

Et Ano.*

Robert A. Emery**

The abbreviation et ano., appearing in the style of a case, means “et another,” that is, “and another [party].” Although this hybrid Latin-English abbreviation appears fairly often in case styles, it does not appear in any standard legal dictionary or guide to legal abbreviations. Mr. Emery fills the gap in this brief note by examining the meaning of this abbreviation.

¶1 The abbreviation *et ano.*, used in the style of a case, means “et another,” that is, “and another [party].” The abbreviation is not defined in American, English, or Canadian law dictionaries or dictionaries of legal abbreviations; it does not appear in English-language dictionaries (from the *Oxford English Dictionary* on down); neither does it appear in Latin dictionaries. The only source I’ve found that defines it is an online glossary prepared by the New York State Unified Court System.¹ Although perhaps somewhat old-fashioned, the abbreviation is still often seen, particularly, for some reason, in Delaware cases and in New York lower court cases.² Once in a while, the abbreviation is even spelled out, as “et another.”³ Anyone who examines at all carefully the use of *et ano.* in case styles will see that it almost always means “and another party,” and almost never—if ever—“and anonymous,” despite suggestions to the contrary.⁴ *Et ano.*, as an abbreviation, thus amounts to the singular form of the better known *et al.* (*et alii*, “and other persons”),⁵ although it is sometimes loosely used, presumably by Latinate subliterate, as the equivalent of *et al.* to designate multiple parties.⁶

¶2 Take a look, however, at *Quintel Corp. v. Citibank*⁷ as it appears on LexisNexis⁸ or as it is reported in the *CCH Federal Securities Law Reporter*⁹ and

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1. LAW LIBRARIES, N.Y. STATE UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM, GLOSSARY OF LEGAL TERMS, at <http://www.nycourts.gov/lawlibraries/glossary.shtml> (last visited Aug. 15, 2003) (“et ano: And another”).
2. *See, e.g.*, *Abbey et ano. v. Computer & Communications Tech. Corp.*, 457 A.2d 368 (Del. 1983); *Prasad et ano. v. County of Orange*, 604 N.Y.S.2d 677 (Sup. Ct. 1993).
3. *E.g.*, *La Lima et ano. v. Fath*, 320 N.Y.S.2d 882 (App. Div. 1971).
4. *See* Posting of Rick Stroup, Public Access Services Librarian, King County Law Library, kcll@wln.com, In re: et ano., to law-lib@ucdavis.edu (June 23, 1997), at <http://lawlibrary.ucdavis.edu/LAWLIB/jun97/0625.html> (reporting that answers (or more likely guesses) to query about meaning of *et ano.* were split 50–50 between “and another” and “and anonymous”).
5. BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY 573 (Bryan A. Garner ed., 7th ed. 1999). For the contrast, *see, e.g.*, *Etheridge et al. v. McKenzie Tank Lines, Inc.*, et ano., 557 So. 2d 962 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1990).
6. *E.g.*, *Reiken et ano. v. Nationwide Leisure Corporation et ano.*, 427 N.Y.S.2d 235 (App. Div. 1980) (class action).
7. 606 F. Supp. 898 (S.D.N.Y. 1985).
8. 1985 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22368 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 22, 1985).
9. Fed. Sec. L. Rep. (CCH) ¶ 91,954.

note that one of the parties is designated “Alperstein, et anno.”¹⁰ Is *et anno.* the equivalent of *et ano.*? It is equivalent in the *Quintel* case, in that it clearly designates two parties only, Alperstein and a law firm (sued collectively), sloppy West editorial work to the contrary.¹¹ Although much rarer than *et ano.*, *et anno.* does occasionally appear. To cite one other example, in the case of Hall and one other director against Search Capital Group, decided by the Delaware Court of Chancery in 1996,¹² the plaintiffs were cited by a legal newsletter as “Hall et anno.”¹³ In the same case as carried on Westlaw¹⁴ and LexisNexis,¹⁵ the plaintiff designation appeared (and correctly so, in view of the two plaintiffs) as “Hall, et ano.” Usage indicates that *et anno.* is a variant of *et ano.* and means the same thing. I do not know why the letter *n* is doubled; but insofar as *et anno.* (meaning “et another”) is a sort of Latin-English hybrid, it may be that it follows the Latin convention of “doubling the last consonant of the word to be shortened as many times as there were persons alluded to.”¹⁶

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10. Other examples of *et anno.* appear in additional opinions in the *Quintel* case, as carried on Lexis: 1983 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10458 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 23, 1983); 1983 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12645 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 18, 1983); 1984 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15069 (S.D.N.Y. July 10, 1984); and in William Hess, *et anno.* v. Zoological Society of Buffalo, Inc., 1987 N.Y. App. Div. LEXIS 39122.
 11. In *Quintel*, the West editors mistakenly changed *et anno.* to *et al.* when opinions in the case were reported (589 F. Supp. 1235, 596 F. Supp. 797, 606 F. Supp. 898, and 100 F.R.D. 695), but they did not make the change in two unreported opinions on Westlaw: 1983 WL 2157 and 1984 WL 558.
 12. No. 15264 (Del. Ch. Nov. 15, 1996).
 13. *Directors Get Added Info to Talk to Holders since CEO Spoke to Them First*, Corp. Officers & Directors Liability Litig. Rep. (Andrews) at 20484 (Dec. 25, 1996), available at LEXIS, News Group file, all.
 14. 1996 WL 696921.
 15. 1996 Del. Ch. LEXIS 139.
 16. H. LeClercq, *Abbreviation, Methods of*, in 1 CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA 21 (Charles G. Herbermann et al. eds., 1907).

*AALL Centennial Feature**

**A History of the Appellate Division Law Library,
Rochester, New York****

Fred E. Rosbrook***

The following article is reprinted from volume 16 of the Rochester Historical Society's Publication Fund series, published in 1937. Part 1 of the book, in which this article was included, contained histories of various research libraries in the city of Rochester, New York. By the time of the article's publication in 1937, the Appellate Division Law Library was already nearing its centennial, having been founded in 1849. Since then it had grown into one of the largest court libraries in the country.

Author Fred E. Rosbrook had already served as its ninth director for eighteen years when he wrote this article. Mr. Rosbrook attended Cornell Law School, where he also served as assistant librarian. After graduating in 1906, he worked as a legal editor for a publishing company and later as the statutes law indexer of the New York State Law Library from 1915 to 1919. He came to Rochester in 1919 to serve as librarian of the Appellate Division Law Library. While at the library he continued to edit legal titles, including the Consolidated Laws of New York, Collier on Bankruptcy (12th and 13th editions), and the American Bankruptcy Reports, New Series. He was a member of the American Association of Law Libraries, elected to life membership in 1956, and the founder and first editor (1927–32) of Law Library News, a monthly newsletter published for AALL members from 1927 to 1937. Rosbrook served as librarian of the law library until 1956; his thirty-seven years at the helm still remains the longest tenure of any of the library's directors.—David Voisinet†

* *Editor's Note:* The American Association of Law Libraries was founded on July 2, 1906, by a handful of law librarians who met during the annual conference of the American Library Association at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. To commemorate the AALL Centennial that will be celebrated with a year-long series of events and activities culminating at the 2006 Annual Meeting in St. Louis, *Law Library Journal* is including an "AALL Centennial Feature" article in each issue published through 2006. While the focus common to each article is the history of law libraries, law librarianship, and AALL, the specific topics vary according to the interests of authors and readers. Individuals interested in contributing a "Centennial Feature" article should contact Frank G. Houdek, Editor, *Law Library Journal*, Southern Illinois University School of Law, Lesar Law Bldg., Mail Code 6803, Carbondale, IL 62901-6803, (618) 453-8788, houdek@siu.edu.

** Revised version of an article published in volume 16 of the Rochester Historical Society Publications Fund series (1937), pp. 172–78. The language, format, footnotes, and grammatical conventions of the original have been retained. The Rochester Historical Society has graciously granted the *Law Library Journal* permission to reprint this article.

*** Law Librarian, Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester, New York, 1919–1956.

† Director, Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester, New York.

¶1 The decade of the incorporation of the Village of Rochester also saw the origin of the book collection known as the Law Library of the Appellate Division. The library had its genesis in Albany, far from its present home in the Monroe County Court House and was then known as the Chancellor Walworth Library. For years it performed a valuable public service in the state capitol, but the development of an excellent State Library in the same city gradually deprived the Chancellor's library of its special field of service. Meanwhile the growth of the western part of the state was proceeding rapidly, and busy judicial centers were emerging, causing lawyers there to feel the need of more accessible libraries. Indeed the demand for law books was so strong in Rochester that William F. Liddle, in 1847, published a fifty-five page *Catalogue of Law Books in the different Libraries in Rochester*, listing the books to be found in sixty-three private law libraries as well as those on that subject in the Athenaeum.

¶2 Shortly after the establishment, in 1847, of the Seventh Judicial District with its headquarters at Rochester, agitation for a law library in this area became more vigorous. E. Darwin Smith of this city presented a petition to the Legislature signed by the judges and lawyers of the district asking that the Chancellor's library be moved to Rochester.¹ When, in 1849, a joint committee of the two houses was appointed to consider the plea, other communities became active in urging their claims to the library. The Legislature met these appeals by a law of that year,² granting the judges of the Court of Appeals the authority to move the library to some point west of the Hudson, or, if they found it contained a large number of duplicates, to divide it and locate the two sections at suitable western points where rooms and accommodations had been provided. The law further provided that the Regents of the University of the State of New York might transfer from the collection to the State Library any books not already in that library. In spite of the impending division of the collection, competition for a portion of the library was keen, and the town councils in Syracuse, Utica, and Rochester took action to see that local quarters were made available and that the interest of their communities should be favored.³ The judges finally chose the courthouses of Syracuse and Rochester as the proper locations, and today the Court of Appeals Library in Syracuse and the Law Library of the Appellate Division in Rochester are the products of these beginnings.

¶3 The second Monroe County Court House was in process of construction at that time, at the joint expense of the city and the county—an arrangement which continued, it may be noted, until 1875, when the county bought the city's interest, and the municipal offices were moved into the City Hall, made ready that year. A resolution of the Board of Supervisors in 1850 provided that the library should be located in a portion of the new building previously assigned to the city,⁴ and the

1. *Rochester Daily Democrat*, Feb. 13, 1849.

2. New York, *Laws of 1849*, Chapt. 300.

3. *Rochester Republican*, May 3, 1849.

4. Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, April 13, 1850.

book collection was duly installed as soon as the rooms were ready. The law had placed control in the hands of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and in September, 1849, they appointed David Gleason, a law student in Rochester, as first librarian. At the outset the post was not sufficiently attractive to hold an ambitious attorney, and several young lawyers occupied it in turn during the early decades: William S. Thayer, beginning in March, 1853; Harry C. Bloss, from August, 1854; and Ephraim B. Wheeler from January, 1858. But in January, 1872, Cotton M. Crittenden was persuaded to give up his job as librarian of the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics' Association in order to take charge of the Law Library, and he continued there until his death in November, 1880, when Le Roy Satterlee succeeded him. In December, 1888, Reuben D. Jones, former newspaper editor and sixth superintendent of the Rochester public schools, took over the post.

¶4 The library had grown into quite a respectable institution during these years, and, from Crittenden on, the librarians have been mature men who have continued in office until removed by death. The services likewise expanded, and, after 1888, one or more full-time assistants were continuously provided. This expansion soon made the problem of maintenance a serious one. During the early years the income from the Court of Appeals fund had been sufficient with the aid of a small annual appropriation of \$600 from the state. But a dip in the interest rate during the eighties reduced the income from the vested funds, and the librarian was forced to limit his collection of court reports to the eastern, middle, and western states and the more important English courts. A sad deficiency in current law literature and especially in the field of European law codes was noted; but in spite of these defects the library had assembled over 12,000 volumes and ranked as the most important law library in Western New York.⁵ Indeed, a few years earlier, in a national survey of law libraries, the Court of Appeals Library in Rochester, as it was then known, was ranked fourteenth in order of establishment and sixth in size among all independent law libraries in the country. Its 9,000 volumes at that date (1875), did not compare unfavorably with the 20,000 volumes reported by the New York (city) Law Institute, the largest in the land. There were, of course, law divisions in a few state libraries that out-ranked the Rochester institutions, but even the Harvard Law Library had only 15,000 volumes at that time.⁶

¶5 Beginning in 1894, several important developments took place. During the construction of the present Court House in the two succeeding years, the library was temporarily located on the ground floor at the Powers Hotel, with access from the Fitzhugh Street entrance. The financial problem was taken up by the Legislature in 1894; the remaining funds from the account of the old Chancellor's library were transferred to the State Comptroller,⁷ and the burden of maintaining

5. *Rochester Post Express*, March 30, 1888; *Rochester Morning Herald*, December 21, 1888.

6. U.S. Commissioner of Education, *Public Libraries in the United States* (1876), I: 169-170.

7. New York, *Laws of 1894*, Chapt. 135.

the Court of Appeals Libraries in Rochester and Syracuse was shifted to the budget of that court. In 1890 the name of the library in Rochester was changed to its present form, and control was taken from the Regents of the University and given to the justices of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, where it now resides.⁸

¶6 When, in 1896, the library was first installed in the present Court House, Irwin Taylor, as assistant librarian, assumed direction of its practical affairs. A Kentucky lawyer of the old school, Mr. Taylor declined to celebrate his share in the Union's conquest of the South, preferring instead the quiet labor of the librarian's calling. With several years of experience in a Chicago law library, he may be regarded as the first trained librarian to assume charge of the law library in Rochester, as he did finally in 1900. Meanwhile it was under his direction that the bookstacks were arranged in the new room so as to radiate from the librarian's desk, thus giving the attendant at that point supervision over the entire room—a system which was favored in some libraries at certain stages of growth because it promised to avoid the necessity of increasing the staff. In time the accumulation of books made it necessary to adopt the more concentrated arrangement of parallel stacks, but the marks of the old wagon-wheel layout can still be detected on the marble floor of the main room.

¶7 The library has developed rapidly in recent years. In 1895 the text books or treatises numbered about 1,000, while at the present time this collection has grown to 7,000. The total number of volumes reached 30,000 by 1907, and today it exceeds 70,000. About 1,600 volumes are now added each year and the problem of finding a place to put them is becoming increasingly difficult. The library has long since expanded beyond the two public rooms on the third floor of the Court House, and special stack rooms are now located on the fourth floor, in the attic, and in the sub-basement. All available shelf space will be exhausted in about five years, and it is hoped that something may be done before that time to provide adequate accommodations for the library. The construction of either a new county courthouse, a state office building, or a courthouse exclusively for the Appellate Division would provide a solution.

¶8 Expansion has taken place not simply in number of volumes but in the character of the collections as well. Since the book funds have become more adequate in recent years, the librarian has built up his collections of the reports of all states and federal courts in the United States and of the provinces and districts of Canada and the British Isles. An excellent collection of legal periodicals has been developed, the current listing numbering nearly seventy. The library is the depository for the papers submitted in appeal cases. These are the papers printed by the parties to all suits that are appealed to higher courts, and they include the records of the cases in the trial courts and the briefs of both sides. This collection started originally

8. New York, *Laws of 1900*, Chapt. 258. Today this provision is contained in Section 1164 of the Education Law.

with the organization of the Court of Appeals in 1847, but it has multiplied rapidly since 1894, and today the Appellate Division Library's files are bound in over 23,000 large volumes, and the annual addition in recent years has averaged 700 volumes. This particular collection is probably the largest of any public law library in the state, and, made easily accessible by an extensive card index, it enjoys state-wide circulation.

¶9 The library is today a scene of much activity. Judges, attorneys, and law students frequent its rooms to the number of 25,000 a year, and, although circulation is regarded as a minor feature of its service, the attendants do check out approximately 10,000 volumes a year for home use. As the shelves are open, at least in the public rooms, there are no statistics showing the number of books actually used in the rooms, but, in order to accommodate the readers, the staff has been expanded to include four members. Mrs. Prescott M. Dean, and Mrs. Wilton A. Block, the two assistant librarians have served the library continuously since 1914; Frederick J. Smith was added as an attendant in March, 1931; and Fred E. Rosbrook,* the Librarian, came from a library and editorial post in Albany in January, 1919, to fill the place left vacant by the death of Irwin Taylor.

Additional Law Libraries

¶10 It is well in this connection to note the existence of two private libraries which have played an interesting if limited part in the life of Rochester's lawyers. The first of these is the law library established by D.W. Powers for the convenience of the tenants of his office building. In 1888, Henry G. Danforth was delegated to collect the books, and in the course of his search the opportunity to purchase the law library of Roscoe Conkling presented itself, with the result that this unusual collection, numbering about 3,000, is now located in Rochester. When the library was opened in July, 1888, the tenants found a collection of around 5,000 volumes ready for their use.⁹ The library is still maintained, after nearly a half-century of gradual growth, as a convenient library of reference for the tenants of the Powers Building.

* EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Fred Eugene Rosbrook is well-known among lawyers throughout the state. Born in Watertown, N.Y., and educated at Cornell, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1906, Mr. Rosbrook was admitted to the Bar in Rochester that same year and has since served the profession in this state in one function or another. From 1907 to 1915 he was editor of the legal publications of the Edward Thompson Company in Northport; in the latter year he went to Albany as Statute Law Indexer in the State Law Library, serving as Acting Librarian there in 1918 until called to Rochester in the following year to take the place left vacant by Irwin Taylor, that of Librarian of the Law Library of the Appellate Division. While in Albany he took some special work, during 1917-18, in connection with the New York State Library School, and he is now a member of the American Association of Law Librarians [sic], as well as of the Rochester Bar Association, and the Cornell Club of Rochester. Among the works he has edited, or helped to edit, are *Collier on Bankruptcy*, 13th ed.; *American Bankruptcy Reports*, New Series, Vols. 1-28; and the *Law Library News*, Vol.1, of which he was the founder.

9. *Rochester Morning Herald*, May 18, 1888, Feb.1, 1890; *Rochester Post Express*, July 9, 1888.

¶11 There is yet another privately owned law library in this city that merits attention because of the size of its collections and the services it renders to the profession. This is the library of the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company. Here are gathered some 25,000 volumes of court reports and legal texts, serving as a reference collection for the convenience of the editors. This significant enterprise was first organized in 1882 at Newark, Wayne County, New York, by a small group of lawyers who desired to secure copies of the United States Supreme Court *Reports*, then long out of print. The company quickly earned a national reputation from its Lawyers' Edition of these *Reports*. Many other projects were undertaken, notably the publication of the *Lawyers' Reports Annotated*, and later the *American Law Reports Annotated*.¹⁰ The concern moved its plant and headquarters to Rochester in 1885, where after several temporary locations it found a permanent home in the Aqueduct Building in 1902, and now faces the new Central Library diagonally across Broad Street and the Genesee River. Several of the leaders in the company, notably James E. Briggs and his grandson, Theodore C. Briggs have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the city.

