

TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

Vol. 5, no. 3 May 1980

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

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS NEWS

OFFICERS FOR TS/SIS, 1980-81

Nominations are now open for the Executive Board of the TS/SIS. The Section will be filling the following positions: (1) Vice-chairperson/chairperson-elect, (2) Secretary-Treasurer, (3) two members-at-large for the Executive Board.

There is no formal provision for nominations in the by-laws of the Section, so nominations will be made from the floor. Would you like to be an officer? Feel free to recommend yourself! Your willingness to serve is a real asset to our Section. Do you have a colleague that would be just perfect for one of the slots? Ask if he/she is willing and then send the name along with or without your own.

Although nominations will be made at the meeting, the officers would like to get some idea of who will be nominated or who wishes to be nominated. Could you please send your suggestions to:

Phyllis Marion
University of Minnesota
Law Library
229 19th Ave., South
Minneapolis, MN 55455

This is particularly important if you are not going to be at the Convention. We need your recommendations.

AACR 2 INSTITUTE

Planning for the AACR 2 Institute at Carbondale is well under way. P. Enyingi and P. Marion, co-directors, have indicated that 145 individuals have been accepted, and there is a waiting list of 36.

Elizabeth Kelly, local arrangements chairperson, has seen to it that those attending the institute will be well-housed, well-fed, and well-entertained. It is hoped that the instruction offered by the institute will enable attendees to act as resource people in their own regions.

TS/SIS 1980 PROGRAM

The Technical Services Special Interest Section program for the 1980 AALL convention, will take place Tuesday, June 24, in the Regency Room of the Chase-Park Plaza, 2:00-6:00. The topic is "Acquisitions Policies in the Law Library."

Speakers on the panel will include:

Karen Luebbert - Director of Libraries, Webster College; Administrative Librarian, Eden-Webster Library; Lecturer in Collection Development, Washington University Library Science Program.

Theodora Artz - Acquisitions Librarian, University of Dayton Law Library
Karen Christian - Assistant Librarian, Santa Cruz County Law Library

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.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

Chairperson: Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota Law Library, Minneapolis, MN 55455
V-chair./Chair.-elect: Colleen Raker, University of Pennsylvania, Biddle Law
3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19174
Sec./Treas.: Regina Wallen, University of Santa Clara Law Library, Santa Clara, CA 95053

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

Chairperson: Diane Hillmann, Cornell Univ. Law Library, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
14853
V-chair./Chair.-elect: Catherine Chenu, University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law
Library, 3282 Fifth Ave., Sacramento, CA 95817
Sec./Treas.: Joanne Scanlon, Cornell Univ. Law Library, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
14853

STAFF

Editor:

Melody Lembke, Los Angeles County Law Library, LA, CA 90012

Contributing editors:

Jill Brophy, University of California at Los Angeles Law Library,
405 Hilgard Ave., LA, CA 90024 (Dashed on)

Mary Cooper, University of Virginia, Arthur J. Morris Law Library,
Charlottesville, VA 22901 (Acquisitions)

Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library, LA, CA 90012 (Subjects)

Cecilia Kwan, University of California at Davis Law Library, Davis, CA
95616 (Classification)

Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota Law Library, Minneapolis, MN
55455 (AACR 2)

Nancy Miller, Ohio State University College of Law Library, 1659 N. High
St., Columbus, Ohio 43210 (Administration)

Ellen Sandmeyer, DePaul University Law Library, 25 E. Jackson Blvd.,
Chicago, IL 60604 (Dashed on)

Contributions or comments should be addressed to the editor or appropriate contributing editor.

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

Austin Doherty - Librarian, Hogan and Hartson
Eileen Macbeth - Librarian, Chester Co. Law Library

Ms. Luebbert will present a general overview of the role of the acquisitions policy in a library--why a library should have a policy, its purpose, advantages and disadvantages from a general point of view, and the related area of deacquisitions.

The law librarians on the panel, all from libraries with "working policies," will then discuss their experiences with an acquisitions policy--its implementation, why a policy was developed, the advantages and disadvantages of having a policy in the various types of law libraries, as well as the area of deacquisitions.

Sample acquisitions policies will be provided, with a discussion of the policies to be led by Ms. Luebbert. A bibliography of readings on acquisitions policies will also be available.

For more information, contact Merle Slyhoff, Acquisitions Librarian, Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

CONVENTION SCHEDULE

Sunday, June 22

4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Cataloging and Classification Committee Meeting. Coach Room

Tuesday, June 24

7:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. Technical Services SIS business meeting
Regency Room

2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Technical Services SIS program on acquisitions. Regency Room

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE AGENDA

This will be the final meeting of the Cataloging and Classification Committee. Beginning in July 1980 the Committee will become a sub-committee of the TS/SIS. The major topic of discussion will be AACR 2. Please let the chairperson know if you wish to place an item on the agenda.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS AGENDA

The following items have been placed on the agenda for the TS/SIS business meeting.

