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Questions or comments should be addressed to the Editor or appropriate Contributing Editor.

EDITORIAL POLICY

The TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN will carry reports or summaries of the convention meetings and programs of the TS-SIS and OBS-SIS, act as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, and carry current awareness and short implementation reports. TSLL usually will not publish substantive articles.

Subscriptions are available from the Editor at $4.00, prepaid; checks should be made payable to: American Association of Law Libraries.

EDITORIAL DEADLINES

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Cecilia Kwan would like to hear from anyone who has started or completed the reclassification of the law of Germany using the Library of Congress KK-KKC Schedule. Please drop her a note at:
University of California, Davis
Law Library
Davis, CA 95616

ISSN 0195-4857
Ermina Hahn, Chairperson of the OBS-SIS, presided over the business meeting in Houston on Sunday, June 26. The minutes of the 1982 meeting in Detroit, which were published in vol. 8, no. 1 (August 1982) of the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN, were approved. The Chair reported on the year's business, including committees appointed and programs planned for the convention. Evelyn Smith, Secretary/Treasurer, reported that the section began the year with a balance of $810.82, received dues income of $692.50, incurred expenses of $68.20, and ended the year with a balance of $1435.12. Sue Roach, Chairperson of the OCLC Committee, and Diane Hillman, Chairperson of the RLIN Committee, reported on the work of their respective committees.

Phyllis Marion gave the report of the Joint Committee to Study TSLL. The committee's members were Phyllis and Peggy Hall of the TS-SIS, and Pat Piper and Sara Cole of OBS-SIS. Phyllis made her report earlier in the day at the TS-SIS business meeting, and a summary of that report is contained in the minutes of the meeting.

Catherine Tierney, Editor of TSLL, informed those assembled that TSLL had an income of $1109, expenses (postage and printing) of $789, and ended the year with a balance of $872. Ermina Hahn introduced the new Editor, Michele M. Finerty, of the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

Diane Hillmann of the Ad-hoc Committee to Study the Merger Proposal spoke next. She said that a final vote on the proposed merger of OBS-SIS and TS-SIS would be taken at the meeting because, according to its bylaws, OBS-SIS has no provision for using mail ballots. She further offered a resolution which she herself did not support: That the OBS-SIS be dissolved as of the end of the 1984 meeting in San Diego and steps be taken to petition the TS-SIS for committee status.

Catherine Tierney asked when the steps would be taken and Diane assured her that they would be taken during the meeting in Houston. Sue Roach favored the idea of expanding the scope of the section to include LEXIS and WESTLAW. Pat Callahan wanted to know whether LEXIS and WESTLAW could or should be included. Ermina Hahn and Diane Hillmann explained that the section was concerned with interactive bibliographic databases, not vendors' information databases. Melody Lembke felt that an OBS committee of TS-SIS could serve non-technical services functions, and the TS-SIS could sponsor programs concerned with non-technical services aspects of online bibliographic services. Elizabeth Matthews, whose institution (Southern Illinois University Law Library) was involved with the founding of the section, had mixed emotions about merging the sections. Jacqueline Paul pointed out that meeting times of the sections sometimes conflicted. James Larrabee thought that there were no burning issues facing the section, and that it no longer had a focus. Pat Piper asked whether convention time for OBS programs would be reduced if the section merged with the TS-SIS, and it was explained that there is no official program time limit for each section; program arrangements could change with each program chairperson. Suzanne Harvey spoke of microcomputers as an emerging concern of the section. Regina Wallen wondered how the section could draw in public services people. Frances Woods, citing public services applications of online bibliographic databases, declared that
this was the perfect time not to disband the section. Curt Conklin followed up with mention of Dataphase, Geac, and Avatar. Catherine Tierney said that she liked having the full set of officers and advisory board of a section rather than just the chairperson of a committee. She felt that the advantages of having both an OBS-SIS and a TS-SIS outweighed the disadvantages. Regina Wallen thought that the section should conduct a PR campaign and let people know that OBS is "leaving the back room."

Discussion on the merger question ended at this point and a vote was taken. Four voted to merge, 21 voted against, and 1 abstained.

Dennis Benamati of the Nominating Committee announced the candidates for each position: Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect, James Larrabee and Evelyn Smith; Secretary/Treasurer, Pat Callahan, Kathy Faust, and Jerry Phillips; Advisory Board, Barbara Hycnar, Sue Roach, and Victoria Trotta. Evelyn Smith, Pat Callahan, Barbara Hycnar, and Sue Roach were elected.

Suzanne Thorpe, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect, distributed copies of a proposed bylaws amendment which would require that officers be elected by mail ballot rather than at the annual meeting. The proposed amendment was approved by the members present and will be submitted to the AALL Constitution and Bylaws Committee.

Suzanne thought it would be appropriate for OBS-SIS to join in the TS-SIS resolution asking the AALL Board to schedule the annual convention so that it does not conflict with the ALA Convention, and it was so moved and seconded. Catherine Tierney suggested that OBS-SIS make its own resolution rather than join with that of the TS-SIS.

Dennis Benamati wondered how the section would move into non-technical services areas, and Suzanne Thorpe said that she wanted to set up an ad hoc committee to deal with that very issue. Diane Hillmann called attention to the fact that the section was not abandoning its technical services concerns. Sue Roach said that a title change might be in order for TSLL, and Regina Wallen thought that a name change for OBS-SIS might be desirable. The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

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Committee Reports

OCLC Committee
Sue Roach
Navy JAG Law Library

The OBS-SIS OCLC Committee met on Monday, June 27th, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. The meeting was chaired by Sue Roach of the Navy JAG Law Library. Nancy McNamara from OCLC reported on various OCLC developments. She discussed the emphasis OCLC has given to system stability and explained various changes.