Update[‡]

¶12 Space problems continued to plague the Appellate Division Law Library throughout the remainder of Rosbrook's tenure. By his retirement in 1956, plans were underway for construction of a new Monroe County courthouse. However, it was not until 1963 that the library finally moved into its third home in the Hall of Justice building of the new Civic Center complex.

¶13 While no architectural beauty, the Hall of Justice did fulfill some of Rosbrook's dreams by tripling library space to approximately 35,000 square feet, with enough shelving to double the size of the collection. The two-block move of the library's 120,000 volumes cost Monroe County \$30,000.

¶14 Gus Blaustein, Rosbrook's successor, apparently was not consulted much during the planning and building of the new library, and he left law librarianship shortly after the move into the Hall of Justice to return to private practice in Syracuse. He was succeeded in 1964 by Charles McNabb, then executive librarian of the Chicago Bar Association. McNabb's ten years as director featured consolidation and growth of the collection, which had not been possible in the crowded conditions at the old courthouse.

¶15 In 1974, colorful Joseph Pascucci became the second Rochesterian to head the Appellate Division Law Library. He returned to his hometown and former employer (having served as assistant librarian from 1963 to 1967) after stints at the University of Buffalo and the Jenkins Law Library in Philadelphia. Pascucci was

10. Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, *An Inside Story of Law Publishers* (Rochester, 1925).

‡ © David Voisinnet, 2003. Mr. Voisinnet is the current director of the Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester, New York.

instrumental in finally cataloging the treatise collection using the Harvard/Buffalo classification scheme.

¶16 When Pascucci retired in 1988, the library's new thirteenth director was its first woman, Katherine Storms from the New York State Library. Although she stayed only briefly before returning to Albany, Storms was responsible for the library's belated entry into the electronic age with the development of a computer network and the addition of various databases to reference services.

¶17 The library's present director, David Voisinet, was hired to succeed Storms in 1990. After a twelve-year career in academic law libraries, he returned to his native Western New York to lead the library through a period of unparalleled growth and change. Continuing the advance into technology, the library quickly added LEXIS and Westlaw to its regular databases, introduced OCLC into the cataloging and interlibrary loan departments, and offered a public access CD-ROM network. By 1997, the library had also launched its own Web site. The library took the lead in implementing the New York State Unified Court Systems' shared library automation system using Horizon, and in May 2000 it finally had an online catalog. The size of the staff, which had remained stagnant for almost forty years, nearly doubled to thirteen members. There was also a significant increase in the budget during the 1990s.

¶18 By 1993, the library's collection at the Hall of Justice had grown to nearly 250,000 volumes, and the stack areas, formerly empty and seemingly immense, were nearly full. Conditions at the Appellate Division Clerk's Office were even more cramped. After several haphazard plans for reconstruction were rejected, Presiding Justice M. Dolores Denman, a Democrat, surprised everyone by convincing a downstate Republican senator to sponsor legislation to fund a new courthouse for the Appellate Division. The Republican governor signed the bill into law, and the Appellate Division was to have a home of its own.

¶19 Judge Denman's dream of a dedicated and stately home for her beloved Appellate Division was the fulfillment of Rosbrook's dream sixty years earlier. On November 30, 1998, the library opened for business at its fourth home in the new courthouse at 50 East Avenue. This time the cross-town move of the collection cost the state slightly more than \$100,000. On April 4, 2000, the building was named the M. Dolores Denman Courthouse in honor of the recently deceased presiding justice who was so instrumental in its planning and construction.

¶20 The library staff were heavily involved in the planning and design of the new library. The result was a huge improvement over the former Hall of Justice facility. The new courthouse contains 50,000 square feet of space for the library with state-of-the-art information technology, a computer lab, discussion rooms, and compact shelving providing almost twice the book capacity of the former library. A beautiful rare book room houses the original Chancellor's Collection that formed the core of the library's collection when it was created in 1849. More recently, the Women in the Law Collection was created and dedicated in honor of Justice Denman, the first woman to sit on a New York appellate court and the first

to serve as presiding justice. In 1999, the library celebrated its sesquicentennial in its new building with a ceremony and the publication of a brochure¹¹ that further expands upon Rosbrook's 1937 article.

¶21 The library currently is finishing a retrospective conversion of the collection to Library of Congress classification. At the same time, every item in the now 300,000-volume collection is being barcoded and tattle-taped. The Horizon System is functioning smoothly, including automated serials check-in and claiming. Public access is provided to LexisNexis, Loislaw, Hein-On-Line, and the Internet. Although the electronic resources and a stagnant book budget are currently resulting in the cancellation of a number of paper subscriptions, the library's mission as a public law library with circulating materials to the local bar, and its role as the flagship library of the New York State Unified Court System, require it to continue to have a balanced collection of both print and electronic resources.

¶22 The Appellate Division Law Library is still the scene of as much activity as Fred Rosbrook noted in 1937. Barcodes and hand-held scanners allow us to track in-house use of items (something Rosbrook wondered about in his day), which helps with selection decisions when the budget is tight. We now know that roughly 6600 items circulate annually, and almost that many—6100—are used in the library. Approximately 50,000 people come through the doors each year for assistance. We have every confidence that the current staff can creatively meet present and future challenges to continue the library's long history of service that began in 1849.

11. APPELLATE DIVISION FOURTH DEPARTMENT LAW LIBRARY, 1849–1999: A LONG AND DISTINGUISHED HISTORY (1999), available at <http://www.courts.state.ny.us/ad4/lib/150th.pdf>.

Working Together: Academic Law Librarians and CALR Vendors*

Nancy McMurrer**

Ms. McMurrer describes the efforts of the AALL Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section to address relations with CALR vendors, focusing on the development of its “Qualities of an Ideal CALR Vendor-Library Relationship” document which is appended to the article.

¶1 The Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section (ALL-SIS) of the American Association of Law Libraries formed its Roundtable: Dialog with LEXIS and Westlaw in 1998.¹ According to its first chair, Rosalie Sanderson,² relations with these two computer-assisted legal research (CALR) vendors long had been a topic of discussion when academic law librarians met informally during AALL Annual Meetings. Programs, such as the one in 1997 about managing vendor student employees,³ had focused on relationship issues. The roundtable thus satisfied a need for librarians to share information among themselves and get answers from vendors about common questions.

¶2 During the 1990s, the vendors were providing computers for general student use as well as printers devoted to their products. Those first roundtable meetings sometimes involved heated discussions about the fairness of equipment distribution and equality of vendor support. Vendor policies, for instance, about password and ID distribution, were hotly debated. There often seemed to be an almost adversarial atmosphere involving angry librarians and defensive vendor representatives.

¶3 At the 2001 AALL Annual Meeting, Sanderson decided to refocus the roundtable’s meeting. She asked LexisNexis and Westlaw representatives to forego their usual presentations⁴ so that we librarians could meet separately before asking

* © Nancy McMurrer, 2003.

** Faculty Instructional Services Coordinator, Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Chair, AALL Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section Relations with Vendors Committee (formerly Roundtable on CALR Vendor Relations), 2001–present.

1. The first ALL-SIS roundtable met jointly with a similarly focused RIPS-SIS roundtable on July 19, 1999, at the 92nd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in Washington, D.C.
2. Rosalie Sanderson was chair of the roundtable from 1998–99 through 2000–01.
3. Managing Shifting Levels of Support from LEXIS and Westlaw in the Academic Law Library: Coping Strategies, program presented at 90th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, Baltimore (July 22, 1997) (audiotape available from Mobiltape Co.).
4. The vendors had typically taken the first part of the roundtable meeting to introduce staff and to present upcoming product innovations. Sometimes these presentations took up the major part of the meeting, leaving little time for questions.

the vendor representatives to join us for questions. During that first part of the meeting, the librarians in attendance brainstormed to develop lists of vendor policies that we thought worked well in our schools as well as areas where we saw room for improvement. When the vendors joined us, we shared both lists with them.

¶4 There was general agreement that looking at success stories as well as complaints had changed the tone of the meeting. One librarian suggested that law librarians and vendors would benefit from a guide that described how the parties could best work together. A committee, composed of Mike Bushbaum,⁵ Suzanne Cassidy,⁶ Stephanie Davidson,⁷ Margaret Leary,⁸ Jane Underwood,⁹ and I (as chair) undertook to draft such a document for the roundtable to consider at the next Annual Meeting in 2002.

¶5 Margaret Leary prepared the initial draft, which committee members then reviewed and offered additions and changes. We also sent the draft to Timothy List, director of Academic Accounts with LexisNexis, and Joni Marra, director of Academic Account Management for Westlaw. Both of them asked for feedback from their account managers across the country and then sent us proposed modifications as well.

¶6 The resulting document, titled "Qualities of an Ideal CALR Vendor-Library Relationship," was presented to the roundtable at the 2002 Annual Meeting. In addition to LexisNexis and Westlaw, I invited representatives from the other CALR vendors that had law student programs for their products: Loislaw, Quicklaw America, and VersusLaw. Craig Garrett, manager of Communications and Customer Relations of Loislaw, and Philip Rosenthal, president of Fastcase Inc., a new CALR vendor, attended. After a general discussion among librarians and vendor representatives, a few changes were proposed and accepted, and the document was adopted.

¶7 Both librarians and vendor representatives supported a motion to ask the ALL-SIS to adopt the ideal relationship document as a set of goals. Prior to its consideration by the ALL-SIS board, we sent the document to AALL's Committee on Relations with Information Vendors (CRIV) to ensure that it comported with the committee's policies and aims and did not impinge on its jurisdiction. CRIV indicated its approval and distributed the document to the law librarian community via an e-mailed "CRIV Gram."¹⁰ The document was adopted by the ALL-SIS Executive Board on July 12, 2003.

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5. Educational Services Librarian, Valparaiso University School of Law Library, Valparaiso, Indiana.
 6. Director of the Law Library and Associate Professor of Law, Mercer University Law Library, Macon Georgia.
 7. Reference and Electronic Resources Librarian, Lillian Goldman Library, Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut.
 8. Director and Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
 9. Reference Librarian, Capital University Law Library, Columbus, Ohio.
 10. Carol Rogers, CRIVGram: Qualities of an Ideal CALR Vendor-Library Relationship (Mar. 3, 2003), at <http://www.aallnet.org/committee/criv/mediation/gram2003/030303.htm>.

Scope

¶8 In its final form,¹¹ “Qualities of an Ideal CALR Vendor-Library Relationship” describes the type of relationship between CALR vendors and law school librarians that would best serve the interests of law students. It is divided into three parts: People, Products, and Services. It is not designed to be a rigid set of rules, since every school functions a bit differently. Instead, it is a set of goals to be modified to meet the needs of each school. At the very least, it attempts to highlight the areas of interaction that librarian CALR coordinators may wish to address with vendor representatives.

¶9 In addition, understanding that principles can sometimes be a little vague, we added some specific actions that would help accomplish the goals and demonstrate that the principles are working. We called each of these a “sign of success.” The signs are examples and are not meant to be exhaustive.

¶10 LexisNexis and Westlaw, with both full-time employees who work solely with law schools and part-time student representatives, have the largest presence in law schools. Many law schools have hardware provided by those vendors as well. The document was drafted with these two vendors specifically in mind. However, other CALR vendors also have law student access programs (presently this includes Loislaw, Quicklaw America, and VersusLaw), though without the level of support provided by LexisNexis and Westlaw. Thus, some of the specific sections of the document do not apply to them. Nevertheless, the principles expressed are applicable and were enthusiastically supported by all the vendors present at the 2002 roundtable.

¶11 What is the future for this Ideal Relationship document? Even as it was being adopted in 2002, there were suggestions of additional areas that might be covered. Though no formal mechanism for amending or reviewing it presently exists, this is a document meant to be changed and to evolve. From its inception, we anticipated that, as new issues arise, the Relations with Vendors Committee would consider modifying the document to address them. Our hope is that all parties will find the document a useful guide for their relationships and will suggest changes whenever they are needed.

11. See *infra* pp. 572–77.

Qualities of an Ideal CALR Vendor-Library Relationship, With Benchmark Signs of Success*

Adopted by the Executive Board of the AALL Academic
Law Libraries Special Interest Section, July 12, 2003.

Objective: To establish general guidelines to ensure that the relationship is based upon mutual educational goals, clear communication, and the best interests of the students. This is a working document that should be tailored to meet the specific needs of each school.

1. People

- a. Vendor and Library each assign a single person to be the key contact. Replacements for key contacts are selected as quickly as possible and interim key contacts are designated when necessary.

Sign of success: Each key contact knows the other's phone, e-mail, and other addresses and contact methods. Each knows the other's schedule and the best way to get in touch. Each knows the other's preferred communication method.

Sign of success: Key contacts share mutual respect and a commitment to solving problems.

Sign of success: The other party orients new or replacement key contacts about its institution, procedures, goals, expectations, and upcoming activities to ensure continued and uninterrupted quality service.

- b. All requests for and offers of services and questions about policy are funneled through the key contacts unless the parties agree otherwise. These communication routes are understood by Vendor and Library and have been formulated with input from the other party.

Sign of success: Library key contact understands the procedures for asking about policies such as ID/password restrictions or extensions. Vendor key contact understands such items as the procedures for arranging classes or product demonstrations for faculty or students.

Sign of success: Both Vendor and Library understand whether all such communications must be directed initially through the key contacts.

* © Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section, American Association of Law Libraries, 2003. For an electronic version of the document, along with background and scope information, see RELATIONS WITH VENDORS COMM., AALL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION, QUALITIES OF AN IDEAL CALR VENDOR-LIBRARY RELATIONSHIP, WITH BENCHMARK SIGNS OF SUCCESS, at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/allsis/calr_roundtable.html (updated Feb. 27, 2003).

- c. Key contacts are each responsible for making sure that their coworkers know the other's employees with whom they will need to interact, including their roles and responsibilities.
Sign of success: Librarians, Library staff, and student employees of the Library, where necessary, know the Vendor's representatives and the student employees of the Vendor; contact information is kept current and easily accessible to those who may need it (rolodexes, wall signs, websites). Vendor representatives know key personnel in the Library such as those who supervise the Library's student employees or who have primary responsibility for the CALR room, computer lab, and/or training lab and equipment.
- d. Key contacts take the initiative to introduce new people and to get all involved together as often as needed to facilitate effective communication.
Sign of success: People know each other before there is a problem to solve.
Sign of success: Periodic meetings or other regular communications ensure that there are no unresolved or outstanding issues.
- e. Key contacts share the goal of working collaboratively to identify and solve problems related to providing the CALR product.
Sign of success: Local key contacts, who best understand the problems, attempt to solve them at that level. Library and Vendor key contacts respect the other's chain of command and deal directly with the key contact before approaching others.
Sign of success: Problems result in constructive conversations and solutions that are consistent with the objectives and policies of Vendor and Library.
- f. Vendor student employees: Vendor and Library have a clear understanding about their respective roles in relation to Vendor student employees. If Library chooses to be involved with hiring, there is a clear understanding of Library's role and any standards the Law School and Library use.
Sign of success: Vendor student employees are aware and respectful of both parties' expectations, goals, and policies. They are well-trained in the use of the Vendor's products. Their office hours are posted and students know where to find that schedule. They are visible and responsive to student and Library needs.
Sign of success: Vendor and Library reach agreement regarding the work schedules and duties of Vendor's student employees, and the student employees' schedules are communicated to all interested parties.
- g. Vendor and Library agree how the duties handled by Vendor's stu-

dent employees during the normal school year will be covered in the summer and during other semester/quarter breaks.

Sign of success: Duties normally performed during the school year by Vendor's student employees are accomplished with a minimum of disruption in the summer and during breaks.

2. Products

- a. Computers: Key contacts share a mutual understanding about responsibilities for purchasing and maintaining computer equipment.

Sign of success: Equipment functions on a consistent and reliable basis.

Sign of success: Library knows whom to contact for assistance when computer hardware maintenance problems arise. Vendor knows whom to contact concerning additional product placement and desktop issues.

- b. Printers and hotlines: Key contacts share a mutual understanding about responsibilities for purchasing and maintaining printers, including delivery and storage of paper and toner, dealing with printouts, and troubleshooting and/or calling for printer repairs. Key contacts also share a mutual understanding about responsibilities for providing and maintaining Vendor "hotline" phones.

Sign of success: Law students are confident that printers will be stocked with paper and a working toner cartridge, that a sign will notify them if the printer is not working, and that problems will be resolved as quickly as possible.

Sign of success: Law students know where to pick up print jobs they cannot claim immediately and how long printouts are stored before being discarded.

Sign of success: The responsible Library and Vendor employees know what to do and/or whom to contact for assistance in resolving problems with printers and hotline phones. They know who is responsible for arranging each portion of the hotline service (e.g., telephone company, university, or law school department) and whether Vendor or Library must initiate a request for service on the line.

- c. Vendor print products (signs, brochures, guides, directories): Key contacts discuss and agree about the type of educational print products that will be most effective for student learning. Key contacts understand and respect each other's goals and limitations and work together to develop processes that work for both.

Sign of success: Library, Vendor, and Vendor student employees know where material can be stored; they inform each other about delivery schedules, address information, and other logistics. Key contacts agree on the amount of material that can be stored at

any time and on a process for dealing with exceptional situations during which those amounts might be exceeded. Packaging, such as boxes and filler, are properly discarded. Vendor promptly removes out of date material and disposes of it properly.

Sign of success: Library, Vendor, and Vendor student employees know where material can be posted and know the reason for the limits. Each works to avoid exceeding the limits, and there is agreement on what can be done with material posted beyond them.

- d. Vendor prizes or gifts, such as shirts, candy, or lotteries, and table days: Key contacts understand what Vendor will provide during the school term and any limits Library places on the use of prizes or gifts. Key contacts have a mutual understanding of Vendor table days, including their value to students and their scheduling.

Sign of success: Vendor respects the limits Library places on the use of prizes or gifts. Students understand that the gifts or prizes come from the Vendors, not from the Library.

Sign of success: Library and Vendor share a mutual understanding about the procedures for scheduling table days and Library is aware of the product features emphasized during a particular display. Vendor and Library have a clear understanding about which spaces may be used for local giveaways or table displays and the procedures for reserving them.

3. Services

- a. Instructional mission: Library and Vendor share a mutual educational goal in CALR training. Library recognizes that Vendor also has a marketing goal, but both acknowledge that education is the primary focus of training in the law school setting.

Sign of success: Both parties understand the other's educational goals and both parties focus their training to meet the best interests of the students. Each refers students as appropriate to the other's training programs.

Sign of success: Vendor and Library work together to advertise training opportunities.

Sign of success: When Vendor provides training in courses for which Library is responsible (e.g., advanced legal research, first year training sessions), the librarian instructor provides clear direction and scope information to Vendor about what training is needed, and the instructor, when possible, attends the session. Vendor follows the instructor's directions and uses timely materials that are relevant to the subject covered. If the Vendor provides substitute trainers, Library is informed about the

substitution, and any special instructions from the Library concerning training are transmitted to the substitute trainer.

