CONVENTION REPORTS

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

OBS/SIS PROGRAM

The first part of the On-line Bibliographic Services SIS program at the AALL annual meeting in St. Louis was a panel entitled "Cost Effective Participation in a Bibliographic Utility by a Small Library". Although it was a mouthful of a title, the aim was simple: to present a variety of ways in which smaller libraries could become users of OCLC, RLIN, or WLN.

There is a fairly obvious trend in the library world towards automated cataloging as a method of controlling the increasing costs of cataloging. However, participation in a bibliographic utility and automated cataloging has been an expensive undertaking, because of the high initial costs for equipment, training, and membership in the utility. Thus, bibliographic utility users in the law library field have been mainly the large law school libraries, whose high volume of cataloging activity could justify the large initial investment. The panel sought to show some of the ways in which smaller libraries could enjoy the benefits of the utilities and automated cataloging at a lower cost - alternatives ranging from consortium arrangements to the use of a centralized processing center, to cheaper types of equipment and communications' systems now available.

An introduction by Margaret Maas Axthmann of the National Center for State Courts outlined the basic alternative offered by the three utilities.

OCLC offers "dial-up access", which allows a library to access the database using most any multi-purpose terminal (definitely not limited to CRTs) and standard telephone lines. Charges are made for the amount of time the system is used, for cards, labels, etc. which are produced, and the library pays for the phone connection. However, these costs are minimal when compared to the large investment in a CRT and a dedicated phone line which are the more common method for accessing OCLC. OCLC will also allow terminal sharing arrangements, enabling small libraries to access the database through a consortium arrangement, or through use of one library as a processing center for other small libraries.

RLIN has been offering "dial-up access" to the database, but is planning to phase out this alternative (it is currently scheduled to be discontinued in March 1981). However, they are offering smaller libraries the option of purchasing a less expensive CRT (RLC 40) which will sell for approximately $2500. This terminal will be a multi-purpose terminal which can be used to access other databases (ORBIT, Lockheed, etc.), so the smaller libraries will not have to invest in a terminal which can only be used for cataloging. RLIN is also willing to negotiate possible arrangements for terminal sharing, etc.
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Questions or comments should be addressed to the editor or appropriate contributing editor.

EDITORIAL POLICY

The Technical Services Law Librarian will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and programs of the CSS/SIS and the TSS/SIS, act as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, and carry current awareness and short implementation reports. TSSL will not usually publish substantive articles.

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Please make checks payable to American Association of Law Libraries.

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ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

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WLN does not offer "dial-up access", or any alternative in the way of cheaper equipment and communication systems. However, they are also willing to make arrangements for terminal sharing, etc.

Jacqueline Paol of the Delaware Law School Library described a consortium of OCLC users which she heads. The consortium consists of seven libraries (not all law libraries) whose cataloging ranges from 125 to 5000 titles per year. Overhead costs are computed and paid by individual libraries on a percentage basis. Terminal time is allocated on the basis of titles acquired and cataloged per year. Each library also bears the individual costs of cards produced, records built upon, etc.

Roberta Walters of the Alameda County Law Library described her library's use of "dial-up access" of RLIN, with which they catalog approximately 1300 titles per year. She discussed the way in which the library decided to switch to RLIN, and the decision to use "dial-up access" (also called "line by line access" in the RLIN system) because of their relatively low volume of cataloging. She also compared the costs of manual cataloging with RLIN cataloging.

If anyone is interested in more detailed information or is considering the feasibility of utility membership, they should feel free to contact the ONS/SIS chairperson or any of the panelists. In addition, the panel will be replicated at a chapter meeting in New England this fall, and we are considering the possibility of further replication if other members express interest. — Report by Cathy Chenu-Campbell.

"Authority Control; or the Key to Survival in the Eighties" was the theme of the second panel sponsored by the On-line Bibliographic Services SIS. Moderated by Diane Hillman, Technical Services Librarian at Cornell Law Library, the panel members explored authority options such as decentralized vs. centralized authority control, the role of authority control in facing problems caused by cataloging rule changes, and the options offered by four major systems now in use: OCLC, RLIN, WLN and UTLAS.

In describing authority control in OCLC, Catherine Tierney (Head of Technical Services at Boston University Law Library) explained the search keys and tag structure of the LC Name Authorities list and described OCLC's plans to use the authority file to convert the entire on-line union catalog to AACR 2 in December 1980. The OCLC file is presently for reference only, and no firm plans have been made as yet by OCLC for fully operable authority control for OCLC members. However, present discussions at OCLC seem to favor the creation of a single OCLC file, with off-line products and a CONSER-like project for enhancement of the authority file also being mentioned as possibilities.

Bill Benemann, Technical Services Librarian at Golden Gate University School of Law Library, spoke from the perspective of an RLIN user. RLIN hopes to have search capability of the LC authority tapes available by 1981. RLIN is working on the development of a linked authority file which will include editing of new records to detect entries which conflict with those in the authority file. Also, RLIN will encourage the construction of special files for local use, separate from the general authority file available to all users.

Suzanne Harvey, Catalog Librarian at the University of Puget Sound Library, described authority control at WLN in the light of the system's emphasis on quality control. Like the future RLIN authority control system, WLN's authority function edits out during overnight processing records in conflict with the authority file. Unlike other systems, however, WLN has a central office for authority problem referral and resolution. Because
RLIN and WLN are cooperating in the development of uniform national authority file, these two systems may be expected to develop in similar ways.

