Workflow and Procedures Analysis

The Technical Services SIS is planning a workshop on procedures and workflow problems solving at the 1982 AALL annual meeting in Detroit. This one-day workshop, sponsored by the AALL Education Committee, will be presented by Arlene Taylor Dowell, Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, and David Dowell, Director, Illinois Institute of Technology Library. Workshop participants will learn to identify technical services procedural problems, examine existing constraints and resources, and evaluate optional solutions. Procedures analysis, time study, and cost analysis will be practiced by participants.

The workshop organizers would appreciate hearing about technical services problems in private, state, county, court and academic libraries. If you are automating manual procedures, redistributing jobs among staff members, designing forms, analyzing acquisitions, cataloging, or binding workflow, etc. send a description of your problem to:

Margie Axtmann
National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185

The price and date of this workshop will be announced in a later issue of the newsletter.

Acquisitions, Bibliographic Control, and Management of Microform Collections

This program is being planned in conjunction with the Micrographics & Audiovisual SIS to address microform issues which overlap with the Technical Services SIS. The program will be a panel of three speakers followed by short videotapes showing microform operations in various law libraries. Presentations will be made by Bethany Ochal, Orange County Law Library; Charles Willard, Princeton Theological Seminary; and Jack Pontius, Pennsylvania State University. Please send questions or comments about issues that you would like to see covered in the program to:

Margie Axtmann
National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185
Editor: Catherine Tierney, Boston University, Pappas Law Library, 765 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215

Contributing editors:

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

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

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

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

Description: Melody Lembke, Los Angeles County Law Library, 301 W. First Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Subjects: Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library, 301 W. First Street, 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, prepaid. Please make checks payable to American Association of Law Libraries.

SIS OFFICERS

TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

Chairperson: Margaret Maes Axtmann, National Center for States Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185

V-Chair./Chair.-elect: Gayle Smith Edelman, University of Chicago Law Library, Chicago, IL

Sec./Treas.: Gay Ellen Roesch; Davis, Graham & Stubbs; Denver, CO

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

Chairperson: Gregory Koster, Pace University School of Law Library, 78 N. Broadway, White Plains, NY 10603

V-Chair./Chair.-elect: Ermina Hahn, Rutgers School of Law Library, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102

Sec./Treas.: Susan S. Roach, U.S. Department of the Navy, Office of the Judge Advocate General Law Library, Alexandria, VA
TS/SIS News

A vacancy in the office of Secretary/Treasurer was created recently by the resignation of Gay Ellen Roesch. The Executive Board, acting under Article V, § 3 of the TS/SIS Bylaws, elected Linda Cohen of SUNY-Buffalo to fulfill the duties of this office for the remainder of the term. The Board members wish to express their thanks to Linda for agreeing to serve the Section in this office.

Members of the Technical Services SIS will soon be receiving our annual membership questionnaire. Last year this questionnaire was used to compile our first membership directory. This year we hope to have the directory out even sooner, but this requires the cooperation of TS/SIS members. Please take the time to fill out the questionnaire promptly so that our directory will be accurate and complete. We will also be soliciting ideas for future convention programs, projects that the Section and its committees could undertake, and ways to improve communication among section members. This is also your chance to indicate an interest in serving on a committee or planning a convention program. The TS/SIS Executive Board can not respond to the needs of the membership if the membership does not respond to the questionnaire.

As of September 30, 1981, the Technical Services SIS had a record 221 members.

ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES SIS

OBS/SIS Convention Programs

The On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS is currently planning two programs for the 1982 Annual Meeting in Detroit:

Melody Lembke is planning a program titled Patron and Reference Access to On-Line Bibliographic Files. The program is designed to provide a non-technical introduction to the concept of on-line catalogs. The speakers will include: Edwin Browning of the Division of Library Automation of the University of California (Berkeley), who was involved in the design of the UC on-line union catalog; Barbara Hycar, Head of Technical Services of Northwestern University School of Law Library, who is involved in the Northwestern District Patron Access Project; Richard Greenfield of the General Reading Room Division of LC, who works directly with the public using the LC on-line catalog; and Jane Burke of CLSI, a vendor which markets an on-line catalog.