Kaye Stoppel of Drake Law School will assume the committee Chair for the coming year. If people have any suggestions for activities and/or questions for OCLC, Kaye would be delighted to hear from you. For example, do you want to maintain the current informal nature of the committee meeting at the convention, or would you prefer a more structured approach, such as having the OCLC representative make a formal presentation with one or members of the committee reporting on their experiences with a particular subsystem? Please refer your comments to Kaye.

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RLIN Subcommittee Business Meeting

Diane I. Hillmann
Cornell Law Library

The committee met Monday, June 27, 1983, in Arboretum 2 of the Hyatt Regency. Jan James of RLIN began the meeting by passing on several items of interest from the Board of Governors meeting in Los Angeles, including the new rates for cataloging, acquisitions, maintenance activities, and retrospective conversion. After a few questions on the rate structure, the meeting was turned over to a panel discussion of the RLIN acquisitions system.

Margie Axtmann of Cornell began with a brief overview of the system, and she passed out examples of records, showing the order and receipt stages in processing. Kent Schriefer of Berkeley had no prepared remarks, but passed out some statistical and cost information. Peter Enyingi, of Los Angeles County Law Library, discussed some of the problems his library was experiencing with the system. Larry Hood, of Brigham Young University, standing in for Gary Gott, discussed BYU's participation in the acquisitions system.

After some questions directed to the panelists, Diane Hillmann, Chair of the subcommittee since its inception, expressed interest in stepping down. Curt Conklin of BYU nominated Renee Chapman of the University of Iowa Law Library, and she was elected by acclamation.

RLIN Subcommittee News

Renee D. Chapman
University of Iowa Law Library

In March, 1983, RLG institutions responded to a member survey, the "Carnegie Study on Distributed Processing," prepared by John Schroeder and others. According to RLG staff, the results of this survey have been compiled and requests for information have been sent to twenty vendors, two of which are universities. A final report will be mailed to RLG institutions in September.

When this report is circulated, I will be contacting the membership for comments. Please send me a copy of any comments you might have regarding the report. A summary of the comments will be published in TSLL.

Questions and concerns regarding RLG may be sent to Renee Chapman by electronic mail (account: bm.ill), regular mail (University of Iowa Law Library, Iowa City, IA 52242), or telephone (319-353-5968).

At AALL in Detroit, Diane Hillmann appointed a working group to study RLIN documentation--Renee Chapman, Iowa; Curt Conklin, BYU; and Frances Woods, Yale. The first project undertaken by the group was a list of suggestions for improving the Books Field Guide. We have generated a ten-page document of suggestions, and these have been sent to RLG. The document has been reviewed by Jennifer Hartzell and Ed Glazier, and many of our suggestions will be referred to the Publications Task Force. I can provide a copy of the document to anyone interested.

I would like to begin compiling a similar document for the Holdings Field Guide and the Acquisitions Field Guide. Any suggestions for improving these manuals should be sent to me at the University of Iowa Law Library, or to other members of the committee.
Program Reports

Online Serials Control:
The State of the Art and Things to Come
Monday, June 27, 1983

Regina T. Wallen
Heafey Law Library
University of Santa Clara

The program addressed the issues of law library needs and the selection of serials control systems. Frederick E. Smith (University of California, Los Angeles) cited the administrative aspects of automation: Planning, pricing, staff concerns, etc. Richard S. Dick (Avatar Systems, Inc.) pointed out the guidelines for buying a computer package: What tasks we want the system to perform, hardware and software, stand-alone or integrated systems. Kent Schriefer (University of California, Berkeley) spoke of Berkeley's problems in serials automation while considering some of the currently available systems. Barbara J. Hycnar (Northwestern University) spoke on the features and problems of adapting NOTIS from her main library.

Approximately 250 people attended. If you didn't get a copy of the handouts, contact me at the University of Santa Clara. Lastly, a special thanks to my moderator and co-Chair, Diane Hillman.

Site Planning and Workflow Considerations for an Online Installation
Tuesday, June 28, 1983

Sue Roach
Navy JAG Law Library

At this OBS sponsored program, Joe Matthews, an automation consultant from Grass Valley, California, and two law librarians with extensive automation experience, Betty Taylor and Dan Henke, addressed a capacity crowd of close to two hundred individuals.

Joe gave an informative talk presenting numerous factors to be considered in site planning for automation. In addition to discussing environmental requirements of computer equipment, he focused on the ergonomic aspects of work with cathode ray terminals and the need to restructure workflow to take advantage of the new technology.