UTLAS authority system development was described by Judy Ginsberg, who is Head of Technical Services at York University Law Library. SHARAF, the shared authority file available to UTLAS users, consists of a file of names, subject headings and series established by LC and NLC, and allows for the linking of bibliographic records and authority records. Ginsberg also described York University Libraries' in-house authority maintenance systems, known as SAMS and NAMS. These are listings of subjects and entries which are generated when names and subjects are stripped from all bibliographic records used at York. NAMS and SAMS are seen as early efforts in the possible development at York of an in-house authority system linked to bibliographic records.

The panel highlighted a major challenge of networking in the coming years: the creation of authority structures to accommodate the diverse needs of network members, while enforcing the integrity of each database. -- Report by Ellen Pletsch, Cornell Law Library.

OBS/SIS BUSINESS MEETING
Report by Ermana Hahn and Cathy Chenu-Campbell

The On-line Bibliographic Services SIS at its 1980 annual meeting in St. Louis voted to adopt a change in the by-laws which would revise the procedure for the nomination and election of officers. The Section also agreed to have standing committees (OCLC Committee and RLIN Committee) to serve as lobbies to the bibliographic utilities. It was suggested that the convention program topics be repeated at the chapter level to allow for wider dissemination. This might be especially valuable in acquainting smaller libraries with the possibility of participating in an on-line system through some program of sharing.

It was announced that the editorship of the Technical Services Law Librarian would be changed every 2 years. The position will be appointed alternately by the OBS/SIS and the TS/SIS. Persons interested in the editorship should get in touch with one of the officers or with Melody Lembke, present editor of TSSL.

New Officers for the group are as follows:
Chair: Catherine Chenu-Campbell, McGeorge School of Law Library, 3282 5th Ave., Sacramento, CA 95817
Vice-Chair/Chair Elect: Gregory Koster, Pace University School of Law Library, 78 N. Broadway, White Plains, N.Y. 10603
Secretary/Treasurer: Ermana Hahn, Rutgers University Law School Library, 15 Washington St., Newark, N.J. 07102

Suggestions for programs for the 1981 convention are also welcome. Proposals made thus far include public service applications, ILL systems, continuation of authority control developments, use of more than one utility.

Post-convention, there is still one vacancy remaining on the nominating committee. Appointment to the committee would mean that the person would be ineligible to run for an office at the 1981 annual meeting to avoid a conflict of interest. The OCLC and RLIN Committees can include any number of members. These committees discuss items of interest to the utility users, work on projects and surveys, and act as lobbying forces with the utilities, etc. Anyone who is interested in membership in these committees and/or who has ideas for programs for the SIS 1981 annual meeting should contact Cathy Chenu-Campbell.
ORG/SIS RLIN COMMITTEE
Report by Roberta Carr, Chair.

The RLIN Committee of the OnLine Bibliographic Services SIS met briefly at St. Louis on Monday, June 23. The expansion/revision of shared cataloging on priority assignment was discussed. The consensus of opinion was that the shared cataloging project was ineffective, and that it might be just as well to take a survey of cataloging priorities among member libraries. Regina Wallen, University of Santa Clara, will coordinate this effort.

Members of the group felt that another survey of cataloging standards would be helpful after January, 1981, and Victoria Trotta, University of Southern California, has agreed to conduct the survey.

A discussion of how RLIN libraries plan to cope with the new code was dropped because of time constraints. Members were encouraged to send ideas that they found particularly helpful to the Technical Services Law Librarian by the end of September.

Tom Reynolds reported on the state of the retrospective conversion project at Boalt Hall, UC Berkeley, begun in April, 1979. The conversion has been completed for California and United Kingdom materials, and work is currently in progress on United States and other English language materials. International and comparative law will be the next areas converted, while work on Roman and Canon law has been postponed.

Also discussed was the need for better communication of law library needs to RLIN. When "associate membership" in RLIN for law libraries is defined and initiated, hopefully a communication link can be made.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

TS/SIS PROGRAM
Report by Merle Slyhoff

On Tuesday, June 24, the Technical Services SIS presented a program on "Acquisitions Policies in the Law Library" at the 1980 AALL convention in St. Louis. The program, co-chaired by Merle Slyhoff, Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, and Tom Hanley, University of Missouri-Columbia Law Library, was a panel presentation with discussion of acquisitions policies as used in various law library settings. A general overview of the purpose and intent, as well as formulation of a policy was also presented. The panel consisted of: Karen Luebbert, Director of Libraries, Webster College, St. Louis; Theodora Artz, acquisitions librarian, University of Dayton Law Library; Austin Doherty, librarian, Hogan and Hartson; Eileen Macheth, librarian, Chester County Law Library, West Chester, Pennsylvania; and Ms. Slyhoff, moderator.

Ms. Luebbert began her presentation with a comparison of the terms collection development policy, book selection policy, and acquisitions policy, and a comparison of the terms as used by experts in the field. Despite the varied use of terms, the policy "sets down in writing the library's philosophy of materials' selection and the guidelines to be used in implementing that philosophy." Ms. Luebbert spoke of what a policy can do for the librarian (e.g. avoid ambiguity in library procedures, give credence to library actions, reduce criticism, and build user support), as well as what the policy should include — statement of goals of institution; community description; intellectual freedom statement; responsibility for selection; policies by users, format, subject matter and type; special collections;
gifts,eeding; and relationships with other libraries. Ms. Laubert also emphasized that once a policy is written and approved "do NOT file it away -- USE IT."