Ermina Hahn is planning a program titled Machine Manipulation of Subject Headings. This program is designed to present the state of the art in subject heading automation for both technical and reader service librarians. The speakers will include: Anthony Pierce, Head of Library System and Planning of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, who has developed software for circulation systems and will speak on automating subject headings in cataloging; Karin Trainor, Assistant Director for Technical Services of New York University, who is developing a system and will speak on investigating vendors to supply software; and a librarian from an RLIN library who has experience in using the RLIN network-level subject manipulation system.
OBS/SIS News

The officers of the On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS for 1981/82 are as follows:

Chair:
Gregory E. Koster
Pace University Law Library
78 No. Broadway
White Plains, NY 10603

Vice Chair/Chair Elect:
Ermina Hahn
School of Law Library
Rutgers University
15 Washington St.
Newark, NJ 07102

Secretary/Treasurer:
Susan S. Roach
Law Library
Office of the Judge Advocate General
U.S. Dept. of the Navy
Room 9547
200 Stovall St.
Alexandria, VA 22332

Program Chairs:
Ermina Hahn (see above)

Melody Lembke
Los Angeles County Law Library
310 W. First St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Advisory Board:
Diane Hillmann
Law Library
Myron Taylor Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

Melody Lembke (see above)

Regina Wallen
Law Library
University of Santa Clara
Santa Clara, CA 95053

Nominating Committee

A Nominating Committee has been appointed to propose candidates for the offices of Vice Chair/Chair-elect, Secretary/Treasurer, and Advisory Board Member for 1982/83. The Committee members are Virginia Melroy, University of Iowa, Chair; Elizabeth Matthews, University of Southern Illinois; and Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota. The Committee will welcome any suggestions or offers to serve from OBS/SIS members. The only restriction is that the candidates for Vice Chair/Chair-elect must be from OCLC institutions this year, as part of the Section's rotating chair policy.
Phyllis Marion attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, as the AALL representative to that Committee. The following is a short report on four of the many issues discussed at the meeting.

As part of the report of the Library of Congress representative to CCDA, it was announced that, as of a date in the near future, LC plans to designate no further headings as "compatible headings." (Compatible headings created before that date will be retained.) This means that catalogers will no longer have to apply the complex and time-consuming rule interpretations on compatible headings in order to decide whether or not a pre-AACR 2 heading would be compatible with a pure AACR 2 heading. Keep an eye on the Cataloging Service Bulletin for further news as to the date when this policy will be changed.

The second issue of interest was the report of the Task Force on Previously Existing Works. This task force was set up to report on what is popularly called "the microform issue." The report favored the adoption of the principles of AACR 2 as found in Chapter 11 and rejected the LC proposal for retention of the microform cataloging principle found in AACR 1.

Realizing that there was little chance of changing anyone's mind on the issue itself, the chair centered the discussion on the wording of the report. After much discussion, the "Statement on Microforms" proposed by the Task Force was rejected by the Committee. (The vote was close; the chair broke a tie vote in the committee with a nay vote.)

At that point there was a motion from a committee member to the effect that CCDA support the LC rule revision based on AACR 1 principles. This motion carried. The CCDA representative to the Joint Steering Committee on AACR 2 was instructed to vote accordingly when the Library of Congress presented the motion to the JSC. (It should be noted that at the meeting of the JSC, the Library of Congress withdrew its proposal for a rule revision in this area in order to study the problem further.)

A third point to be mentioned is the concern about how actual rule changes are to be published. Right now there seems to be a certain amount of reluctance on the part of the AACR 2 publishers to get involved in this area. It looks as if rule revision by the JSC will be published by LC in the Cataloging Service Bulletin. If this is so, the rule revision will be clearly marked as such so that they may be differentiated from LC rule interpretations. The chair of CCDA agreed to pursue this matter further with the ALA Publications Committee so that the best possible means of disseminating this information may be found.

The last item is the continuation of the Task Force on Uniform Titles. This task force will continue its work on identifying the issues and problems surrounding application of the AACR 2 rules on uniform titles. A full report of the Task Force will be presented at the 1982 mid-winter meeting of the CCDA.

If you would like a copy of the complete CCDA report or have an issue that you think should be brought before the committee please contact Phyllis Marion, AALL representative to CCDA.
DESCRIPTION AND ENTRY

By Melody Lembke

Answers given in this column are from Ben Tucker, Chief, Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress.

1) The Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 125 (Spring 1978), p. 4, details LC's practice regarding added titles for alternative titles, partial titles, subtitles, etc. Has LC established any more detailed criteria to help standardize decisions about when an added title should be made? Would LC make an added title for "The law of competitive business practices?"

   Attorney's Guide to
   The Law of
   Competitive Business Practices

   ANSWER: This kind of thing can safely be left to cataloger's judgment.

2) Forms make up an important part of any law library collection. Question: When the word "forms" appears in the title proper (or even in additional title information) should "forms" also be indicated in the physical description area? A search of our online MARC file showed inconsistent treatment. AACR2 1.5A2 says to "take explicitly or implicitly stated information from the item itself." This would seem to indicate that "forms" should also appear in the physical description area even though it appears in the title.

   ANSWER: No special decision is needed for "forms." We have always had the following understanding, which is changed in no way by AACR2: nothing in the physical description area can be omitted because it is repetitious of the preceeding areas.