1. Technical Services Law Librarian. Future funding, involvement of On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS.
2. Bylaws. See report by Colleen Raker in this issue.
3. 1981 program. If you have any suggestions please bring them to the meeting or send a note to the Chairperson.
4. AACR 2 Ad-hoc committee. Discussion on setting up a committee to further explore the problems in AACR 2.
5. TS/SIS booth at 1981 convention.
6. Reports by committees.
7. Nominations. See related item this issue, p. 1.

If you have anything you want placed on the agenda, please inform the chairperson of the SIS as soon as possible. If you will not be able to attend the meeting but would like to comment on any of the issues above, please send your comments to the chairperson, Phyllis Marion.

TS/SIS BYLAWS

As chairperson-elect of the Technical Services SIS, Colleen M. Raker was asked to revise the Section's proposed bylaws. Her revision includes changes in substance and organization and is patterned on the bylaws of Special Interest Sections within AALL and other library associations.

Please review the following proposed bylaws and send your comments to her along with revisions of any parts you think should be reworded.

This revision of the bylaws and your suggestions will be discussed at the Technical Services SIS annual meeting in St. Louis on Tuesday, June 24, 1980, 7:30-9:00 A.M.

BYLAWS

TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this section of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) shall be the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS/SIS).

ARTICLE II. OBJECT

The object of the Technical Services Special Interest Section shall be to promote the communication of ideas, interests, and research which concern acquisitions, cataloging and classification, preservation of library materials, serials control, and other traditional areas of technical services, in all types and sizes of law libraries, and which lead to the development and coordination of the country's law library resources.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Membership shall be open to any AALL member requesting affiliation with the section as provided in the AALL bylaws. Membership is renewable each year.

ARTICLE IV. MEETINGS

§ 1. Annual Meetings. There shall be an annual meeting of the Technical Services Special Interest Section held in conjunction with or during the annual meeting of the AALL.

§ 2. Quorum. Twenty percent of the members shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Section.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS

§ 1. Officers and Duties. The officers shall consist of a chairperson, a chairperson-elect, and a secretary/treasurer. These officers shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices and such other duties as may be assigned by the Executive Board or the membership.

§ 2. Terms. All officers shall serve until the adjournment of the annual meeting at which their successors are announced.

(a) Chairperson. The chairperson shall serve for one year.

(b) Chairperson-elect. The chairperson-elect shall serve for one year. At its expiration, or earlier, in the case of a vacancy in the office of chairperson, the chairperson-elect succeeds to the office of chairperson.

(c) Secretary/Treasurer. The secretary/treasurer shall serve for a term of one year.

§ 3. Vacancies. In the event of a vacancy in the office of chairperson, the chairperson-elect shall succeed to the office of chairperson and shall continue in that office until the expiration of the term for which that person was originally elected to serve as chairperson.

If the office of chairperson-elect or secretary/treasurer becomes vacant, a replacement for such office shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the Executive Board to serve until a new member is duly elected and succeeds to office.

ARTICLE VI. EXECUTIVE BOARD

§ 1. Composition. The Executive Board shall consist of the Section officers, the immediate past chairperson, the chairpersons of standing committees, and two Section members at large elected for a one year term.

§ 2. Duties. The Executive Board shall conduct the business of the Section during the period between annual Section meetings provided that none of its acts conflict with the AALL bylaws.

§ 3. Vacancies. In the event that a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Executive Board, a replacement may be elected by a majority of the remaining members of the Board, to serve until a new member is duly elected by the Section.

- § 4. Meetings. The Executive Board shall meet during the annual convention of the Association.
- § 5. Quorum. A majority of members constitutes a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VII. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

§ 1. Nominating Committee. The Executive Board shall appoint a Nominating Committee of at least three members of the Section, designating one member as committee chairperson. No member of the Nominating Committee shall be a member of the Executive Board or a candidate for office at the succeeding election. Nominating Committee members shall serve for a term of one year.

§ 2. Candidates. The Nominating Committee shall choose a slate of at least two nominees for each of the offices of (a) chairperson-elect, (b) secretary/treasurer, and (c) members at large (two to be elected). The Nominating Committee shall submit the names of the candidates, together with their written acceptances, to the Chairperson in sufficient time to enable the Chairperson to inform the members of the Section of the nominations prior to April 1st either by publication in the AALL Newsletter or the Technical Services Law Librarian, or by mail.

§ 3. Nominations. Further nominations may be made upon written petition of at least five members of the Section. Such petitions, accompanied by written acceptances of the nominees, must be filed with the Chairperson not later than May 1st. The Secretary shall prepare an official ballot, including nominations by petition. The professional position of each nominee shall appear on the ballot.

§ 4. Elections. The officers of the Section may be elected by mail ballot or by secret ballot at the business meeting of the Section during the AALL annual meeting. The Executive Board shall decide, not later than April 1st of each year, whether that year's election shall be by mail ballot or by vote at the annual business meeting. The membership of the Section should be notified of this decision in the same manner as provided in § 2 above.

§ 5. Mail Ballot. If the election of officers is to be conducted by mail the Secretary shall mail ballots to each member of the Section prior to May 15th. Ballots shall be marked and returned to the Secretary prior to June 10th. For each office, the candidate receiving a plurality of votes cast shall be elected. Candidates elected shall be reported at the annual meeting of the Section by the Secretary. All candidates shall be notified of the results of the election at the earliest possible time.

