

TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN RECEIVED LAW LIBRARY

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

CONVENTION SCHEDULE

Brigham Young University
J. Reuben Clark Law School

Sunday, June 28, 1981

8:30 - 10:30 AM TS/SIS program "TECHNICAL SERVICES RECORD KEEPING"
10:30 - 12:30 PM OBS/SIS program "RETROSPECTIVE CONVERSION"

Monday, June 29, 1981

10:30 - 11:45 AM OCLC Standing Subcommittee meeting (OBS/SIS)
RLIN Standing Subcommittee meeting (OBS/SIS)

Tuesday, June 30, 1981

7:30 - 8:45 AM TS/SIS business meeting.
2:00 - 4:00 PM TS/SIS program "LEGAL SUBJECT HEADINGS AFTER DAY 1"
4:00 - 6:00 PM OBS/SIS program "FEDLINK"
4:00 - 6:00 PM Heads of Cataloging of Large Law Libraries Discussion Group meeting.
4:00 - 6:00 PM TS/SIS Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee meeting.
Meetings of Acquisitions Standing Committee (proposed) and Serials Standing Committee (proposed).

Wednesday, July 1, 1981

7:30 - 8:45 AM OBS/SIS business meeting.

Thursday, July 2, 1981

9:30 - 3:30 Post-convention workshop: AACR2 UPDATE

TECHNICAL SERVICES SIS NEWS

CONVENTION PROGRAMS

"TECHNICAL SERVICES RECORD KEEPING" is the TS/SIS 3 part program scheduled for Sunday, June 28th, 8:30 - 10:30 AM.

Part 1. Gail Daly, Cataloger, University of Minnesota Law Library, will discuss manual serial record keeping, i.e. bound and unbound volumes, added copies/volumes; withdrawals; replacement volumes, etc.

TSLL STAFF

Editor: Melody Lembke, Los Angeles County Law Library,
301 W. First St. , Los Angeles, CA 90012

Contributing editors:

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

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

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

Dashed-on: Pat Callahan, University of Pennsylvania, Biddle Law Library,
3400 Chestnut St. , Philadelphia, PA 19174

Ellen Pletsch, Cornell Law Library
Ithaca, NY 14853

Subjects: Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library,
301 W. First St. , Los Angeles, CA 90012

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 OBS/SIS and the TS/SIS, act as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, and carry current awareness and short implementation reports. TSLL will not usually publish substantive articles.

Subscriptions available from the editor at \$4.00 per year.
Please make checks payable to American Association of Law Libraries.

SIS OFFICERS

TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

Chairperson: Colleen Raker, University of Pennsylvania, Biddle Law Library,
3400 Chestnut St. , Philadelphia, PA 19174

V-chair./Chair. -elect: Margaret Axtmann, National Center for State Courts,
300 Newport Ave. , Williamsburg, VA 23185

Sec./Treas.: Regina Wallen, University of Santa Clara Law Library, Santa Clara, CA 95053

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

V-chair./Chair. -elect: Gregory Koster, Pace University School of Law Library,
78 N. Broadway, White Plains, NY 10603

Sec./Treas.: Ermina Hahn, Rutgers School of Law Library,
15 Washington St. , Newark, NJ 07102

Part 2. Peter Mueller, Associate Law Librarian, Brigham Young University Law Library, will discuss Brigham Young's automated serial record keeping system and the use of word processing equipment in technical services.

Part 3. Linda Cohen, Head of Cataloging, State University of New York at Buffalo Law Library, will speak about that library's development of a manual acquisitions record keeping system that monitors purchases by subject area.

"LEGAL SUBJECT HEADINGS AFTER DAY 1" is the program scheduled for Tuesday, June 30th, from 2:00 - 4:00 PM.

Outline: Presentation by Mary K.D. Pietris, Chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress (or designated representative).

Presentation by Marlene McGuirl, Chief, American-British Law Division, Library of Congress (or designated representative).

Question and answer period.

History and objectives of the subject headings project of the Technical Services S.I.S. by Peter Enyingi.

Description of the project and proposals by John Zenelis, Head, Law Cataloging, Columbia University Law Library.

General discussion of the project and its future.

Problems encountered in assigning legal subject headings, including questions from the audience.

It would be beneficial if any questions that TS/SIS members want raised during the discussion period were sent ahead to the co-directors: Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library; John Zenelis, Columbia University Law Library.

POST-CONVENTION WORKSHOP

AACR2 UPDATE

The planning for the AACR2 Update to be held in Washington on July 2, 1981 from 9:30 - 3:30 is just about complete. What we need now is a little help from you. We need to hear about the problems you've had in interpreting and applying AACR2 during these first months. Even if you won't be attending the workshop we can ask your questions and present your problems. We'll make sure the answers get back to you. If you're coming to the workshop we'd still like to know your concerns ahead of time. This works to our advantage and to yours. If we know the problems ahead of time we can give more time to the answers. Our panelist from the Library of Congress, Adelle Hallam, is particularly interested in knowing what you'd like her to discuss. Just to give you an idea about the program that's being planned, here are a few of the topics that will be discussed.

