE as a subdivision under the subject? You could be of great service to us by posing this in the Technical Services Law Librarian and relating to us any feed-back you receive.

I urge everyone out there in the Technical Services Provinces of Law Libraryland who cares about subject cataloging to drop me a note about the question posed in ANSWER #8 so I can communicate our feed-back to Mrs. Pietris. It is important to show that we care and are willing to voice our preferences. LET'S KEEP THOSE CARDS AND LETTERS COMING IN. MRS. PIETRIS AND I JUST LOVE TO READ THEM! Send to: Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library, 301 W. First St., Los Angeles, CA 90012

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## DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY QUESTIONS?

The following questions on description and entry were submitted to Ben Tucker, Chief, Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress.

1. Would LC consider revision of these headings?:
  - a. LC heading: Los Angeles. University of Southern California. Entertainment Law Center.  
According to USC, they have a Law Center and an Entertainment Law Institute but no Entertainment Law Center.
  - b. LC uses Marsh, Mathew E (e.g. LC card 72-83952) with one "t" in Mathew. However, the name appears with two "t's" on the title page of Mechanics Lien Law Handbook, 3d ed., 1979, in Martindale-Hubbel and in the Parker Directory.

ANSWER: a. LC will change card 72-144789 to reflect the following change: Los Angeles. University of Southern California. Entertainment Law Institute.  
b. Records will be changed to the correct spelling of the name with two "t's": Matthew E. Marsh. Mr. Marsh was called to verify the spelling of his name.

2. The following question is submitted by Laura Mahoney of the Law Library of the University of Washington: The Library recently received two proof slips for the same book, Human rights and world order, but each has a different LC card number, 78-62438 and 78-15575. Can you explain this? (Both records are currently on RLIN's MARC data file, also). Will one be deleted from the file?

ANSWER: When you consider that there are six sections in the Division with 18 to 20 catalogers in each, it is not difficult to understand how duplicate records are sometimes created. LC card no. 78-15575 will be cancelled.

3. There seems to be a conflict between entry and reference card in the NUC 1973-77 cumulation. Will you clear it up for us?

California. Attorney General's Office.  
For publications issued after April 30,  
1944 see  
California. Dept. of Justice.

California. Attorney General's Office.  
Search and seizure; a statement of the current principles  
and their application. (Sacramento, 1972.  
231 p. 23 cm.  
"Second revision."  
1. Searches and seizures--California. I. Title.  
KFC1157.A829 1972 343.7947082 74-185449  
MARC

California. Attorney General's Office.  
Tobacco products: proposed legislation and related in-  
quiries. Comments and suggestions submitted by Stanley  
Monk. (Sacramento, 1973).  
23 l. 29 cm.  
Includes bibliographical references.  
1. Tobacco. Law and legislation--California. 2. Public health  
laws--California. I. Monk, Stanley. 1972. II. Title.  
KFC417.T6A825 343.7947078 73-623590  
MARC

ANSWER: The reference is correct. LC cards 74-185449 and 73-623590 will be corrected to agree with the reference.

4. As a law library we obviously have to deal with many bar association publications. Often times these publications consist of chapters contributed by different authors. Can you give us some guidelines to follow in choice of entry? Sample a. Missouri problems of proof (LC card 78-100088) is entered under title and sample b. Missouri sources of proof (LC card 77-154784) is entered under the corporate name.

ANSWER: LC has no guidelines to offer, but evaluates each publication individually. LC card 78-100088 entry will be changed to Missouri Bar. Committee on Legal Education.

Further information on question no.8 having to do with dates in uniform titles in the September TSLL is offered by Mr. Tucker:

When adding a date qualifier to the uniform title heading for a law code, use the date that is the primary date for the version of the code being cataloged. This means ignoring, for this purpose, dates belonging to other versions. It also means ignoring publication dates when the date of the version being cataloged is different from its publication date. For example, if a code of 1930 became effective in 1931,

and one is cataloging the version of this code that is up-to-date as of 1974 and published in 1975, then 1974 is the primary date. To use any of the clearly secondary dates would defeat the purpose of the heading. For example, the 1975 publication date if used in the heading would cause difficulty, when the heading were needed for, say, a 1976 reprint of the 1974 text. The inapplicability of the original dates (1930 or 1931) should be obvious: one must imagine two separate files, one for the original code and another for the updated version.

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### ADDED ENTRIES BY ML

I. An historical note concerning the subscription fee for TSLL: At the convention in 1977 it was decided that a subscription fee of \$1.00 be charged for the newsletter, then entitled the Law Cataloger. The number of subscribers had grown so large that the Cataloging and Classification Committee budget could no longer support it. Of course, the \$1.00 has changed to \$1.50 and inflation being what it is that price now is not high enough to produce TSLL. Given the complications of subscribers from two Special Interest Sections, non-AALL SIS subscribers, non-U.S. subscribers, personal subscribers and institution subscribers, a separate rather than dues-linked fee seems to be the way to continue handling finances for this newsletter. If you have any questions or suggestions, please address them to the editor. TSLL financing will be discussed at the 1980 convention.

II. Reminder: keep abreast of LC practice and AACR2 errata and changes through Cataloging service bulletin, available upon request at no charge from the Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Wash., D.C. 20541 ISSN 0160-8029.

III. Errata: TSLL, v.5, no.1, first printing, p.15, sec.III should read: "According to an earlier report it cost Cornell ..."

IV. Whether or not the following belongs with errata or in the "perfect" card catalog, the following changes could be noted in the description for TSLL: size= 22-28 cm. for those libraries with the first printing of vol. 5, no.1. Key title note could be completed: ISSN 0195-4857.

V. Article deadline for Vol. 5, no.3 is April 15th, 1980.

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