Betty and Don expanded on Joe's comments by sharing their experiences with site planning in their own libraries and giving their presentations with slides of online installations in library settings.
The OBS-SIS workshop was attended by upwards of 125 people. The principal speaker, Libbie Trudell, formerly of CLASS (California Library Authority for Systems and Services) and now of DIALOG, gave a general overview of the subject, with the emphasis on interlibrary loan: The basic choices available and their advantages and disadvantages for libraries of various sizes and types, comparative cost, and equipment required. The basic alternatives are point-to-point electronic message systems supported by microcomputers and using regular telephone lines, and host computer systems based on a large central computer (such as RLIN or OCLC) and usually involving dedicated terminals and telephone cables, providing access only to users of the systems. The latter may in turn be divided into general purpose electronic mail systems and systems specifically geared to ILL use, supported by the large bibliographic files of the host computer. There are trade-offs in all of these alternatives in terms of communication and hardware costs, flexibility, accessibility, efficiency, etc. In general the host computer systems specifically tailored to ILL are preferable for a high volume of transactions, or if a library is already using the system for cataloging or other applications. The point-to-point systems offer greater general utility, lower communication costs, accessibility to anyone with the necessary equipment and a telephone, but they lack the bibliographical support and record-keeping capabilities of the specialized systems. Libbie concluded her presentation with a mention of current applications of electronic technology to document delivery. Developments in the area of full-text transmission do not seem to have been as notable as in ILL. Its usefulness is apparently still limited to short texts or occasions of extreme urgency.

Kathy Niemeier, assistant to the president of Information on Demand, a large document delivery firm, followed with a description of its services. She stressed the recent enhancement of their international communication network by the adoption of an electronic mail system for dispatching requests to their field workers. The result has been a 2-4 day drop in average turnaround time. Electronic mail is also increasingly used for receiving requests from clients. This is particularly effective for mail systems which are integrated with information databases, such as DIALOG's DIALORDER.

The workshop concluded with brief remarks on their library's experience with RLIN's and OCLC's interlibrary loan systems by Sue Roach of the Navy JAG Law Library (OCLC) and John Bergstrom of the University of Iowa Law Library (RLIN).

A word of appreciation is in order for the Program Committee liaison, Tory Trotta, who in addition to other useful services managed to produce an overhead projector on no notice at all.
The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M. by Gayle Edelman, Chair. Ms. Edelman introduced Melody Lembke, Chair-Elect, and Lee Leighton, Member-at-Large of the Board who recorded the minutes. The minutes of the last meeting in Detroit were accepted as published in the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN (vol. 8, no. 1, August 1982).

Gayle presented the treasurer's report in the treasurer's absence. One half of the $5.00 SIS membership dues is forwarded by Headquarters to the SIS from our 319 members for a total of $797.50. Profit from last year's workshop in Detroit, $274.14, was also carried forward for a balance of $1071.64. Gayle pointed out the difficulty of maintaining a current membership list because Headquarters handles SIS membership and sends the information on to the SIS Chair at infrequent intervals. She also mentioned the problem of only one SIS selection form being send from Headquarters to each library, resulting in many staff members not seeing it.

The results of this year's Board elections were then announced. Jacqueline Paul (Delaware Law School) was elected Vice-Chair, Wendall Johnting (Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis) Secretary-Treasurer, and Donna Hirst (Iowa University Law Library) and Linda Wirth (Georgetown Law School Library) were elected Members-at-Large. A motion to destroy the ballots was passed.

The Chair reported that this year there were fewer institutional memberships, that is, only a library name attached to a particular membership request. Institutional memberships create a problem in our membership directory because they are not included unless a personal name is attached. Discussion turned to difficulties of becoming an SIS member and the possibility of actively advertising the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN as a separate subscription and renewal. Gayle reported that the membership consists of 160 academic, 75 private firm, 62 county, and 12 other librarians. Discussion of the size and expense of the membership directory led to a consensus of the group that a mailing list with coded areas of responsibility and telephone numbers to be used by the officers would be adequate. The Chair reported that 65% of the members responding (36% of the membership responded) favored a merger with the OBS-SIS; the group decided to take no action.

A motion to clarify the bylaws so that the chairs of the standing committees serve on the Board passed overwhelmingly. A motion to form a Preservation Standing Committee passed unanimously; Pat Denham (University of Cincinnati) will be the first Chair of the committee.

Phyllis Marion presented a report on the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN which she prepared with Peggy Hall, Pat Piper, and Sarah Cole. Phyllis summarized the report pointing out that a merger with OBS-SIS would put the report in a different light. The main points were:

1. TSLL functions as the newsletter of both the TS-SIS and the OBS-SIS. Substantive articles are not included.
2. The editorial policy should be published in at least the first issue of each volume.

3. An editorial board should be formed from both special interest sections.

Discussion focused on the make-up of the editorial board and the need for a business manager in addition to an editor. The Board will take the report under advisement.

Jacqueline Paul presented the report of the Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee. The Committee has 86 members, and several questions from Phyllis Marion, our representative to ALA, and Ben Tucker, LC, were sent to the membership for opinions of this past year.

The Acquisitions Standing Committee collected forms, policies, and job descriptions from its membership. Margaret Axtmann (Cornell) will report on acquisitions files at the Committee's meeting.

Gail Daly (Minnesota) reported for the Serials Standing Committee. The Committee has a column in TSLL written by Donna Hirst. The Committee consulted with the Cataloging and Classification Committee on looseleaves. The Committee will discuss its future at its regular meeting.

Catherine Tierney (Boston University) reported on the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN. A balance of $872.77 was brought forward. Catherine introduced the new editor, Michele Finerty (University of Missouri-Kansas City).

Program suggestions for the San Diego conference were requested.

Chairs of next year's Standing Committees were announced: Merle Slyhoff (Acquisitions), and Diane Hillman (Cataloging and Classification). The Chair of the Serials Standing Committee has not yet been announced.