1. Uniform titles
2. Application of the unique serials identifier
3. Series statements and tracings
4. Microforms--the current controversy
5. Corporate headings, particularly the "types" of subordinate bodies
6. Loose-leaf publications

Send your suggestions for discussion to: Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota Law Library, 229 19th Ave., South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

TS/SIS BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

A tentative agenda for the 1981 TS/SIS business meeting (June 30, 7:30 - 8:45 AM) includes the following items:

1. Technical Services Law Librarian Financial report. Foreign subscriptions. Back issues. Rotating editorship between TS/SIS and OB/SIS. Announcement of new editor.
2. 1981-82 Election Results. Comments by membership on election by mail ballot.
3. Proposal for formation of other standing committees, discussion groups, etc.
4. Announcement of time and place of existing and proposed committee meetings.
5. Reports by committees.
6. 1982 Program. Discussion of new format for AALL meeting in Detroit and the role TS/SIS would play in program planning. Suggested program topics.
7. Membership directory. Comments on format of directory and procedure for updating directory between annual editions. Should directory be professionally printed?

If you are not attending the business meeting but would like to comment on the agenda, send your comments to the chairperson, Colleen Raker. Please notify the chairperson of any additional Section business to be placed on the agenda as soon as possible.

TS/SIS MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

There has been a delay in publication of the membership directory. It will be mailed to all members of TS/SIS in May. The delay has made possible the inclusion of all membership information received before April 15, 1981.

TS/SIS ELECTIONS

The Section secretary mailed ballots to all TS/SIS members the week of May 4, 1981. Deadline for ballot returns was May 15, 1981. The results of the election will be announced at the annual meeting, and will be published in the AALL Newsletter and the Technical Services Law Librarian. Nominees are:

Chairperson-elect (one will be elected):

Gayle Smith Edelman
Head of Technical Services
University of Chicago Law Library

John Zenelis
Head, Bibliographic Control Dept.
Columbia University Law Library

Secretary/treasurer (one will be elected):

Linda Cohen
Head of Cataloging
Charles B. Sears Law Library
State University of New York at Buffalo

Gay Ellen Roesch
Head Librarian
Davis, Graham & Stubbs
Denver, CO

Members at Large (two will be elected):

Vivian Campbell
Assistant Law Librarian for Collection Development
Georgetown University Law Center

Margaret Hall
Assistant Librarian
Hennepin County Law Library
Minneapolis, MN

Mary Lu Linnane
Head of Technical Services
DePaul University Law Library

Danna Spitzform
Materials Organization Librarian
Dickinson School of Law

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS NEWS

The major development in the On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS this year was the resignation of Chair Catherine Chenu-Campbell; her resignation was prompted by a job change which took her out of the law library field. Vice-Chair Gregory Koster succeeded to the office of Chair.

CONVENTION PROGRAMS

(For convention schedule see page 1)

The OBS/SIS will also hold two program meetings in Washington. On Sunday June 28 from 10:30-12:30 we will discuss Retrospective Conversion. The speakers will be Andrew H. Wang, James Larrabee, and a speaker to be named later. On Tues. June 30 from 4:00-6:00 PM the OBS/SIS will feature the innovative Federal libraries network FEDLINK. Speakers will be Lucinda Leonard, David Burnell, and Linda Proudfoot. Both programs should be extremely interesting, and Gregory Koster would like to thank Program-Chairs Joanne Scanlon and Susan Roach for handling all the arrangements.

OBS/SIS BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

The regular business meeting for the section will be held on Wed. July 1 from 7:30-8:45 AM. Last year's business meeting conflicted with that of the Technical Services SIS; this year we have gone to great lengths to avoid such conflicts, so that all members and potential members of the section will be able to attend. There were also complaints last year about the high cost of the breakfast, so this year we are not having a breakfast meeting. We will start the business meeting promptly at 7:30 in order to be able to finish before the free danish in the Exhibits Area are all gone. The tentative agenda for the business meeting is as follows:

1. Reports of Chair, Secretary, and Liaisons
2. Reports of Standing Subcommittees (OCLC and RLIN)
3. Technical Services Law Librarian
4. Election of new officers
5. Program planning for next year. Suggested topics include:
 - a. Long term implications of the migration of large law libraries from OCLC to RLIN.
 - b. Use of archive tapes.
 - c. Interlibrary loan.
 - d. Acquisitions.
 - e. Circulation.
 - f. Machine manipulated subject headings.
 - g. Public service use.

Suggestions of additional program topics and possible speakers will be welcomed.

OBS/SIS Standing Subcommittees (OCLC and RLIN) will meet on Monday June 29 from 10:30-11:45 AM. The subcommittees were formed last year to serve as a forum for the special problems of using these utilities and as an organized lobby in voicing our concerns to the utilities. Anyone interested in the work of either subcommittee is invited to attend.

