CLA - Pasadena:

Don't miss "CONVERSION AS A NON-RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE" -- The Technical Services Chapter program at the 1980 CLA Conference in Pasadena. Speakers are: Elizabeth Dickinson (Stockton-San Joaquin County Library) presenting a general introduction to file conversion; Pat Castenaga (Upland Public Library) on conversion in a small public library working with a network conversion effort; Margaret McKinley (UCLA) on serials conversion in a large university library; Ruth Roden (UCI) on file conversion in an academic library using a network utility; John Kountz (CSUC) on file conversion for a multi-campus library system; and Pat Del Mar (Long Beach Public Library) will make concluding remarks. Emphasis is on practical information and experiences of individual libraries. Bring your problems and questions as there will be ample time for discussion.

PLACE: PASADENA CONVENTION CENTER
DATE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1980
TIME: 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

The annual business meeting of the Technical Services Chapter will be held immediately prior to the program on conversion, at 8:00 am, on Tuesday, December 9. Since the business meeting is scheduled for the early bird, we will serve coffee, juice, and sweet rolls for those members who can get themselves up to attend. We will have annual reports about Chapter activities, introduction of the 1981 chapter officers, and time set aside for the membership to raise issues and questions. Let's have a good turnout -- remember, a continental breakfast will be served beginning at 8:00 am, followed by the chapter business meeting, and culminating in an excellent program on file conversion. We're looking forward to seeing you there!

Pat Thomas and Anne Frank

ELECTION RESULTS:

The votes have been counted, and the newest members of the 1981 Technical Services Chapter Executive Board are:
Anne Frank, UC-Irvine, 2nd Vice President
Jeanette Mosey, OCLC Western, Secretary
Mariko Kaya, L.A. County, Treasurer

These three people will join the ongoing officers, William Way, Riverside Public Library, President, and Liz Dickinson, Stockton-San Joaquin County Library, 1st Vice President.

Thanks to all of the candidates who ran, and best of luck to the 1981 officers.

--Pat Thomas, 1980 President
The Institute I attended in Los Angeles October 24-26, 1980, was offered by ALA/RTSD and the Library of Congress to present the Library of Congress interpretation and application of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition. The Institute was designed and conducted by LC staff as a series of sessions corresponding to the chapters in a handbook given to each registrant. The most recent LC revisions were presented with the reminder that subsequent interpretations will be printed in forthcoming LC Cataloguing Bulletins.

Diane Humes of LC's Office for Descriptive Cataloguing Policy introduced some general principles of LC interpretation at the opening program and it became useful to remember those objectives when listening to the further presentations of specific rules. She referred to the new emphasis on format, the change in definition of main entry, and stressed the importance of alternative rules and optional rules. In noting the increased need for decision-making by the cataloguer, D. Humes made the salient point that consistency may not always be desirable. If judgements and decisions are recorded, the basis for consistency will become evident. She announced that LC will change to ISBD for serials, that rules for capitalization have been revised, that LC will continue the use of "Great Britain," and not use the AACR 2 form of "United Kingdom," and other specific details that relate to punctuation, abbreviation, and accommodation to machine readable data.

We were then assigned to smaller units to facilitate discussion. On my group schedule, the first session covered chapters 1 and 2 of the new rules. Here, emphasis was placed on describing the item in hand. Rules regarding the exact transcription of numbers in titles to provide for machine and manual filing were discussed. Suggestions for handling parallel titles, translations, double or complex title pages, pasted-on publisher labels, and other typical problems were given.

My second session covered description of special materials and emphasis was on the potential goal of a multi-media catalog. Details of how to select the tile proper for music and how to handle the note area for contents and summary were useful. LC's approach to describing kits and choice of GMDs (General Material Designations) for display were explained. The basis for the microform cataloguing dispute was given, and LC's moratorium on cataloguing such material until the completion of further studies was announced.

Chapter 12 interpretations of rules for serials were especially helpful. The basis for the description is the first issue, not the latest issue, as before. Major changes would cause a succeeding entry. Guidelines on when to select an initialism over a full form of title were suggested and an interpretation of "responsible person or body" vs. "statements of responsibility supplied" was given. The slide presentations of examples were particularly useful here.

LC will now use the term "continues" for all records instead of "supercedes." In reference to Chapter 13 where no real guidelines for analysis are given, LC endorses inconsistency or a "case-by-case" treatment. LC will be publishing a policy statement on analytics shortly.

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The next session on choice of access points and Chapter 21 was where we tackled definitions of "emanates from," "originates with" and "editorial direction." Some modifications of Chapter 21 rules were based on music librarians' complaints. Clarification of main and added entries for sound recordings was given. Liturgical works are now more distinctly described by main entry for the church authority form, except for Jewish works which have no corporate church name. Jewish liturgical works are therefore entered under title.