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Committee Reports

Acquisitions Standing Committee
Minutes of the Meeting
Sunday, June 26, 1983

Merle J. Slyhoff
University of Pennsylvania
Biddle Law Library

Margaret Axtmann (Cornell, RLIN), Christine Corcos (University of Oklahoma, OCLC), and Suzanne Harvey (University of Puget Sound, WLN) gave presentations on their respective automated acquisitions systems, discussing the advantages and disadvantages. Approximately 40 people attended this section of the meeting. The Committee's business meeting followed, with 14 people in attendance.
Margaret Axtmann reported on her survey concerning acquisitions department files, completed last year with the Serials Standing Committee. The results will appear in a future issue of TSLL. The Chair reported on the "depository" for acquisitions information--cooperatives, collection development policies, job descriptions, and forms. A notice appeared in the AALL Newsletter and in most chapter newsletters, resulting in more information received by the depository. Three requests for information were received last year. This project will be ongoing.

At this year's convention, the Heads of Acquisitions Departments of Large Law Libraries met for the first time. While open to all interested libraries, the main focus is on the large law library, determined by the Heads of Cataloging Departments group as having over 300,000 volumes. The Acquisitions and Cataloging groups will work together on updating the list of qualifying libraries.

The Committee's Acquisitions Column was initiated last year, with Annabelle Corrick Beach as columnist. She will continue this year and would appreciate increased information and input from Committee members.

A survey will be sent next year concerning the disposal of gift books. It was decided that the Committee would propose to AALL a meeting for the 1984 convention on cooperative collection development. Margaret Axtmann will also lead an informal discussion at next year's Committee meeting on the results of her departmental files survey.

Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee
1982/83 Annual Report
Jacqueline R. Paul, Chair
Delaware Law School Library

The Committee got off to an active start by responding to a TS-SIS request to provide the AALL Publications Committee with our opinion regarding AALL Publication Series monographs related to technical services. Members of the Standing Committee were provided with outlines, preface, table of contents, introduction, sample pages (where appropriate), etc., of potential publications and were asked to write to the AALL Publications Committee Chair regarding our opinion on the value of particular additions to the series.

The titles in question included Library of Congress Classification Class K, Subclass KF, Law of the United States: Cumulative Index, by Larry D. Dershem, and Law Cataloging Manual, by Peter Enyingi and Melody Lembke. The AALL Publications Committee Chair was overwhelmed by the volume of response proving that the section and the Standing Committee value highly the opportunity for input regarding publications which affect our specialty. Comments on the two additions to the Series were very positive. The "KF Cumulative Index" appeared early last winter, and the "Cataloging Manual" is expected to be completed during the coming year.

Curt Conklin (Brigham Young), previous Chair of the Standing Committee, assumed the Chair of the Ad-hoc Committee to Study Cataloging of Looseleaf Services, a new committee organized during or shortly after the 1982 meeting in Detroit. Dana Dvorak (Law Society of Upper Canada), Melody Lembke (Los Angeles County), Betsy Ginkel (Cornell), Virginia Melroy (Iowa), Lorna Tang (University of Chicago), Kathy Faust (Lewis & Clark), and Byron Cooper (Detroit) studied four main issues: 1) the advantages and disadvantages of cataloging looseleaf services as serials and/or monographs; 2) problems created by such cataloging within an integrated library system including both the online public access catalog and serials check-in/control functions;
3) current status and confusion over use of ISBN and ISSN for such services; and
4) problems with looseleaf services' edition statements, imprint dates, and title
changes.

The Ad-hoc Committee addressed the question of whether monograph records would
have to be linked to holdings screens for purposes of check-in and whether several
different types of supplementation would require multiple check-in records, all of
which must be linked to one bibliographic record.

Recommendations of the Committee include: 1) a proposal that automated systems
be flexible enough to permit check-in of various types of supplementation regardless
of format; 2) communication be forwarded to the Library of Congress MARC Development
Office to expand the Books Format to permit inclusion of the ISSN in an indexed field.

The Standing Committee responded to Phyllis Marion's (Minnesota--AALL represen-
tative to ALA RTSD CC:DA) request to poll the Standing Committee on behalf of Ben
Tucker (Office of Descriptive Cataloging, Library of Congress), regarding use of the
term "litigant" in subject entries for persons and bodies involved in civil litigation.
Phyllis received 32 responses. Members were divided in their opinion on using the
term and restricting its use to subject headings only. Since support for adopting
the term is divided, LC will not adopt the term. Discussion of the issue at the
Standing Committee meeting in Houston resulted in a recommendation to LC to use the
subdivision Trials, Litigation, etc., instead of Litigant. Phyllis will relay the
recommndation to Ben Tucker.

At the Detroit meeting, Phyllis Marion announced that the use of the uniform
heading "Laws, etc.," was being debated. However, during the course of the year
the agencies questioning the value of using that heading decided to delay any change
in the AACR2 rules for its use. In Houston, Phyllis reported on the problem LC has
experienced using corporate names as unique serial identifiers. LC hopes to encounter
fewer records which require recataloging with implementation of their policy to use
place as the unique serial identifier as outlined in Phyllis' report. See TSLL, vol.
8, p. 16-17, 1983.

Peter Enyingi (Los Angeles County), Chair of the Subcommittee on Subject Headings
(see report in this issue) raised the question of whether the Subcommittee should be
a separate Standing Committee of the section. The Board considered the question and
concluded that the Subcommittee will remain within the Standing Committee. The Sub-
committee has studied application of particular headings in LCSH and has also respon-
ded to requests for opinion from ALA SAC (Subject Analysis Committee).