OBS/SIS ELECTIONS

The Nominating Committee (Victoria Trotta, Chair; Peter Enyingi and Pat Piper) has presented the following slate of candidates for election at the business meeting:

VICE CHAIR/CHAIR ELECT (one will be elected)

ERMINA HAHN
Rutgers-Newark Law School Library

DENNIS J STONE
Gonzaga University Law School Library

SECRETARY/TREASURER (one will be elected)

SUZANNE BONNER
New York Law School

SUSAN S. ROACH
U. S. Dept. of the Navy, JAG Office

ADVISORY BOARD (two will be elected)

DIANE HILLMANN
Cornell University Law Library

MELODY LEMBKE
Los Angeles County Law Library

REGINA T. WALLEN
University of Santa Clara Law Library

Additional nominations will be accepted from the floor, and each office will be filled in turn so that losing candidates may be renominated for other offices. Please note that the Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect candidates should represent RLIN (or WLN) users this year. Gregory Koster, who is presently filling out Catherine Chenu-Campbell's term as Chair, will continue as Chair next year.

ALA/CCDA REPORT

Phyllis Marion attended the midwinter meeting of the American Library Association's Committee on Cataloging; Description and Access as the AALL representative to that Committee. What follows is a short report of what happened at the eleven hours of meetings that the Committee held.

Two items of interest to law catalogers were the subject of debate at the main session of the Committee's meeting. The first was a proposed revision of Rule 24.13, type 3 and 24.18, type 3. These two rules have been seen as presenting serious problems of interpretation and treatment. The full Committee accepted a report of the task force on this rule and agreed to submit a rule revision to the Joint Steering Committee at its meeting in July. The rule revision reads as follows:

"A name that indicates no more than a type of body and therefore requires the name of the higher body (government) for identification." The second item emerged from the discussion of uniform titles that took place throughout the meeting in many different contexts. It soon became evident that there was a great deal of concern about the proliferation of the uses of uniform titles, or proposed uses of uniform titles, to handle problems of all sorts. In order to address this concern a motion was adopted that called for the creation of a task force to study the problems arising from the use of uniform titles. This task force will present an informational report identifying concerns and issues at the June meeting of the Committee. A later task force will seek solutions to the problems thus identified. (Phyllis Marion has been appointed to the current task force.)

Much of the Committee's time was spent discussing proposed revisions to the rules concerning music materials and the draft of a manual on cataloging cartographic materials. LC also presented several policy decisions to the Committee, asking for its input. These decisions will be published in later issues of the Cataloging Service Bulletin.

In addition to its regular meeting the Committee held an open hearing on the descriptive cataloging of microform reproductions of works that have been previously issued in another form. This hearing was not intended to result in any kind of action on the part of the Committee, but to allow individuals and libraries to present their views to the Committee.

Most of those giving presentations favored the retention of the AACR 1 method of describing such items. They felt that the descriptive cataloging should represent the original and that the physical aspects of the microreproduction should be given in a note. (This is the practice LC has announced it will follow.) At the end of the hearing the Committee voted to meet again to discuss what action should be taken as a result of the hearing. At that meeting the Committee discussed whether to support an LC proposal to the Joint Steering Committee that calls for an option in the rules that would allow libraries to follow the practice stated above. A motion to support the LC proposal failed. (A straw vote of the non-voting members from organizations such as AALL soundly supported the LC motion.) Instead, the Committee appointed a task force to examine the principles involved in describing reproductions of all kinds. The task force is charged with recommending to the Committee what action should be taken on this issue.

AALL AND CATALOGING POLICY

During fall 1980 the Cataloging Policy Section of the Special Committee on Long-Range Planning appointed by President Gates worked on devising a procedure to determine AALL policy on matters relating to cataloging and classification. This procedure was not to include any policy itself, but rather, to provide a mechanism for determining such policy. In a preliminary report dated December 5, 1980, a draft outline was presented to the Executive Board for its comments. It was the intent of the Cataloging Policy Section that if the Board agreed that the draft outline was the direction in which further work should be done, a draft report would then be prepared for publication to elicit comments and suggestions from catalogers within AALL. However, the Executive Board did not consider the outline at its January 1981 meeting. Since there has been no discussion of the draft outline beyond the Cataloging Policy Section itself, the outline is now being published. The drafters think that the document provides the necessary background and detail to enable you to form an opinion as to whether this is the method by which cataloging and classification policy ought to be determined by AALL. Please give it your careful consideration. We would then appreciate your written comments. Please address them to Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota Law Library, 229 19th Avenue, South, Minneapolis, MN 55455. The report will also be discussed by the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee of the TS/SIS at the annual meeting.

PRELIMINARY REPORT CATALOGING POLICY SECTION SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LONG-RANGE PLANNING DECEMBER 5, 1980

The following is an outline of a proposed procedure for determining AALL policy on issues involving cataloging and classification. It is in outline form and open to change. It has not been circulated beyond the two members of the Section at this point. We would appreciate comments from the Board as to the direction we are taking, the possible implications, and any consideration we have omitted that might be necessary. If the Board is in general agreement with the outline, it will serve as the basis for a draft report and be published in the March issue of the Technical Services Law Librarian for comments. In late spring a full report with a final recommendation will be made, taking into consideration all comments.