Teddy Artz, Austin Doherty, and Eileen Macleth next spoke on the advantages and disadvantages of having an acquisitions policy in their respective library settings. In all instances, they relayed positive feelings about having acquisitions policies with which to work, while admitting they did allow for "interpretation" as needed. Overall, however, they felt the basic guidelines as put forth in their policies were essential to running a good library.

Ms. Slyhoff concluded the discussion with the negative viewpoint on acquisitions policies as presented to her by private law librarians. The most prevalent feelings expressed were that "if an attorney wants something, we buy it," and that the specialization of law firms both negate the need for a policy. It was also pointed out that law firm librarians must deal with selection in situations that range from free reign by the librarian to order any title to that of attorney library committees who do all the selection.

Handouts at the program included sample acquisitions policies from varied law library settings, and a selected bibliography of readings on acquisitions policies.

**TS/SIS BUSINESS MEETING**

by Regina Wajten and Colleen Baker

Phyllis Marion, chairperson opened the meeting and brought the following items to the floor:

1. Continuing the User Group of AACR II. The new chair will consider the structure of this group.

2. Booth for the 1981 Convention Exhibition area. It would be shared with the On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS. Our annual questionnaire will ask the members if they want a booth and if they are willing to staff it for one hour.

3. SIS position in AALL organization with regard to program funding and the annual Convention. Our relationship to the annual convention is in the hands of the program chairman. At present there is a funding problem for the convention because we must pay our way. Kathy Price suggested that we be treated financially like committees for the next year and then we must become fiscally responsible.


6. Technical Services Law Librarian report by Melody Lasko. We will share the cost and responsibilities with the On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS. It would be desirable to have subscriptions to TSSL included as part of the SIS dues and charge a subscription fee for non-members of the SIS. However, dues income is not great enough to support the newsletter and programs. Kurt Conklin proposed to raise subscription to $4.00 and not include the subscription cost in the SIS dues. Libraries need only 1 copy which can be routed, even though several members may be members of the SIS.

7. Program for 1981. We have 6-8 hours of programming. We will be responsible for speakers and papers. Proposed topic: record keeping in Technical Services. This was passed by those attending the meeting.
8. The revision of the By-laws by Colleen Raker was voted on and passed.

9. Elections:
   Chair: Colleen Raker, University of Pennsylvania Law Library, Philadelphia, PA
   Vice-chair./Chair-elect: Margaret Axtmann, National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, VA
   Secretary/Treasurer: Regina Wallen, University of Santa Clara Law Library, Santa Clara, CA
   Members-at-large: Cecilia Kwan, University of California Law Library, Davis, CA; John Zenelis, Columbia University Law Library, New York, NY

   In addition to the above, the Executive Board of this SIS consists of the immediate past chairperson (Phyllis Marion) and the chairpersons of standing committees (Curt Conklin, Brigham Young University Law Library, Chairperson of the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee 1980/81-1981/82).

   Post-convention, the following appointments have been made:

   **Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee**
   Cabinet members: (2 year appointment)
   Curt Conklin, chairperson
   Cecilia Kwan
   Gayle Edelman
   Phyllis Marion

   **NOTE:** General membership is open to any TS/SIS member. Notify the chairperson of TS/SIS of this interest.

   **Subject Cataloging Subcommittee**
   Peter Krygins, chairperson
   John Zenelis, vice-chairperson

   **Ad-hoc Committee on AACR2**
   Cecilia Kwan, chairperson

   **Council of National Library & Information Association's Joint Committee**

   **Representative for 1980-81:** Margie Axtmann
   **TS/SIS Nominating Committee**
   Jacqui Paul, chairperson
   Malinda Lee
   Mary Cooper
   Merle Glyhoff
   Gail Daly

   **Liaison to AALL Education Committee:** Gayle Edelman
   **Liaison to AALL Public Relations Committee:** Melody Lemhke
   **Liaison to Lawnet:** Phyllis Marion

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**TS/SIS BYLAWS**

Report by Colleen Raker

The Technical Services Special Interest Section bylaws are being presented to the membership once again for comment. The proposed bylaws were first published in the May 1980 (v. 5, no. 3, p. 4) issue of the Technical Services Law Librarian. These bylaws were discussed at the June 1980 business meeting in St. Louis and the following revision is the result of that discussion.

Article VII §1 has been reworded, and a new section has been added to Article IX.

For the complete text of the bylaws see the May 1980 issue of the Section newsletter. Address your comments on the proposed bylaws to Colleen Raker, TS/SIS chairperson, University of Pennsylvania Law Library, 3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19104. If no further changes are suggested the current revision of the bylaws will be presented to the AALL Executive Board for approval.

**ARTICLE VII. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS. (Revised wording)**

§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.

Members of the Nominating Committee may be nominated for office by written petition as described in §3 below. Nominating Committee members shall serve for a term of one year.
ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES. (New section)
§ 6. Discussion Groups. Informal discussion groups to meet under the auspices of the Section may be formed by any five or more members of the Section with the approval of the chairperson.

TS/SIS SUBJECT CATALOGING SUBCOMMITTEE
Report by John Zenellis

New interest in the work of the Subject CATALOGING Subcommittee has surfaced as evidenced by the surprising number of new people that attended the informal meeting of the Subcommittee during the AALL annual meeting at St. Louis. Due to the absence of Peter Enyinger, Chairperson, the meeting was conducted by John Zenellis, Vice-chairperson.