ALA SAC Ad-hoc Subcommittee on Concepts Denoted by the Term Primitive queried
Peter this Spring regarding the elimination of most headings in LCSH which use "Prim-
itive" in the heading. The Subcommittee received copies of the ALA SAC Subcommittee
document and forwarded their responses to Peter. Generally the Subcommittee agreed
with the SAC Subcommittee to drop most headings which include that term.

I want to thank the Standing Committee Board: Diane Hillman (Cornell), Curt
Conklin (Brigham Young), and Dana Spitzform (Dickinson) for the help and support I
received over the past year. Diane Hillman is assuming the Chair of the Standing
Committee, and all future concerns should be addressed to her.
Preservation Standing Committee  
Monday, June 27, 1983  

Patricia Denham  
University of Cincinnati  
Robert S. Marx Law Library  

Twenty-two librarians attended the first meeting of the Preservation Standing Committee. There was quite a diversity of background, training, and experience in preservation among those in attendance.  

The main order of business was discussion of programs for the 1984 meeting. A two-hour program on administering a library preservation program and a post-convention workshop with hands-on experience in simple procedures were proposed. The workshop would be limited to 60 participants. Willis Meredith is program chair; workshop chair is Diana Vincent-Daviss.  

Projects for the coming year include collection of preservation policies, a survey of current practices, and compilation of a file of possible speakers. Please contact Committee Chair Patricia Denham if you would like to work on the Committee.  

Serials Committee  
Wednesday, June 29, 1983  

Donna Hirst  
University of Iowa Law Library  

The Standing Committee on Serials met at a two-hour session in Houston. Gail Daly (Minnesota) read the 1982/83 annual report (see below) of the Committee's activities and expressed her appreciation to Donna Hirst for serving as Editor of the serials column in the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN. Many in attendance expressed satisfaction with the serials column and remarked that it was helpful to have a list of title changes and closings. There were no suggestions for changes in the column's format or contents, but the Editor is always eager to receive suggestions from TS-SIS members.  

James Larrabee (Berkeley) presented an interesting and informative overview of serials cataloging on an automated system, based upon experiences at his library. Jacqueline Paul (Delaware) led a short discussion of the talking paper which was circulated at ALA Mid-Winter, concerning GPO's cataloging contributions to the national databases. Those in attendance seemed to agree that it would be especially harmful to law libraries if GPO were to discontinue or diminish its commitment to shared cataloging. She will investigate this topic further, and report back to the TS-SIS membership.  

The remainder of the meeting was concerned with a lively discussion of the future of the Standing Committee on Serials, and whether or not it requires the status of a separate standing committee. An alternative consideration would be to have its concerns addressed by the Cataloging and Classification and Acquisitions Standing Committees. The point was made that there is a great deal of overlap among these three committees, and that it is sometimes difficult to decide where responsibility lies in a given area. Many present, however, felt that the Committee serves a legitimate function and should be continued. The new Chair, Elizabeth Ginkel, welcomes comments on this issue.
The Standing Committee on Serials held its first meeting during the Annual Conference in Detroit in June, 1982. It was decided that the Committee would establish a regular column in the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN for the purpose of exchanging information concerning legal serials and Committee activities. Donna Hirst (University of Iowa) agreed to serve as column Editor during its first year, and has done a remarkable job of supplying current information on the ever-changing status of legal serials.

During the year, the Committee consulted with the TS-SIS Acquisitions Committee on their questionnaire on acquisitions and serials files, and with the Cataloging and Classification Committee concerning the cataloging of looseleaf publications.

At last year's meeting, members expressed an interest in sponsoring a future program concerning serials control automation. Since that subject is being addressed this year by a program sponsored by the OBS-SIS, we decided that it was unnecessary to duplicate any effort in that area. Instead, our meeting this year will include a discussion of serials cataloging in an automated system, and plans for a program to be sponsored at next year's Annual Meeting.

Subject Cataloging

Peter Enyingi
Los Angeles County Law Library

Throughout the past year the Subject Cataloging Subcommittee has continued working on groups of related subject headings, such as TAXATION, INTERNAL REVENUE LAW AND FINANCE, PUBLIC--LAW AND LEGISLATION; and other headings concerned with the concept of "litigation" and the area of domestic relations.

ALA's Ad-hoc Subcommittee on Concepts Denoted by the Term "Primitive" has asked the Subject Cataloging Subcommittee for comments on and endorsement of a draft of its final report intended to be presented at the summer ALA convention in June. While allotted time was short, the Subcommittee made every effort to send its comments to ALA by May 1 to be considered in the final revision of the document. The Subject Cataloging Subcommittee has reviewed the draft of the report and has endorsed it.

The "Report of the SAC Ad-hoc Subcommittee on Concepts Denoted by the Term 'Primitive'" contains the following recommendation under the term "LAW, PRIMITIVE."

Law, Primitive (established 1910)
Pre-1940 records: 41
Post-1940 records: 120
MARC records: 42

This heading seems to be needed as a descriptor and should be maintained, although the established headings Comparative law and State, The, fit some of the titles to which it has been assigned. The Subcommittee recommends that LC supply scope notes to clearly define the use of the headings Law, Primitive and Customary law. It should be noted that Primitive law is also used as a parenthetical qualifier with a variety of headings such as Inheritance and succession (Primitive law) and Land tenure (Primitive law). The Subcommittee was unable to compile a complete list of such headings. We urge
The Subject Cataloging Subcommittee of the American Association of Law Libraries to study the use of Primitive in these headings and in the general heading Law, Primitive, and to make recommendations regarding them to the Subject Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress.