- b. Instructional procedures: Vendor and Library have a clear understanding about how to schedule the computer lab, training lab, or CALR room for instructional purposes, including what advance notice is needed, how to handle walk-ins who want to use the room, and other practical matters.

Sign of success: Training class logistics are handled with a minimum of confusion.

- c. Library and Vendor share a mutual understanding about special and advanced training classes for students or student groups (e.g., summer clerks, law review boards, moot court boards).

Sign of success: Vendor knows whether the offer of such classes must be directed initially through Library's key contact.

Sign of success: Library and Vendor continue to explore ways to increase student exposure to advanced training.

- d. Training for faculty and staff: Vendor and Library share a goal of addressing the training needs of faculty and staff.

Sign of success: Vendor and Library work together to provide current, relevant training for faculty and staff; they explore the timing of training in order to optimize faculty and staff participation.

Sign of success: Vendor knows whether proposals for such training must be directed initially through the Library key contact.

- e. Training for librarians: Vendor and Library share a goal of ensuring that librarians have all current information about content and features of Vendor's products.

Sign of success: Vendor provides annual, or more frequent, training sessions for librarians. Library provides annual, or more frequent, informational sessions for Vendor on Library's plans for teaching and other uses of Vendor's product.

- f. Vendor provides as much notice as possible about special training opportunities offered by out-of-town Vendor experts (e.g., in a particular subject area or about particular features or products) and Library make requests for particular training or materials in a timely manner.

Sign of success: Both parties have enough time to make arrangements for instructional classes.

- g. Library maintains neutrality among online CALR services, though strengths and weaknesses are discussed with students, faculty, and staff. Vendor and Vendor student employees do not disparage others' products or personnel.

Sign of success: Vendor key contacts are respectful of each other. Library and Vendors work together to prevent scheduling conflicts.

Sign of success: Vendor and Vendor student employees present their own product positively, but stop short of negative comments about others. Library presents balanced views of all products, which may include comparisons among products, but Library does not promote one product over the other.

Keeping up with New Legal Titles*

Compiled by Catherine F. Halvorsen** and Diana C. Jaque***

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* © Catherine F. Halvorsen and Diana C. Jaque, 2003. The books reviewed in this issue were published in 2002 and 2003.

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Epstein, Lee. *The Supreme Court Compendium: Data, Decisions, and Developments*. 3d ed. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press, 2003. \$100.

Reviewed by Susan Lyons

¶1 As a child I exhibited a peculiar fondness for the *World Almanac*, surely an early indicator of my future career path. I reveled in each chart, graph, timeline, and table. Though my fascination with the odd assortment of facts and figures in general almanacs diminished over time, I was still pleased to open a copy of the

Supreme Court Compendium and find 780 pages full of tables and timelines related to the workings of the Court, its history, and the justices who served on it.

¶2 In the first two chapters, the book provides an institutional overview of the Court with tables that examine budgets, staffing, and caseload. Chapters 3 and 6 offer numerous tables that analyze the Court's voting patterns, including which justices would most likely be swing votes on various issues and which typically voted with other justices. Other tables measure the movement of the Court's ideological leanings over the years. Many of these analyze data compiled by Harold J. Spaeth, which is publicly available in electronic form.¹

¶3 In chapters 4 and 5, the book gets biographical. Here you can find out where the justices grew up, which law schools they attended, who they married, and why they resigned from the Court. Interestingly, the chapters also disclose the net worth of the current justices. Anyone researching a biography of one of the justices would be delighted to discover the tables of bibliographies and published biographies about the justices, and the list of the libraries and archives where their personal papers are stored.

¶4 The final chapters examine how the Court is viewed by the public and its impact on selected social issues. Tables cumulate polling data on the public's views on many issues that have come before the Court, such as abortion, capital punishment, civil rights, and First Amendment issues. Other tables look at polls measuring public opinion on the fairness of the decisions rendered in connection with the 2000 presidential election and Franklin Roosevelt's attempts to expand the Court. There are even two tables that measure name recognition of the Supreme Court justices.

¶5 For this third edition, the tables have been updated through the 2001–02 term, and retrospective data has been added to the many tables derived from the aforementioned Spaeth databases so they now include data from the Vinson Court (1946–52). With its 176 tables, the *Supreme Court Compendium* includes something for everyone. Librarians will find it useful as a ready reference tool to find the answers to many questions. Faculty who teach courses on Supreme Court practice will appreciate the stockpile of data about the Court brought together in a single source. The book may also be helpful in settling the occasional bet. A selected bibliography and an excellent index are included.

Fenner, G. Michael. *The Hearsay Rule*. Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 2003. 550p. Paper. \$60.

1. PROGRAM FOR LAW AND JUDICIAL POLITICS, MICH. STATE UNIV., U.S. SUPREME COURT DATABASES, at <http://www.polisci.msu.edu/pljp/supremecourt.html> (last visited July 25, 2003); NAT'L ARCHIVE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA, STUDY NO. 6557, at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu:8080/NACJD-STUDY/06557.xml> (date updated Apr. 26, 1999); NAT'L ARCHIVE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA, STUDY NO. 9422, at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu:8080/NACJD-STUDY/09422.xml> (date updated Apr. 26, 1999); NAT'L ARCHIVE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DATABASE TERMS SERIES, at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu:8080/NACJD-SERIES/00086.xml> (last visited July 25, 2003).

Reviewed by Barbara Fritschel

¶6 In my experience, it is rare for a law school text to be equally valuable to practitioners and judges. *The Hearsay Rule* is one of these rare books. Used as a text at a number of law schools, it is organized to provide both a ready reference and an in-depth treatment of the hearsay rule.

¶7 This book works because the author's approach is a practical one. He presumes that behind the hearsay rule there is evidence an attorney is trying to either admit or exclude. Unlike many other hearsay texts which treat each exception in isolation, G. Michael Fenner, a professor of law at Creighton University, demonstrates the relationships between the exclusions and exceptions, offering other ways evidence might be admitted. The book departs from traditional works on hearsay by offering eleven different approaches to defining hearsay. Fenner also argues for a distinction between definitional exclusions and hearsay exceptions, a distinction that should make a difference in the burden of proof.

¶8 The first part of the book is devoted to definitional exclusions. As Fenner suggests, if you can convince the judge that the evidence is not hearsay, there is no need to find an exception. Each exclusion or exception is broken down into its fundamental elements. Included is a brief discussion regarding the values around the exclusions or exceptions, focusing on the need for and the reliability of that type of statement. The use notes show how the elements have been interpreted by the courts and make connections to other exceptions or exclusions. Fenner further demonstrates that context is key and shows how the same testimony could be excludable hearsay in one case, defined as not hearsay in another, or fit into one of the exceptions in a third. The same hypotheticals are often used under a variety of exclusions or exceptions to show the interrelatedness between the hearsay provisions.

¶9 The book also offers ways to circumvent the hearsay rule, including the use of opinion evidence and the use of various rules of criminal and civil procedure as hearsay exceptions. State of mind evidence and multiple levels of hearsay, while mentioned throughout the book, are deemed perplexing enough to require separate chapters. The last chapter examines the issue of competence and notes that many supposed hearsay problems are really competency issues.

¶10 Fenner's focus is on the Federal Rules of Evidence, with only minor references to state rules. One limitation of *The Hearsay Rule* is that its paperback format precludes updating. This book is appropriate for any type of law library user, from law students first learning the rules to litigators and judges who might need inspiration on how to deal with a difficult piece of evidence.

Flowers, Ronald B. *To Defend the Constitution: Religion, Conscientious Objection, Naturalization, and the Supreme Court*. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, 2003. 519p. \$75.

Reviewed by Jessica Wimer

¶11 Many Americans pride themselves on being citizens of a country that claims to welcome all who wish to enter. Some may be surprised to learn just how many

individuals have been barred from entering entirely or have had their requests for citizenship denied. Even more surprising is the fact that being a pacifist can be one basis for the denial of citizenship. Ronald B. Flowers, a professor of religion at Texas Christian University, introduces four individuals who, denied citizenship for claiming to be conscientious objectors, ended up fighting to be naturalized before the U.S. Supreme Court. *To Defend the Constitution: Religion, Conscientious Objection, Naturalization and the Supreme Court* provides a history of conscientious objection and naturalization in the United States. Each chapter either describes an individual's quest for citizenship or explains the relevant background and legal developments that impacted immigration, conscientious objection, or both.

¶12 Flowers begins by providing a brief history of immigration and naturalization policies in the United States. After establishing a long pattern of restrictive policies, he discusses pacifism in relation to peace and war. He starts by outlining three approaches to peace and war. First, a crusade is defined as a conflict between good and evil—God's war—and consequently all conduct in war is unrestrained. Second, in a just war the state acts to protect its citizens from aggressors, and force may be used to preserve order. Finally, pacifists contend that there is no situation in which waging war is the appropriate response. Laws in the United States have exempted conscientious objectors in all major American wars, but this is not to say that pacifists are embraced by society (p.70). Furthermore, there is a wide gulf between citizens who claim to hold conscientious objector status and conscientious objectors who would like to be naturalized citizens.

¶13 After laying the historical groundwork, Flowers tells the story of four individuals: Rosika Schwimmer, Douglass Clyde Macintotsh, Marie Averil Bland, and James Louis Girouard. Each was denied citizenship for being a conscientious objector despite the fact that none was eligible for military service. All would have been precluded because of their age, and two would have been unable to serve because they were women during a time when women could not serve in the military. Each of these conscientious objectors had a different ethical basis for their beliefs, representing one of the following schools of thought: philosophical absolute pacifism, religiously informed absolute pacifism, selective conscientious objection, and conscientious cooperators.

¶14 Flowers' book is timely and will appeal to a large audience. Legal scholars will appreciate the extensive research upon which it is based and the legal analysis that is included. He sets forth the important statutory and case law relevant to each topic, and more than adequately supports his information and contentions with comprehensive notes ending each chapter. A complete bibliography of sources is also included. Flowers synthesizes a plethora of information and presents it in a clear and understandable manner with a straightforward writing style and consistent method of organization. By only focusing on key issues and personalities he reveals a great amount without overwhelming the reader. Flowers makes this information accessible through a well-organized table of contents that

directs the reader to relevant sections. He also includes subject, name, and case indexes as additional points of access. Most notable are the twenty-eight appendixes included at the end, which incorporate the full text of relevant material cited in the chapters.

¶15 While other resources individually discuss conscientious objection and naturalization, few integrate both topics in one source and provide such an extensive account of all the intricacies involved. *To Defend the Constitution* is a valuable contribution to an academic library's collection.

Joseph, Janice, et al. *With Justice for All: Minorities and Women in Criminal Justice*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2003. 208p. Paper. \$42.

Reviewed by A. Hays Butler

¶16 A central theme of American history has been the struggle by women and minorities to achieve equality. *With Justice for All: Minorities and Women in Criminal Justice* illuminates the nature of this struggle in the context of the criminal justice system. The book contains a series of essays by different authors, who are generally professors in departments of criminal justice or criminology. These essays collect "snapshots" of various forms of discrimination faced by women and minorities in the criminal justice system. While the emphasis of most chapters is on women's issues, the struggles of minorities also receive a fair amount of attention.

¶17 One of the best sections of the book addresses issues related to violence and sexual harassment against women in the family, on campus, and in the workplace. These issues are challenging because the victims are often afraid to disclose the problem or seek help. Two chapters document in detail the serious violence against women occurring in Asian-American families and on campuses across the United States. The first chapter is particularly powerful in elucidating the characteristics of Asian-American families that discourage women from seeking help, such as a value system in Asian societies that tends to subordinate the individual to the family unit as a whole. Similarly, the fact that most campus violence against women occurs during dating can lead to severe difficulties in documenting the problem as well as finding solutions.

¶18 Another excellent chapter describes the development in recent years of a body of law on sexual harassment, showing how this constitutes an enormous advance in gender equality. The essay describes the emergence of quid pro quo and hostile environment causes of action (p.34–35). The Supreme Court has developed these causes of action to provide women with an effective legal remedy for sexual harassment claims. The final section of the volume on corrections is notable for its exploration of the social cost of certain criminal justice policies. For example, one of the chapters analyzes the effect of incarcerating women on their children. This separation of mothers and children can have profoundly destructive social consequences. The children of such women are at much higher risk for serious social problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism. Another example of such social cost analysis is a chapter discussing in detail the severely negative effects that

incarcerating a huge number of African-American males for drug offenses has on their families.

¶19 The volume contains a number of valuable features that make it a good research tool. Most of the authors recommend a number of valuable strategies for dealing with the problems they address. For example, the chapter on domestic violence in Asian-American families discusses the great value of community organizations which offer information and counseling to women in families suffering from domestic violence, such as Muslims against Family Violence and the Asian Women's Self Help Association. This feature provides reference librarians with a good resource for women seeking information about organizations providing this kind of assistance. Two additional useful features in each chapter are a section providing recommendations for further research and a bibliography of resources providing further information in the area.

¶20 The book does suffer from some defects. Unfortunately, the volume does not contain an index, which limits its value as a reference tool. In addition, a few authors have an unfortunate tendency to use terms and professional jargon without adequate explanation and definition. For example, one author notes that "individuals with high neuroticism scores respond less adaptively to circumstances. . . ." (p.196). Another states that "researchers must also be careful not to fall into the trap of grounding research in unfree spaces" (p.171). Such terms as "neuroticism" and "unfree spaces" are not self-defining and require explanation. These defects, however, are relatively minor ones in what otherwise is a useful addition to the literature on the struggle of women and minorities to achieve equality.

Monk, Linda R. *The Words We Live By: Your Annotated Guide to the Constitution*. New York: Hyperion Press, 2003. 288p. \$23.95.

Reviewed by Duncan Alford

¶21 *The Words We Live By: Your Annotated Guide to the Constitution* is a well-written and enjoyable overview of the U.S. Constitution and its interpretation by the U.S. Supreme Court. The book is intended for members of the educated public who have an interest in law. An undergraduate student with no background in law will find it to be a helpful overview of U.S. constitutional law, and public libraries likely would see it checked out multiple times by the lay public. However, the scholarly researcher or law student will not find this work satisfying or useful because of the brief treatment accorded legal concepts and cases.

¶22 *The Words We Live By* is not annotated in the sense most familiar to lawyers and law librarians. The annotations are not abstracts of relevant cases and statutes explaining the text, but instead are very brief explanations of constitutional provisions and important U.S. Supreme Court cases. The author, Linda Monk, intends to educate the public about constitutional law. Furthering this intent, Monk's book is the basis of an interactive computer exhibit at the recently opened National Constitution Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

¶23 The book parallels the organization of the U.S. Constitution. It is divided into two parts: part 1 deals with the Constitution and part 2 with the twenty-seven amendments to the Constitution. Monk includes a chapter for each article of the Constitution and each amendment, offering a phrase-by-phrase explanation of the text and brief analyses of the important U.S. Supreme Court cases interpreting that provision.

¶24 Throughout the book, Monk presents interesting and relevant photographs and illustrations. One of the most unique photographs is the artwork that uses automobile license plates to re-create the language of the Preamble of the Constitution (p.11). Definitions of legal terms and interesting quotations on the legal concepts discussed are included as sidebars. Writings by legal scholars and statements by individuals involved in the events described bring the legal text to life. For example, a short article on Ernesto Miranda provides a brief biography of the individual who has become a household name through the Miranda rights requirement (p.169). Monk's additions include timely treatments of current legal topics such as William Safire's comments on national identification cards (p.160).

¶25 This book is not a scholarly work; rather, it is intended for the general public with an interest in the law. However, it does provide an overview of constitutional law and some undergraduate students may find it useful for seeing the forest for the trees when trying to understand a line of U.S. Supreme Court cases. Part 2, which discusses the constitutional amendments, is a stroll through United States legal history. Monk analyzes the amendments in their historical context and helps the reader understand the development of constitutional law.

¶26 Monk is accurate and evenhanded in her analysis of the constitutional text and the relevant cases. However, her failure to provide consistently complete citations to the U.S. Supreme Court cases in the endnotes will make it more difficult for the lay reader or reference librarian to retrieve a case for further reading. (She regularly provides the parties' names and year of the opinion, but not the volume and page number to a case reporter.) The index to the book is detailed and provides references to the authors of quotations and definitions highlighted in the text. The bibliography at the end includes a wide variety of works on constitutional law, both scholarly and popular.

¶27 *The Words We Live By* will be of interest to the educated public and patrons of public libraries. In contrast, the scholarly researcher will find it too brief and simplistic for in-depth legal research.

Oliver, Willard M. *The Law and Order Presidency*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2003. 344p. Paper. \$36.

Reviewed by Herb Somers

¶28 The law and order presidency, as described in Willard M. Oliver's book of the same name, refers to the evolution of presidential involvement in issues of crime, punishment, and the criminal justice system—matters that traditionally have fallen

within the purview of state and local government. Oliver describes a gradual transformation of presidential involvement in the criminal justice system, where the balance of power of policy formulation has dramatically shifted from governors and mayors to the executive office of the president. Indeed, the existence of such a presidency today seems almost a forgone conclusion if one looks back to recent presidential campaigns for evidence of crime as an important campaign issue. George H.W. Bush's use of the controversial Willie Horton ad in the 1988 presidential election was devastatingly effective in painting Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis as soft on crime and was instrumental in Bush's election. In 1992, Bill Clinton was also successful in his bid for the presidency by turning the tables on President Bush to co-opt this traditionally Republican issue with his call for 100,000 police officers. These two examples illustrate how the issue of crime control has become a potent weapon in the rhetorical arsenal of the modern day president. Willard Oliver's book does an admirable job of tracing the rise of the law and order presidency, which he characterizes as a chief executive fully engaged in policy making in this area and who is also willing to use the formidable powers of the presidency to promote his initiatives.

¶29 Beyond documenting the ascendance of crime as an integral component of every modern president's domestic agenda, Oliver also attempts to delineate the intersection between presidential rhetoric and public opinion on issues of crime control and policy. Oliver discusses the factors explaining presidential involvement in crime control policy and its relationship to public opinion. Using a variety of sources, Oliver finds that increased presidential rhetoric on crime policy has resulted in a corresponding increase in the public's perception of crime as a pressing issue. This has even been the case when crime statistics have shown otherwise. Indeed, Oliver finds that the president is not merely reacting to public opinion when drafting crime initiatives, but rather, through the use of the bully pulpit of the presidency, he is able to shape opinion.

¶30 *The Law and Order Presidency* is a surprisingly readable work about a complex and multifaceted subject that will appeal to many audiences. It will be of great interest to scholars studying the evolution of presidential power beyond traditional constitutional restraints. In addition, those looking for a succinct history of the federalization of the criminal justice system will find it very useful. It also serves as an excellent primer on the constitutional and institutional powers available to the president to shape and promote public policy and its influence on public opinion. *The Law and Order Presidency* would make a useful addition to the criminal law and policy collection of any academic law library.