§ 6. Secret Ballot at Annual Meeting. If the election of officers is to be conducted at the annual business meeting during the AALL convention, the election will be conducted in the same manner as for run-off elections. See § 7 below.

§ 7. Run-off Elections. In the event of a tie, a run-off election shall be held at the annual business meeting. Run-off elections shall be by secret ballot of the members of the Section attending the meeting. The ballots shall be counted and the candidate with the largest number of votes declared elected.

ARTICLE VIII. PUBLICATIONS

The Section shall publish an official newsletter and such other publications as the Board may authorize. Copies of all publications should be submitted to the AALL Secretary for archival purposes.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

§ 1. Standing Committees. Standing Committees to consider matters of concern to the Section that require continuity of attention may be authorized by the Section at the annual Section meeting. Such authorization requires that a proposal stating the name and purpose of the standing committee be presented at the annual Section meeting for a majority vote of the members present.

On application to the Chairperson of the Section any Section member may become a member of any standing committee. The Chairperson of the Section shall appoint a committee cabinet consisting of a chairperson and three members for each standing committee. The cabinet members shall be appointed for terms of two years, and may be reappointed at the expiration of a term. No officer of this Section may serve as a chairperson of a standing committee.

Unexpected vacancies in the cabinet of a standing committee shall be filled by a special appointment made by the Section Chairperson. A standing committee may be discontinued by a majority vote of the members present and voting at the annual Section meeting.

§ 1A. A Cataloging and Classification Committee shall be appointed by the Chairperson of this Section at the annual meeting. [A statement of the function of the Committee should be added].
NOTE: THE ONLY AUTHORIZED STANDING COMMITTEE AT THIS TIME IS THE CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE. OTHER STANDING COMMITTEES CAN BE LISTED AS THEY ARE AUTHORIZED.

§ 2. Special (Ad Hoc) Committees. Special committees for the performance of particular assignments may be appointed at any time by the Chairperson after consultation with the other members of the Executive Board.

§ 3. Standing Committees and Special Committees may establish subcommittees to assist in their work.

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS

These bylaws may be amended at the annual meeting of the Section by a majority of the members present and voting. Notice of proposed amendments shall be mailed to the Section's voting members or be published in the Section's newsletter 30 days in advance of the meeting. Any amendment shall take effect after it has been approved by the AALL Executive Board.

ARTICLE XI. CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The Technical Services Special Interest Section shall conduct its affairs in conformity with the Constitution and Bylaws of the American Association of Law Libraries. The rules of parliamentary procedure as contained in the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern all meetings of the Section.

TS/SIS SUBJECT CATALOGING SUBCOMMITTEE

Report submitted by Peter Enyingi, Chairperson.

The preparatory work for the implementation of AACR 2 is taking a greater toll on catalogers' time in general and law catalogers' in particular than was anticipated. This is unfortunate for those who are more interested in subject cataloging than in descriptive cataloging. This lack of time might explain the extremely poor reaction to the call for feed-back on the question raised by Mrs. Mary Pietris, Chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress in the last issue of the TSSL on page 13. Only two responses have been received!

John Zenelis, Subcommittee Vice-chairperson, has tabulated a questionnaire distributed a year ago among the members of the Working Group on Legal Subject Heading Standards. His full report was sent to the members of the Subcommittee. For readers of TSSL here is a summary of that report:

Circular no. 6, May 21, 1979 was accompanied by a document entitled "Questionnaire to Summarize the Collective Opinion of the Working Group on Legal Subject Heading Standards." Four questionnaires were returned with answers and comments. The tabulation of these answers revealed that there was general agreement on only a few cases while on the majority of the questions no consensus was in evidence. Perhaps, that was to be expected due to the nature of the questions that were raised.

There were four areas in the questionnaire on which there was general agreement. They are as follows:

- 1) The consensus was that the heading LAW (Indirect) and its subdivisions should be changed. However, there was no apparent agreement on how, especially as regards its topical subdivisions. The question of whether and how this is to be accomplished requires focusing on the advantages and disadvantages of proposed changes.
- 2) There is total agreement that the inverted forms of mostly tribal laws be changed to direct form.
- 3) The devices used to express the legal aspect of a topical subject from its non-legal aspect should be reduced. There were, however, not many suggestions as to how. (It should be noted here that these questions were raised before LC reduced the number of its standardized devices that are being used for this purpose by discontinuing such subdivisions as LAW; LAWS AND REGULATIONS; and others. The question here is whether there is any practical and desirable way of reducing the remaining devices, e.g. by introducing subdivision phrases such as LEGAL ASPECTS or just plain LAW. The latter would have the advantage of being short and, broadly interpreted, it would include legislation as well.
- 4) There was a consensus of opinion that it would be desirable to assign a form type subject heading to distinguish between texts of legal materials and commentaries. Everyone agrees that it is necessary to divide the primary from the secondary materials. Here further discussion is needed as to the actual device(s) that should be used to accomplish this further division.