- A. At this time there is no formal mechanism for determining AALL policy on matters of cataloging and classification.
 1. The role of the defunct Cataloging and Classification Committee. As far as can be determined matters dealing with this area were usually turned over to this Committee. There is no indication of a formal procedure for getting an AALL policy statement. One can probably assume that statements given by the Committee and/or its chairperson were thought of as official AALL policy.
 2. The role of individuals. It is quite evident that in the past individuals have also spoken out on certain issues and that their statements have been taken by other organizations to be the viewpoint of AALL as a whole, or AALL catalogers, or law catalogers in general.

- B. When are we called upon to have such a policy and who usually makes the request ?
1. There are relatively few times when we need policy on a crucial issue; the implementation of AACR 2 is one time when a formal policy would have been useful.
 2. Who asks for our opinion ?
 - a. American Library Association. We are now in the position of having convinced various sections of ALA that we do wish to voice our opinion on questions concerning cataloging and classification. (We have an appointed representative to one of the major committees: the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access.) These various sections poll us as to our organizational stand on various questions.
 - b. Library of Congress. We have established cordial relationships with those departments in the Library of Congress that oversee the Library's policy in these areas. They continually ask our opinions on cataloging matters. They do it rather informally; what they usually wish to know is what "law catalogers" think rather than what "AALL" thinks.
 - c. Council of National Library and Information Associations. We now have a representative to its Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging. It often wishes to know our organizational stand on a particular question.
- C. There should be a distinction between the need for a formal organizational response and a more informal response by those immediately concerned with the question at hand.
- D. Proposed procedure.
1. When there is a need for a policy decision on a certain matter, the question should be referred to the chairperson of the Technical Services Special Interest Section Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee. This Committee is open to all members of the TS-SIS who indicate that they wish to belong. (The question could come from one of the representatives noted above, another organization, the Executive Board, etc.)
 2. The chairperson of that Standing Committee, in consultation with its Executive Board, will decide whether or not a formal policy is necessary. (In some cases, the Standing Committee might decide that the representatives to certain external groups might be given the right to make statements on behalf of law catalogers or the AALL TS-SIS on the basis of some broad policy stand previously issued. The representative will be charged with reporting the statement and asking for comments on the statement.)
 3. If no formal statement is deemed necessary, the chairperson and Executive Board of the Standing Committee shall come to a consensus as to their opinion on the question and return the information to the person/organization requesting the response. In some cases they may wish to consult the entire membership of the Standing Committee. Such responses should be reported as outlined in 4g below.
 4. If a formal organizational response is deemed necessary, the following procedure should be used.
 - a. The chairperson of the Standing Committee in consultation with its Executive Board shall prepare a report on the question. All pertinent information should be included.
 - b. The report shall be circulated to the members of the TS-SIS Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee for consideration. The Committee members shall be asked to comment and to vote if necessary. (If the representatives to the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access and the representative to CNLIA Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging are not members of the Committee they should also be polled. A copy of the report should be sent to the TS-SIS liaison to the AALL Executive Board for information and comment.)
 - c. The chairperson shall, in consultation with the Standing Committee's Executive Board, prepare a draft policy statement based on the information gained from the above process.
 - d. This draft policy statement shall be published in the Technical Services Law Librarian and the AALL Newsletter. Explanatory material should be included as necessary. Comments should be requested.
 - e. A policy statement should then be presented to the AALL Executive Board along with a "legislative history" of the procedure followed. All necessary documentation should be included.
 - f. The Executive Board, following its procedures, shall decide the question. If necessary the question can be returned to the Standing Committee for modification, reconsideration, etc.
 - g. The policy statement shall then be disseminated as deemed necessary. In most cases this will mean notification to the person/organization requesting the information, notification to the appropriate committee of ALA, notification to the appropriate unit of the Library of Congress, notification to CNLIA Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging, and publication in the Technical Services Law Librarian and the AALL Newsletter.

The above procedure may seem cumbersome, but we really don't feel it is. It does require timely action and some discretion on the part of the officers of the TS-SIS Standing Committee. The formal procedure probably would not be called into use many times; we expect most questions will fall into the middle category; the members

of the Standing Committee will be asked to voice an opinion and that will be disseminated.

We would like to add an editorial comment at this point. Up until about five years ago AALL was rather insular when it came to matters of cataloging and classification. We seldom consulted outside the organization and other organizations, such as ALA and LC, seldom asked our opinions. Since the problems that occurred during the formulation of AACR 2, the Committee on Cataloging and Classification and the current TS-SIS have worked hard to convince other organizations that we wish to be consulted not only on matters directly relating to the cataloging and classification of legal materials, but on other areas of cataloging and classification which affect law libraries. Fortunately, in the last year or two, we have met with some success. ALA and LC have welcomed our representatives, struggled with our questions, and listened to our opinions. Most of the time we can interact informally with no problem. There are times, however, when some person or organization asks what AALL thinks. The responsibility of answering should not rest on the individual being asked the question. There should be a mechanism available that will assure an authoritative organizational response.