At the meeting a report on the Subcommittee’s work during the past year was given and comments and suggestions were invited from the participants. Since many were not that familiar with the Subcommittee’s work, the chair was asked whether any documentation could be made available. It was determined that this would be possible and those that were interested in lending their assistance were asked to leave their names and addresses in order to receive the documentation.

During 1980/81, the Subcommittee plans to continue through investigation and discussion its attempts to reach a consensus of opinion on legal subject heading problems. Once a consensus is reached, the Subcommittee will make formal recommendations to the Library of Congress.

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE
BUSINESS MEETING

The Cataloging and Classification Committee’s meeting consisted of a discussion and vote on the following proposal:

The TS/SIS [and/or the Cataloging and Classification Committee] recommends to the membership of AALL that the Association issue the following statement: The American Association of Law Libraries recommends to the Library of Congress, the Joint Steering Committee on AACR 2, the Council of National Library and Information Associations Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging, and the American Library Association Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access that the implementation of AACR 2 be delayed at least until January 1, 1983.

The committee voted not to present the proposal at the general AALL business meeting. The committee’s final meeting was adjourned by chair, Phyllis Marion.

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INSTITUTE ON AACR 2 FOR LAW CATALOGERS
Report by Phyllis Marion

The Institute on AACR 2 held at Southern Illinois University on June 17-20, 1980, prior to the St. Louis convention was a great success from all standpoints. Some typical responses from the evaluation sheets:

"Smashing!"

"I'm going back with a great deal of confidence that I was truly lacking prior to the Institute."

"Local arrangements people did an outstanding job."

"I've learned a great deal and actually enjoyed myself while doing it."

The Institute, under the direction of Peter Enyinger, Los Angeles County Law Library, and Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota Law Library, with local arrangements by Elizabeth Kelly, Southern Illinois University Law Library,
was constructed to be both a philosophical and practical introduction to AAG 2, with emphasis on the legal rules. The program opened with a day of lectures begun by Ronald Hagler, School of Librarianship, University of British Columbia, who spoke on the philosophical basis and development of the new code. Author of Where's that Rule?, Mr. Hagler was also a member of the Canadian Committee on Cataloging which participated in the revision of the code. Helen Schmeiser, University of Chicago Library System Development Office, presented a paper on the changes in the rules for legal materials. Ms. Schmeiser was involved with the development of legal rules in AAG 2 as a member of the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee. Lois Upham, School of Library and Information Sciences, North Texas State University, spoke on the cataloging of serials under AAG 2. The day's program was completed by Ben Tucker, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress, who covered LC's choice of options and rule interpretations.

After the lectures those attending were divided into groups for small working sessions. These sessions covered specific areas of AAG 2 thought to be of the greatest concern to law catalogers. Each group leader and assistant were responsible for developing the materials to be used in their sections. The topic divisions and instructors were:

- Bibliographic description (except serials)—Jacqueline Paul (Delaware Law School), leader and Frances Woods (Yale Library), assistant;
- Serials—Lois Upham, leader and Gail Daly (University of Minnesota Law Library), assistant;
- Special rules 21.31-21.33—Peter Emery, leader and Melody Lemke (Los Angeles County Law Library), assistant;
- Special rules 21.34-21.36—Robert Carr (McGeorge School of Law Library), leader and Elizabeth Matthews (Southern Illinois University Law Library), assistant;
- Headings other than those for legal materials—Phyllis Marion, leader and Jean Eisenhauer (Washington and Lee University), assistant.

As evidenced in the comments above most of the 144 participants felt that the Institute was a success and that local arrangements were superb. STU perfected every arrangement even going so far as to provide a speech and display on Antonio Panizzi whose picture had appeared on the institute brochure. Many questions on AAG 2 and its application to legal materials arose during the three-day session, and there were many moments of lively discussion.

One criticism of the Institute was the speed with which materials were covered in the group sessions and, therefore, the lack of time for questions. The contributing editors of this newsletter welcome the chance to help you with any questions you may have.

It is hoped that those who attended the Institute will share the knowledge they gained at the meeting with other law catalogers at their institutions and in their geographical areas. In order to encourage sharing the following edited list of participants has been included. (Only one representative from an institution is included).

- Abramson, Jennifer S. Toyota Law School Library, Los Angeles
- Addis, Margaret E. Underwood Law Library, So. Methodist Univ.
- Aldrich, Ursula William Mitchell College of Law Library
- Allen, Barbara University of Denver Law Library
- Austin, John John Marshall Law School
- Becher, Malvina B. Emory UNIV. Law Library
- Becker, Kate UNIV. of Neb., Lincoln Law Library
- Beeghly, Robert UNIV. of CA, Hastings College of Law
- Benamar, Dena UNIV. of Maine School of Law
- Benner, Robert UNIV. of CA, Hastings College of Law
-Behrman, Margaret Mass National Center for State Courts
- Bernofsky, Anne Florida State Univ. Law Library
- Best, Reba A. UNIV. of Tennessee Law Library
Bhupra, Indrjit S.
Univ. of British Columbia Library
Processing Centre

Bitter, Diane
Univ. of Toledo College of Law Library

Boen, Dan
Paul Martin Law Library, Univ. of Windsor

Bott, Cindy
Univ. of Kentucky Law Library

Bouchill, Mary D.
School of Law Library, Univ. of Kansas

Cali, Nada
Villanova Law School

Carpenter-Lee, Malinda
Geo. Washington Univ. Law Library

Charman, Renee
Law Library, Drake University

Chen, Joanna
Cumberland School of Law, Samford Univ.