John's report ended with the conclusion that the questionnaire served the purpose of identifying broad problem areas on which to work. It can be used to give structure to our future deliberations. If we are to accomplish our stated objective (i.e. standardization of legal subject headings) we will have to identify those areas where we can agree and at the same time which will be presentable to LC.

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS NEWS

OBS/SIS 1980 PROGRAM

The On-line Bibliographic Services SIS program on Sunday, June 22, in St. Louis will cover two interesting topics. The first panel will present "Cost Effective Participation in a Bibliographic Utility by a Small Library" beginning at 9 A.M.

Moderator: Catherine Chenu-Campbell, Assistant Catalog Librarian, McGeorge School of Law Library
Panelists: Margaret Maes Axtmann, Librarian, National Center for State Courts - "Overview"
Jacqueline Paul, Assistant Librarian for Technical Services, Delaware Law School Library -
"The Consortium Experience"
Roberta Walters, Head of Technical Services, Alameda County Law Library - "The Dial-up Experience"

After a short break the program will continue at 11 A.M. with "Authority Control; or, The Key to Survival in the Eighties."

Moderator: Diane I. Hillmann, Head of Technical Services, Cornell Law Library
Panelists: Catherine Tierney, Head of Technical Services, Boston University Law Library (OCLC)
William Benemann, Technical Services Librarian, Golden Gate University School of Law Library (RLIN)
Suzanne Harvey, Catalog Librarian, University of Puget Sound Law Library (WLN)
Judith Ginsburg, Head of Technical Services, York University, Osgood Hall Law School Library (UTLAS)

RLIN COMMITTEE

The convention in St. Louis this summer should provide an excellent opportunity for RLIN users to meet and exchange ideas.

The Venetian Room at the Chase Park Plaza has been reserved for the RLIN group for Monday, June 23, from 10:30 to 11:45, for discussion of RLIN-specific concerns.

Please let Bobbie Carr, McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific, 3200 5th Ave., Sacramento, CA., 95817, know by June 1 what you would like to discuss, i.e. ideas for cooperatively easing the pain of accommodating the new cataloging code, projects you'd like to see undertaken, etc. She is preparing an agenda.

CONVENTION SCHEDULE

Sunday, June 22

9 a.m. to 1 p.m. OBS/SIS program: two panel discussions

Monday, June 23

10:30 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. RLIN Committee meeting. Venetian Room

Tuesday, June 24

7:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. OBS/SIS breakfast business meeting

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS AGENDA

Tentative agenda for the business meeting includes:

1. RLIN Committee formalization.

2. Nominations.
3. 1981 program.
4. Technical Services Law Librarian.

If you have anything you want placed on the agenda, please inform chairperson Diane Hillman as soon as possible.

OCLC AND SPECIAL USERS

Report to the On-line Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section,
on the Special Meeting of OCLC user groups in Columbus, Sunday,
February 3, 1980, submitted by Diane I. Hillman, chairperson OBS/SIS.

As most of you are aware, in early December 1979, I received an invitation from Joseph Boykin, President of the OCLC Users Council, to attend a meeting of special user groups. The meeting was to be held on February 3, 1980, just prior to the OCLC Users Council meeting. After consulting several members of the Section, I decided to accept this invitation, and sent a mailing to all Section members, soliciting their views on what should be brought up at this meeting. I was somewhat disappointed at the small number of replies (only 7 out of some 120 letters sent).

Besides Mr. Boykin, the meeting was attended by four other members of the Users Council Executive Committee: Donald Simpson (Executive Director, Bibliographical Center for Research), Arlene Schwartz (Manager, ILLINET Bibliographic Data Base Service), Richard Chapin (Director, Michigan State University Libraries), Norman Stevens (Librarian, University of Connecticut), and Paul Schrank, Chairman of the OCLC Board of Trustees. Other groups represented were: Health Science OCLC Users Group (Jeanne Mueller), Map OCLC Users Group (Jim Minton), Music OCLC Users (Ann Hess), and Columbus Area On-line Users Group (Nancy Finnegan). Sharon Walbridge from OCLC, who is the Users Council Coordinator, also attended. The meeting was billed as a chance "to enlighten one another on the organization, purposes and mechanics of our groups and to discuss mutual concerns and possibilities for cooperation."

Mr. Boykin began the meeting with a brief history and short discussion of the purposes and status of the Council. Then each users group representative gave a short presentation on his/her group, and issues of importance to the members of that group. I expressed concern about the limitations of the current OCLC plans for machine conversion of records to AACR 2, citing the difficulties of changing records using form subheadings to uniform titles via machine. I also spoke about the need for a true authority control system, not just access to the LC authority files, and the inclusion of subject authority, as well as name authority. I also expressed strong reservations about the plans for subject searching on OCLC, which have recently changed from a system similar to that now used on RLIN to one much more structured and dependent on a knowledge of LC headings. The questions from the Council members present indicated that they were perhaps most interested in the evolution of these groups, and what directions they were going in relation to OCLC. There seemed to be several things in common among all the groups. Most were started around the same time (1976-77), and have over 100 members each; Health Sciences has more than 200 members. Most either are subsets of larger organizations similar to AALL or are seeking such ties. We were somewhat unique in that we include both OCLC and RLIN users, but surprisingly, the other groups seem to be going in that direction. The Music group, for instance, wants to become part of the Music Library Association, but has been told that they cannot until they begin to represent non-OCLC users, since MLA does not wish to seem to promote OCLC at the expense of other alternatives. This trend seemed

not to threaten the OCLC people as much as I had expected.