The Subject Cataloging Subcommittee and the Committee on Indexing Periodical Literature co-sponsored a program "Is There a LeSH in Your Future - Subject Access to Legal Literature" at the Houston Convention on June 29, from 10:30 to 12:30. LeSH (Legal Subject Headings) is, of course, a take-off on MeSH, the medical subject heading list. The program primarily belonged to the Committee on Indexing Periodical Literature. George S. Grossman, Chair, had seen the possibility of cooperation between the committee on indexing and the TS-SIS, because the thesaurus of Current Law Index and Legal Resources Index is based on LCSH, the major concern of the Subject Cataloging Subcommittee. A joint program was therefore natural.

Members of the panel critically examined the application of LCSH to index legal periodicals. In his introductory remarks for the panel discussion Peter Enyingi traced the history of legal subject headings at the Library of Congress, and pointed out that a LeSH existed from 1912 to around 1940, well before MeSH. Reviewing AALL-LC cooperation, he called attention to the 1912 annual meeting of AALL, when members suggested that a uniform list should be created which could be used by the Index to Legal Periodicals, law catalogers, and the legal profession. Enyingi also recounted the work of the Subject Cataloging Subcommittee that is known to the readers of the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN. In his closing remarks, he summarized the issues which legal subject headings face today, and he left the audience with the question of whether we were going to meet the challenge. Phyllis Marion, representing the Committee on Indexing of Legal Literature discussed the committee's view on the application of LCSH to legal periodical articles.

Since the initial publication of the Legal Resources Index/Current Law Index the Committee on Indexing of Periodical Literature has monitored the subject indexing practices used within the indexes. During the past year, the Committee has undertaken to analyze in depth the application of Library of Congress Subject Headings as currently used within LRI/CLI. This presentation reported on the results of the analysis, including such topics as the strengths and weaknesses of using LCSH in a periodical index with specific subject coverage, some application problems that exist in LRI/CLI, and recommendations for change in both indexing practices and in the indexing terms themselves.

Charles Higgins, Managing Editor, Information Access Company, spoke on indexing legal periodical articles using LCSH. His presentation, even more so than Phyllis Marion's, concerned using LCSH for indexing as opposed to cataloging purposes. Therefore, some of his suggestions are outside the scope of TSLL.

The final presentation was by Paul G. Weiss, Assistant Principal Subject Cataloger, Library of Congress. Weiss made the following observations: An inherent feature of the Library of Congress Subject Heading list is that it was created and is maintained for the purpose of cataloging materials acquired by LC. The terms in LCSH are generated primarily for monographic works in all languages and subject areas, but are applied also as subject headings for serials, films, sound recordings, and other nonprint media. Terms are added to LCSH as new topics are encountered in cataloging newly acquired materials. Catalogers are required to research the authoritative works as well as the current literature in the field in question to determine the proper terminology when establishing a new heading. The specificity and timelessness of LCSH are controlled entirely by the output of published works on a topic and their acquisition and cataloging by LC.
Subject headings lists designed for cataloging general materials are frequently not usable in unadapted form for indexing specialized materials. The files created and maintained in the Congressional Research Service (CRS) at LC consist primarily of digests and status reports on legislation pending before the U.S. Congress, and of indexes to articles on contemporary public policy issues selected from current publications. For these reasons, a special thesaurus, the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV) has been created. CRS strives whenever possible to establish terms for LIV that are fully compatible with those of LCSH, but because its files have a special context, there is some divergence.

In connection with the development of the new automated subject authority system for LCSH that is currently underway, it has been recognized that it would be desirable to have a single list of subject indexing terms to be used for all purposes. Discussions are taking place within LC to determine whether the needs of Processing Services in Cataloging current acquisitions, of the Congressional Research Service in maintaining its files, and of Research Services in compiling specialized bibliographies and publications such as the Handbook of Latin American Studies, can all be served by such a single list of terms, or whether these needs are inherently incompatible. Paul also briefly described two cooperative projects at LC. One concerns Australia and Canada sending proposals to LC for inclusions in LCSH as a pilot project. The other is the LCSH Entry Vocabulary Project to add "see references" to LCSH.

The panel demonstrated successful cooperation between technical and public services. The presentations by Phyllis Marion and Charles Higgins could be called to the attention of reference librarians who might find it worthwhile to listen to the audio tapes.

Further news regarding LCSH: Dana Dvorak, Head, Cataloging Department, Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, had suggested the need for a new subject heading for the question of child representation in courts. Her proposal, backed up with excellent documentation, has resulted in two new subject headings in LCSH as noted in a letter from Mary K. Pietris, Chief of the Division of Subject Cataloging, Library of Congress. In her letter of February 25, 1983, Mrs. Pietris wrote:

Thank you for forwarding Mrs. Dana Dvorak's suggestion concerning a new subject heading. Marie Whited examined the correspondence and consulted our collection for material which concerns itself with the topic in question. We do have several works which we feel would be appropriate candidates for receiving the new heading. We are establishing headings as follows:

- LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN (Indirect)
  - sa Legal assistance to juvenile delinquents
  - x Child advocacy (Law)
  - Legal representation of children
  - xx Children--Legal status, laws, etc.
  - Legal services

As you can see from the sa reference, we have decided to change our former heading LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO JUVENILES. The proposed replacement is:

- LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (Indirect)
  - x Legal representation of juvenile delinquents
  - xx Juvenile delinquency
  - Legal assistance to children
  - Legal services

I have included this short report in my column as a fine example of how we can achieve changes in LCSH in a cooperative way.
Program Reports

Recordkeeping for the Small Law Library
Tuesday, June 28, 1983

Gayle S. Edelman
University of Chicago Law Library

More than 100 convention participants attended the two-hour afternoon program. Another sizeable group gathered for a less formal discussion session which was held later that evening. A successful goal was reached in that the programs were geared to those working alone or in a small library where technical services activities are only one of many duties (and often, not the favorite!). All the speakers—Margaret Shediac, Margaret Axtmann, and Margaret Lundall—had prepared extensive handouts which were distributed at both meetings.