Submitted by Cataloging Policy Section; Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota Law School Library (Chairperson); Jacqui Paul, Delaware Law School Library (Member)

PRELIMINARY REPORT ADDENDUM

The entire procedure as outlined in the preliminary report takes place within the confines of the Technical Services Special Interest Section until the proposed policy statement is placed in front of the AALL Executive Board for review and action. It has been suggested that it would be worthwhile to have a policy review board consider the proposed policy statement as suggested by the TS-SIS Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification before it is presented to the Board. This policy review board would be charged with devising the final draft of the formal policy statement and submitting it to the Executive Board for action.

This policy review board would be small and would represent the membership of the organization at large. It would be responsible for formulating policy statements that reflected the attitudes and desires of the membership at large. This policy review board would be charged with consulting with members and groups it considered to be involved in the issue being discussed. It would be used only for those questions that involved formal organizational responses.

At this point, the two members of the Cataloging Policy Section neither approve or disapprove of the above concept. There are pros and cons to such a structure. If the response is to be organizational, it should represent more than the response of catalogers, particularly those catalogers who work in academic libraries. (As our membership changes, we must be diligent in representing the views of all members, and in the past, the area of cataloging and classification has been dominated by academic catalogers.) An issue should be looked at from the standpoint of cataloging principles, administrative repercussions, and public service implications. This requires broad-based participation, something that the TS-SIS has not had in the past. Also, a policy statement coming from such a policy review board might carry more weight than one from a special interest group.

However, might not the procedure as originally outlined handle that problem without the intervention of another layer of review? The procedure calls for publication in two sources, one of which is the newsletter of the Association which goes to all members. Publication is called for in order to solicit comments from all our membership. It is this information, along with previous recommendations from the Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification, that is taken into account when writing the policy statement. (I would like to assume, and indeed I do assume, that the Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification would be professional enough to consider all aspects of a given situation before preparing a policy statement, so that their recommendations would reflect the situation fairly.) This proposed policy statement would then be sent to the Executive Board for review and action. If there is some question among members of the Board as to the merits of the proposal, wouldn't it be just as effective to have an ad hoc committee of their members consider the proposal and report back to the Board? This would avoid the problem of setting up a standing review board which may or may not have any business during a given year.

PCM

DASHED-ON

by Pat Callahan and Ellen Pletsch

PUBLICATIONS

The Library of Congress has announced plans for the National Union Catalog that will broaden its efforts in the delivery of bibliographic information. The Library will publish NUC in a register/index format. The coverage of the present NUC will be expanded to include some of the Library's other book catalogs, such as NST and the Monthly Checklist of State Publications. LC has issued a questionnaire to a large number of libraries to identify the market for such a publication. The advantages of the proposed register/index system include multiple access points to all NUC entries, broader coverage and more prompt publication (in a COM format). For more information see LC Information Bulletin, January 16, 1981.

"A National Preservation Program : Proceedings of the Planning Conference" was prepared by the Library of Congress Preservation Office from a conference in December 1976. It is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents for \$4.00. Also on preservation--the October 1980 issue of the Oklahoma Librarian has reprinted the speeches given during the Colloquium on Preservation held at the University of Oklahoma last year. Copies of the issue are available for \$3.00 from: Peggy Augustine, Executive Secretary, OLA, 400 Civic Center, Tulsa, OK 74103.

The third edition of Andrew D. Osborn's Serial Publications : Their Place and Treatment in Libraries is available from ALA, Chicago, for \$20.00. The chapter on acquisitions procedures, including manual check-in procedures, is thorough and helpful, and the chapters on cataloging have been revised to include AACR2. However, the author's skepticism about automation causes him to give this subject too little attention in all areas covered. For a thorough review see College and Research Libraries, March 1981.

Clara D. Brown and Lynn S. Smith's book Serials : Past, Present and Future, 2d revised edition, 1980, is available from EBSCO Industries, for \$20.00. This is a revised and enlarged version of Brown's Serials : Acquisition and Maintenance (1971) and includes 7 new chapters. Some of the new topics covered are: the problems of selection and cancellation; past and present serial cataloging rules and practices; microforms; and brief information on copyright law, the circulation of journals, and periodical reading rooms for current titles. Other topics include: automated check-in systems, management of serials at LC, problems of serials cataloging.

Practical Law Books Reviews is a newsletter available for \$20.00 from Judith Helburn, Library Management and Services, 5914 Highland Hills Drive, Austin, Texas 78731. This newsletter is directed to lawyers and libraries in need of quick summary of new books. It uses the Book Review Digest approach, with 1 to 3 quotes per title, from reviews. Material is arranged by subject and there is an author index.

"The Impact of Inflation on Journal Costs" by Michael R. Kronenfeld and James A. Thompson is an article that appears in the April 1, 1981 issue of Library Journal. The tables contained in the article are broken down by subject and the data included in these tables prove the hypothesis held by most librarians, that journal prices have been increasing at a rate far above that justified by inflation.

Lois Mai Chan has revised Imbroth's Guide to the Library of Congress Classification. This third edition, 1980, is available from Libraries Unlimited, Littleton, Colorado, for \$22.50. The revision reflects expansions in the Library of Congress classification schedules as well as changes in LC's policies and practices. "Classification of Special Types of Library Materials" is a new chapter that includes explanations of LC classification usages for serial publications, monographic series, supplements, microforms, etc. LC's past and present practices are explained in a clear and concise manner, which clarifies variations sometimes puzzling to the cataloger.