3) The next question deals with the problems of annotations and commentaries of legal publications. A reminder: Subject compilations do not automatically demand uniform titles even though the examples at 25.15 seem to indicate that they do. See question 4. At the AALL Institute in Carbondale you told us that a work with a chief source such as Public resources code, annotated, according to 21.13C would be "edition emphasized." Is this still a good interpretation? If yes, and if you enter it as an edition of the original work according to 21.13C, does this mean that the annotated version would also need a uniform title?
ANSWER: I do still hold the same opinion I gave in Carbondale. Any difference at all between the title proper and the uniform title should call into play the uniform title. (This also continues a very old idea, not altered in any way by AACR2.)

Additional comment by ML: Although I agree and understand the need for a uniform title for the first and third examples above under the general uniform title rules which seek to unite "various manifestations of the same work" together under a uniform title, I think that an annotated code or law is itself a unique edition or work and should not necessarily have the same entry or uniform title. Someone else at LC seems to agree with me:

Nolledo, Jose N.
The National Internal Revenue Code of the Philippines annotated / by Jose N. ...
LC card 81-165942

4) Attending local workshops and answering questions of other catalogers has pointed out to us that librarians are misled by the "subject compilation" part of 25.15a1 into believing that all subject compilations need uniform titles. Does LC plan any published explanation of this part of 25.15a1?

ANSWER: I myself have no problem understanding the implications of 25.15a1 and other rules in chapter 25 in re subject compilations. Our own catalogers have shown no sign of believing that all of them need uniform titles. If the provisions of 25.15a1, etc., could in fact be read and misunderstood in this way, I am unable to see why 25.15a2 would not have the same force. In short, if something needs to be stated, which, speaking personally, I would deplore, then I am probably the last person capable of stating the clarification in such a way that would not cause further mystification.

ML: I think LC catalogers are starting to show signs of not understanding this part of 25.15a1!

---

5a) A question on formulating uniform titles for constitutions:

ML: I guess what I am really curious about is how far LC is going to "expand" the concept of "statements of responsibility." So far in your last interpretation on constitutions "of the jurisdiction" and possessive case have been designated as "statements of responsibility." (See TSL, v. 6. no. 2, p. 19.)

The title for the 1978 constitution of Spain, however, is Constitucion Espanola. Espanola is an adjective, not a possessive form of an "of the jurisdiction" phrase. The
1931 constitution could very well have the uniform title Constitucion (see below). However, since constitutions are unique documents one should not look to the first as an edition to establish the one uniform title for later ones. By the way, the LC Name Headings (n 79-44600) has Spain. Constitution (1978) as the uniform heading. Since this is not in the vernacular, it is obviously an error; even if it were in the vernacular I would have trouble justifying it.


CONSTITUCION ESPAÑOLA

APROBADA POR LAS CORTES EN SESIONES PLENARIAS DEL CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS Y DEL SENADO
CELBRADAS EL 31 DE OCTUBRE DE 1978

ANSWER: We have no intention of expanding the scope of "statement of responsibility." Anything you have seen to the contrary that is one of our AACR2 headings is simply (!) an error.

5b) For another example of an adjective in the constitution title how about Peru's constitution: Constitucion politica del Peru. We thought the uniform title should be: Peru.

Constitucion politica (1979)

ANSWER: I agree.

ML: The heading, however, established in the LC Name Headings (n 80-123675) is Peru.

Constitucion politica del Peru (1979)

6) The last question concerning casebooks comes from Mary Chapman at New York University Law Library.

The choice of main entry for casebooks and readings has long posed the difficult distinction between authorship versus collections or works produced under editorial direction. Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 112 (Winter 1975) p. 5 ff. provided some guidance by interpreting AA 4 in such a way as to favor treatment of casebooks and readings as collections with entry consequently under title. Unfortunately, LC practice continued to be inconsistent or at least unclear. Samples of LC cataloging between 1976 and 1980 were attached show-
ing similar items some of which were entered under title, some under name ....

AACR2 21.7 is virtually the same as LC's 1975 interpretation of AA4. We would like to know whether LC will treat all casebooks and readings as described in paragraph one of this letter under AACR2 21.7, or whether it will continue its practice of treating some such items as works of single authorship (21.4A) or of shared responsibility (2.6). If LC will do the latter, what is the basis for distinguishing between casebooks and readings which fall under rule 21.7 and those which fall under either 21.4A or 21.6? (It appears that the extent of the commentary included in an item cannot provide a valid basis for distinction because 21.13 applies only to a text or texts by one person or body, together with commentary. Cf. Maxwell, Handbook for AACR2, p. 258.)