Olson, Walter K. *The Rule of Lawyers: How the New Litigation Elite Threatens America's Rule of Law*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2003. 358p. \$25.95.

Reviewed by Harvey K. Morrell

¶31 The reputation of lawyers has taken a beating in recent years. Walter Olson's book, *The Rule of Lawyers: How the New Litigation Elite Threatens America's*

Rule of Law, won't do anything to improve this perspective. In this latest broadside at legal professionals, Olson, a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute and proprietor of the Web site *Overlawyered*,² takes on the mass torts class action litigation industry. In ten chapters, Olson explains how this industry tries to invent new law, and ban, tax, or regulate something that our elected lawmakers had chosen to leave alone—effectively turning our society from one governed by law to one ruled by lawyers.

¶32 In the introductory chapter, Olson offers several reasons for this trend. The first is an article by Frank Church and Beverly Moore from 1976 titled *Class Action: Let the People In*,³ which appeared in a book edited by everyone's favorite whipping boy, Ralph Nader. Church and Moore argued that courts should make it easier for lawyers to file suits against big business, including tobacco, liquor, auto, and food manufacturers. Olson argues that this article served as a blueprint for the class action industry. Also, during the 1970s, courts made filing class action suits easier as a way of controlling their dockets in response to the proliferation of mass tort actions during this time. Other factors mentioned by Olson are the absence in the United States of restrictions on litigation that are common in other countries, such as having state and local governments hire firms to file actions on their behalf on a contingency fee basis.

¶33 In the generously footnoted chapters, Olson details how these factors played out in suits against the tobacco industry and the manufacturers of guns, breast implants, and asbestos. In the tobacco case, for instance, Olson documents the outrageous fees the lawyers have received—more than \$8 billion for three states alone (p.48). In a clearly egregious example, Peter Angelos demanded reimbursement of \$30,000 per hour for his work on behalf of the state of Maryland, even though a quarter of this work had been performed by contract attorneys he had hired from a temporary agency at \$21 per hour (p.53).

¶34 In chapter after chapter, Olson describes a litigation system out of control with entrepreneurial firms identifying an industry to sue and then lining up the right clients to do so. In many cases, these clients are state attorneys general. Once the parties have been identified, the class action firms choose jurisdictions and juries likely to award substantial damages. Olson also points out the particularly heinous practice of lawyers contributing generously to the political campaigns of the judges who will hear their future cases.

¶35 In clear, lucid prose Olson keeps the reader enthralled as he recounts his tales of horror. Which brings me to the biggest complaint I have with *The Rule of Lawyers*—the omission of a chapter detailing possible solutions.

2. OVERLAWYERED: CHRONICLING THE HIGH COST OF OUR LEGAL SYSTEM, at <http://www.overlawyered.com> (last visited July 22, 2003).

3. Beverly C. Moore, Jr. & Fred Harris, *Class Action: Let the People In*, in VERDICTS ON LAWYERS 172 (Ralph Nader & Mark Green eds., 1976).

Oppenheimer, Amy, and Craig Pratt. *Investigating Workplace Harassment: How to Be Fair, Thorough, and Legal*. Alexandria, Va.: Society for Human Resource Management, 2003. 203p. Paper. \$29.95.

Reviewed by Monica P. Wills

¶36 Investigating allegations of harassment within your workplace must be one of the most difficult and daunting tasks an employer could ever request of an employee. *Investigating Workplace Harassment* demonstrates that the manner in which the investigation is conducted and how the complaint of harassment is handled will make a difference in the outcome. The difference is primarily in the damage control department. The amount of harm suffered is related proportionately to how well an investigation is conducted. Will the employees involved feel they have been wronged or not supported by the employer? Will the organization have to face liability charges? Authors Oppenheimer, an attorney, and Pratt, a human resources specialist, have found in the course of their work that a lack of response to the allegations by an employer can actually do more harm than a full-blown investigation.

¶37 This relatively small book takes the delicate question of whether harassment occurred and examines it from every angle. It is organized into eleven short chapters, each one addressing a specific issue. Self-check questions are included at the end of each chapter, covering the key point(s) addressed. The answers are listed in an appendix at the back of the book. Another nifty feature is the inclusion of many examples and scenarios throughout the book that help to illustrate each situation. Each example is followed by a discussion of whether the situation was handled correctly.

¶38 As a law librarian, I appreciate that citations are included for all of the cases, statutes, and regulations that are mentioned in this book. The authors do not presume that the reader has a legal background and provide the full titles of the items cited. Also included are definitions of basic terminology such as discrimination, unlawful discrimination, harassment, and sexual harassment. Many of us think we already know what these terms mean, but when you read the examples and understand the differences, you get the “aha” affect as their true meaning comes to light. The authors point out the distinction between a grievance and a harassment complaint and explain why these should be treated differently. One of the reasons offered is that most standard grievance procedures implemented by organizations require that a grievance be resolved within a specified time frame. A harassment investigation involves a complainant, a respondent, and witnesses. People need to be interviewed, statements must be taken, conflicting statements need to be double-checked, and most important, sensitivity and the privacy of those involved must be protected. Such a delicate task does not lend itself to a set time line. The appendixes also offer a variety of samples: witness statements, introductions to investigative interviews, investigative reports, follow-up letters, and a state model harassment policy.

¶39 Oppenheimer and Pratt stress that the best method for tackling any type of harassment within the workplace is to have a harassment policy in place and to communicate the policy to all employees. A clear policy on what is deemed to be inappropriate will go a long way toward deterring undesirable behavior. It is just as important for employees to be aware that the organization takes this type of complaint seriously and is willing to take actions, such as a formal investigation, should it become necessary. Such a policy promotes a more secure work environment for the employees and may ultimately protect an employer from liability.

¶40 The book is well organized, concise, and highly readable. It stands as a tutorial on the topic of harassment. It includes a table of contents, a table of examples and figures, a fairly detailed index, and a bibliography. I would recommend this title as a resource for anyone who would like more clarification on what constitutes harassment or who has been asked to participate in an investigation. It would also be useful to anyone who is involved in the policy-making process of their organization. *Investigating Workplace Harassment* is an appropriate title for any library collection.

Phillips, Alfred. *Lawyers' Language: How and Why Legal Language Is Different*. London; New York: Routledge, 2003. 194p. \$80.

Reviewed by Karin Den Bleyker

¶41 At first glance, *Lawyers' Language: How and Why Legal Language Is Different* suggests a quick, informative read on a subject that currently enjoys much debate. Alfred Phillips, a member of the law faculty at Glasgow University, surprises the reader with his very distinctive and somewhat cumbersome writing style. After a few pages, that obstacle can be overcome, but what about the surplus of information he compiles in a mere 178 pages? Phillips has gathered quotes and samples from American, British, French, and German writers who have written on various aspects of the topic. For the scholar, whether legal or linguistic, this book presents scores of examples. For instructional purposes, one can open to any page and find a statement to illustrate a point or to initiate a lively discussion. The scholar, however, will have to dig deeper to find some of the sources used by Phillips to make his point.

¶42 One of the reasons this book appeals to the reader is Phillips holds a tight rein on the structure in which he presents his material. It is somewhat frustrating to be referred to a later chapter for a richer discussion of the stated topic, but upon a complete reading of the book, one realizes that this is the best way for the author to make his point. So he begins with an unusually long introduction. Phillips clearly states the aim of his book when he writes: "A project to align law and democracy would not only explain how law adjusts to democratic change; it would also produce a critical background of theory against which the present day anxieties about location of power, as well as the programme of reforms now under way or discussion in Britain and France could be assessed" (p.1). The introduction is

comprised of small subsections on topics like representation, media, law on politics, and politics on law, to name a few.

¶43 In the first chapter, Phillips asks whether anyone knows the law. The examples he uses to respond to this question are often funny until one realizes that they involve real situations that were frustrating in the least and not funny at all. Subsequent chapters address rhetoric and interpretation. The final chapter discusses Habermas' views of communicative action, but not exclusively so. Here, Phillips focuses on all the bits of information, adding more case studies and extensive quotes, to draw his conclusion. How well he succeeds, the reader must decide.

¶44 *Lawyers' Language* is a book that definitely has a place in an academic law library. It is not a "must read" book by any means, but it will delight the reader who has an interest in linguistics, legal and otherwise, or even philosophy.

Phillips, Shirelle, ed. *Gale Encyclopedia of Everyday Law*. Detroit: Thomson/Gale, 2003. 2v. 1259p. \$250.

Reviewed by Lawrence R. Meyer

¶45 In the public law library arena, titles that help patrons answer questions related to the legal system are a desirable commodity. *Gale Encyclopedia of Everyday Law* is a publication that can help public patrons satisfy many of their legal information needs. Gale assembled a group of law librarians as an advisory group for it, and the resulting two-volume set proves the value of their advice.

¶46 *Everyday Law* is intuitively well organized. Information is presented in an easy-to-read format that readily conveys information to readers, no matter what their level of experience with or knowledge of the legal system. The set is arranged into twenty-four general legal topics. Each topic is further divided into more specific subject areas. Most of the specific articles are full of useful information and typically include a list of additional resources and organizations related to the topic. An example of *Everyday Law*'s organizational structure begins with the general legal topic of civil rights. The topic of civil rights is further divided into a number of subject areas, including firearm laws. This section begins with a background segment and is followed by subsections titled "Acquisition and Possession of Firearms"; "State and Local Restrictions on Transporting"; and "Special Rules Governing Traveling with Firearms in Other Countries."

¶47 The numerous and helpful finding aids built into the set are worth noting. The sections on contact information at the end of each subject generally include addresses, telephone numbers, and URLs. Each volume includes a table of contents, an introduction including use notes, and an overview of the American legal system. In addition to a section titled "State and Federal Agency Contacts," the publisher offers a twenty-five-page glossary and an index at the end of the second volume.

¶48 Gale has published a very good product. With a few enhancements, *Everyday Law* could be an excellent product. Contact information is currently arranged topically and is at times difficult to locate. A master listing of all contact

information could be included with the other finding aids in the second volume. Primary legal material referenced in the text is only selectively listed in the index. Incorporating all the acts or laws mentioned in the text into the index would allow the reader (or law librarian assisting a patron) to quickly determine whether the set discusses primary legal material of particular interest to the user. Finally, there is some inconsistency in style from one section to another. Many, but not all, of the article contributors provide a citation when a federal law is referenced. Inclusion of a citation each time a federal law is mentioned would be more appropriate and helpful.

¶49 In conclusion, I would highly recommend this resource for any law library serving members of the public. Its quality, organization, readability, and thoroughness are matched by very few other works designed to help public patrons gain a basic understanding of a broad range of day-to-day legal issues.

Raic, David. *Statehood and the Law of Self-Determination*. The Hague; New York: Kluwer Law International, 2002. 495p. \$115.

Reviewed by Vincent Moyer

¶50 David Raic has compiled an excellent scholarly legal text thoroughly describing the concepts of statehood and self-determination. Since this is a study of international law and statehood, Raic is, of course, talking about nation states, rather than constituent states within an independent country.

¶51 Raic explains that the state is primarily a legal concept, and that from the perspective of international law, it is important to understand exactly which types of entities qualify as a state and at what point an entity becomes a state. One of the reasons these concepts are important is that currently there are territories such as Palestine, Chechnya, and Abkhazia aspiring to become states, and other areas such as Iraq and Kurdistan potentially being redefined by internal or external forces. Raic has concluded that “the aspiration of communities within existing states to the creation of their own state on the basis of an alleged right of self-determination, and the attempts of the parent states to reserve their territorial *status quo*, is the source of the majority of conflicts with which the international community finds itself confronted almost daily” (p.2). It is because of these potential international conflicts that the thorough analysis of this topic by Raic is important for researchers from many disciplines.

¶52 The main question addressed in this study is “when does an entity qualify as a state under international law, and what, if any, is the role of the law of self-determination in the process of the formation of states in international law?” (p.3). Raic also focuses on numerous subissues, including the formation of a state as a matter of fact or as a matter of law, the legal status of an entity if it has been established without a legal basis, and the right of unilateral succession in the postcolonial era.

¶53 The book is divided into three parts. Part 1 focuses primarily on the concept of the state in international law, including the formation of states and the tra-

ditional criteria for statehood and recognition. Part 2 focuses on the rules and principles of the law of self-determination, including the right of unilateral succession. Raic analyzes successful and unsuccessful successions, using case studies such as Bangladesh, the former Yugoslavia, and the former Soviet Union. These case studies are perhaps the most interesting aspect of this book. Raic does a nice job of comparing the different situations in various regions and analyzing why one territory became a state while another failed to be recognized as such by the international community. Part 3 attempts to identify the precise role of the law of self-determination in the formation of states under contemporary international law. Raic concludes that to become a state, an entity must satisfy both the traditional (factual) criteria and the modern (legal) criteria for statehood.

¶54 The book was written as a thesis for the author's doctorate of laws, Leiden University, The Netherlands. As such, it is a formidable study that is heavily footnoted with extensive explanations and citations. There are numerous studies of statehood in international law, and Raic, while earning a place among them with this book, acknowledges many of the other important sources in an extensive twenty-eight-page bibliography. If there is anything to criticize, it is that at times Raic's book does read like a thesis. It is a very analytical, almost scientific study. Nevertheless, this approach provides the reader with a well-written, clearly organized book. It is arranged so that if one wants to use it as a research tool, it is easy to find a section of particular interest without reading the entire book. Among its useful features are a table of contents, introduction, précis, table of cases, and index.

¶55 *Statehood and the Law of Self-Determination* is volume 43 in the Developments in International Law series of the publisher, Kluwer Law International. For law libraries looking to expand their collection of scholarly international law titles, this is a good series to consider. Each title is completely independent from the others, but there does seem to be a certain standard of quality. With current and potential unrest in numerous areas such as Kosovo, Chechnya, Iraq, the Basque region, and Palestine, *Statehood and the Law of Self-Determination* is an extremely relevant book. Perhaps a better understanding of the laws of statehood and self-determination could in a small way help resolve some of the conflicts in these and other areas.

Sember, Brette McWhorter. *The Complete Legal Guide to Senior Care*. Naperville, Ill.: Sphinx Pub., 2003. 325p. Paper. \$21.95.

Reviewed by Chris Tighe

¶56 *The Complete Legal Guide to Senior Care* was written by Brette McWhorter Sember, an attorney who formerly practiced law in the areas of estate planning and probate. It is targeted at laypersons who are either caring for an elderly relative or spouse or preparing for their own future. The book is easy to read, practical, and does not contain unnecessary jargon. As such, this title is appropriate for a public library or county law library. It is not appropriate for the practicing attorney or legal professional.

¶57 The book takes a balanced approach to dealing with an emotional subject, stressing the need for communication and respect. *The Complete Legal Guide* covers the full spectrum of issues, from broaching the subject of needing help or care to making funeral arrangements. Each chapter contains tips, checklists, and worksheets. Sember frequently refers to these tips and checklists within the text, noting that the reader should see the worksheet at the end of the chapter. It would be even more helpful if an exact page number was provided with such references. The worksheets help the reader make basic information available in a clear-cut, unemotional way to all the decision makers. According to a statement on the verso of the title page, purchasers of the book are granted a license to use the forms in the book for their own personal use. It might be handy to make multiple copies of the worksheet, keep them in a binder, and take them along when visiting doctors, hospitals, or nursing homes. For future editions, the publisher might want to release this title in spiral-bound form to make photocopying easier, or perhaps include the forms on an accompanying disk.

¶58 The book contains six appendixes covering state-specific resources, general resources (including national agencies), medical Web sites, a bibliography arranged by subject, Nursing Home Residents' Rights in the United States, and nursing home visit checklist and forms. It includes a detailed table of contents, a glossary, and an index. Many references to Web sites and numerous agency addresses are also provided. I tested the Web site for Missouri provided in appendix A: "State-Specific Resources." It led me to the state's Department of Health and Senior Services Web page,⁴ an excellent source. The one Illinois link, to the Department of Public Health,⁵ was also good, but a better source, the Illinois Department on Aging,⁶ was not listed.

¶59 The type is easy to read and large headings are used, both musts since many care givers of elderly parents are approaching middle age. *The Complete Legal Guide to Senior Care* is not a book that you would sit down and read from cover to cover, but it would be a good resource to consult as you come to each elder care milestone.

Stevens, Gina M., and Charles Doyle. *Privacy: Wiretapping and Electronic Eavesdropping*. New York: Novinka Books, 2002. 133p. \$37.50.

Reviewed by Rachel Schultz

¶60 *Privacy: Wiretapping and Electronic Eavesdropping* provides the reader with an overview of the federal laws governing wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping. The authors, Gina Stevens and Charles Doyle, both attorneys with the

4. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, at <http://www.health.state.mo.us> (last visited June 12, 2003).

5. Illinois Department of Public Health Online, at <http://www.idph.state.il.us/home.htm> (last visited June 12, 2003).

6. Illinois Department on Aging, at <http://www.state.il.us/aging/> (last visited June 12, 2003).

American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service, include a survey of state wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping laws and a bibliography of legal commentary on the topic. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986⁷ is the backbone of the text and is referred to throughout the text as Title III/ECPA.

¶61 The table of contents is very general, and at first glance one might believe the book is comprised of a single chapter. However, a quick skim of the text shows it is divided into three major sections relating to crimes, procedures, and legal advancements. The section on crimes includes discussions of illegal wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping; illegal use of information obtained by unlawful wiretapping or electronic eavesdropping; and shipping, manufacturing, distributing, possessing or advertising wire, oral, or electronic communication interception devices.

¶62 A significant number of pages is devoted to a discussion of the five exemptions to prohibitions against intercepting oral, wire, or electronic communications by electronic, mechanical, or other devices. Stevens and Doyle describe consent interceptions as exempt from the federal law when at least one person who is a party to a conversation has given consent for wiretapping or electronic eavesdropping. Publicly accessible radio communications, such as marine radio and citizen band transmissions, are similarly exempt. Government officials are exempt when acting under the auspices of judicial authority. Communication service providers, such as telephone company employees, are exempt. Finally, the authors indicate that some federal courts have determined that spouses who wiretap or electronically eavesdrop on one another may also be exempt from federal law. Stevens and Doyle also describe the consequences for illegally engaging in wiretapping or electronic eavesdropping, including criminal penalties, civil liability, attorney discipline, and the characterization of evidence obtained through such means as inadmissible in court.

¶63 The section on procedure discusses law enforcement wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping, and stored electronic communications, pen registers, and trap-and-trace devices. The section titled "Issues No Longer Quite So Nettlesome" chronicles some of the more important legal advances that have enhanced the enforceability of federal wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping laws. For example, Stevens and Doyle note that the definition of wire communication has been expanded to include cellular telecommunications. Encryption is another topic covered in this section. The third topic is the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994.⁸

¶64 The six appendixes are most helpful for finding state law references and include listings for state statutes outlawing the interception of wire, oral, and elec-

7. 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510–2711 (2000).