Cherw-Campbell, Catherine
McCormick Law Library, Univ. of Pacific

Choe, Young-Sil
Memphis State Univ. School of Law Library

Christensen, John E.
Washburn Law School Library

Church, Sarah
Law Library of Louisiana

Coenen, Linda D.
SUNY at Buffalo Law Library

Cordilla, Curt E.
Highcross Young Univ., Law Library

Cooper, Byron
Law Library, Indiana University

Coronado, Nancy E.
Social Law Library, Boston

Cousalesky, Eleanor E.
Univ. of San Francisco School of Law Library

Covington, Louise
Texas Tech Univ., School of Law Library

Davis, Virginia
University of Houston Law Library

Del Castillo, Mireya
University of Missouri, Law Library

Delfs, Jean
Orr Roberts University

Dunning, Mary K.
Covington & Burling, Washington, D.C.

Evans, Gene
General Electric Co., Fairfield, CT

Edelman, Gayle
Univ. of Chicago Law Library

Engelhardt, Jean
Washington and Lee Univ.

Evans, Peter
Los Angeles City College Library

Fischesser, Lanie
San Diego City College, Law Library

Fitzgerald, Catherine D.
Boston College Law School Library

Forthofer, Ann
State of Alaska Court Systems Library

Fox, Elizabeth
Law Library, Kingston, Ont. Queen's University

Fox, Romane T.
Aylworth Law Library, Mass.

Franz, Sarah L.
Supreme Court & State Law Library, Montgomery, AL

Frost, Bruce Q.
Missouri Supreme Court Library

Glenn, Leila S.
Univ. of Miami Law Library

Granger, Carole Ann
University of Montana

Groome, Carole
Univ. of Florida Law Library

Hahn, Ermina
Rutgers Univ., Law Library-Newark

Hall, Elizabeth
Williams College College of Law

Hall, Margaret
University of Minnesota School of Law

Harvey, Suzanne
Univ. of Puget Sound School of Law

Hofmann, Diane
Carroll College Law Library

Holcomb, Alice W.
General Motors Corporation

Johnson, Kathryn R.
National College of Law Library

Johnstone, Joseph
Indiana Univ. School of Law-Law, Indianapolis

Jones, Kathryn
Mercer University Law Library

Kislyk, Olga-Margaret
Provincial Court Libraries, Edmonton

Knecht, Paula
Pepperdine Law Library

Koster, Gregory E.
Pace Univ. Law School Library

Kramer, Marilyn McCormick
Ohio State Univ. Law Library

Kulys, Alfred V.
Cook County Law Library

Lancaster, Kevin M.
New Mexico State Supreme Court Law Library

Langston, Sally J.
South Texas College of Law

Laroussinie, Donna H.
Wake Forrest Law Library

Leighton, Lee
Harvard Law School Library

Katharina E. Lin
University of CT, Davis

Lumsden, Mary L
DePaul Univ. Law Library

Lorne, Lorraine K.
Eastern College Law Library

Mahoney, Laura E.
Univ. of Washington Law Library

Maloney, Anne
St. Louis Univ. Law Library

Mantell, Phyllis
Univ. of Kentucky Law Library

McCombs, Joan
Univ. of Colorado Law Library

Matthews, Elizabeth
St. Thomas Univ. Law Library

Meyers, Nancy
West, Group K, Manges, NY

Mille, Martha
University of Santa Clara

Morley, Cora
Washington State Law Library

Mundis, Gail S.
Mayer, Brown & Platt, Chicago

Murphy, Anne S.
New England School of Law Library

Mutham, Anne
Univ. of Virginia Law Library

Nazario, Bill
Southwestern Univ., School of Law
LEGAL RULES AT THE INSTITUTE

Presentations by the group leaders at the Institute on AACR 2 for Law catalogers were not tape recorded as were the Wednesday speeches. (See next article.) However, in order to inform catalogers unable to attend the Institute, two of the group leaders have written about some of the problems encountered, with the legal rules as pointed out in their presentations and the solutions, interpretations, or pending interpretations given to these problem areas at
the institute. Rules 21.31-21.33 are covered by Peter Enyan, rules
21.34-21.36 by Roberta Carr.

The group session discussing the first three rules of certain legal
publications (21.31-21.33) discussed attention on some of the possible in-
sistent interpretations using these legal rules.

21.31
The choice of entry rule for annotated editions of laws and commentaries
is covered by the general rule (21.13) for texts published with commentary.
This is a reorganization from the previous code in which legal commentaries
and annotated editions had a special rule. It should be noted that "commentary,
interpretation, or exegesis" are not defined but the intent is that "annotated
editions" are to be included in the scope of this rule. In deciding whether
commentary or edition of the work is emphasized (21.13B or 21.13C) the wording
of the title and other title information play a role. The examples under
these rules were carefully selected by the editors of the code as obvious
cases that would clearly indicate the kind of judgment the cataloger must
make as evidenced by the difference between the last example cited under the

The sections where one wording means "this is a commentary of the law with commentary."

Main entry under a publisher of legal, business, or financial services
even when they are producers as well as publishers of the information in
their work will be prohibited. According to interpretation given at the
institute legal publishers' editorial interpretations or explanations are
not examples of "collective thought" under 21.1B2c.