I have included copies of pages of a work we just cataloged, which illustrates the current problem. Title page: Becoming a lawyer: a humanistic perspective on legal education and professionalism / by Elizabeth Dvorkin, Jack Himmelstein, Howard Lesnic ... Additional pages showed that Dvorkin, et al. could be considered as editors or compilers. This item gave rise to a spirited disagreement among catalogers as to applicable rule for choice of main entry. While the majority opted for 21.7, some uncertainty remained, largely due to LC's past inconsistencies in applying AA4 to similar materials. I would be grateful if you could obtain clarification from LC on this question.

ANSWER: I looked at a few casebook examples presented to me by Phyllis Marion, and I told her I thought entry under author was correct after looking at a few. I do not believe I can cite arguments that would dissuade anyone who was really enamored of the idea of treating these books as collections. The more debatable a topic is, the more likely the ultimate decision is to be arbitrary, at least in part. I will just add a small voice that I am mightily impressed by the arrangement and organization of the data "quoted."

Additional comment by ML: AACR2 is not designed to have special rules for specific types of materials; there is no special rule for gazettes, casebooks, etc. Rather, we have some general principles to help us, hopefully, make the same decisions. One thing that has been emphasized repeatedly at institutes and in discussions with Mr. Tucker is the importance of the chief source of information to make a decision on choice and form of entry. Even though a book may contain extensive commentary, catalogers are to use the chief source (usually title page) to decide whether the law or the commentary is emphasized. If this same criteria is applied to casebooks, when the chief source indicates "authorship" rather than "editorship," as Mr. Tucker indicates above, the most consistent choice would then be author entry. (See AACR2 21.0B.)

ON SUBJECTS

By Peter Enyingi

At the Washington convention, Marie Whited presented a very popular segment of the TS/SIS subject headings program consisting of comments and solutions to everyday problems in assigning legal subject headings. An edited version of her comments in a question and answer format follows.

Preceding the questions and answers is a communication from Regene Ross, Section Head of Social Sciences I, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, which contains a major change in the status of the subdivision LAW AND LEGISLATION.

A major change which we have instituted involves dropping the free-floating status of the subdivision LAW AND LEGISLATION. We are now required to establish this subdivision editorially under non-legal topical headings. The third quarter Supplement to LC Subject Headings (1981) will begin to include these changes.
Questions to Marie:
1) Are the following subdivisions free-floating? They are not listed in the 1979 list as free-floating but are mentioned in the scope notes as "see also" subdivisions in most cases. Others seem to be subdivisions of a legal nature. Are there subdivisions "less" commonly used which are still free-floating?

CASES
CLAIMS
CODIFICATION
COMPENDS
CONTESTED ELECTIONS
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS
DIGESTS
ELECTION DISTRICTS
INTERNATIONAL UNIFICATION (See note under INTERNAL UNIFICATION OF LAW)
JURISPRUDENCE (see note under MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)
TERMS AND PHRASES
TREATIES
TRIAL PRACTICE

ANSWER: The following subdivisions are free-floating under legal topics (CIVIL PROCEDURE), under legal phrase headings (CRIMINAL LAW), and under topical headings with legal subdivisions (DIVORCE—LAW AND LEGISLATION):

CASES
CODIFICATION
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS
DIGESTS
FORMS
INTERPRETATION AND CONSTRUCTION
LANGUAGE
LEGAL RESEARCH
POPULAR WORKS
TERMS AND PHRASES
TRIAL PRACTICE

The subdivision CLAIMS is free-floating only under regions, countries, etc. We no longer use COMPENDS as a subdivision. CONTESTED ELECTIONS and ELECTION DISTRICTS are free-floating under legislative or parliamentary bodies, as well as under individual chambers of these bodies; for example, UNITED STATES. CONGRESS—CONTESTED ELECTIONS and UNITED STATES. CONGRESS. HOUSE—CONTESTED ELECTIONS. INTERNATIONAL UNIFICATION and JURISPRUDENCE are not free-floating. TREATIES is free-floating under regions, countries, etc. and also under Indians and tribes.

2) I have three questions submitted by law catalogers concerning free-floating subdivisions:
   a) I have a publication from Great Britain with the title: Law of contract implied terms in contracts for the supply of goods. While I was perusing the list of sa's under CONTRACTS in LCSH, I found the subdivision CONTRACTS and specifications with a scope note On a hunch, I looked in the free-floating subdivisions, and sure enough, it was there, with a much more restrictive note about its use. Also it was listed in there as (Direct), and was not so listed in the regular book, implying that it should be listed after the jurisdiction.