There was subsequently some further discussion about how this set of groups might get their points across to OCLC, especially in relation to priorities. The Users Council members seemed to think that they might be an appropriate conduit, whether via regular Council representatives, or directly through the Executive Committee. They also felt that it might be appropriate for OCLC to make better use of the expertise represented by these user groups. It seemed clear that all of us, as special users, had more in common than we might have suspected, and should try to maintain contact in the future to push for specific changes.

I cannot point to any earthshaking results from this meeting. However, it was certainly helpful to make contact with the other user groups, and the Users Council Executive Committee has a much better sense of our concerns.

On Monday and part of Tuesday, I attended the Users Council meeting as an invited observer. There were about 70 members attending, and for a large group, they seemed fairly effective. There was very little grandstanding, manipulation via parliamentary procedure, etc., and they covered a lot of ground in a day and a half.

There were several task force reports of interest presented at the Users Council meeting, including the Final Report of the Task Force on AACR 2/Authority Control, and the Final Report of the Task Force on Enforcement of Standards. The Task Force on AACR 2/Authority Control submitted a number of resolutions to the Council, all concerned with speedy and complete conversion of the data base to AACR 2. The Subcommittee on Authority Control also submitted a number of recommendations, of which 3 out of 5 were passed. The failed recommendations included one which would have required OCLC to develop a mechanism by which member libraries' retrospective tapes could be passed through the conversion programs now being developed for the entire data base, and another which would have allowed libraries doing retrospective conversion projects to input records not converted into AACR 2.

The Task Force on the Enforcement of Standards expressed its disagreement with the proposals of the Internetwork Quality Control Council, who have been working on a plan for enforcement of standards for some time. The disagreements were based primarily on what the Task Force considered the punitive approach of the IQCC plan, and the placing of OCLC in a position of policing something they considered vague. During discussion of this report, one member of the Task Force expressed the opinion that most problems could be ironed out cataloger to cataloger, using the message file in the ILL subsystem, for example. It seems clear that we are back to square one on this issue, and I must admit some dismay at the naïveté of those who felt that the major problems of quality control could be solved through such message arrangements.

Other items of interest popped up in the address by Fred Kilgour to the Council. Mr. Kilgour reported that he is personally investigating a fully automatic quality control system based on decentralized authority control. He had nothing specific to report about his plans, but since he seems to be stepping down from the administrative side of OCLC in favor of the development side, we may see something of this plan in the future. He also reported that OCLC has hired consultants to examine OCLC's corporate image and to recommend a possible change of name (some joker suggested Regional Library Inter Network).

Mr. Kilgour spoke briefly about the migration of some ARL libraries to RLIN. He indicated that he was not clear why these libraries would want to leave OCLC, and if the reason was software, technology, or governance, then perhaps OCLC should consider similar changes.

At the end of the agenda on Monday, was an hour long discussion of the hearings held by the Committee on Third Party Use of Machine Readable Records. Most of the Council members who spoke on the issue recommended that restrictions be

held to an absolute minimum. There was some discussion of the LAWNET project at this point, since it represented a fairly well advanced example of rather benign third party use. I would be happy to answer any specific questions about either of these meetings, or to supply copies of reports or resolutions mentioned.

ALA/CCDA REPORT

The American Library Association Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access met for six hours during the ALA midwinter meeting, Jan. 20-25, 1980. Although a large amount of time was spent on procedural matters, several matters of substance were discussed and voted upon.

One matter of great interest was the discussion of the channels of communication that are available for handling problems arising from AACR 2 and its interpretation. There seems to be a great deal of confusion in the library community as to the function of the CCDA and the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR and the role the Library of Congress will play in rule interpretation. After much debate a document was drawn up and accepted by the Committee that details how one should go about proposing rule changes, getting rule interpretations, and complaining about rule interpretations. This document will be the subject of an ALA news release in the Spring.

The Library of Congress brought several items to the floor. Among them were:

1. Changes in the Bulgarian and Ukrainian romanization tables. (Passed by the Committee).
2. AACR 2 rule interpretations as found in Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 6 (Fall, 1979). Ben Tucker, LC representative indicated that these interpretations were the result of over a year's application of the rules by LC catalogers. He also indicated that LC did not anticipate making many more rule interpretations prior to Jan. 1981.
3. Cataloging manuals. LC is presently working on several AACR 2 cataloging manuals using subject specialist groups as advisors. Among these manuals are ones on maps and rare books. They are also advising the ALA Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) on the manual it is preparing on the cataloging of government publications. The publication of any manual will be widely advertised in library literature.
4. Unique identifiers for serials. LC has been attempting to formulate a policy to distinguish between serials with the same name. This policy will not constitute a rule change in AACR 2 but an extension of the rules themselves. A preliminary statement on the problem can be found in Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 5 (Summer, 1979). LC welcomes comments on this proposal.