Cataloging and Classification Quarterly, published beginning with the Fall 1980 issue for \$30.00 a year, is available from Haworth Publishing Co., New York. It includes articles on classification, the public catalog, machine readable data files and book reviews. It also contains book reviews and a "News" section.

SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

A cost-benefit study sponsored by the Council on Library Resources has recently been completed by Battelle-Columbus Laboratories. In it, Battelle advised the Library of Congress, RLIN, OCLC and WLN to develop linkages by automatic translation of messages. Other linking options such as direct tape delivery and the use of "native mode," or the language peculiar to each system, were discarded as inefficient. The basis of Battelle's recommendation was the analysis

of service and cost benefits to libraries when reference searching, current monograph cataloging and interlibrary loan were shared. By using hit rate studies, Battelle determined that shared cataloging costs would be cut and access improved with the linking of utilities. Interlibrary loan service would be improved but costs would not be decreased by linkage because of the increase in interlibrary loan requests. Likewise, Battelle found that the greater number of successful reference searches assumed to be possible with the linking of utilities would improve reference service but not necessarily decrease costs.

The Battelle study was sponsored through CLR's Bibliographic Service Development Program. Under this program CLR has provided Battelle with additional funding to support the development of an interactive computer model for data base linking known as BIBLINK. Battelle's work on BIBLINK is to include the preparation of a guide to the system so that BIBLINK can be made available to researchers.

The Battelle report, with a companion document describing background studies, may be purchased for \$9.00 by writing to the Council on Library Resources, One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A cooperative effort which is closer to implementation than the linked national network proposed by Battelle is the establishment of a Mutual Support Corporation by SOLINET and OCLC. The Mutual Support Corporation (MSC), founded as a legal entity with assets owned, donated and controlled by both SOLINET and OCLC, is expected to reduce competition between the founders and avoid duplication of effort. The MSC will have its own board of directors but will act under the guidance of SOLINET and OCLC. SOLINET will contribute all its assets to the MSC; OCLC will match SOLINET's contribution. SOLINET will agree to give up its full control of library networking in the Southeast but with the establishment of the MSC its networking authority in that area will be equal to OCLC's.

Included in these changes are plans to set up a Regional Support System which would develop benefits to SOLINET users such as access to local records, subject access to regional holdings, multiuse terminals, automated authority control, and local online catalogs; SOLINET will also benefit by contracting to manage the Regional Support System. Because of the give and take arrangement between SOLINET and OCLC mandated by the MSC, the new products generated by the Regional Support System will be available to OCLC.

On April first OCLC began testing its new on-line acquisitions system in twenty libraries. The National Center for State Courts Library in Williamsburg, Va. is one of the pilot libraries and Margie Axtmann reports that so far the system has worked well.

The OCLC on-line acquisitions system is comprised of two main parts: the name-address directory and the acquisitions component. The directory has been available to users in the guest mode since November 1980 and includes names and addresses of both libraries and vendors. The acquisitions component generates orders by combining a bibliographic record for the desired item found in the OCLC data base with the vendor information found in the name-address directory. If a bibliographic record is not available for an item, an "0" level record may be created which will allow the system to produce an order and which will serve as a skeleton record for use by the library's catalogers. When an order is sent, the designated account is automatically encumbered, thereby permitting the system to keep up to the minute track of funds spent. Prepaid items not ordered through the system may be entered on the system as expenditures.

Two of the major areas OCLC is hoping to examine during the test period are the length of time between ordering and receipt of an item and the efficacy of the forms OCLC has created for use with the system. The testing period is scheduled to end on June thirtieth.

Washington Library Network recently announced expansion of its services through CLASS (California Library Authority for Systems and Services) to libraries

in Arizona, California and Nevada. WLN's services will be available on-line until there is a sufficient number of WLN users in the area to allow for system replication. Dial-up access for WLN system use will soon be available for library schools; small libraries which are unable to afford bibliographic terminals may use their own terminals to dial-up WLN and may contract with WLN or another library to do their original cataloging, paying a per-item fee.

CLASS and Brodart, Inc. have entered into an agreement whereby Brodart will provide magnetic tape maintenance services to libraries using either RLIN or OCLC for cataloging. The service is based on the successful program developed by PALINET (Pennsylvania Library Network) on behalf of its members. CLASS is now able to offer verification that tapes are not defective, storage in controlled archival conditions in two locations, annual "refreshment" of the data to insure against loss from deterioration, production of copies of some or all records on request, and printout of records as needed. Call Karl Pearson at CLASS, (408) 289-1756, for more information.

ON CLASSIFICATION

The development of the Library of Congress classification for German law has been completed. Notations have been assigned as follows:

KK	Germany and West Germany
KKA	East Germany
KKB, KKCl-4999	German provinces and states (Länder)
KKC5000-9999	German cities, towns, etc.

At the end of October 1980 the Subject Cataloging Division began assigning the newly-developed class numbers to materials being cataloged relating to German law. The classification schedule is now being indexed, after which it will be submitted for printing to the Government Printing Office. Publication is not anticipated until late 1981.