   b) Please ask LC about the following:
Several LC records in our catalog use the subject heading UNITED STATES. CONGRESS. HOUSE—ELECTION DISTRICTS (73-612036, 65-63077, 64-8022, 64-7968, 63-19101, 53-5932). In the 8th ed. of LCSH the reference is made: ELECTION DISTRICTS see also subdivision ELECTION DISTRICTS under names of legislative bodies, e.g., GREAT BRITAIN. PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF COMMONS--ELECTION DISTRICTS. In the 9th ed. of LCSH, this example has been eliminated,
and there is a see also reference to UNITED STATES. CONGRESS--ELECTION DISTRICTS. Which is correct, UNITED STATES. CONGRESS. HOUSE--ELECTION DISTRICTS or UNITED STATES. CONGRESS--ELECTION DISTRICTS?

c) The subject heading MONEY--LAW had a note as follows: For monetary law of individual countries use MONEY--[COUNTRY]. The new heading MONEY--LAW AND LEGISLATION has an indication that it is to be divided indirectly. Is this an intentional change in policy? From now on will the subject heading MONEY be restricted to non-legal aspects?

ANSWER: 
a) CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS may be used as a free-floater when used according to the guidelines spelled out in the Introduction to LC Subject Headings. This subdivision is divided (Indirect). We no longer divide any topical headings (Direct).

b) This question has already been addressed in the last paragraph of the answer to question number 1. Both UNITED STATES. CONGRESS. HOUSE--ELECTION DISTRICTS and UNITED STATES. CONGRESS--ELECTION DISTRICTS are correct.

c) We now use MONEY--LAW AND LEGISLATION-- location for works on monetary law. The heading MONEY is restricted to non-legal works. This was an intentional change in practice.

3) Free floating subdivisions LAW AND LEGISLATION and LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, etc.

a) A sample list of subject headings for which LC is not using LAW AND LEGISLATION subdivision. Why?

ARBITRATION, INDUSTRIAL
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
FRANCHISES (RETAIL TRADE)
LOCAL TAXATION
MUSIC INDUSTRY
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
PETROLEUM IN SUBMERGED LANDS

b) A sample list of subject headings for which LC is not using LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, etc.

ALIENS
ARTISANS
ARTISTS
AUTHORS
ABUSED WIVES
POOR

c) Occasionally, when two subject headings describe the content of a book one has a subdivision for legal aspect and the other not, as "Law for the horse breeder" has two subjects: 1. HORSES--LAW AND LEGISLATION--UNITED STATES. 2. HORSE BREEDING--UNITED STATES.

d) The 8th edition of LCSH had an x-ref. under AMMUNITION--LAW AND LEGISLATION see FIREARMS--LAW AND LEGISLATION. The 9th edition dropped the reference. Does this mean that AMMUNITION should be subdivided by LAW AND LEGISLATION?

e) PUBLIC UTILITIES carries an x-ref. from the subdivision LAW AND LEGISLATION to PUBLIC UTILITIES, clearly stating that in this case legal and non-legal headings should not be separated. Is this still true?

f) PARENT AND CHILD heading has a parenthetical qualifier (LAW) instead of the subdivision LAW AND LEGISLATION. Why? Is it going to be changed?
ANSWER: a) To reiterate, LAW AND LEGISLATION is no longer a free-floating subdivision under non-legal topical headings. Of the examples cited in this question, we have added LAW AND LEGISLATION to FRANCHISES (RETAIL TRADE) and LOCAL TAXATION. The subdivision will be added to all other non-legal topical headings when we catalog a work which requires its use. We are not adding the subdivision LAW AND LEGISLATION to topical headings which are considered inherently legal; e.g., ARBITRATION, INDUSTRIAL and BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

b) LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC. can be used after ARTISANS, ARTISTS, AUTHORS, ABUSED WIVES, and POOR. However, we will not use it under ALIENS.

c) In cases where we have used both a legal and non-legal subject heading, we are indicating that the work cataloged discusses both of these aspects of the topic in question.

d) We would establish AMMUNITION--LAW AND LEGISLATION (Indirect) if we were to catalog a work which required it.

e) We will be cancelling the reference PUBLIC UTILITIES--LAW see PUBLIC UTILITIES. We will establish the subdivision LAW AND LEGISLATION under PUBLIC UTILITIES.

f) Our practice is to use a parenthetical qualifier to indicate the discipline of an otherwise potentially confusing topical heading. Marie's example of TERRIERS (the breed of dogs) and TERRIERS (LAW) is a little easier to comprehend than the distinction between PARENT AND CHILD (LAW) (the legal concept) and the subject heading PARENT AND CHILD used in the sociological sense.

4) The subject LAW-PERIODICALS is locally subdivided by country of publication. What is the rule if more than one place appears in the imprint?

The second sentence of the scope note calls for additional heading LAW--{place}--PERIODICALS if the subject coverage is limited to the law of a particular jurisdiction. In the past, law reviews of law schools were assigned only one subject. Is this practice going to be followed?