8. 47 U.S.C. §§ 1001–1010 (2000).

tronic communications; consent interceptions under state law; and state computer crime statutes. The two bibliographies identify relevant books, articles, law reviews, and ALR annotations. Three separate author, title, and subject indexes make it easy to find anything in the book.

¶65 The valuable information and numerous case and code citations in *Privacy: Wiretapping and Electronic Eavesdropping* make this book useful for both law school students and attorneys alike.

van Caenegem, R. C. *European Law in the Past and the Future: Unity and Diversity over Two Millennia*. Cambridge, U.K.; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002. 175p. Cloth. \$55. Paper. \$22.

Reviewed by Stephanie J. Burke

¶66 To mark the turn of the millennium, it was quite popular in the year 2000 to look back over the past and into the future. R.C. van Caenegem focuses on the legal history and future of the European Union in *European Law in the Past and the Future: Unity and Diversity over Two Millennia*. Based upon a series of lectures presented to graduate law students at the University of Maastricht, this book is a collection of essays united by the common theme of European law. He looks at the role of national codes, the development of the *Ius Commune*, the contrast between civil and common law legal traditions, and the role of politics in European legal development. He also moves beyond legal history to discuss the much debated future of the European Union.

¶67 In addition to a well-laid-out table of contents, the book includes a detailed index and an extensive bibliography that is divided by country and topic. For example, a reader can easily locate a list of sources for English legal history. In the bibliography, as well as the numerous footnotes, there are references to English-language as well as non-English-language resources. Recall that these lectures were delivered to European graduate law students, and it is clear that this is a book aimed at those who are familiar with the European Union and some European history. In the preface, van Caenegem refers readers to some of his other works for background information, and throughout most of the book an advanced level of knowledge is presumed. *European Law in the Past and the Future: Unity and Diversity over Two Millennia* is not part of a basic European Union collection, but caters to legal or historical researchers who seek a more in-depth treatment of the development of European law.

¶68 Based upon the interest of his students, van Caenegem pays considerable attention to a single topic—the Third Reich. In thirty pages, he discusses the views of several prominent contemporary German jurists who sympathized with the government. As the text of the entire book is only 143 pages, other topics are covered in far fewer pages.

¶69 Overall, *European Law in the Past and the Future: Unity and Diversity over Two Millennia* is a good addition to an existing European legal history

collection. However, one of van Caenegem's other works⁹ would be a better selection for a basic collection of European legal history materials.

Youngs, Raymond. *Sourcebook on German Law*. 2d ed. London; Portland, Ore.: Cavendish Pub., 2002. 764p. Paper. \$68.

Reviewed by Lucy Cox

¶70 The purpose of this second edition of *The Sourcebook of German Law* is to introduce the reader to select areas of German legal material over a wide area. It does so by providing primary source material in both the original German and in English translation, accompanied by explanatory commentary. The primary material consists of extracts from the civil and criminal codes, the constitution (basic law), and twenty-eight court cases, all of which are reproduced in their entirety. This is the same basic source material used in the book's first edition.¹⁰ However, many sections of the codes have been updated, and several of the cases have been replaced by other more recent decisions. Raymond Youngs teaches at the law school of Southampton Institute and is senior research fellow at the Institute of Global Law, University College London.

¶71 Each chapter begins with a short commentary by the author. This is followed by selections from the constitution, civil code, or criminal code. The court cases appear together with the relevant constitutional articles or code material text. The translations appear on opposite pages—the German version on the left-hand page and the English on the right. The opposing pages are identical in terms of content. This makes the book easy to use both for those who wish to focus on one language only and those who prefer to compare the translated and original versions. Youngs provides helpful commentary throughout the text, often pointing out comparisons with English or French law. The table of contents clearly identifies what each chapter contains. It is particularly useful that the cases are listed in the table of contents for each chapter, making it clear which topics are, in fact, illustrated by a case.

¶72 A perusal of the case names selected makes for very interesting reading. Cases were chosen “partly for their significance in relation to German law, partly because of the contrast they provide to English law, and partly for their political or topical interest” (p.1). All but two of the twenty-eight cases are from either the Constitutional Court or the Federal Supreme Court. Some of the cases are as interesting for the light they shed on aspects of German history and politics as for their elucidation of elements of law. Other cases deal with post-unification elections and fairness, post-World War II economic policy, and the constitutionality of the par-

9. *E.g.*, R.C. VAN CAENEGEM, *JUDGES, LEGISLATORS, AND PROFESSORS: CHAPTERS IN EUROPEAN LEGAL HISTORY* (1987); R.C. VAN CAENEGEM, *LEGAL HISTORY: A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE* (1991).

10. RAYMOND YOUNGS, *SOURCEBOOK ON GERMAN LAW* (1994).

ticipation of Germany's military in UN peace-keeping operations and in NATO activities pursuant to Security Council resolutions.

¶73 The book includes a table of abbreviations, a table of statutes, and a table of cases. The index is satisfyingly detailed. The short bibliography lists the basic, more recent English-language works on German law as well as several on comparative law.

¶74 *Sourcebook on German Law* is recommended for academic libraries that support research in foreign or comparative law. While selective, it does convey insight into basic, important areas of German law with commentary that offers comparative perspective. The book could serve as a valuable linguistic resource to those interested in the legal aspects of the German language. It complements works that provide overviews of the German legal system, such as those by Fisher¹¹ and Foster and Sule.¹²

11. HOWARD D. FISHER, *THE GERMAN LEGAL SYSTEM AND LEGAL LANGUAGE* (3d ed. 2002).
12. NIGEL G. FOSTER & SATISH SULE, *GERMAN LEGAL SYSTEM AND LAWS* (3d ed. 2002).

Practicing Reference . . .

Re: Memos*

Mary Whisner**

Reflecting on the written memo librarians frequently use to transmit research results, Ms. Whisner offers her thoughts on its purposes, style, and format. She also contributes an annotated checklist of tips for writing such memos.

¶1 We often respond to reference requests in writing (although not necessarily on paper). Some of our messages are just a line or two long—for instance, “I printed out the case you requested and will have it delivered to your office”—but sometimes we write much longer memos, explaining our search strategy and the results we are transmitting. Over the years, I have written scores of memos and read even more by other people in my department. Along the way, I have formed opinions about the research memo genre.¹ I share some notes here—about the research memo’s purposes, style, and format—in case my views and tips might be of use to others. Some of my suggestions might not be well suited to your work environment, but I think that many could be. Writing for law professors may not be very different from writing for lawyers or judges—or any other professionals.

Audience

¶2 Basic advice for any sort of writing is to know your audience. In my reference department—in an academic law library—most of our research memos are addressed to law professors; others are written for law school staff (for instance, in development or career planning). We offer e-mail reference service to our law students, but their requests (and hence our responses) are a small portion of the total business. In other law libraries, the audience might be lawyers or judges or court staff. These audiences have much in common: they are generally bright, well-educated, and knowl-

* © Mary Whisner, 2003.

** Assistant Librarian for Reference Services, Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. I am grateful to faculty members Kate O’Neill, Mary A. Hotchkiss, Steve P. Calandrillo, and Deborah Maranville for commenting on a draft of this essay.

1. By “research memo,” I mean the sort of memo we reference librarians use to transmit research results. I do *not* mean the formal memorandum of law that legal writing students, summer associates, and associates toil over. On the other hand, those writers might sometimes find it useful to prepare our sort of memo. It is a good way to transmit research results (when in-depth legal analysis is not needed). It is also a good way to record one’s own research.

edgeable about the law. They do not come to a reference librarian for legal advice, since they (or others in their institution) are themselves lawyers.

¶3 The situation would be different in libraries offering e-mail reference service to the public. Then one might not be able to assume that the reader of a message understands the difference between federal law and state law, the effect of a denial of certiorari, the difference between primary and secondary authority, and so on. If I check out to a law professor a volume of *West's Legal Forms* or *American Jurisprudence Legal Forms*, I do not feel it is important to explain that model forms are *only* models and should be carefully reviewed before adapting them for use. However, I would offer such an explanation to a member of the public.

¶4 Even our highly educated, intelligent professors, staff members, and law students may not be familiar with library procedures and acronyms, however. When we write to them, we should offer quick explanations of library jargon. Thus, instead of saying, "I checked OCLC," we can write, "I searched OCLC WorldCat, a database that includes information about the books held by thousands of libraries." I remember one confused student who had an e-mail message from a librarian saying that the student could get a book from ILL. The student wondered: "Why Illinois?" It is worth the extra keystrokes in "interlibrary loan" to spare a reader that confusion. (Sometimes, I might even say: "We can borrow that from another library.")

¶5 As we work with our regulars, we can get a sense of what they know. If Professor J. routinely requests stacks of books through interlibrary loan, we can probably use the acronym ILL. If we just sent a memo to Professor N. yesterday saying that we searched "LegalTrac, an index of (mostly U.S.) law journal articles from 1980 to present," then maybe this time we can say simply "LegalTrac"—or, perhaps, "LegalTrac (coverage 1980—)." If Professor B. requested a PsycINFO search, then we do not have to explain what PsycINFO is—but if someone else asked for "something from the social science literature," then we should explain why we chose PsycINFO. These steps are more than time-saving shortcuts for us, the writers. They also save the time of the readers and respect their intelligence. We should not assume that all law professors know everything about databases and sources, but we also should not assume that they know nothing. Another mistake would be to assume that they do not *want* to know anything about our tools and strategies. On the contrary, many of them are intrigued by the information universe—they want to know how we found what we did, so they can evaluate it and so they can become better researchers themselves. (I will have more to say on both evaluation and teaching later.)

¶6 Since I have worked in the same law school for fifteen years, I know a fair amount about many professors' interests, publications, courses, and personalities. I also know which professors are assiduous online searchers and which are not. I believe I can often make reasonable judgments about how to pitch a memo—for example, how much detail to give and when to use humor or offer tangential information.

¶7 In our written communications (as in all of our interactions at work), we should seek to foster trust, respect, and professionalism. Understanding the audience goes a long way. When we write to professors (and others), we try to show that we treated their requests seriously. If they asked a question, we assume that it is important enough to them to merit our best efforts. That does not mean that we never negotiate about it, however. Sometimes it is entirely appropriate to discuss how much time to spend or how thorough to be. In fact, I think that this negotiation process helps foster trust and respect. The professors are busy people and value efficiency. They do not want us wasting our time (and the institution's resources), so they often appreciate it when we explain the limits to a project.²

¶8 Because we are in a professional environment, we try to write professionally. That does not necessarily mean "formally" and it certainly does not mean "stiffly." But I believe that attention to spelling, grammar, and usage increases our credibility. It is not important that professors think our memos are prose masterpieces, but I do not want them distracted by errors that could make us appear careless or poorly educated.

¶9 The people we write to are very busy people, trying to get their work done. For that reason, we should strive to make it easier, not harder, for them to use the information we give them. Clear writing helps. This includes using guideposts, like a summary paragraph and boldface headings to mark different sections.

¶10 One last remark about audience: it often includes people other than the one in the "to" line. A professor gives a memo to her research assistant; a development officer hands a memo to the dean; a professor forwards an e-mail message to the entire class. When the audience can grow like that, it is even more important that the memo be good.

How *They* Use the Memos

¶11 How we write a memo is (or should be) shaped by how we think the recipient will use it. Sometimes the patron tells us up front: "I need some biographical information about Judge Cox so I can introduce him at this afternoon's panel." Or: "I am planning a law review article about this topic. Could you do a search for law review articles in this general area in the last five years?" Other times, we do not know. Moreover, even when we think we know how a memo will be used, that can change—a bibliography to help prepare for a new class could be used again when the professor writes a law review article, for instance.

2. Perhaps an example would help here. A professor asks for law review articles on a particular topic. We run some searches in LegalTrac and perhaps in full-text databases. Then we explain that we could also check the *Index to Legal Periodicals* in print if the professor is interested in coverage before 1980 but that it would take a lot of time. When the professor needs the older material, we are happy to do the research; but it is appropriate for both the reference librarian and the professor to evaluate how much time and effort are justified for a given project.

¶12 A telephone call or face-to-face interaction in the reference office is fleeting. The patron might take notes and might remember what we say, but then again, maybe not. Writing changes that.³ The recipient might read an e-mail message almost as soon as I send it—or two weeks later. Moreover, the recipient might save it for use (or reuse) later. A couple of years ago, one of our professors asked for a lot of research during spring quarter, then he boxed up the memos, photocopies, and printouts, flew with them to another state, and settled in to write while he was away from the university for the summer. I also know of professors who put a memo into a file, so that the next time they teach that course or prepare a pocket part for that treatise, they know what they need to update (or to have us update). Many projects have life spans of several years. Among other things, this means that we should date our memos and be wary of using phrases like “the current issue of the *Journal of Legal Education*” and “last week’s *New Yorker*.”

¶13 The most basic use for our research memos is getting an answer to a question. Tied up with getting the answer is *evaluating* that answer. The readers’ need to evaluate requires our giving them more than the answers alone. First, we should cite the source we used. Suppose a professor asks for information about a case he heard had been filed recently. We might be able to answer his e-mail inquiry quickly by cutting and pasting a couple of paragraphs that we find on the Web—but we should indicate whether those paragraphs come from the NRA, the ACLU, or the Associated Press. The source could make a difference as he evaluates the content.

¶14 For more complex projects, it is also helpful to the reader to know how the reference librarian searched. For instance, if I tell a professor: “Attached is a stack of printouts of cases about the Clean Water Act,” then he might not be sure how thorough my search was. Does he need to ask follow-up questions? Should he have his research assistant do another search and see if she finds the same cases? But if the professor sees that I searched the ALLFEDS Westlaw database for sy(“clean water act”) & da(>1990), he can come back and say that he’d like me to broaden my search to include “federal water pollution control act” or to narrow it by adding a particular code section or restricting it to courts of appeals. Likewise, if a researcher wants a survey of social science literature on corporate restructuring, then we should not only send a list of citations but also indicate which databases we used and with which search terms.

3. For a fascinating meditation on the nature of written expression—from cash register receipts to greeting cards—see DAVID LEVY, *SCROLLING FORWARD: MAKING SENSE OF DOCUMENTS IN THE DIGITAL AGE* (2001). For example:

The brilliance of writing is the discovery of a way to make artifacts talk, coupled with the ability to hold that talk fixed—to keep it the same. The result is a talking thing, capable of repeatedly delivering up the same story at different points in time and space. This is something that documents do well and that people, by and large, don’t. It’s not that we are incapable of performing in such a manner. A messenger, after all, can deliver a singing telegram to multiple hotel rooms. But it is not of our essence to do so. Yet it is exactly of the essence of documents, a defining characteristic. *Id.* at 26.

¶15 Our patrons not only want answers, they want to be able to work with the information we give them. First, they may have follow-up requests, either to us or to other library departments. Anticipating those, we can simplify the process. For instance, one of my colleagues recently gathered long lists of journal articles in public health, law, and medicine for a professor who had a tight deadline. My colleague made the lists easier to use by separating them into the ones available full-text and already printed out, the ones available in other libraries on campus, and the ones that would need to be borrowed from other libraries. The professor would then be able to check out what she wanted. She would be aware of the probable time involved in getting the different articles—and our circulation and ILL staff would already have the list divided conveniently for them.

¶16 For many of our researchers, using information means being able to cite it. Sometimes it is wise to give them a little more than they might need for proper *Bluebook* citation form—just in case they are writing for a journal that follows some other format—but we should always give them at least that much. If we deliver our answers through unlabeled photocopies and printouts, they will not be able to use the information. Or, at the very least, someone will have to retrace our steps to find the citation information. (That “someone” could be us—again.)

¶17 Sometimes our patrons want to become better researchers themselves. How do I know? Once in a while, it is explicit. A professor asks a question like this: “I’ve been trying to find this information online for an hour and my searches just aren’t working. Maybe you can come up with something and tell me how you did it.” Or a faculty secretary says: “Thanks for coming up with those phone numbers and addresses last week. I need to find some more, and I’d like to find out which directories you use so I could look up the next ones myself.” I also have evidence from conversations outside any particular request. Some faculty members remark that they like to do a lot of their own research, to browse online, and to rummage in the stacks. Wistfully, they say that they wish they had time to keep up and improve their research skills.

¶18 I see their interest in learning as an invitation for us to teach. There’s a delicate balance here. On the one hand, we want to help them learn, but, on the other hand, we also want to convey information efficiently so that they can get on with whatever they are working on. They might wish they had better research skills, but perhaps today is not the day they have time for a lesson. Friendly tips are often appreciated, but didacticism is a drag. We do not want to insult professors who have the skills to do the research themselves but ask us to do it because of a time crunch. Happily, when we offer them adequate information to evaluate what we give them (where we looked, what we found, how we chose the items we’re giving them), then a little teaching sneaks in on its own.

How We Use the Memos

¶19 In our reference department, we route a copy of each memo that we prepare

for faculty or staff among ourselves and then file it. This serves several purposes. First, routing lets everyone in the department know what the professors are working on. That lets other librarians alert the professor of relevant sources they come across later. It helps us respond better if the professor asks a follow-up question and the librarian who handled the first request is not on duty. We can also use our knowledge of what they are working on in other work that we do—for instance, collection development and classroom presentations.

¶20 Second, routing serves an educational purpose for us. I often learn about sources and search techniques from my colleagues' memos. It is amazing what they can find! The educational use is important for our reference interns—law librarianship students who work in the reference office part-time. By skimming memos, they not only learn research sources and techniques, they also see models of faculty service. (In turn, when I see memos that the interns write, I can see the good work they have done.) Sometimes we add notes to the memos that explain the reason we took a certain approach or bent a policy in a particular way.

¶21 We file the memos so that we can refer to them later. The same professor might ask for an update, and it is convenient to have notes about what we did before. Moreover, we sometimes find that a second professor (or staff person) asks a similar question to one we have already researched. If we can find the first memo, we have a leg up on the second.

¶22 Finally, the office copy of the memo is a convenient place to record statistics. We estimate the time we spent and jot it on the copy. At the end of each fiscal year, we tally the number of projects and the hours spent. We do not bill for our time, but we like to know. It is interesting to look back over a year and see that Professor M. had seven requests (total 17.6 hours), Professor R. had seventeen requests (26.9 hours), and Administration and Development had twenty requests (28.5 hours)—while several professors had no requests at all.

How to Write a Research Memo

¶23 Analysis only carries you so far. Sometimes, you would just like someone to tell you how to do it. So here's a checklist of tips for writing research memos, with some brief notes supporting each tip.