Several other items were brought to the floor among them a discussion of a particular problem in cataloging microform materials. After much discussion of the problem, action was deferred until a later meeting when the question could be debated at length. Another item discussed briefly was the adoption of standards for rare book cataloging in machine readable form. This problem is being handled by several ALA committees.

A general observation about the CCDA meeting. ALA seems to be bending over backwards to make non-ALA library associations such as AALL feel welcome at its meetings. The present chairperson of CCDA feels strongly that we should be involved in discussions, be polled as to our opinions and be able to present matters for consideration. It seems as if we may now have a forum in which to make ALA aware of our concerns in matters of cataloging and classification.

As AALL representative to the CCDA I am expected to represent the opinions

of AALL and its members when I vote. This is sometimes difficult to do since we have no mechanism for polling catalogers and others about their concerns. I would urge each one of you to get in touch with me if you wish to discuss further any issue I have mentioned above and to make known to me any concerns you would like brought before the CCDA. I, in turn, will make every attempt to keep you aware of the business of the Committee and will try to solicit your opinions about matters of concern to law catalogers.

Phyllis Marion

LIBRARIES IN ACTION

FROM CARDS TO ON-LINE

A Report on the Retrospective Conversion Project at the Law Library, University of California, Davis
submitted by Cecilia Kwan.

The Law Library at U.C. Davis has been an RLIN (Research Library Information Network) participant since March of 1977. By December of 1978, 4695 titles had been input and at that point in anticipation of the creation of a totally on-line catalog, the library investigated the possibility of retrospective conversion. We estimated the project would take 28 months to complete.

The equipment needed for the project included a second Zentec ZMS 90 CRT terminal and a printer terminal, the first set having already been installed to accommodate our current cataloging. A total of six half time (3 FTE) employees were hired to do full MARC coding and inputting. We were very fortunate to acquire the services of some highly skilled professionals who learned the techniques of coding in a short time and who are also expert inputters.

The advantages of having inputters who are also coders are numerous. Our inputters can code on-line and can detect errors much more readily than inputters who have no knowledge of coding. The fact that ours is a relatively new library and that we have followed LC cataloging and classification policy from the beginning facilitated our work considerably. Guidelines and quick-references for inputters and coders are kept in an index card file arranged by fields for easy update.

The modus operandi is as follows. The shelflist is first searched in the data base for MARC matches. MARC records which are exact matches and which have full MARC coding are input immediately. MARC records which are close matches and which do not have full MARC coding are printed out for correction and upgrade. We accept the MARC record if the access points are essentially the same. Otherwise, we input our original copy.

When our shelflist is a MARC record and the data base has a revised MARC record, the revised MARC record is usually accepted. Changes in forms of entry are recorded in our manual authority file on colored card stock. We intend to complete the authority work to make all entries consistent at the completion of our inputting work in a year's time. Member contributed copies are routinely printed out for correction to match our shelflist. Shelflists for which no match can be found are photocopied on coding worksheets and coded before inputting.

After a record is input, RLIN identification numbers are recorded on the shelflist and inputters immediately proofread their own work. The record is then placed in a box to be proofread by another inputter on the next day.

Although we have not yet done a time and motion study, we think that our in-

putters are currently averaging seven records an hour and our coders 10 records an hour. As of the end of March 1980, 12,641 records had been retrospectively input. We are happy that we are right on target and morale remains very high. All of us are fully aware of the significance of this project and look forward to an on-line catalog with great anticipation. This is an exciting time to be involved in technical services, and we are happy to share our excitement with other technical services law librarians.

Following are reference works which we have found to be particularly useful for our project:

- RECON pilot project: final report on a project sponsored by the Library of Congress, the Council on Library Resources, inc., and the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, prepared by Henriette D. Avram. Washington Library of Congress, 1972.
 - RECON Working Task Force. National aspects of creating and using MARC/RECON records, Washington, Library of Congress, 1973.
 - CoMarc meeting report, Feb. 3, 1977. Prepared by Lenore S. Maruyama, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, March, 1977.
 - MARC Editorial decisions: Books. Washington, Library of Congress, 1977?
 - Data preparation manual: MARC verifiers. Prepared by Kay D. Guiles. MARC Development Office, 4th ed. Washington, Library of Congress, Nov. 1973.
 - MARC serials editing guide, 2d. CONSER edition. Prepared by Phyllis A. Bruns. Washington, Library of Congress, 1978.
- Other aids are available through the Research Library Information Network.

OCLC TO RLIN

Report on Cornell Law Library Plans for Changeover to RLIN by Diane Hillman

Since the decision to join RLG/RLIN was announced in January, plans have been going forward for the changeover from OCLC at Cornell. Cornell Law Library, as an integral part of the University Library, has been an active participant in these plans. The current timetable calls for installation of 16 terminals this summer, with one designated for the Technical Services Department at the Law Library. Training for Law Library staff will begin on this terminal immediately, though the OCLC terminal will remain in use for cataloging until the end of December. On January 2, 1981, all the libraries on campus will begin new catalogs using AACR II and the cataloging departments will begin on RLIN.