There was no consensus of opinion whether rule 21.31C governing "... customary laws, tribal laws, etc. ..." is meant to cover the laws of
American Indians as well or not.

21.32
The rules for administrative regulations, etc. came under attack in
Canada immediately after the publication of AACR 2. Professor Hagler's
remarks and the examples used in the group session emphasized the problems
with these rules. (See Professor S.S. Hu's report in the Canadian Association
143-146 under News and developments which deals with this problem).

21.32C is an apparent conflict between the general rule (21.7) and special
rules governing a collection of regulations. Participants were told to
follow 21.7 and enter collections under title.

21.33
Constitutions were discussed mainly in connection with the rules for
uniform titles.

25.15 Uniform titles
The group leaders took an informal survey by show--of--hands to find out
how many law catalogers were presently using uniform titles in original
cataloging of legal materials. Out of the 144 participants 11 responded
positively, proving how little experience we all have in this area which
will be so important under AACR 2.

It was pointed out that subject compilations of laws would not neces-
sarily need a uniform title even though the example seems to indicate one
is needed. Refer to general rule 25.2 to understand when a uniform title
is needed. The Library of Congress when applying 25.1-25.2 generally accepts
the title proper of the item in hand as being the same as uniform title,
and therefore do not superimpose a uniform title on the title proper (the
two would be identical).
It was also pointed out that in a secondary entry tracing brackets are not used around uniform titles on Library of Congress cards.

There are no special rules in 25.15-25.16 for constitutions, therefore, the general rules are applicable. Rules 25.3A-25.3B call for determining the best known title from editions and reference works. This process is not the same as arbitrarily using the word "constitution" or its equivalent in foreign languages. In view of this explanation the example under Rule 25.3B for Norway [Grundlov] is an error.

court rules 21.34

A basic problem in dealing with the rules for cataloging court rules is the ambiguous nature of the term, "jurisdiction." We are to interpret this term to mean "political jurisdiction."

Another problem is one that catalogers face when dealing with court rules which also happen to be administrative regulations; something that catalogers working with Canadian materials will face quite often. While the rules for cataloging court rules provide for referring back to the rule for laws when court rules are enacted as laws, no such provision has been made for court rules issued as administrative regulations. The intention of these rules as emphasized by speakers at the institute is that we "embody the spirit of the rule in actual cases" and while the rule does not explicitly tell us to refer back to the rule on administrative regulations it is not meant to prevent us from doing so. In other words, when you are cataloging court rules according to the provisions of rule 21.34 and the court rules happen to be administrative regulations, it is perfectly alright to go back to rule 21.32 and catalog those court rules accordingly.

treaties 21.35

Even though the words of the title proper are the same as the uniform title, it is necessary to construct the uniform title with capital letters because of the inclusion of the date.

law reports 21.36

While the rule calls for entry under the heading for the reporter or the heading for the court, whichever is accepted citation practice in the country where the court is located, accepted citation practice does change. Be guided by the current citation practice in the country at the time of publication.

As the preceding examples show the group leaders encountered numerous problems in applying the legal rules. We were assured by both Professor Haigler and Mr. Tucker that we could expect rule interpretations to be issued by the Library of Congress and recommendations for rule changes from Canada.

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CASSETTES ON AACR 2

Uncut audio cassettes of the Wednesday speeches (see p.8-9 for speaker's names) at the AACR 2 Institute for Law Catalogers will soon be available.

Tapes of the Friday question and answer period may be made available, but a decision is still pending on the value and quality of those tapes. The presentations will be $4.50 per cassette, with a 10% discount on the purchase of a complete set. If only the Wednesday sessions are distributed, a set will probably consist of four cassettes. Please wait six weeks from the date of this issue and then contact Information Yield, 311 Stonestreet Dr., Dewitt, New York 13214 to order the cassettes. This announcement will be repeated with more details in the next issue of TCELL.

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The Conference was composed of major sessions on topics of general interest and concurrent sessions on a wide variety of themes. All of the sessions involved representatives from the publishing, book and library communities defining the changes they envision in the future. Recurring in each of the presentations were thoughts on the pace of change, the form change will take, the role of various cultural and economic forces, and how to manage the changes of the future.

Richard W. Boss, Senior Management Consultant, Information Systems, opened with the keynote address. He directed his remarks to predictions that technological change would be evolutionary and not revolutionary and that the new technologies would expand and thus enhance existing ones rather than totally replace them, an interesting statement considering that many futuristic thinkers in the sixties predated technology would soon replace books, libraries, etc. A librarian, publisher and bookseller responded to Boss' remarks. The most futuristic of them was Arthur Brody, Chairman of the Board at Brodart, who suggested that books on data bits and electronic components were in the library's future.

The second day's session entitled the Impact of Issues on Book Collections, Their Style, Their Future, Their Clients, opened with Paul Mosher, Assistant Director, Stanford University Libraries, predicting that change may be slower than most librarians anticipate due to economic factors and internal library problems. He also stated that the need to economize will influence all areas of library development and growth and have great impact on the library user. He ended his remarks by stating that collection management was the vehicle by which many librarians might hope to soften the impact of such adverse trends. The session ended with Warren Eisenberg, Director-Marketing, Ballen Booksellers International, who mixed scathing remarks toward publishers who encourage librarians to deal directly with them instead of through a jobber. Eisenberg's remarks stimulated a very provocative and controversial discussion and left much food for thought.