¶24 **Use a standard template or letterhead.** When we send memos in paper, we use a Word template that is standard for all memos from our library. At the top, it has a drawing of a book and the name of our library: Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library University of Washington School of Law. This standard look is good public relations for the library. It also helps the users. When they are shuffling through a stack of papers from their in-boxes, they can tell immediately which one is a memo from the library. When we send e-mail from the Reference Office, it always has the same signature block:

Reference Office, Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library
University of Washington School of Law, Seattle, WA
<http://lib.law.washington.edu>

¶25 **Put the recipient's name in the "To:" field.** Even if you call the professor "Bill," put his first and last name on the memo. Why? It might be passed along, misplaced, or stuck in a file. By the way, spell the names correctly. We have one Professor Andersen and two Professors Anderson—both good names, but I am careful not to call one of the Andersons "Andersen," and vice versa. (I misspelled Professor Neilson's name until I repeated to myself several times that it was another exception to "i before e.")

¶26 **Include your name (and often your title).** In a print memo, we put our own names in the "From:" field. We add a title (reference librarian, reference intern) if we think the recipient might not know who we are. E-mail messages from the Reference Office all come from the same e-mail address, so we add our names above the signature block. Why? It helps with follow-up: "Last week Ann found some news stories for me. Could someone continue the search looking for scholarly articles?" Or, even better follow-up: "Nice work, Ann. Thanks!"

¶27 **Put something meaningful in the subject line.** Many people send us e-mail messages with subject lines that are blank or that say simply "Question" or "Request." That's fine, but when I reply, I like to change it to something that summarizes the project (e.g., "California recovered memory cases"). With bulging files and overflowing in-boxes (print and e-mail), who needs a stack of memos with the heading "Request"? Adding a heading helps us all.

¶28 **Say what the question was.** When we reply to an e-mail question, we include the original message. When we write a print memo, we summarize the question at the beginning. In either format, we often state our assumptions about the question—e.g., that we assume the requester wants only U.S. cases or only articles from law journals. Stating the question is helpful to the recipient, who might be working on more than one project and needs to be able to sort out the information that is coming in. Saying how we understand the question is also a way to let the recipients evaluate the information we give them. It might lead to follow-up questions and further research—and that would be a good thing, if it helps them get what they are really after.

¶29 **Say what you are giving them.** In the simplest cover memos, this can be quick. "You asked for the committee reports on such-and-such bill. Attached are: H.R. Rep. _____, S. Rep. _____, and H.R. Rep. _____ (conference report)."

¶30 Longer memos generally should have a summary paragraph; headings can mark different sections. For example, a health law professor recently asked my colleague Ann Hemmens to find a few good cases and law review articles on the interplay between tobacco and asbestos; the professor also wanted anything on Montana's "clean and healthful environment" constitutional right. Ann's memo

had two major sections, each with subheadings: (1) Tobacco and Asbestos (subheadings: Cases, Law Reviews, Treatise) and (2) Montana's "clean and healthful environment" (subheadings: Cases, Constitutional Provision, Law Review Articles, New Statute, News Stories). Under each heading, Ann explained briefly her search strategy and what she had found. The professor got a clear guide to the stack of printouts, so that she could quickly locate the particular information she needed as she worked on her project.

¶31 **Include unsuccessful searches when appropriate.** Sometimes recipients only want "the answer" in the narrowest sense. But often they will want to know about some of the dead ends in our research. That helps them evaluate the results and gives them a better idea of the field. Talking about our failed searches is especially important when we come up with little or nothing. If we just say "I couldn't find any cases on the issue you asked for," the recipient does not know whether it was because we looked in the wrong sources, because we used bad search terms, because we constructed sloppy searches—or because the courts simply have not addressed the issue yet.

¶32 **Suggest further services, if appropriate.** We can tell the requester what else is possible. Perhaps we do not have a source, but it could be borrowed through interlibrary loan. Or we could check other databases, perhaps from other disciplines. Or we might try further searches if the professor (or whoever) gives us a little more information and suggests possible search terms.

¶33 **End with a cheery line.** I like to say something like this: "I hope these materials are helpful. If you would like anything further, please let us know." This is more than mere courtesy (although courtesy is a good thing). It also reminds the users that they are the ones who decide whether the research is enough for their purposes and lets them know that we are available to do more if they have follow-up questions.

¶34 **Write well but not obsessively.** Do write well and make sure your product looks professional. But face it: these are just research memos for in-house use. Time is too precious for us to go through multiple drafts of a pedestrian memo—it wastes our time and the time of the requester who is waiting for the information. I think that the readers understand that these memos are not our most polished work; they will forgive occasional typos. The trick is to keep the gaffes rare, so that we retain our credibility as careful, accurate researchers.

¶35 Writing is an important means of conveying our research. When we present our material well, we serve both the recipients and ourselves.

**Proceedings of the 96th Annual Meeting
of the American Association of Law Libraries
Held in Seattle, Washington**

July 12–16, 2003

Monday, July 14, 2003

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**Monday Afternoon—Session One
July 14, 2003**

[The first session of the General Business Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was called to order at 2:40 P.M. at the Washington State Convention and Trade Center, Hall 4C, with Carol Avery Nicholson, President, presiding.]

Call to Order

¶1 **President Carol Avery Nicholson** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Law Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina): Good afternoon. The first session of the 2003 General Business Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries will come to order.

¶2 As of July 13, 2003, we had 1858 paid registrants for the 2003 Annual Meeting. Our Bylaws, Article V, Section 3, stipulate that “a quorum for a business meeting of the Association shall consist of fifty members registered at that meeting.” The Chair observes that there is a quorum.

Introductions

¶3 The Chair would like to introduce those present at the head table. To my right is Parliamentarian Mary L. Randolph, President-Elect Janis Johnston, Treasurer Anne Matthewman, Secretary Cathy Lemann, and Executive Director Susan Fox.

Adoption of the Standing Rules

¶4 The Rules of Conduct for AALL General Business Meetings appear on page nine of your Annual Meeting program. If there is no objection, in the interest of managing the agenda, the following rules for debate will be followed. No member may speak for more than three minutes. The Chair will limit discussion to no more than ten minutes on any one agenda item, except for the proposed Bylaws amendments when thirty minutes discussion will be allowed. The Chair will announce when the time is completed. If members wish to extend discussion beyond the allowed time, a motion to extend discussion must be passed by a two-thirds majority.

¶5 If the Chair hears no objections, these rules will be adopted for this meeting. Hearing no objection, these rules are adopted for the 2003 Business Meeting, session one on Monday and session two on Wednesday.

Adoption of the Agenda for Both Sessions

¶6 For information in planning the agenda, are there any resolutions that will be introduced during today’s meeting? If anyone has a resolution to introduce, please provide the Secretary with three copies of it now. These resolutions will be added at the end of this session of the Business Meeting under new business. If you want to introduce a resolution for the second session of the Business Meeting, please provide the Secretary with three copies in advance of that meeting.

¶7 Copies of today’s agenda and a preliminary version of Wednesday’s agenda are available in the back of the meeting room. The session today will be recessed no later than 4:00 P.M. Are there any changes or additions to the agenda for either today or for Wednesday? Hearing none, the agendas are adopted as printed.

Approval of the Minutes from the 2002 Business Meeting

¶8 The minutes of the 2002 Business Meeting were published in the Fall 2002 issue of *Law Library Journal*, Volume 94, Number 4. No corrections have been received.

Without objection the Chair declares the minutes of the 2002 Business Meeting approved as published.

Report on Elections

¶9 The Chair is pleased to call our Secretary, Catherine Lemann, to the podium for a report on the 2003 election results.

¶10 **Ms. Catherine Lemann** (Law Library of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana): Thank you, Madam President. The ballots for the election of the 2003–2004 officers and board members were mailed to all voting members on March 7, 2003, returned by April 4, 2003, and tabulated on April 7, 2003. This schedule is consistent with the AALL Bylaws. The candidates receiving the highest majority of legally cast votes for the Executive Board were Victoria Trotta, President-Elect; and Kathy Carlson and Merle Slyhoff, members of the Executive Board.

¶11 Continuing on the board will be Janis Johnston, President; Carol Nicholson, Past President; Anne Matthewman, Treasurer; Catherine Lemann, Secretary; and James Duggan, Anne Fessenden, Nina Platt, and Al Podboy, members of the Executive Board.

¶12 A total of 1739 ballots were returned on time, and six were invalidated. An itemized list of the election results has been submitted with this report and is available from the Executive Director upon request.

¶13 **President Nicholson:** Thank you. The Chair declares the following persons duly elected by the membership and asks them to stand and be recognized: Victoria Trotta, President-Elect; and Kathy Carlson and Merle Slyhoff, members of the Executive Board.

¶14 If there are no objections, the Secretary will destroy the ballots of the 2003 election.

¶15 **Mr. Mark Estes** (Holme Roberts & Owen, Denver, Colorado): Madam President, have the envelopes been destroyed?

¶16 **President Nicholson:** The envelopes? Have the envelopes been destroyed? [The Secretary nods in assent.]

¶17 **President Nicholson:** Yes, they have.

¶18 **Mr. M. Estes:** Then I have no objection.

¶19 **President Nicholson:** Thank you. Since there are no objections, the Secretary will destroy the ballots of the 2003 election.

Memorials

¶20 We have been informed of the deaths of several members and friends of our Association during the past year. They are Helen Marie Burns, Lydia Freeman, William Gaunt, Ken Johnson, Leon Liddell, Beverly Ann Lipton, Julius Marke. Julius Marke was the second recipient of the Marian Gould Gallagher

Distinguished Service Award. He was the first recipient after Marian received it herself. Julius was also president of AALL from 1962 to 1963. Other deceased members include Ellen Rappaport, Susan Roach, Richard Sloane, Adolf Sprudz, Willi Steiner, Jane Strable, and Ludwik Teclaff. Are there any other members we should remember at this time?

¶21 Please stand and join me in a moment of silence in memory of those individuals who died during the past year. (A moment of silence was observed by the members.) They will be remembered for their contributions to AALL and to the law library profession. Thank you.

Report of the President

¶22 I will now present to you my president's remarks.

¶23 The AALL Bylaws state that the Association "exists to promote and enhance the value of law libraries to the public, the legal community, and the world, to foster the profession of law librarianship, and to provide leadership in the field of legal information and information policy, in recognition that the availability of legal information to all people is a necessary requirement for a just and democratic society."

¶24 It is amazing and truly awe-inspiring to work with the members and staff of AALL who work timelessly to pursue these objectives. I use the word "pursue" because each achievement that is accomplished by an individual or entity within the Association is quickly replaced by a new initiative, a new challenge, or a new reality within the world of legal information and information policy. This is what keeps us fresh and energized! Attending the AALL Annual Meeting with its myriad of educational programs, meetings, networking, and social events is another source of energy for the challenges that lay ahead, helping us to envision the new frontiers of tomorrow; and it is also an investment in time and resources that reaps benefits throughout the year, helping us to maximize the opportunities of each day. This educational experience supports the work that we return to—with fresh ideas and renewed enthusiasm.

¶25 This year the Annual Meeting Program Committee will introduce new thirty-minute programs. These short "mini-sessions" are designed to provide more flexibility for AALL entities in creating programming to fulfill the educational needs of their members. It is my belief that the thirty-minute programs will add a little spice to the traditional mix of sixty-, seventy-five-, and ninety-minute educational program offerings. I hope that you will attend these new programs on Wednesday afternoon, as well as the full array of educational programs offered throughout this year's conference.

¶26 At the beginning of my presidential year, I mentioned several strategic initiatives and ongoing activities on which I planned to focus during 2002–2003.

¶27 The amount of information available on AALLNET, the AALL Web site, is substantial and, for the most part, up-to-date, but reports from members indicate

that more work is needed to create a truly preeminent Web site. I am pleased that we have made significant steps to enhance the Web site. We now have a full-time webmaster and a new look for AALLNET. Although there is still more work to be done, it is rewarding to see that we are off to a very good start.

¶28 In addition to the introduction of new thirty-minute programs, I am pleased to report that the Executive Board has now approved revisions to the Guidelines for Annual Meeting Program Planning as follows:

Program Committee should consistently provide members with a balance of formal educational programming and alternative educational and meeting opportunities during the course of an Annual Meeting. Recognizing the importance of member participation in SIS meetings, Roundtables, AALL Committees and Caucuses, each Annual Meeting schedule developed by AMPC will accommodate sufficient time blocks to ensure greater flexibility for constituent group meetings during the day, not just at 7:00 A.M., the midday and luncheon time slot, or at 5:15 P.M.

¶29 Also, the Professional Development Committee and the new Career Development Task Force have worked closely with the President, the Executive Director, and consultant Gary Siegel to draft the Educational Needs Assessment Survey and conduct focus group meetings here at the Annual Meeting. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Chair Tim Coggins and the members of the Professional Development Committee for their many years of service to the Association and for the extensive work that they contributed to the development of the needs assessment survey. As a former member of the PDC, I know firsthand how much they contributed to the implementation and expansion of the professional development program. As we now move forward with the work of the Career Development Task Force, you can be assured that the Executive Board and Executive Director Susan Fox will continue to seek ways to enhance and strengthen AALL's career development program.

¶30 The Executive Board also approved the creation of a Special Committee on Graduate Education. The field of law librarianship is an exciting and rewarding profession; and as the baby boom generation nears retirement over the next several years, there may not be sufficient numbers entering the field as replacements. Our nation is becoming increasingly diverse, yet we attract very few minorities to serve our increasingly diverse constituencies. The Special Committee on Graduate Education will focus on the many issues that arise in this arena, and work with the Recruitment Committee and the Committee on Diversity to help identify and educate the next generation of law librarians.

¶31 AALL will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 2006. In recognition of this historic event, I have appointed committees to plan and execute a yearlong celebration which will begin in 2005 at the San Antonio Annual Meeting and culminate at the 2006 Annual Meeting to be held in St. Louis. In the next year or so many of you will be called upon to assist with the plans to celebrate our centennial. I hope that you will be willing to take part in celebrating this historic event, and encourage you to contact Carol Billings if you have any ideas or suggestions

for the centennial celebration.

¶32 Strategic Initiative 1, Outcome C of the 2000–2005 AALL Strategic Plan states: “Law Librarians receive equitable compensation and status relative to their skills, knowledge, and contributions.” This year the Biennial Salary Survey Task Force reviewed and recommended changes for improving the biennial salary survey instrument to strengthen the published data as a resource for law librarians seeking comparative salary information to substantiate requests for salary increases. I would like to remind all law library directors to complete, or delegate for someone else to complete and return, the biennial salary survey instrument by July 25.

¶33 I also had the opportunity to appoint several committees recommended by the Future of Law Librarians in the Digital Age Special Committee, including the ABA Standards for Academic Law Libraries Task Force, the Cataloging and Intranet Access to Electronic Resources Special Committee, and the Special Committee on Licensing Electronic Resources.

¶34 The Fair Business Practices Implementation Task Force was appointed this year and charged with the responsibility for monitoring the ongoing interpretation, revision, promotion, and evaluation of the “AALL Guide to Fair Business Practices for Legal Publishers” that was approved at the fall 2002 Executive Board meeting and published earlier this year. The FBP Implementation Task Force will work cooperatively with the Committee on Relations with Information Vendors as appropriate.

¶35 As AALL president one often has the opportunity and responsibility to carry forward initiatives that resulted from the ideas and efforts of past presidents. In fact, that is often the case, and I have had the benefit of that experience this year. Yet, one such opportunity was of particular significance to me.

¶36 As the first African-American president of AALL, and the recipient of academic scholarships to attend both undergraduate and graduate school, it was especially rewarding for me to have the opportunity to promote and support the AALL/West George A. Strait Minority Scholarship Endowment. The response to this fund-raising initiative was absolutely fantastic, and I wish to thank each of you who contributed for your generous support. I also want to remind you that there is still time to contribute even further or for the first time. We have made it halfway to our goal and we still have halfway to go. I also wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your support of the membership dues increase. As you can see from the Treasurer’s reports, it couldn’t have come at a better time. (Applause)

¶37 Finally, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to serve you as AALL’s president this year. Thank you. (Applause)

Introduction and Remarks of Special Guests

¶38 I would now like to take the opportunity to have greetings brought from our other sister library associations. First, Janine Miller, representing the Canadian Association of Law Libraries.

¶39 **Ms. Janine Miller** (Great Library, the Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario): Thank you, Madam President. I'll try to keep my remarks to the allotted three minutes.

¶40 I want to thank you, the Board, and all the members for the warm hospitality and the friendship that you have shown me in my official capacity. I have old friends that I made when I was just an ordinary member, but you have extended further courtesies and warmth to me in my official capacity as the president of the Canadian Association.

¶41 We had an opportunity at our conference this year to act as host to some of your members who joined us at our national conference in May from your Upstate New York chapter. I think that they will vouch for the good time and the education that they received. And more than that, they found what I have observed with my travels to other sister organizations: the realization that we are all dealing with the same issues, the same topics, and the same concerns. We really are one profession wherever we are.

¶42 One of my goals during my presidency, which is a two-year term, is that we, as librarians, promote the skills that we have. I would like to put a challenge out to all of you here, particularly to your Board, to work toward this goal as well.

¶43 As I've gone around to meetings, I have heard too much about changing the name of an organization as a way of telling the world what we do. What I think we need to do is not change the name, but change the information that we're giving out to people about what the skills are of the new librarians. And I'm not talking about the competencies, because I think the competencies are what we use to tell each other of what our expectations are of each other, of our staff, and perhaps our immediate employers. I'm talking about telling the world.

¶44 I have some concerns when I see on the front page of the paper today that there is now this plastic doll of the image of the librarian, just the image that we are trying to get beyond—of the “shhhh,” of the glasses, of the boring librarian. I know that this is supposed to be tongue in cheek, but the public out there don't see that. We need to market that we're brighter, we're energetic, we're smart, and we know a heck of a lot more than most of them. (Applause)

¶45 So I ask you to join me in nominating someone to put up a marketing campaign, an international marketing campaign, about the skills of the new librarian. And let's not have any more—and excuse me for those whose names are Marian—“Marian librarians.” Thank you. (Applause)

¶46 **President Nicholson**: Thank you. Holger Knudsen, President of the International Association of Law Libraries.

¶47 **Mr. Holger Knudsen** (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Private Law, Hamburg, Germany): Well, I have nothing much to add to what my Canadian colleague has said. Also, I want to limit myself to the three minutes that were allotted to us.

¶48 I simply bring you the greetings of the International Association of Law Libraries. We are relatively small compared to the American Association of Law Libraries, but we also have annual meetings. They are definitely smaller than this

meeting. But I must say I've enjoyed enormously being here. This was a great experience; the wide range of topics we could enjoy, the many talks I could have, the hospitality I have experienced were very rewarding to me. I almost could say it was a real privilege to be here.

¶49 If I may make a little advertisement for the International Association of Law Libraries, if you enjoyed Seattle, the International Association of Law Libraries will meet in a place which is pretty much like Seattle, Cape Town, South Africa, in September 2003. So if you should like to repeat your Seattle experience, do come and join us in Cape Town. Thank you. (Applause)

¶50 **President Nicholson:** Thank you. Valerie Stevenson, Immediate Past Chair of the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians.