A few cases were noticed where subject periodicals (e.g., criminal law or international law periodicals) had the additional subject LAW-PERIODICALS--place assigned in addition to the subjects CRIMINAL LAW-PERIODICALS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW-PERIODICALS. Is there going to be a subject heading LAW-PERIODICALS assigned to every legal periodical whether its nature is general or "subject" periodical?

ANSWER: LAW-PERIODICALS--{place} is described in LC Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 10. It does not indicate a change in policy. It is used for scholarly periodicals not related to or stressing law of one particular jurisdiction.

a) If more than one country appears in the publication imprint, use two headings—one for each country, or use the first mentioned country.

b) Add LAW--{place}--PERIODICALS as a second heading only if there is enough local law to warrant it.

c) Add LAW-PERIODICALS--{place} to a topical subject periodical as a last heading only if you want to show the periodical does contain some general law articles.

5) On the two reprinted MARC records:

Mariano Lealato, Mariano. Diccionario jurídico según la jurisprudencia del Tribunal Supremo de Puerto Rico. 2 vols. San Juan, Colón, Departamentos de Puerto Rico, 1972. 1 v. (unpaged); 23 cm. [Respbib 23: 766-766]

P.N. 127074 A 1979 055-03 79-100799 MARC
Concerning subject headings:
2. LAW—BRAZIL—DICTIONARIES—PORTUGUESE and 1. LAW—PUERTO RICO—DICTIONARIES—
SPANISH are the last subdivisions ("Portuguese" and "Spanish") superfluous and, therefore, an error? If not, what is the reason and justification for such a further subdivision?
ANSWER: Both of these headings are correct. The introduction to LCSH gives very specific guidelines on the treatment of topical dictionaries in languages other than English. A subject heading LAW—BRAZIL—DICTIONARIES—PORTUGUESE indicates the work is a dictionary of legal terms pertinent to Brazil in Portuguese, whereas the heading LAW—BRAZIL—DICTIONARIES indicates the work is in the English Language.

6) On MARC record 80-601728, main entry: Joint Commission on Prescription Drug Use. Title: The final report of the Joint Commission... U.S. GPO, 1980, the first subject heading is 1. DRUGS-SIDE EFFECTS—REPORTING—UNITED STATES—CONGRESSES.
The question concerns the subdivision REPORTING. Is REPORTING a new floating subdivision?
ANSWER: REPORTING is not a free-floating subdivision under topical headings. It is, however, a free-floating subdivision under diseases governed by the model heading CANCER. REPORTING would have to be established and printed in LCSH.

7) The form of local subdivision PHILIPPINE ISLANDS has changed to PHILIPPINES.
Is this kind of change restricted to AACR2 changes or will it be extended to other headings, such as FIJI ISLANDS to FIJI?
ANSWER: This question should be directed to Descriptive Cataloging Division.

8) The subject heading GREAT BRITAIN. PARLIMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS—JURISDICTION is not listed as such in LCSH. Is it a pattern subdivision and if so under which pattern is it listed? Or, should it have been recorded as two headings, namely, one for the corporate body and one for JURISDICTION?
ANSWER: This heading GREAT BRITAIN. PARLIMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS—JURISDICTION is not covered by a model heading and would have to be established and printed in LCSH.

ON ACQUISITIONS

By Mary Lonas Cooper

Selected New Serials compiled by Sharron Fitzgerald at the U.S. Supreme Court Library will be a regular feature of the Technical Services Law Librarian beginning with this issue. It represents an attempt to broaden the appeal of this Newsletter. Please contact me with any comments, criticism or general reactions you may have regarding its inclusion.

Selected New Serials

COMMODITIES LAW LETTER, v. 1 (1981)-
Published monthly by Commodities Law Press Associates, 170 Broadway, New York, NY 10038. "...guide covering developments in commodities law and regulation in the courts, Congress, federal agencies and exchanges." $144.00 per year.

ECLR (EUROPEAN COMPETITION LAW REVIEW), v. 1 (1980)-

ENTERTAINMENT LAW REPORTS, v. 1 (1980)-
24 issues published yearly by Entertainment Law Reporter Publishing Company, 9440 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 600, Beverly Hills, CA 90210. "The latest legal developments in motion pictures, television, radio, music, theatre, publishing, and sports..." For further information: (213)274-9464. $100.00 per year.

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW JOURNAL, v. 1 (1980)-
Published quarterly by N.P. Engel Verlag, P.O. Box 1670, Elbingen Str. 3, D-7640 Kehl am Rhein, Fed. Rep. of Germany. American distributor: N.P. Engel, Publisher, 3608 South 12th St., Arlington, VA 22204, Attn: Ingrid Patton. $58.00 per year.