Since KK is the first LC classification scheme to cover a major civil law system, it is expected to serve as the model for development of other foreign law schedules or tables of civil law jurisdictions.

For the assistance of catalogers receiving printed cards with the new class numbers, the following brief outline may be of interest:

KK 1+	General	KK 4413+	Public law. Constitutional law and history.
170+	History of German law		Administrative law. Including public
949+	Private law. Private international law	6411+	safety and health, environment, education, etc.
981+	Civil law		Economic law. Regulation of industry, trade, .
2038+	Commercial law. Intellectual property		and commerce. Including transportation and
2849+	Labor law. Social insurance	7054+	communication
3655+	Courts. Procedure. Insolvency.	7520+	Public finance
		7962+	Emergency legislation. National defense
			Criminal law and procedure

The subjects in East German law (KKA) fall within the same number spans.

ON DESCRIPTION

AMERICAN INDIAN PRIMARY MATERIALS

Several questions have been directed to Phyllis Marion concerning the cataloging of American Indian primary materials. The main concern seems to center on whether American Indian tribes may be considered jurisdictions when applying all

the rules for legal materials. AACR 2 is somewhat ambiguous about this. Rule 21.35A, footnote 9, allows such treatment in the case of treaties. No mention is made about American Indian governments in the other legal rules. The index (under Tribal laws) leads to rule 21.31C which covers ancient laws, customary laws, etc. There is no mention of court reports, rules, etc. Ben Tucker at the Library of Congress asked our help in formulating a policy in dealing with this problem. What is needed at this point is to determine one or more catalogers who might have an expertise in this area, or who are at an institution where there are legal experts in the area, who can give LC some help. If you are willing to put in some time working on this problem please write or call:

Phyllis Marion
University of Minnesota Law Library
229 19th Ave., South
Minneapolis, MN 55455
(612) 376-2361

DECREEES OF A HEAD OF STATE OR CHIEF EXECUTIVE (21.4D1 AND 21.31B1)

The following offers some advice on these two rules based on consultations between the LC Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy and the LC Law Library:

Rule 21.4D1 says to enter official communications of a head of state or similar chief executive under the corporate heading for the official, but refers the cataloger to rule 21.31 for certain communications of this type. The last paragraph of 21.31B1 at the bottom of p. 326 mentions these, calling them "laws."

1. When the requisite information is available, consider the government of the jurisdiction. If it has no parliamentary power and the executive power seems to be the routine lawmaker, consider that the executive's decrees are laws. If there is a parliamentary power, but because of its suspension or inability to meet, the executive takes over its function, then treat the executive's decrees also as laws during this temporary period. Also treat in the same way decrees issued during a period when the constitution permits the executive to assume lawmaking power for national emergencies, or other special contingencies.

2. As is obvious, the paragraph above depends throughout on the availability of important information. If the requisite information is not available, make the decision on the basis of the character of the decree. Obvious examples at either end of the spectrum are: a proclamation decreeing some national festivity and a proclamation decreeing temporary military rule with specifications for curfew, etc. If in doubt, treat the decree under 21.4D1.

UNIFORM TITLES

The following is a slightly edited transcript of answers given to questions at the Institute on AACR 2 for Law Catalogers held in Carbondale, Ill. in June of 1980.

The first question relates to the uniform title for a single treaty. If the piece that you're cataloging has no date of signing, how do you, what do you do? Do you look up the date in some reference source and then if you can't find it what do you do? It seems that the date is something that is important and you should make some effort to find it, but I can't lay the law down for you because it is going to be predetermined by the reference sources you have and the administrative policy you apply in your library whether you permit or don't permit your catalogers to do research. I think in many, many of these cases however in reality the date is not that difficult to find. What I would urge you to do is as far as you can is to look for a date, if you don't find a date then necessarily that can't be there.

Question: How to figure out what would be a proper citation title to use as the uniform title for subject compilations. Answer given by Mr. Tucker:

Can I tell you what we're doing right now at the Library of Congress and then you can ask me questions about the relevance of that to your expected experience under AACR2. One thing you may not realize is that in our own catalogs within the walls of the Library of Congress we have always been applying all these rules. There are no rules in chapter 25 that are new in this sense to us ... I take some pains to explain this so that you will believe me when I say that none of these rules are new to us. OK, so its on the basis of that kind of experience that I can tell you what we do in applying rules for legal uniform titles. You have a certain number of jurisdictions, the United States is a good example, India is another good example to take a foreign country where a high percentage of the laws, the individual statutes give us an article "this act may be cited as" and you have the citation title right there in the text of the law looking at you. And in those cases we go no where else. We copy what the act says. But the problem does not end there because if you're in a library that collects materials from a great many countries then you'll hit cases where the jurisdictions publishing policy of framing statutes doesn't include articles such as the one I've mentioned. In that case what you have to go on is a title proper, and whatever statement you might find in the introduction or prefatory material as well as the opening words of the statute itself. Then that's what you always have if you're cataloging the text of the law. In another case you're cataloging a piece that is perhaps not the text of the law, it's the first appearance of this law in your library as a subject heading and you have someone writing about it who gives it some sort of denomination, uses some sort of phrase in referring to it. Then you have cases where you may or may not trust this varying evidence that I've described to you and then you go to reference sources and the ideal reference source in this area is something like an official gazette, or some other official publication that is recognized by the government as the official medium for disseminating these statutes. At the Library of Congress what we find is that in those cases where we're talking about jurisdictions that publish statutes without the article saying "This act may be cited as" that if we take the books representation of the law, you know the law is mentioned in the title proper or the law name seems to be the title proper itself, if we take that and use that as the citation title of the law in well over 95 percent of the cases that work holds up. We don't get later publications showing other editions of the statute that give us a different denomination. In a small percentage of cases, I've done everything except 5 percent, in some of this 5 percent we can see problems in the book we're cataloging and this comes up with certain foreign language material and with some of this material that I described as not being texts of the law but something about the law. Then we have the resources of the Law Library where the catalogers can go and look up not only these official publications such as the gazettes but whatever other reference material that our law library can furnish. We do not however permit the catalogers to do this routinely. The routine is what I've already described. You copy whatever the book presents to you as the citation title whether this is the title proper or some phrase that you find in the introduction or preface. You see we save an enormous amount of cataloging time by doing that. Contrast that with the catalogers getting up from his or her desk, going to the Law Library, spending time filling out call slips to ask for reference works from the Law Library and spending some time pouring over these books in trying to compare data. It works because we don't have to redo very many of these records. That's what I meant about the authority work holding up. That's what our experience has told us.

Question from audience: I was more referring to subject compilations and where, for instance as an example in the book where they use Agricultural code (AACR2 25.15A1).

Mr. Tucker: What I said about accepting what the title proper tells you is even more true of subject compilations.

To reiterate what Mr. Tucker said. The "citation title" in AACR2 25.15A2 is referring to the title of the act as often found in an article of the act which begins "this act may be cited as." This title should not be confused with legal citation notation found on the verso of some legal publication title pages or in a citation form source such as the Harvard Blue Book.

If the item falls into the "5 percent" area that Mr. Tucker described (i.e. the work in hand is about a law but does not include the text of the law with its citation title), outside sources may have to be consulted (AACR 2.25.15A2b). Regina T. Wallen at Heafey Law Library, University of Santa Clara, reports on a project conducted by her library on California laws:

"For us, the easiest place to go for citation titles is Shepard's popular names sections, so we decided to do a comparison between the

unofficial Shepard's and the official session laws. The Reference staff, under the direction of Mary Hood, undertook this project. Since California laws were recodified in 1939, they began with that date. Sample years in each decade of the session laws were scanned for citation titles and then these were compared with Shepard's by Mary Hood and Cecilia Kwan at Davis. In every case they matched. Mary Hood also went back to earlier laws that were not included in the 1939 recodification, and again Shepard's had the citation title....

What we would like to see are similiar studies by law libraries in other jurisdictions."

Each library has to make their own decisions about when and where to do extra research. However, it would be desirable especially for libraries participating in the bibliographic utilities to agree on which resources to consult.

COPYRIGHT DATES: STATEMENT BY THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The policy proposed in the statement on copyright dates published in Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 10 (Fall 1980) has been rescinded. Our problem was the specter of having to catalog many printings of an edition, since publishers were beginning to assign a new copyright date to each new impression, although they made no other changes from impression to impression. The confusion for acquisition librarians and the addition to our cataloging load that would result from this phenomenon alarmed us to the extent of proposing that such bibliographically insignificant dates be ignored. Further reflection led to the conclusion that we could avoid these difficulties simply by ignoring copyright dates at the point of deciding whether or not a new edition were involved. If we use evidence other than copyright dates to make this primary determination, then we will not be producing a bibliographic record for the cases of mere new impressions, and thus we shall not be reproducing the insignificant and misleading copyright dates, but only those that are known to indicate a new edition (because of other evidence). Librarians who use our records will see no difference then from the most recent of our past practices: copyright dates will appear added to publication dates (1.4F5) and they will also be used in lieu of publication dates (1.4F6). Ben R. Tucker, Chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, January 27, 1981.

ADDED ENTRIES BY ML

I. Catherine M. Tierney of Boston University Law Library will be the new editor of TSLL beginning with Vol. 7, no. 1. Hope everything goes smoothly (i.e. no delays in delivery of the newsletter because the post office returns half of them to the editor!) for her. Editing a newsletter can be a big headache sometimes, but when a librarian at LC admits to keeping a copy of TSLL in his/her desk for ready reference, then you know that what you are doing has "true" value, and it makes all the effort seem worthwhile. Good luck to Catherine!

II. Job notice: ASSISTANT CATALOGER II. Los Angeles County Law Library, 301 W. First St., Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Duties: Cataloging using AACR2 and RLIN. Qualifications: MLS from accredited library school. Reading knowledge of one modern European language. Familiarity with AACR2. Salary: \$1,497-1770 depending on qualifications and experience. Available: August 1, 1981. Apply by June 1, 1981. Contact: Send resume to Richard T. Iamele, Librarian.