The session on Chapter 25 and uniform titles brought us deeper into the area of personal judgement and independent choice. Most of this chapter is optional and each library must decide how important the use of uniform titles is to its catalogs. This is an area of considerable concern for us since we are programmed to pick up LC usage on OCLC. In the past, this meant legal, musical, and liturgical titles, as well as some anonymous classics. LC has been using many more uniform titles that have not been displayed through OCLC. In 1981, all LC uniform titles will appear and we must decide how our file will be affected. LC authority files are supposed to include uniform titles, and must be consulted because the deletion of initial articles will be very significant for filing and access. Parenthetical qualifiers will be used to distinguish between identical titles that are not related. LC will not use GMDs in uniform titles because it affects filing. Form subheadings for liturgical works have been abandoned and will generally be replaced by uniform titles.

Chapter 22, which deals with headings for persons, was a session that most cataloguers were anxious to attend. Here the impact of AACR 2 would be very evident.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING RULES**

A definition of compatibility of name form as it will be used by LC was given. It is the degree of fullness of forename and/or middle name which will determine compatibility. The source of the name will be taken from the chief source as given in the rules--though this may not be the most prominent source. When there is a choice amongst form of name, the choice should primarily be the form used most frequently in the author's works. If there is a doubt, use the form most frequently used in reference sources, and lastly, use the name as it appears on the item in hand without further research. With changed names, preference will be given to the most recent form of name. This is the practice LC will follow. They will no longer do extensive research on fullness of name. For living authors, the fullest form will be selected over "latest form" as a more stable approach.

The LC cataloguer who presented this section on form of name made it clear that with problems of international standardization, national cooperation, and type and size of institution, each library must make its subjective decision in determining how and where to go with name forms. LC has made its own choice to use different forms of name for a single author, but to cuter the names the same.

Another area of heavy impact surfaced in the session on geographic and corporate headings. Emphasis was placed on the English form in preference to the vernacular. This means that the English conventional form of name would supercede a name form approved by the VGN if necessary. If a geographic name changes, use as many name forms as necessary. LC-specific

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options and variances include "Soviet Union" or "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." "Russia" will be used only for Imperial Russia. Poland will be preferred and not "Polish Peoples Republic." Great Britain will be substituted for United Kingdom by LC, and Germany (West) or (East) coupled with the Republic form will no longer be used. Korea will also appear as (North) and (South). All qualifiers will appear in single parentheses. On the option to add the larger jurisdictional name, LC is picking up the option for all cities and towns except the counties and regions of Great Britain (excluding Northern Ireland), Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, and islands. The states of the U.S. will be qualified by type of jurisdiction (state) where necessary (e.g., New York (State), and Lublin (Poland), not Lublin (Poland: State)). Islands in the British Isles will not be qualified. A "phrase of orientation" or location may be included for other common names, e.g., Birmingham (West Midlands, England). There are numerous other examples of LC changes that are exceptional.

The use of numerals exactly as they appear as well as ampersands and other symbols was reiterated. Specific advice on choice of abbreviations and acronyms was given with examples of typical problems (e.g. "Expo. 67").

Most institutional names will not be qualified, but if the jurisdiction is not present in a non-governmental institution, and the name requires clarification, then use qualifiers. It is the name of the body that is considered, not its function. The interpretation of how and when to enter a subordinate body remains a case-by-case problem, though some guidelines were offered. In general, if the body is at the national level, enter it under government jurisdiction. All others are to be entered independently and qualified as necessary.

There will be a change in the numbering of Congresses. "House" will be used alone. Major changes in the Protestant dioceses and Reformation history will require cross-references.

Most revisions to monographic series will be done on a heading-by-heading basis. All new authority records in 1981 will be in AACR 2 form. "Flip day" for authority filing is November 15 at LC, and extensive cross-referencing will be necessary.

Training of staff at LC has so far taken 10 hours per person, and 9 hours more of AACR 2 training per person is expected. An additional 6 hours will be given to specialists.

Problems raised by machine filing have been great especially since superimposition was applied throughout LC's catalog since 1967. However, many headings that are considered to be compatible, and therefore will not be changed, are expected to be lost through attrition.

LC will continue to announce its interpretations through the Cataloguing Bulletin. ALA will not be revising AACR 2, but will periodically issue corrigenda and errata.

Staff training in implementation of AACR 2 is an obvious necessity, and for most libraries, this training cannot wait until "Day One" at the Library of Congress.

-- Barbara Blei
Head Cataloguer
Stockton-San Joaquin County Library

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