Discussion Group
Using Contributed Cataloging from a Bibliographic Utility

Melody Lembke, Moderator
Los Angeles County Law Library

Goals for the discussion were outlined: Exchange information on how other libraries evaluate contributed cataloging records; what standards are expected of contributed cataloging; what levels of staff are being used. Definitions of a few terms such as shared, cooperative, and copy cataloging were covered. Some problems associated with contributed cataloging were outlined. Then all chairs in the room were turned in a large circle in order to better facilitate discussion.

The first question posed was: Are you a bibliographic utility user? Forty-three people signed the sheet passed around the room; approximately 15 were RLIN users, 15 were OCLC users, and the remaining were either going to go on a utility in the near future or just interested in the topic. Participants decided not to divide up into smaller groups by utility.

Several of the major questions raised during the session were followed with a summary of responses. When your library became a bibliographic utility "user," how did this affect the standards used in cataloging by your library? Almost all utility users responded that national standards were accepted from that point on. Most changed to straight acceptance of LC subject headings without modification. Several libraries were putting both full LC subjects and local modified subjects on their records. Several libraries related that they do make modifications to description of contributed records even when that record is supposedly up to full standards. Most libraries do have a ranked list of libraries belonging to their utility so that staff can select consistently good records from the data base.

To the question of whether books were held by the cataloging departments until LC records appeared in the data base, several libraries answered in the affirmative. Several other libraries held only specific types of materials, e.g., analytics for foreign language series, until LC copy was available online. Quite a bit of time was spent on discussing the importance of local authority control. Only four utility users lacked local authority files.

Another question that was posed: How involved are paraprofessionals in cataloging contributed records in your library? Responses varied depending on available staff in the particular department. They ranged from all contributed and copy cataloging being
handled by professionals to the use of motivated clerical staff for such cataloging. The response to this discussion was very favorable. Suggestions were offered for topics next year.

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Special Interest Groups

Heads of Acquisitions Departments of Large Law Libraries
Tuesday, June 28, 1983

Merle Slyhoff
University of Pennsylvania
Biddle Law Library

Twenty-three people attended the first annual meeting of this group, representing 19 libraries and 1 publisher. Of the 19 represented, 13 "qualified" as a "large law library," using the cataloging group's criteria of over 300,000 volumes. A total of 21 libraries had been invited to the meeting; however, the meeting was open to all those interested in the topic. The group decided to increase the qualifying libraries to the top 25 by volume count. Due to the nature of the acquisitions group, however, it was decided that a combination of budget and volume count would be used to determine the top 25 libraries.

Those present stated what they would like to see discussed or investigated by this group. Twenty-one "problem areas" were derived, some mentioned more than once. A few topics were more in the general domain of the Acquisitions Standing Committee, or that of the Committee on Relations with Publishers and Dealers. Therefore, this group would be able to function as a clearinghouse, and to direct to the appropriate committee the result of any pertinent discussion.

A survey will be sent to all qualifying libraries in order to create a library profile of the top 25 acquisitions departments. Included in the survey would be questions concerning department size, make-up, files, budget, etc. The compiled results will be available to all libraries involved. Those working on the survey will be Merle Slyhoff, Carole Knobil, Susan More, Mary Ertl, and Mary Chapman. Discussion followed as to whether the group should function solely as a discussion/roundtable, or should pursue areas such as surveys on specific topics and bibliographies. For the present we will remain a roundtable, and will discuss at next year's meeting the question of ordering foreign materials. To avoid possible conflict, we will request that the Heads of Acquisitions meeting not be scheduled the same time as the Heads of Cataloging.

Heads of Cataloging Departments in Large Law Libraries
Monday, June 27, 1983

Lee Leighton
Harvard Law School Library

Discussion of FY 81/82 statistics led to a revision of the statistics form for the next year's figures in several areas. Support staff will be added to the Support FTE count if they do direct cataloging support, i.e., filing, searching, terminal work, proofreading, etc. End processing activities like tagging and binding preparation will not be included. Salaries will no longer be solicited. Recataloging will be counted in regular monograph and serial cataloging if it is not part of a special retrospective conversion project. Hit rate will be recorded as the first time hit rate, i.e., not including the hit rate for recycled materials. Evelyn Smith (Michigan) will send out
the reporting form for the next set of statistics and compile the results. Productivity rates, or number of titles per FTE, will be computed centrally for the first time.

The topic of projects and project staffing brought out the widely held feeling that grants and special appropriations generally do not cover all project costs, such as supervision. The effect of automated acquisitions on cataloging brought a variety of practices to light. Most libraries represented, however, do not use pre-order searching for establishing headings with the exception of Los Angeles County. Problems with the LC Name Authority File as it appears on OCLC and RLIN came up. Specifically mentioned were the difference between the long and full RLIN displays and the difficulty of scanning long lists of corporate bodies out of alphabetical order.