Six concurrent panel discussions ended the morning session on topics as diverse as Research Information; Acquisition and Access; Data Bases and Access to Unpublished Sources and Raw Data; Approval Plans: Their Future; and Problems of Foreign Materials.

The major afternoon session was on Serials Collections, Publishers and Vendors and the day concluded with four concurrent panel discussions on various topics relating to serials.

The final day opened with a topic that is alien to many law librarians but appears to be of ever increasing concern to our colleagues in general libraries—the resource user study. William Axford, Acting Director, Sanganon State University, discussed (in a paper delivered by James Schmidt, Director of Brown University Library) on Allen Kent's now infamous study of book use at the University of Pittsburgh. Axford stated quite unequivocally that the concept that use is the measure of value in library books is becoming readily accepted.
The responder, Norman Dudley, Assistant University Librarian, University of California, Los Angeles, reacted strongly to Axford's comments. He discussed the librarian's obligation to support today's curriculum and research and to be aware of the obligation and responsibility to perhaps anticipate the path research and scholarship will take in the future.

The conference ended with a well-thought-out wrap-up session moderated by Murray Martin, Assistant Dean, Pattee Library, Pennsylvania State University.

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ON CLASSIFICATION

By Cecilia Kwan

The July 4, 1980 issue of the Library of Congress Information Bulletin reported that the Library of Congress will be losing 13 cataloging positions and 3 Law Library positions according to the House Appropriation Committee report. Methods of cutting down on cataloging costs are currently being discussed in the Processing Department. It has been proposed that the Library of Congress, which will accept GPO descriptive cataloging starting Jan. 1, 1981 (see LC Information Bulletin, v.39, no.29), also accept Superintendent of Documents class number for federal documents. If this proposal is accepted, it means that the Library of Congress will no longer assign Library of Congress classification numbers to all federal documents. The result will be disastrous for those law libraries which classify federal documents, (e.g. bills, hearings, reports, Congressional Record, etc.) according to the Library of Congress classification system. TS/SIS Chairperson Colleen Baker has written to LC about this proposal, asking that it not be implemented. All concerned law librarians who wish to express their opposition to this idea are urged to do so and should address their correspondence to:

Joseph H. Howard
Assistant Librarian for Processing Services
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

WANTED! LC KF SHELF LIST IN CARD FORM

Northwestern University Law Library is in need of the LC KF shelf list in hard copy for its retrospective reclassification project. Anyone willing to sell or Xerox their set should contact Anne Zitkovich, Catalog Librarian, Northwestern University Law Library, 357 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60611.

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ON SUBJECTS

An announcement from Mary K. Pietris, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division at the Library of Congress.

Subject heading "Law--Periodicals (Indirect)"

The heading "Law--Periodicals (Direct)" which had been printed in LCSH 8 did not appear in LCSH 9 because it had been removed by the freefloat removal program. The following will appear in the second quarter 1980 supplement to LCSH:
Law—Periodicals (Indirect)

This heading is locally subdivided by country of publication (or first order political subdivision in the case of Canada, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States). Periodicals limited in subject coverage to the law of a particular jurisdiction are assigned the additional heading Law—[Place]—Periodicals.

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DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY QUESTIONS

The following questions were submitted by the editor to Mr. Ben Tucker, Chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress.

1. Does LC ever establish a description policy for specific types of materials? For instance, Brian Striman of Creighton University Law Library asks if LC has a policy for cataloging the Tax management portfolios series published by Bureau of National Affairs? At one time items in this series were always described as a monograph with pagination; now some, but not all, are treated as loose-leaf.

   ANSWER: For publications that are loose-leaf in appearance, we formerly required the cataloger to call the item "loose-leaf for updating" only when he or she could find explicit statements to this effect in the item. About two years ago we began to allow the cataloger to make judgments based on implicit as well as explicit evidence. I see no hope of consistency whether we follow the varying explicit statements of the publisher or the varying judgments of the cataloger.

2. Curt Conklin of Brigham Young University Law Library has a question concerning LC's current supplementation practice. Supplementation is, of course, one of law cataloging's great challenges! When is supplemen
tal material "important enough to require detailed description" (CSB 119/Fall 1976, p.15)? Has LC any specific criteria they use when deciding whether a separate record for the supplementation is needed?

   ANSWER: For law supplements we have been fairly uniform. CSB 119 says "note that for law books AA 155B is usually applied, with a note, such as 'kept up to date by cumulative supplements,' added to the entry for the main work." Even when a single law monograph supplements several different main works, we prefer the note technique rather than trying to catalog it separately.


   ANSWER: The correct heading for Bassioni, M. Cherif, 1937–

4. Employee selection within the law by Mary Green Miner (LC card 78-18889) was published in 1978. ISBN 0871792648. In 1979, a second printing revised was issued, (statement found on verso). There is an LC record that seems to fit this work (LC card 79-13681, pagination matches); however, no mention is made in the description of the "Second printing revised."

   ANSWER: The omission of "second printing revised" is an error; this statement should have been used in the edition area.

If you have questions concerning entry or description please send them to the editor.
LIBRARIES IN ACTION (INACTION?)