¶51 **Ms. Valerie Stevenson** (University of Aberdeen, Queen Mother Library, Aberdeen, Scotland): Thank you, Carol. I bring you greetings from BIALL, from our council, and from all our members. I would like to thank you for the very warm welcome we have received here. All the overseas delegates have been very grateful for the attention that you have given to us, and it means a lot to us to be here. Thank you very much.

¶52 We've received our customary warm welcome from the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law SIS and also from our old friends, Carol and Warren Billings, who always welcome us here. BIALL this year decided to bestow honorary life membership upon Carol and Warren in recognition of everything they have done. (Applause)

¶53 This has been a very busy year for BIALL. We have a number of new projects that you might be interested in. First, we have decided to change the publisher of our journal, *Legal Information Management*, from Sweet and Maxwell to Cambridge University Press. And you'll be able to get the content online there through Cambridge University Press.

¶54 We've upgraded our Web site. We've taken a lot of inspiration from yourselves and AALLNET. We have added features which you have. We are also going to be taking job ads on our Web site shortly, an interesting development for us.

¶55 In publishing, we published a new *Directory of British and Irish Libraries*, which you might like to purchase from us. And we're starting work on a new edition of the *Manual of Law Librarianship*, which was originally edited by Betty Moys.

¶56 I also have news of a project, which is not a BIALL project, but that of one of our members, Peter Klinch, who has set up an index called the *Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations*. It's on the Web now free of charge. So if you need to look up any British legal abbreviations, it's all there for you, and I can give you details later on. It will expand to include legal abbreviations and citations from all over the world as the project develops.

¶57 We're going to start work on a directory of online legal resources. You'll be able to access that on the Web as well, if you need to purchase any British online materials.

¶58 All of these things cost money, and we're also facing a very uncertain economic climate in the United Kingdom. We have dipped into our strategic reserves this year. So we have started to focus on strategic planning, which will be a very rigorous financial plan. So like yourselves, we're facing financial challenges. I've looked at what you've been doing. I've looked at your various strategic directions. I've taken a lot of inspiration from you in setting up a strategic planning process for BIALL. So I thank you for that. We will probably be back in touch for more advice and information later on.

¶59 Our annual conference is going to reflect these concerns next year. In 2004, I'm delighted to say that we will be back in Edinburgh, Scotland, and I'd love to welcome you all there for a glass of whiskey, if you want to come. We will be changing our format to reflect concerns of our membership. We'll be moving from a four-day to a three-day conference, and we'll be packing the program very intensively. We will also be taking on a theme of doing more with less. You are addressing some of these issues in your program this year. Again, we'll take the ideas from you and use those later on. And we will, I'm sure, collaborate on some of the conclusions that we all come to. Our call for papers has been issued, so if you'd like to come as a speaker we'd be very pleased to have you. But if not, please come and enjoy the program and enjoy hospitality from the United Kingdom. Thank you very much. (Applause)

¶60 **President Nicholson:** Thank you, Valerie. Jennie Speirs, National President of the Australian Law Librarians Group.

¶61 **Ms. Jennie Speirs** (Piper Alderman Lawyers, Adelaide, Australia): Good afternoon, everybody. I would like to thank Carol and AALL for their invitation yet again to attend this conference. It's been absolutely marvelous. I've met so many people and had words of friendship extended to me. We're a tiny nation at the bottom of the world, so this was a great experience for me to be able to attend this major conference. I would like to thank Oceana Publications because they are the ones that gave me the scholarship to attend. Thank you. And may I say it's a long way from home.

¶62 Greetings from the bottom of the world. I'd like to extend the hand in friendship from us down there. I must say, and I must reiterate what Janine said, the friendliness and warm hospitality that we have been given has been marvelous. And it's been lovely to meet the people that I met last year. Thank you very much.

¶63 I just wanted to talk about conferences that we actually have coming up next year—well, this year and next year. In August I go back to the Asia Pacific Special, Health and Law Librarians' Conference which actually will be held in Adelaide, South Australia, which is where I come from. Not many people have heard of Adelaide. It sits between Sydney and Perth. So we are holding that conference in August, with some notable people as speakers, one of whom is Richard Susskind. Another person is David Snowden and I'm sure that most people have heard of him.

¶64 The other conference which is coming up is the Joint Study Institute, which I'm sure you all know about. That will be held in Sydney in February 2004. Sydney is a lot like Seattle; on the water, beautiful views, and it will be summer in Sydney. The Joint Study Institute's title is "Australia and New Zealand: Access to the World," and it will be held at the Women's College at the University of Sydney. We'll be covering a diverse range of topics, including common law traditions of Australia, the Australian legal system, and Australian immigration and human rights.

¶65 And the final thing I'd like to mention is our Law Libraries Symposium next year, which will be held in the national capital, Canberra, in Australia. It will be held in September, which is springtime for us, and will coincide with the centenary of our High Court.

¶66 Again, many thanks. I have really enjoyed the hospitality that you have extended to the Australian visitor again. (Applause)

¶67 **President Nicholson:** Thank you. Again, it's such a pleasure to have all of our foreign visitors here with us. When you see them, please greet them, talk to them. They're delightful people, and they're wonderful hosts when we visit their association meetings. (Applause)

Nominations and Elections Schedule Proposal

¶68 At its meeting in July 2002, the Executive Board approved the proposed Bylaws amendments to shorten the Association's nominations and elections schedule and to use electronic voting when possible. A Special Committee on Election Procedures was appointed to draft the proposed Bylaws amendments in consultation with the Nominations Committee and the Bylaws Committee. The Bylaws Committee then submitted the proposed Bylaws to the Executive Board.

¶69 The last two paragraphs of the Bylaws handout deal with implementation. If approved, the amendments will become effective immediately, except for the provisions that would affect the nominations and elections in 2004 for the officers and board members who will take office at the Annual Meeting in July 2005.

¶70 The proposed revisions were published in the May 2003 issue of *AALL Spectrum*. No requests for a mail ballot have been received, in accordance with Article XII, Section 2b of the Bylaws. Therefore, the proposed Bylaws amendments will be voted on at this session, if there are no amendments, or at Wednesday's session.

¶71 Hearing no objections, the provisions concerning the implementation of the Bylaws amendments are adopted. Coming from the Executive Board, no second is needed.

¶72 We will now discuss the proposed Bylaws amendment. To remind you of the rules of debate you adopted previously, discussion will be limited to thirty minutes unless there is a motion to extend discussion for a specified time. The Chair will announce when thirty minutes is completed. If members wish to extend discussion, a motion to extend for a specified amount of time will require a two-thirds

majority. No member may speak for more than three minutes.

¶73 The Chair invites members present to discuss the proposed Bylaws amendment. The Chair asks members who wish to speak in support of the proposed Bylaws amendment to use the microphone placed on the right side of the hall, which is to my left, or the middle microphone. The Chair asks members who wish to raise questions to use the microphone on the left side of the hall.

¶74 The Chair invites members present to discuss the proposed Bylaws amendment. The proposed amendment basically can be divided into two sections—that dealing with Bylaws notice and that dealing with changes in the nomination procedures. If there is no objection, the Chair recommends that discussion be held on the Bylaws notice first.

¶75 Is there any discussion? (Pause)

¶76 The discussion will now be held on the nominations procedures. (Pause) That was a fast thirty minutes. (Laughter)

¶77 So let me confer just a second, because I think since there are no discussions we can proceed with our vote. Is that correct? (Parliamentarian nods assent.) Are we prepared to vote on the Bylaws amendment? I am asked to remind you that we are voting on the entire Bylaws revision in seriatim. Would all of those who are in favor of passing the Bylaws amendment as published in *AALL Spectrum* please rise. Thank you. Those who are opposed, please rise. Thank you. The Bylaws amendment passes.

New Business, Announcements, and Recess

¶78 The Secretary has received no resolutions, so we don't have to deal with that part of the agenda either.

¶79 Are there any items of new business?

¶80 Receiving no request for new business, we will move to the next item on the agenda, which is announcements. Again, I have none.

¶81 Therefore, the Chair would now recess this General Business Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries until 10:15 A.M. on Wednesday, July 16.

[The General Business Meeting, session one, was recessed at 3:20 P.M.]

Wednesday Morning—Session Two July 16, 2003

[The second session of the General Business Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was called to order at 10:20 A.M. at the Washington State Convention and Trade Center, Hall 4C, with Carol Avery Nicholson, President, presiding.]

Call to Order and Introductions

¶82 **President Carol Avery Nicholson:** Good morning. The Chair is pleased to call

to order the second session of the 2003 Business Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries. The Chair notes that the Bylaws requirement of fifty members to constitute a quorum is met.

¶83 I would like to introduce those sitting at the head table. They are Parliamentarian Mary L. Randolph, President-Elect Janis Johnston, Treasurer Anne Matthewman, Secretary Cathy Lemann, and Executive Director Susan Fox.

Adoption of Revised Agenda

¶84 Copies of today's agenda are available in the back of the meeting room. We adopted the agenda at the first session of the Business Meeting on Monday. Are there any items that need to be added?

¶85 **Mr. Vicente E. Garces** (University of Minnesota Law Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota): Madam President, I have a resolution of appreciation I'd like to present at this time.

¶86 **President Nicholson**: Thank you. Are there any other additions to the agenda? (Pause) I've also been asked if we can make one change to the agenda. The President's Certificates of Merit will be presented following the report of the Washington Affairs Representative. If there are no objections, we will adopt the revised agenda. Hearing no objections, we will consider the revised agenda to be adopted. Thank you.

Report of the Treasurer

¶87 The Chair is pleased to report that the audit report prepared by the independent audit firm of Wolfe & Company, Chicago, Illinois, for the 2001–2002 fiscal year was reviewed with the Treasurer and the Executive Board's Finance and Budget Committee at its February 2003 meeting in Chicago, Illinois, and approved by consent by the AALL Executive Board at its April 2003 meeting. The Chair now calls upon Treasurer Anne Matthewman, to present her report.

¶88 **Ms. Anne C. Matthewman** (Metropolitan Toronto Lawyers Association, Toronto, Ontario): Thank you, Carol. Good morning. This is my second report to you as your treasurer. First of all, I would like to acknowledge the support and advice that I have received from many of you during this year, and to also thank you for the confidence that you have shown in me in performing this financial role for the Association.

¶89 There are copies near the door where you entered of the Treasurer's Report, which was published in the May 2003 issue of *AALL Spectrum* and in which I highlighted the financial results of the fiscal year, which ended on September 30, 2002. I'm not going to delve into the details of this report, but if you have any specific questions, Steve Ligda, AALL director of finance, or I will be glad to answer them.

¶90 Before I move on any further in my report, I also would like to thank Steve Ligda for all his advice and assistance to me and to the Finance and Budget Committee during the year. We couldn't do our job without Steve's assistance. (Applause)

¶91 The fiscal year, which ended on September 30, 2002, was not a good year for many associations, and AALL was no exception. We have had to look long and hard to find any good news in the audit statements from the past year. While the general downturn in the economy was particularly difficult on AALL's investment portfolio, it also caused many of our firms, schools, and courts to exercise fiscal and spending constraints that resulted in significantly lower attendance at last year's meeting in Orlando. While many of the same libraries were represented, we saw broad declines in the numbers of their staff who attended the 2002 meeting. Rather than the usual five or six law library staff in attendance, we registered one or two attendees from any number of libraries. The fact that our Orlando attendance fell 383 members below our estimated budget of 1828 registrants was particularly difficult as we had planned and prepared for their places in classrooms, meetings, and at meal events. After planning and advertising for five workshops, four were subsequently canceled due to lack of registrants. That, in a nutshell, is what happened to AALL and a lot of other membership associations in 2002. Their invested funds earned a lot less in interest and dividends. Their portfolio values declined in double digit percentages. And meeting attendance took a big hit.

¶92 Now, this might all sound pretty bleak insofar as the impact on your Association's financial picture, but the news isn't all bad.

¶93 If you have been reading the treasurer's articles in *AALL Spectrum* and heard these treasurer's reports in the past, you are probably aware of AALL's reserves. The largest of these is our permanent investment fund of professionally managed stocks and bonds. We call it the PIF for short. To be certain, it reported a significant decline in earnings and market value, along with most every other portfolio that uses a broad investment strategy. However, with our endowment fund, restricted investments in scholarships such as the John Johnson Memorial Fund and the recently launched George Strait Minority Scholarship Fund, and our cash reserve fund, we are far from insolvent. We are, in fact, more financially liquid than many for-profit organizations of our size.

¶94 But the most significant positive factor in the last fiscal year was the presence of our current reserve fund. This fund, which was generated from our surpluses in investment earnings of previous years, served as the financial cushion that we so badly needed in 2002. Our financial policies and the actions of the Finance and Budget Committee and Executive Board to build up the current reserve to over \$300,000 served us exceptionally well. Their foresight in mandating this rainy day fund is what we needed to absorb the \$380,000 loss from the general fund that you see on Schedule C of your handout. In fact, the loss exceeded the current reserve fund by almost \$60,000. I will note how the Board has decided to handle that deficit in just a minute.

¶95 With the financial deficit of 2002 behind us, your Finance and Budget Committee and Board have made plans to apply time-tested policies to assure the continued financial stability of your Association.

¶96 You will recall that earlier in 2002 you, the members, approved the first dues increase in over thirteen years. This increase, which will be phased in over the 2003, 2004, and 2005 dues years, will assure a reliable revenue stream that will lessen our reliance on the Annual Meeting as the defining factor in our economic survival. While the meeting will continue as the eight-hundred-pound gorilla, due to its size and scope, we now have another annual revenue stream approaching \$800,000 that won't be subject to how many registrants we attract at future Annual Meetings. I want to thank you so much for approving this essential dues increase.

¶97 I assure you that your Executive Board did not take this dues increase as license to spend without forethought. The current reserve fund deficit of \$60,000 that I noted earlier will need to be erased and built back up to the minimum \$300,000 to protect us in case of another rainy day. I'm pleased to report that at its April 2003 meeting the Executive Board approved the Finance and Budget Committee's recommendation to allocate 50% of the dues increase revenues to the current reserve fund until such time as the fund reaches its former level. With a replenished current reserve fund, AALL will be able to absorb the financial uncertainties that most assuredly lie in the future.

¶98 I would at this time like to acknowledge and thank the many firms and exhibitors who have supported the Association with their contributions and gifts in kind. A number of events here in Seattle have the direct and continuing support of our friends in the legal information community, and for that we are most appreciative.

¶99 I would also like to recognize and thank the members who serve on the Finance and Budget Committee and Executive Board. It's sometimes a thankless task to wrestle with the budget. Indeed, with the 2003 budget we've had to make cuts twice. Many difficult decisions are made when we have to allocate scarce dollars between competing priorities. I can assure you that Board members do not and will not shrink from their responsibilities of maintaining the financial integrity of your Association.

¶100 Finally, I would like to thank you, the members, once again, for your vote of confidence in approving the dues increase and in your attendance at this meeting. You have demonstrated your commitment to AALL and the value and recognition it brings to your profession and society. Thank you very much. (Applause)

¶101 **President Nicholson:** Thank you for your report. Are there any questions about the treasurer's report?

Report of the Executive Director

¶102 The Chair is pleased to introduce Executive Director Susan Fox.

¶103 **Ms. Susan E. Fox** (Executive Director, American Association of Law

Libraries, Chicago, Illinois): It is an honor to stand here before you today to give you my first report as your executive director. It's hard to believe that a year ago at this time I was anxiously awaiting to hear back from the Search Committee on whether or not I had made it to the final round of interviews. I am now in my ninth month in the position, and it's been everything I'd hoped it would be and more.

¶104 Before I give my report, I want to take this opportunity to thank Carol Avery Nicholson for the generous patience and guidance that she's provided since even before I officially came aboard on October 15. She has performed superbly as your president this year. She has been exceptionally responsive, conscientious, and thoroughly dedicated to AALL and the profession. We are quite lucky to have her. And as AALL's first African-American president, she will go down in history as one of our most gracious and attentive. (Applause)

¶105 In these past nine months the question I've heard more than any other was this: Why did you choose AALL? What was your motivation to apply for the position? And the answer is simple. I chose AALL because of the values that law librarians hold and espouse. There are three that I find particularly compelling. One, your abiding belief in professionalism and in the public good. Two, your generosity and selflessness in the service to others. And three, your dedication to preservation of and access to information as a foundation of democracy. In fact, just before leaving for Seattle I came across a quote from James Madison that I think eloquently speaks to these values. He said: "Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: And a people who mean to be their own governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives. A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy or perhaps both."¹

¶106 Clearly, these values are what set you apart and what make you very important contributors to our society and to what is right and good about this country. To be able to, in turn, serve you is humbling and deeply gratifying. I promise I will strive to do so to the very best of my ability.

¶107 As you just heard from Anne Matthewman, this has been a difficult financial year for AALL. Twice we cut back on expenses, and that included a 3% cut in operating expenses. I know that many of you here have experienced similar and likely deeper cutbacks in your home institutions. What makes managing Association finances especially tricky is the fact that we generate revenues as well as expenditures. That means that we must project what we think our revenues will be for the coming year. Given the complexity of AALL, this is difficult under the best of economies. In a bad economy it is more difficult still. I give Anne and our director of finance, Steve Ligda, great praise for their attentiveness and expert stewardship during these challenging times. (Applause)

¶108 If it gives you much comfort, I can tell you that we're not alone among

1. Letter from James Madison to W. T. Barry (Aug. 4, 1822), in 9 THE WRITINGS OF JAMES MADISON 103 (Gaillard Hunt ed. 1910).

associations in grappling with declining revenues and reserves. Many are quite worse off than we are, especially those who did not have the foresight to put into place the fiscal controls and processes that our Board did so astutely during the prosperous 1990s.

¶109 This year, primarily due to budget restraints, we also decided to leave two important positions open—those of director of programs and customer service assistant. We owe Pam Reisinger, our meeting manager, a huge debt of gratitude for taking on a large number of additional duties to help us bridge the gap in the director of programs position. We never would have been able to leave that position open were it not for Pam's skill, enthusiasm, and ability to rise to the occasion. While it's always a team effort, Pam and Heidi Letzmann, our program coordinator for meetings and special events, deserve great praise for all their work in putting together this year's Annual Meeting. I plan on filling the director of programs and customer assistant positions sometime in the fall, although it's quite likely the titles of those positions will change somewhat. You can be sure that I will keep you all apprised.

¶110 While we are on the topic of personnel, I want to thank everyone in the Chicago headquarters office for all that they have done to make the transition in executive directors a smooth one and an experience, at least for me, of great joy. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Kim Rundle, my assistant, whose good humor and guidance has helped me navigate the first year in this position more smoothly than I would have ever been able to do on my own. Most of the staff is here in Seattle and I hope you have had a chance to meet them.