IMMIGRATION LAW REPORT, v. 1 (1981)-
11 issues published yearly by Clark Boardman Co., 435 Hudson St., New York, NY 10014. Prepared by the firm of Fried, Fragomen, Del Ray, Bernsen, and O'Rourke. "...will not be academic. Its goal is to provide the immigration practitioner with immediate access to the newest developments..." For further information: (800)221-9428. $75.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL LAW JOURNAL/INDUSTRIAL LAW REPORTS (South Africa), v. 1 (1981)-
Published annually by Juta & Co., Capetown, South Africa. Will "review relevant literature in the field; and report the judgments of the Industrial Court." American distributor: Maxwell Scientific International- Pergamon Press, Inc., Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523. For further information: (904)392-9141. $40.00 per year.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND LAW, v. 1 (1980)-
Published quarterly by Human Sciences Press, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011. "...interdisciplinary approach to the interface between health care, medicine, applied research and law." $26.00 per year (individuals). $54.00 per year.

IRANIAN ASSETS LITIGATION REPORTS, v. 1 (1980)-

MUNICIPAL LITIGATION REPORTER, v. 1 (1981)-
Published monthly by Legal Research Services, 810 Idylberry Road, San Rafael, CA 94903. Up-to-date, concise summaries of recent cases in the municipal area. For further information: (415)472-6266. $15.00 per year.
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, v. 1 (1980)-
2 issues published yearly by the Northern Illinois University College of Law, Glen
Ellyn, IL 60137.
$6.00 per year.

PRISON LAW & ADVOCACY, v. 1 (1980)-
Published bi-monthly by the John Howard Association, 67 East Madison Street, Suite
1216, Chicago IL 60603. "...newsletter providing information on pending litigation,
court rulings, administrative regulations, legislation, publications and activities
affecting prisoners' rights in Illinois." For further information: (312)263-1901.
$25.00 per year (includes association membership).

Published quarterly by Research Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 9267, Asheville, NC
28815. Subscription includes initial casebook plus quarterly briefings. For further
information: (704)298-8291.
$125.00 per year.

RESORT TIMESHARING LAW REPORTER UPDATE & BRIEFS, v. 1 (1980)-
Published monthly by Land Development Institute, Ltd., in cooperation with American
Land Development Association, 1401 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. For
further information: (202)232-2144.
$48.00 per year.

TAX SHELTERED INVESTMENTS LAW REPORT, v. 1 (1981)-
10 issues published yearly by Clark Boardman Co., 435 Hudson St., New York, NY 10014.
For further information: (212)929-7500.
$110.00 per year.

VIRGINIA TAX REVIEW, v. 1 (1981)-
2 issues published annually by University of Virginia School of Law, Charlottesville,
VA 22901. For further information: (804)924-0211.
$20.00 per year.

DASHED ON

By Pat Callahan

Publications of Interest

In the spring of 1982, Haworth Press will begin publishing a periodical, Topics
in Technical Services. It will be devoted to "new trends in computers, automation
and advanced technologies in the technical operation of libraries and information
centers." Price: $65.00.

The University of Texas at Austin has published a report reflecting the library's
experience in maintaining authority control manually in a library with multiple
catalogs. Name Authority Control for Card Catalogs in the General Libraries by R.
Bruce Miller "covers theoretical as well as pragmatic considerations, creation and
maintenance of authority records and references, and the use of Library of Congress
authority information." The manual is available for $10.00 from Publications, General
Libraries Office, PCL 3.200, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.
The examples and explanations of authority control procedures can be applied to law libraries as well as general libraries.

An index to Cataloging Service Bulletin, issues 1-12, (Summer 1978 - Spring 1981), is now available from Nancy Olson, Box 863, Lake Crystal, MN 56055. Price: $5.00.

As budget cuts begin to have their effect on libraries, more and more articles on cooperative collection development are written. For proceedings of the Pilot Regional Collection Management and Development Institute held at Stanford in July 1981 and sponsored by RTSD's Collection Development Committee, see vol. 6, no. 6, November/December 1981 of the RTSD Newsletter. Also included in that issue is a worthwhile article on on-line catalogs and authority control.


More on cooperative collection development—The Acquisitive Librarian, October 15, 1981, contains a report on William E. McGrath's (University of Lowell) paper on the similarities and dissimilarities in the acquisitions logged by a group of academic libraries on the OCLC system. His "Implications for Cooperative Collection Development in a Random Group of American Libraries; or, Beyond Overlap" contends that "single subject libraries (law, medicine, etc.) may have more to gain from cooperative collection development than do large, general university libraries, which may have more to gain through greater diversity in acquisitions. Put another way, homogeneous libraries would have more to gain by pooling budgets to build exhaustive collections within their (single) subject areas."