A system-wide Advisory Committee on Automation has been established, with the Head of Technical Services for the Law Library participating as a full member. This committee has already established a Subcommittee on Profiling, which has almost completed the RLIN profile, incorporating many more elements of standardization for the new catalogs. In addition, a Subcommittee on Acquisitions has been formed, which is looking into the feasibility of participating in the RLIN acquisitions system, as well as examining alternatives to such participation. A Subcommittee on Training is planned, which will attempt to centralize, to some extent, the burden of training for both RLIN and AACR II simultaneously. The Committee is also responsible for keeping staff informed about current RLIN activities and development progress. Plans are also being made for the orderly phaseout of OCLC terminals, some of which will probably remain after January 1981 because of specifically funded projects, such as the Icelandic Cataloging Project.

The Law Library will receive its second terminal, for public service use, in the second round of installations, probably in the fall of 1981. An additional terminal may be needed at a later date, if the library system decides to participate in the RLIN Acquisitions system.

We do not yet have a firm idea of what changes the new system will necessitate in our workflow, since so much depends on response time and hit rates, for which we have been unable to gather reliable data.

ON CLASSIFICATION

Answers are supplied by Mary K. D. Petris, Chief, Subject Cataloging Division,
Library of Congress to Contributing Editor Cecilia Kwah.

Question 1) In Cataloging service bulletin 120, LC announced its policy of classifying works comparing laws of countries in the same geographical area with the area (e.g., Spain and France, in Western Europe); countries not in the same area classify in K. Where should we classify works comparing U.S. and Canadian law? Where would a title such as Smith, Alexander, 1911- The commerce power in Canada and the United States (LC67-8484) classify, in KE, KF or plain K?

Answer: When a work compares the law of two or more particular countries in the region, class with the appropriate region. In this case, works comparing Canada and the United States will be classed in the proposed KDX (America) schedule.

Question 2) According to P. Piper's A manual of KF (p. 31), LC classifies in KF American editions of British treatises which have references to or notes on U.S. decisions. Are Canadian editions handled in the same way, in KE? Where would a work such as Theobald, Henry Studdy, 1847-1934, A concise treatise on the law of wills, with notes of Canadian statutes and cases (LC8-15766) classify, in KD or KE?

Answer: Canadian editions of British treatises should be classed with Canadian law (KE) whenever they include, or claim to include, references to, or notes on, Canadian decisions. Treatises on English law merely reprinted in Canada are classed with British law (KD).

ON SUBJECTS

A third edition of Ellinger's Subject Headings for the Literature of Law and International Law is being prepared by Ms. Tillie Krieger for publication by Fred B. Rothman. The Ellinger volume was a subset of Library of Congress Subject Headings 7th edition (1966) and had some variations. The 3d edition will be a subset of LCSH 9th edition and will not contain any variations. The following is quoted from Ms. Krieger's letter in response to a query by the editor:

However, this 3d edition, unlike its predecessors, will contain LC class numbers. It will contain those listed in the 9th edition, and, in addition will also contain the class numbers from the K, KD, KE and KF schedules. It will therefore act as both a subject heading list and an index to the 'K' schedules of LC. This should be useful for all law libraries whether or not they use the 'K' schedules. It should also be useful for libraries which use LC and purchase some law materials for their general collections.

In order to add the 'K' numbers to the subject heading volume I have had to compile a combined index from the indexes in each of the currently available K schedules. If you have used the K schedules you know that each of the indexes is incomplete and that it is often necessary to use the index of a schedule you don't need in order to find the relative location of a topic. For example, if you have a biography of a Canadian, or an English jurist and you look up BIOGRAPHY in either of those indexes you will not find the term. However, if you look up the term in the KF index you will locate the term and the KF number. Then, turning to KE, or KD, whichever one you are using, in its relative location under History (a term which is indexed only in K) you would find that there were numbers in both KE and KD for biographies. This kind of situation is not uncommon and many librarians have been annotating their indexes.

In my combined index I have listed all of the numbers for the various terms which exist and have had a complete index from which to work and to add numbers to the subject heading volume.

Whether or not the combined index will be available depends on whether or not I find anyone who

would wish to publish it and if I can afford a typist to put it in good shape.

For the period 1976-1979 I headed a project at the University of Illinois Law Library which classified their collection of approximately 300,000 volumes. In the course of that project we maintained a subject authority file and this together with the 2d edition of Ellinger's work acted as a base for the forthcoming edition.

In addition I have gone through the LCSH, 8th edition and cumulative changes through 1978, looking for terms which have the subheading "Law and legislation" and similar terms and adding those, along with the 'K' number when there was one. The 3d edition will contain about 15-20% more terms than the 2d edition. This is a reflection of the fact that laws are written about more subjects than ever before.

The volume will be computer produced which should make future editions easier to produce. I am hoping to complete the editing this year.