CORNELL LAW CONSER PROJECT FUNDING EXPIRES

Report by Diane Hillmann

As of July 23, 1980, when NEH funding expired and the data editor hired for the project went off to library school, work on the Cornell Law Library CONSER Project has slowed to a trickle. The second half of the alphabet, from N-Z, has been completed, and work was begun on Letter A before the expiration date. However, because of a cooperative agreement made with the Serial Record Division of the Library of Congress last year, the coverage of law serials throughout the alphabet. As a result of this agreement, Cornell took responsibility for letters N-Q (R-Z had already been completed) and LC took responsibility for H-M (A-G had been completed). Though the focus of these two programs was slightly different, it was felt that there would be a certain amount of overlap, and that such an agreement would keep duplicate work to a minimum.

Because of the lapse in funding, and the fact that Cornell will be changing from OCLC to RLIN and beginning a new catalog with AACR II in January, a decision was made to concentrate for the next four months on state session laws and court reports, in order to complete those titles before the change in cataloging rules. This will maintain to some extent the integrity of the collections, and will hopefully minimize confusion when the records are available on-line. After the completion of the state materials, work will resume on the other current serials in A-M, although at this point a completion date is impossible to predict.

Unfortunately, although Cornell completed the number of titles expected during the life of the NEH grant, the total number to be done had been seriously underestimated. Since CONSER rules require that titles related to the current title be ungraded at the same time as the current title, the figure that was used for estimates, reflecting current titles only, did not adequately reflect the amount of work that had to be done. Although the project is still incomplete, it is hoped that what has been done will prove useful to the law library community, and that additional work can be done by other law libraries on retrospective legal serials.

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"DASHED ON"

Next issue Pat Callahan takes on editorial responsibility for this column. The more people gathering information the better, however. So if you would like to be co-editor and help gather current-awareness-type information, citations to relevant new publications, notices of new bibliographic services or technological developments, and announcements of continuing education opportunities, let the editor know about it.

You've probably seen the announcement from ALA about purchasing the slide show EXAMPLES FOR APPLYING THE AMERICAN-AMERICAN CATALOGING RULES. It is now available for use from the Technical Services Special Interest Section. You pay postage cost to and from your library only. To receive it contact Elizabeth Matthews, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901. Elizabeth is handling the slides on a temporary basis until a permanent home can be found for them. Just in case you haven't seen the ALA announcement it is repeated here for you.
The RLIN interlibrary loan module is projected for full-face user implementation sometime in late October. The OCLC interlibrary loan system has been available to all of its users since April of 1979. The OCLC user chooses 5 libraries for its request; the system queries each sequentially until it receives a "yes" response. Studies have shown that the on-line system takes weeks off a manual system. More details on the RLIN system as they become available.

CLASS, California Authority for Systems and Services, recently announced plans to link RLIN "search only" service and informatics MINI MARC stand alone cataloging support system. A MINI MARC user will be able to search the RLIN data base and retrieve records for cataloging which are not available on the MINI MARC's data base. Libraries acquiring either RLIN "search only" services or a MINI MARC system may order a physical link to the other system.

CLASS is also the first library network to offer a general purpose electronic mail service, TTYNET'S ONYX, to all of its members as an alternative to TWX and the U.S. Postal Service.

Anything new happening with your network? Why not let others know about it by sending the information to Pat?
TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JUNE 30, 1979-MAY 31, 1980

- $206.18
- $3.98

Disbursements:
- $131.92
- $25.74
- $27.66
- $1.32
- $5.94
- $4.90
- $695.68

Income from subscriptions & back issues: $440.68
Interest income (money originally deposited in savings account, later transferred to checking): $2.88
Checking account: $655.66
Cash & postage on hand: $46.55
$655.66

*Current number of current subscriptions: 220

Vol. 6, no. 1 had to be subsidized by the SIS's. The old subscription price was not nearly enough for the newsletter to be self-supporting. With the increase in price TSLL should get back in the black this year. As an additional point of interest, the account mentioned in the above financial statement was closed; all funds are to be channeled through AALL headquarters.

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ADDED ENTRIES BY ML

1. 1/2/81: Los Angeles County Law Library Catalog Dept. is interested in knowing if any libraries, especially any using RLIN, are contemplating closing their card catalogs and opening another card catalog. Please contact Peter Eyting.

2. In response to comments from some institute participants on the evaluation exercise, the group sessions were jam-packed with examples, and this necessitated a more furious pace. This was done deliberately to try and cover as many different examples in the time allotted as possible. We felt you'd prefer to have lots of the best examples to take home rather than too much unmemorable discussion of limited examples. Sorry if we overdid you! The group leaders also wished they had more time to do their presentations, but to quote an evaluation form: "Would loved to have spent a week here & done this at a more leisurely pace, but the Lib. director would have screamed!"

3. Contributing editors: Their function is to not only see that there is something to publish in the newsletter, but also to answer questions. They will try and go to authoritative sources to get answers for you; so please use the information listed on p. 2 if you need assistance. Three former contributors to the newsletter have changed jobs which take them from the law library field: Jill Brophy and Roberta Carr are now working for public libraries, and Ellen Sandmeyer, with the arrival of a second child, will be working full time in the home. Good luck to you all and thanks for all your help!

4. Re OB/SIS RLIN COMMITTEE unfinished business: The editor was asked to report regarding serials that are presently in the RLIN Books database. Unfortunately, the information did not come in soon enough to be included with the RLIN Committee reports. Sometime after the reconfigured database project is completed (April 1, 1981?), RLIN plans a machine-conversion of serial records in books to the serials file.

5. DEADLINE: Next deadline for newsletter contributions is Dec. 15th.

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