Systems and Services

On September 15, the RLIN II integrated bibliographic system was made available to RLIN users. The new system encompasses a complete reconfiguration of the RLIN database, enhancements to the cataloging system, expanded indexing capabilities, and the introduction of the RLIN acquisitions system.

"CHECKMATE" is the new name for the CLASS Serials Control System for the TRS-80 Model II microcomputer. The system's features include item check-in, automatic alert for late or missing issues, notice of about-to-expire subscriptions, and financial tabulations by account number. With CHECKMATE, the serials librarian can create full bibliographic records with variable-length fields, and can search by keyword using Boolean logic. The floppy disk version holds up to 2000 subscription records. CLASS is now exploring the use of hard disks to expand the number of records supported by the system.

OCLC, Inc., and the Washington Library Network may explore a licensing agreement that would allow OCLC to market WLN software to users outside the Pacific Northwest and WLN libraries to use the OCLC system for selected services. No discussion timetable has been set. (American Libraries, October 1981.)

Directors of fifty-eight OCLC-member libraries have agreed to pursue four goals within OCLC: establishment of centers of cataloging responsibility in which a library would specialize in on-line materials processing in assigned subjects; cooperative microform cataloging projects; an automatic search system to eliminate additional hunting for items not found on the first OCLC search; and computerization of preservation information on rare books and other scholarly materials. (American Libraries, October 1981.)

Question for discussion: Do libraries using bibliographic utilities shelf-list serials holdings on-line? If so, do the catalogers find it necessary to maintain holdings manually, also? If your library has chosen not to shelflist online (assuming the bibliographic utility you use has this capability), why have you decided not to? Any thoughts on a national standard for machine-interpretable representation of serial holdings? (See article in RTSD Newsletter, May/June 1981.)
ADDED ENTRIES

AACR 2 Update

The panelists from the AACR 2 Update are still working on some of the questions that came up during the workshop. It is anticipated that all the needed material will be compiled and ready for mailing to participants in late November. Thanks for your patience.

Phyllis Marion
University of Minnesota
Law Library
Director, AACR 2 Update

A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Legal Materials

If you purchased a copy of A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Legal Materials, by Phyllis Marion (published by Soldier Creek Press) and did not receive a sheet of corrections for the manual, please write to Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota Law Library, 229 19th Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55455. She will see that you are mailed the correction sheet.

Cataloging Policy Report

The Preliminary report of the Cataloging Policy Section of the Special Committee on Long-Range Planning was approved by those attending the meeting of the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee held at the 1981 Convention. (The full text of the report can be found in the TSLL, vol. 6, no. 3 (May 1981), p. 7-9.) The report has been sent to Marcia Koslov, TS/SIS liaison to the AALL Executive Board. She will arrange for it to be presented to the Executive Board for action.

Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging
Council of National Library and Information Associations

The Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging (JCSC) of the Council of National Library and Information Associations has not had a formal meeting for nearly two years (see TSLL, vol. 5, no. 2, January 1980). A small subcommittee of the group has continued to work on a special project, however, which is now nearing completion. With the aid of a small grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities the JCSC is collaborating with the Library of Congress to prepare cataloging manuals for special format materials primarily of an archival nature. The manuals will cover graphics, manuscripts, and motion pictures and videorecordings. They will provide expansions and elaborations on individual rules, give fuller interpretations and more examples, make additions to fill in gaps, and offer proposals for substantive changes. These manuals are being prepared at the Library of Congress by staff who are also members of JCSC and specialists in their fields. Review drafts will be circulated to outside experts and appropriate organizations.

AALL members were instrumental in the formation of the Joint Committee, which is designed to serve the cataloging interests of special library groups that might not have a voice elsewhere. The JCSC has established an excellent working relationship with the Library of Congress that will continue beyond the duration of the manuals project. The Committee welcomes suggestions and ideas for other work that could be undertaken, either in the area of law cataloging or some other area of specialized cataloging. Send ideas or questions to Margie Axtmann, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185,(804)253-2000.

Submitted by
Margaret Maes Axtmann
Chairperson and AALL Representative
Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging
News

The Florida State University College of Law Library retired the card catalog on November 24, 1981. Patrons have readily accepted the COM catalog produced by Brodart.

Position Available

Library of Congress, Subject Cataloging Division, Processing Department, Social Science I Section. Two (2) permanent appointments for Subject Catalogers. Responsible for subject analysis and assignment of LC subject headings and classification numbers to law materials. Requirements: graduate degree in library science or law degree; work experience may serve as substitute for educational requirements. Reading knowledge of two or more foreign languages; one must be Western European or Slavic. GS-9 with promotion plan to GS-12. Vacancy announcement number 10591. For further information, call (202) 287-5771.