"DASHED ON"

by Ellen Sandmeyer and Jill Brophy

The Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association will offer a series of regional institutes on AACR2 beginning on May 12, 1980, and continuing through June, 1981. The institutes will be directed primarily at catalog librarians who are familiar with AACR1 and have a general knowledge of AACR2. Each institute will be 2-1/2 days in length and will be taught by Library of Congress staff. Registration will be limited to 300 persons for each institute and will be filled on a first come, first served basis. The schedule and location of the institutes follows. Application forms and further information can be obtained from William I. Bunnell, RTSD Executive Secretary, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 (312) 944-6780.

May 12-14, 1980	Washington, DC	Jan. 8-10, 1981	New Orleans, LA
May 29-31, 1980	New York, NY	Feb. 18-20, 1981	Philadelphia, PA
Aug. 21-23, 1980	Minneapolis, MN	March 18-20, 1981	Atlanta, GA
Sept. 24-26, 1980	Los Angeles, CA	April 8-10, 1981	Detroit, MI
Oct. 13-15, 1980	Boston, MA	May 13-15, 1981	Seattle, WA
Nov. 12-14, 1980	Denver, CO	June 3-5, 1981	San Francisco, CA
Dec. 10-12, 1980	St. Louis, MO		

Library of Congress is making copies of the entire CONSER Project File available on 9-track, 800 or 1600 BPI tape with undefined variable length records for \$1,000. The file can be ordered from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541. The file contains 259,054 records entered from 1975 to December, 1979. The CONSER file was copied from the on-line CONSER data base at OCLC as of December, 1979, and converted to the MARC Communications Format. New and updated records that have been authenticated will continue to be made available monthly through the MARC Distribution Service.

The Library of Congress details plans for freezing its catalogs in a five page article in the LC Information Bulletin (February 22, 1980). As we all know, all their cataloging will implement AACR2 as of January 2, 1981. Among more specific points of interest: Subject heading changes will not be held until 1981 as first planned, but will be made on a continuing basis. Classification changes caused by new headings will be held to a minimum. And even LC hasn't decided how to handle the serial check-in file, since many older entries will not match the AACR2 heading form.

OCLC reports that its Board of Trustees has reaffirmed a formal resolution to implement an on-line circulation system and has directed its staff to develop an original-equipment-manufacturer type of arrangement for a circulation system. Apparently, OCLC has intended to develop an on-line circulation system for a long time and OCLC participants are urgently requesting that such a system be made avail-

able to them. Since the system will probably use the archival records of OCLC members, OCLC will have to take this into account in defining restrictions on third party use.

Governance of one of WLN's major components, the WLN Computer Service, has been expanded to permit multi-state participation. The WLN Computer Service Council will be governed by a new interstate body that will have as many as eleven representatives elected from and by members in particular states. The Council will have four members from Washington and one member from each of the other states where at least five libraries participate in the Computer Service. (Currently these states include Idaho and Alaska.) The network is not looking to on-line service directly on a national basis. When they go outside their region they replicate the system. For instance, SOLINET recently announced its intention to purchase WLN software, convert it for operation on a Burroughs computer, and make the resulting service available to SOLINET member libraries as an alternative service.

WLN demonstrations were recently conducted in San Jose, Calif., by California Library Authority for Systems and Services. These demonstrations were held as a service to California libraries so that they might get a better idea of the capabilities and costs of WLN.

OCLC, RLG, WLN services and charges are compared in a California Library Authority for Systems & Services publication, Online Resource Sharing II. Prepaid orders may be sent to Vicki Law, CLASS, 1415 Koll Circle, Suite 101, San Jose, CA 95112. Cost is \$16.50 to CLASS members. \$21.20 to non-members.

A few highlights of the ALA Midwinter Meeting held in Chicago, January 20-25, 1980, as reported in the LC Information Bulletin:

-----David Taylor has resumed editorship of Title Varies.

-----A Copycataloging Discussion Group was organized. Arlene T. Dowell was the keynote speaker.

-----Current status of the on-line acquisitions systems of OCLC, WLN and RLG was discussed. The OCLC system will be evaluated by 22 libraries between late spring and fall this year. The Washington Library Network system began operation in June, 1978 and permits ordering of supplies as well as of bibliographical materials. The Research Libraries Group system is planned for the end of 1980.

ADDED ENTRIES BY ML

1. We'd like to have an extra issue in v.6 of TSLI devoted to institute and convention reports. We'll see If not,
2. In the next issue the column featuring questions on description will return with responses by Mr. Tucker of LC, Mary Cooper will report on the ALA Pre-Conference on Acquisitions to be held in New York in June, and "AACR2" will show up in several reports on institutes.
3. There seem to be new things happening in law libraries all the time. If some new action is being taken in your library, let TSLI readers know about it by sending an article to me for inclusion in the "LIBRARIES IN ACTION" section of the newsletter.

CONTENTS

ALA/CCDA report	p.10
Classification	p.13
Dashed On	p.14
Davis retro-conversion	p.11
OBS/SIS news	p.7-8
OCLC to RLIN at Cornell	p.12
Subjects	p.6, 13
TS/SIS bylaws	p.4-5
TS/SIS news	p.1-6

LOS ANGELES COUNTY LAW LIBRARY
301 W. First St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012



Curt Conklin
Brigham Young University
Law Library
Provo, Utah 84602