The group decided to limit its membership to the present 22 members plus the next three largest law libraries. Observers will of course be welcome at all meetings. Evelyn Smith was unanimously elected the new Chair for the next year.

TS-SIS Workshop

Library of Congress Foreign Classification
Thursday, June 30, 1983

Gayle S. Edelman
University of Chicago Law Library

Sixty-two participants attended this all-day program, which was jointly sponsored by the TS-SIS and the AALL Education Committee. Judging from the evaluations returned, the program was a success. The lectures were all taped (with the exception of the small working sessions), and are available from the Mobiltape Co. for $7.00 each. A full ad and order form were printed in the August 1983 issue (vol. 15, no. 1, p. 9) of the AALL Newsletter. Abstracts of the lectures are as follow:

Dr. Jolande E. Goldberg (Library of Congress) opened the program with an historical perspective on the development of Class K and the anticipated role of Subclass KK as the model for a new generation of classification schedules within Class K. This was followed by a discussion of the structure of KK, focusing on major differences between the published common law schedules and the civil law schedule. An examination of the scheme showed how problems peculiar to German jurisprudence and law development or resulting from Germany's constitutional history and the history of German legal doctrine, both underlining the legal systems of West and East Germany; and how to treat the multitude of German states past and present, and the cities in East and West Germany. The balance of Dr. Goldberg's presentation addressed the flexibility and adaptability of an hierarchical classification structure, as demonstrated with the first derived scheme, KKA.

The second speaker, Marie E. Whited, (Library of Congress) discussed Subclass KD which was written by Dr. John Fischer for LC. It was published in 1973 and contains KD England and Wales, KDC Scotland, KDE Northern Ireland, KDG Isle of Man, Chanel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, and Sark, and KDK Ireland. The schedule is very similar to KF (United States law), although there are some differences. In KD, public property and public restraints on private property are classed under real property and land law. In KF, public property and public restraints on private property are classed in their own section under administrative law. Copyright, patents, and trademarks are classed in personal property in KD and in KF they have their own section after trade
regulation. The history sections of KD—legal history, constitutional history, and court history—are more developed than similar areas in KF. English historical materials, such as statutes, law reports, patent rolls, and court records, present special problems in the assigning of call numbers. In particular, older law reports do not always fit easily into KD 187-300. After a short discussion on the English legal system and sources of English law, the speech dealt with the arrangement of KD, its form tables, and the areas which present problems in classification.

Diane I. Hillmann's (Cornell) presentation covered Subclass KE, which was published in 1976, and was written by Ann Rae, Acting Law Librarian, University of Alberta, with the assistance of Guy Tanguay, Law Librarian at the Université de Sherbrooke. Although the arrangement of Canadian national and provincial laws superficially resembles the arrangement of national and state laws in KF schedule, there are some significant differences due to the uniqueness of the Canadian legal system. In some cases the patterns of publication and use of Canadian primary materials in particular have necessitated classification solutions that catalogers have found difficult to apply. Following a short discussion of the Canadian legal system, Diane's presentation dealt with arrangement of Canadian and provincial statutes, subordinate legislation and law reports. Special emphasis was placed on the difficulties of dealing with the essentially incompatible rules for describing and classifying Canadian session laws. Classification of Quebec materials and Canadian constitutional material, and use of the KE tables, was also covered.

Marie E. Whited (Library of Congress) closed the lecture part of the program with a presentation on Subclass K (General) which was also written by Dr. John Fischer with the assistance of Jan Wawrzek and published in 1977. K is a hybrid schedule with a mixture of common and civil law features. It contains law in general (not related to a country or region), legal philosophy, jurisprudence, comparative law, international uniform law, and conflict of laws. K1-30 are the numbers used for legal periodicals consisting mostly of legal articles, regardless of subject and jurisdiction. K will not replace JX which covers public international law, foreign relations, international arbitration, laws of the seas and outer space, war and peace. K will not contain works dealing with the laws of countries in the same region. These works will class in the law schedule for the region. Treaties relating to topics covered by Subclass K will class in K, such as commercial treaties, tax treaties, copyright treaties, etc. The K form tables will separate treaty and international conference materials from monographic and other works. The K speech dealt with the arrangement of Subclass K, its relationship to JX, and difficulties in using the K form tables.


LC Foreign Classification Workshop speaker Marie Whited (Library of Congress) had prepared a list of call number examples for materials classed in K (Law-General), with some notes regarding their use and/or relationship to JX. This handout consists of 10 pages (five back-to-back) and is available for the cost of reproduction and mailing—$2.00—from AALL Headquarters. A check for that amount (no charge cards, please) for that amount must accompany your order.

Other items from the Workshop will not be reproduced.

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As editor of the Law Library Journal, I would like to make a special request to readers of the TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN that they consider authorship in LLJ. Good articles on technical processes are hard to get because technical services librarians are always so busy—either reading to keep up with the latest developments or implementing them. Consequently, LLJ suffers an imbalance in favor of reference articles. I want you to know that this is not editorial policy but rather a result of the small number of technical services articles submitted.

Anyone interested in authoring an article may contact me at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, Law Library, Kansas City, MO 64110, or call (816) 276-1659. Please call me early in your writing since there is the possibility of a duplication of subject matter. Also, call if you would like to discuss ideas that you might write about.

Charles R. Dyer
Editor, LLJ

The AALL Nominations Committee is seeking candidates for Vice-President/President-Elect and two Executive Board seats on the 1984-85 Executive Board. Send names to: Peter C. Schanck, University of Kansas, School of Law Library, Green Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045, (913) 864-3025.