¶111 We have two staff members back in the Chicago office who also deserve recognition, Ivonne Torres, our accounting assistant, and Chris Orange, our mail-room assistant. These two people act far behind the scenes, in this case 1500 miles behind the scenes, and they are every bit as indispensable as those who are physically here.

¶112 Another staff member who is indispensable to our efforts in Washington, D.C., is Mary Alice Baish, our Associate Washington Affairs Representative. Mary Alice and Bob Oakley are remarkably effective in bringing the right issues to our attention at just the right time. (Applause)

¶113 One additional reason why I decided to leave the two previously mentioned positions open is the fact that this year we are engaged in an educational needs assessment in order to better understand what AALL members want and need to help them fulfill their continuing education. We are in the process of polling all of our members, not just a segment, in order to determine how best to proceed in this most important area of our work. Our consultant, Gary Siegel, joined us here in Seattle this week and with the Career Development Task Force conducted a series of focus groups to drill down deeper into member needs and expectations. The Executive Board will receive a final report this fall and will begin deliberating on the information that it contains. If you haven't filled out the survey, there is still time to do so; and I strongly encourage your participation in

it. You will be hearing more about the results of the survey and our subsequent plans in the weeks and months ahead.

¶114 We all owe BNA, Inc., a debt of gratitude for so generously subsidizing the educational needs assessment. They are committed to continuing education in the profession, and they have been significant supporters of AALL's continuing education activities throughout the years. Kammie Hedges, if you are here, thank you very much. (Applause)

¶115 This past fall we brought the AALL Web site in-house. We owe Mark Folmsbee and his team at Washburn University a big debt of gratitude for so generously hosting the site for so long. Over the course of the years our site has grown in great complexity and depth, and so we had been planning to bring the site in-house in stages over the course of the next six months to two years. Unfortunately a chronic series of hacks against our site forced us to telescope our plans considerably. It was a bumpy transition for all of us, and I apologize to those of you who experienced the frustration of the transition along with us on staff. These transitions are never easy and they never go smoothly. The good news is today we have all of our services under one roof, and the newly designed site is far more functional and attractive. Both Reggie Swanigan, our director of information technology, and Arek Tarasiewicz, our Web administrator, put in very long hours and a high degree of dedication to make all this happen. I can't thank them enough. (Applause)

¶116 Overall for 2003 our membership numbers fell by 1.8% since 2002, but this is somewhat deceiving. Almost all of that decline came from our institutional members. Institutional associates fell by 8.2% in the year and institutional members fell by 4.5%. I think we can attribute this mainly to the economic downtown. Our individual memberships, however, show a much brighter picture. Individual memberships are up by 11.7%, individual associates are up by 7.4%, and, most promising of all, student memberships are up by 25%. This is especially important when we consider the graying of the profession and our pressing need to attract younger members into the Association. I should note, too, that although our overall statistics are down a fraction from 2002, they are still at their highest since 1995.

¶117 I will now touch on some of our publishing highlights of the past year. One mandate the members are very clear about is the need to raise the visibility of law librarians both within your home institutions and also in society at large. Three particular documents produced this year did just that in a significant way.

¶118 The "Guide to Fair Business Practices for Legal Publishers" is, as we know, a significant piece of work that helps to define and clarify the landscape between law librarians and publishers. AALL developed the guidelines to replace the Guides for the Law Book Industry rescinded by the Federal Trade Commission on January 19, 2002. This year, to help us move forward with the distribution and promotion of the Guide as the accepted standard in the industry, we have appointed a Fair Business Practices Implementation Task Force. Charged with the responsibility of monitoring the ongoing interpretation, revision, promotion, and evalua-

tion of the Guide, the task force will be working cooperatively with the Committee on Relations with Information Vendors and others as appropriate.

¶119 Printed and distributed in cooperation with LexisNexis, our next publication, *Beyond the Boundaries*, is the report of the AALL Special Committee on the Future of Law Libraries in the Digital Age. The report describes possible models of academic, private, and government law libraries of the future, analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of each model. Members and allied professionals alike received this report with great enthusiasm and deserved praise. It is the work of visionaries within our Association, and it helps to shine a light on the path toward developing law libraries of the future.

¶120 Developed by the Public Relations Committee and adopted by the Executive Board just this past April, the “Statement on the Value of Law Librarians” helps to educate resource allocators and others about the knowledge and skills law librarians bring to a changing work environment. This simple, one-page statement will be effective in communicating value. Our challenge this year will be to make sure that the statement receives targeted distribution to the right populations. I encourage you to download a copy of the statement from the Public Relations Committee Web site and to use it often.

¶121 In helping to bring these publications to fruition, we owe our publications director, Maya Norris, a big thank you. Maya is another of our staff members who works quietly and very effectively behind the scenes. She is a graduate of the highly acclaimed Northwestern University School of Journalism, a consummate professional, and focused exclusively on bringing you quality publications on a consistent basis. We’re lucky to have her as a member of our team. (Applause)

¶122 Finally, I want to talk to you very briefly about the big picture issues I see facing AALL in the years ahead. Many of you likely read Carol Nicholson’s column in the March 2003 issue of *AALL Spectrum* in which she discussed Glen Tecker’s book, *The Will to Govern Well*. In it, Tecker spends a great deal of time discussing the need for organizational nimbleness as a survival tool in these ambiguous times. He defines nimbleness as “the ability of the organization to seize opportunities. Nimbleness is not just about accomplishing work quickly—it is about accomplishing work in the right amount of time in the right way.”

¶123 So how do you do that? What’s the magic answer? I would argue that there are four considerations that will help us transform into an organization more agile than we are today. They are:

- **Vision.** And in our case, of course, it’s a collection of visions, because each unit within AALL has a vision, and each set of visions contributes to the Association as part of an ongoing conversation. There are visions everywhere, many touched upon here in this report, and what we need to do is to continue to develop AALL as an open system that allows these visions to flourish and grow.
- **Governance.** You achieve nimbleness through trust. The governing board and

headquarters trusting members through transparency of process and information, and in turn members trusting the governing board and headquarters to provide right and proper stewardship of a precious set of resources.

- **Knowledge.** Through strategic positioning we can create a solid knowledge base that will increase our visibility in the broader population. Again, we can see evidence of this positioning in this report with *Beyond the Boundaries* and the “Statement on the Value of Law Librarians.” Each year we need to add to the base provided from the year before and to remain vigilant to the changing needs and demands of the profession and the Association.
- Last, and to my mind most important of all, **community.** It’s through community that we receive value in our work and in our relationships. It’s the sense of belonging that sets associations apart from other entities or resources. And it’s in community that we define ourselves and we define our role in relationship to others. AALL has a remarkably strong community bond.

¶124 You are good people and you are doing good things. You are, quite simply, an inspiring group of people. I truly look forward to working side by side with you to make this a great Association fulfilling all of your great expectations. Thank you. (Applause)

¶125 **President Nicholson:** Thank you for your report. Now you can see that we really did make the right choice at the right time for our Association. (Applause) Are there any questions about the executive director’s report?

Report of the Washington Affairs Representative

¶126 The Chair is now pleased to introduce Robert Oakley, Washington Affairs Representative.

¶127 **Mr. Robert L. Oakley** (Georgetown University Law Center, Edward Bennett Williams Library, Washington, D.C.): Good morning. It’s always my pleasure to come before you at this Annual Meeting to report on the work of the Washington office for the past year. Of course, it’s not possible at this meeting to be able to go into as much detail as we do in the program sessions, but I always like to highlight some of the most important things for your information and for the record.

¶128 Our work this year took us much more into the international arena than it ever has before. Several new international trade treaties have been developed by the Bush administration with the support of the entertainment industry. These new treaties have tended to merge intellectual property policy with international trade policy. And there is now a clear agenda to export U.S. copyright policies, including a longer copyright term and the use of technological protection but not including fair use, to the rest of the world. Some of these treaties are on the fast track and might even be approved by Congress before we conclude our business here in Seattle.

¶129 Even while we have been expressing our views on these proposed treaties,

we have also been supporting bills in Congress from Representative Rick Boucher and Representative Zoe Lofgren that would restore some of the balance to the copyright act that has been seriously eroded over the last few years.

¶130 We have also continued our opposition to UCITA which has threatened to allow shrink-wrap licenses to erode users' rights under copyright. Although I do not want to jinx it, because of widespread coalition opposition, we now seem to be very close to being able to declare victory over UCITA in its current form. (Applause) However, there is always a "but." We would be naive to think that these issues will go away. They're important to the industry, and I think that after a short period for regrouping they may well come back in some new form.

¶131 AALL this year also supported several amicus briefs, including Supreme Court briefs in *Eldred v. Ashcroft*, where the Supreme Court upheld the extension of the copyright term, and *Dastar v. Twentieth Century Fox*, where the court held that the Lanham Act could not be used to resurrect intellectual property protection for work that had passed into the public domain. We also supported Verizon's effort to resist providing the names of its users to the Recording Industry Association of America. Unfortunately, Verizon has not prevailed in this case, and that fact could have ramifications for many of our members' parent institutions.

¶132 We also worked this year on several issues related to government information. The new public printer, Bruce James, has indicated a strong interest in strengthening the depository library program, even as the transition to electronic information continues. He and Superintendent of Documents Judy Russell are engaged in a yearlong review of the program to develop new services for libraries and to create new incentives for libraries to remain in the program. In June, for example, GPO and OMB announced a new agreement to help bring more agency publications into the program. And following a resolution of your Executive Board last spring, the Government Printing Office has announced at this Seattle meeting that it will resume publication of the print slip opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court. (Applause)

¶133 I cannot conclude without acknowledging at least a few people, though there should undoubtedly be many more. First, Copyright Committee Chair Keith Stiverson and Copyright Committee member Sam Trosow have done a tremendous job this year. Not only has the full committee been engaged on a large number of issues, but Sam and Keith drafted statements on the international trade proposals that were signed by a broad coalition of organizations.

¶134 Second, the Government Relations Committee, chaired by Charlene Cain, has also done a tremendous amount. That committee has worked under an Aspen grant to produce a monumental report on the state of permanent public access to state government information. Not only is this an excellent state-by-state survey of where things are today, it will also be an important advocacy tool as we continue to promote better access to state government information throughout the nation. The regional editors who worked so hard on this report included Charlene Cain, David McFadden, Susan Dow, and Richard Matthews as editor in chief.

¶135 Finally, I must acknowledge and thank my colleague Mary Alice Baish for her tireless work throughout the year. You have no idea how much she does. Not only was Mary Alice involved in all the substantive issues I mentioned here, she also made a huge contribution to the writing, editing, and production of the report on state government information that I just mentioned. Please join me again in thanking Mary Alice. (Applause)

¶136 And I would be remiss if I forgot to add my thanks to all of you, our members, for your support. When we in Washington need letters written or when a state issue develops that we cannot handle, our members are the best. There is no doubt about it. So we in the Washington office appreciate you and we thank you.

¶137 As always, it has been a pleasure to serve the Association as your Washington Affairs Representative this past year. Thank you for your support and for the opportunity to serve. (Applause)

¶138 **President Nicholson:** Thank you for your report. Are there any questions about the Washington Affairs report?

President's Certificates of Appreciation

¶139 Each year the president has an opportunity to present a few special certificates of merit for people or entities who have contributed to the Association or to the profession in unusual or extraordinary ways. This year it is my privilege to present the following certificates.

¶140 I would like to ask Charlene Cain to please come forward. I was the liaison to the Government Relations Committee, and I can attest to how tremendously hard this committee has worked. I'm presenting this certificate to Charlene who is accepting this morning on behalf of the Government Relations Committee "for producing the Permanent Public Access to State Government Information Study, a state-by-state compilation and resource guide that furthers the Association's strategic plan and promotes access to government information, presented at the 96th Annual Meeting, Seattle, Washington, July 2003." (Applause)

¶141 Would Cornell Winston please come forward.

¶142 **Mr. Cornell H. Winston** (United States Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California): I didn't do it.

¶143 **President Nicholson:** Yes, you did. He's trying to deny it, but he did it, and with just a little arm twisting from me. I've asked Cornell to come forward on behalf of the Southern California Association of Law Libraries to accept a Presidential Certificate of Merit "for launching the chapter challenge in support of the George Strait Minority Scholarship Endowment and for enduring support of AALL and the profession through the intercity youth program." (Applause)

¶144 Now, would Merle Slyhoff please come forward. (Pause) The reason that people are scattered around the room is because we didn't tell them who was going to get these certificates.

¶145 I've asked Merle to come forward on behalf of the Academic Law Library Special Interest Section. I'm presenting it a Presidential Certificate of Merit "for launching the SIS challenge in support of the George Strait Minority Scholarship Endowment." With the two of them, the SCALL chapter and the Academic SIS, they have really, really helped us make our fund-raising efforts so successful thus far. (Applause)

¶146 Would Kammie Hedges please come forward. In addition to the formal reason that I'm bringing her up here, I also want to thank Kammie for the wonderful job she does every year in selecting our Annual Meeting registration bags. But Kammie is accepting this Presidential Certificate of Merit on behalf of the Bureau of National Affairs "for their continuing support and for funding the career development needs assessment survey and report." Thank you. (Applause)

¶147 Would Gail Warren and Rita Reusch please come forward. They almost look like twins, don't they, they've been together so long. I asked them to come forward to receive a Presidential Certificate of Merit on behalf of the Future of Law Libraries in the Digital Age Special Committee "for producing the publication *Beyond the Boundaries* that furthers the Association's vision of the future and fosters the highest standard of law librarianship, presented at the 96th Annual Meeting, Seattle, Washington, July 2003." (Applause) And also, for producing so many requests for new special committees, which really kept me busy this year. (Laughter)

¶148 Bob Oakley, would you come back. You know Bob just keeps working and working and working like the Energizer Bunny. This time he's being presented this Presidential Certificate of Merit "for enduring commitment to AALL and the profession and for spearheading the 'Preserving Legal Information for the 21st Century: Toward a National Agenda' conference to address the preservation dilemma in regard to legal information." (Applause)

¶149 Now, this is one person that I just assumed would be here. We didn't need to make any special calls and say, "Please come to the Business Meeting," because we just knew that Mark Estes would be here. Mark is getting this "for enduring commitment to AALL and the profession and for personifying the importance of our community of law librarians." He's another one who just keeps working and working and working. We really appreciate it. Thank you. (Applause)

¶150 And last, but certainly not least, I would like to ask Pam Reisinger to please come forward. Pam is always working behind the scenes to make us look good, so now she has to come up here and look good. This Presidential Certificate of Merit is presented to Pam Reisinger "for her expertise and loyalty in managing AALL's many meetings throughout the year and for her dedication and diligence in ensuring the operational success of the 2003 Annual Meeting." And she has certainly done a good job of that. (Applause)

¶151 That was fun. Now, the Chair is pleased to introduce Vice President Janis Johnston.

Remarks of the Vice President/President-Elect

¶152 **Ms. Janis L. Johnston** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Albert E. Jenner Memorial Law Library, Champaign, Illinois): Thank you and good morning. It has been a wonderful year for me, and I am pleased to report to you on my activities as Vice President/President-Elect, and on my plans for the coming year.

¶153 I have participated this year in the activities of the Executive Board by attending meetings, working on Board committees, and serving as a representative of the Board in visiting several chapters. These visits have been very rewarding events that have allowed me to meet many new law librarians, learn about exciting initiatives, and listen to members' suggestions and concerns.

¶154 In early March I attended the conference on preservation of legal information organized by Bob Oakley and the staff at Georgetown and cosponsored by AALL. Preservation is a critical issue for all of us, and the conference provided an opportunity to begin planning activities and to form an organization that will ensure the preservation of print and digital legal information.

¶155 In June I had the honor of attending the meeting of the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians in Cardiff, Wales. I can report that our British and Irish colleagues face challenges very similar to ours and are meeting those challenges with great vigor and intelligence. I learned a great deal from participating in their meeting, including the fact that BIALL members work very hard and play just as hard as their American counterparts.

¶156 One of the major assignments of the vice president/president-elect is to appoint committee members for the coming year. I want to thank all of you who volunteered. Unfortunately I was not able to appoint everyone, but AALL does provide many other ways to be engaged in the work of our Association through our special interest sections and our chapters. The task of appointing committees proved to be a revealing one for me. I realized how diverse and important is the work of our Association and how many members I have yet to meet. I hope I have the chance to meet with all of you during the coming year.

¶157 I want to report that I have created three special committees for this year. As a former treasurer, it should come to you as no surprise that the first is a special committee charged to develop a planned giving program for the Association. Many of us have benefitted greatly from our membership and participation in AALL, and I believe we would be happy to include the Association in our planned giving.

¶158 The second special committee will review our use of *AALL Spectrum* and AALLNET to ensure that we are using these publications to best advantage as communication vehicles with our members and others interested in our profession.

¶159 The third special committee will be exploring grants and foundation support possibilities for our information policy activities. Our need to be a vocal par-

ticipant on an increasing number of federal, state, and international information policy developments has grown beyond the funding the Association can provide at this time. I hope that this committee will be able to identify possible funding sources and will inform the Board of the resources that we will need to secure and administer grant and foundation funding.

¶160 There are many other exciting things that are on the agenda for the President and the AALL Board in the coming year. I was pleased to write an article for *Coffee Talk*, our newspaper here, and that can give you further ideas of the plans ahead.

¶161 In closing, I want to extend an invitation to you to come to Boston in 2004. Our theme, "Boston to Bombay: The World of Legal Information," reflects the global scope that law librarianship encompasses today. I believe it will be an exciting meeting held in Boston, one of the world's great cities. I hope to see all of you there.

¶162 I am deeply honored to have this opportunity to serve AALL and its members. I want to thank you all for entrusting me with this responsibility. I anticipate a challenging, yet exciting year ahead. This is a time that requires great creativity and innovation, and I look forward to working with all of you on behalf of AALL and all its members to ensure that our Association flourishes in the years ahead. Thank you very much. (Applause)

¶163 **President Nicholson:** Thank you for your report. Are there any questions about the vice president's report?

Resolution of Appreciation

¶164 The Chair will now call on Linda Davis and Vicente Garces to present the resolution of thanks.

¶165 **Mr. V. Garces:** Madam President, we are indeed honored and pleased to move the following resolution of appreciation:

Resolution of Appreciation

Whereas the 96th Annual Meeting and Conference of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in Seattle, Washington on July 12–16, 2003, was a strong educational and social success; and

Whereas the success of AALL's 96th Annual Meeting and Conference can be attributed, in large part, to the contributions of many individuals and entities that gave willingly of their time, energy, resources, and support.

Therefore be it resolved that, on behalf of AALL and its members, thanks be given to the following who worked throughout the year on Annual Meeting arrangements.

¶166 **Ms. Linda J. Davis** (George Washington University, Jacob Burns Law Library):

President Carol Avery Nicholson; Amy Eaton and Katherine Foster, cochairs, and the Local Advisory Committee; Ruth Hill, chair, and the Annual Meeting Program Committee; AALL Headquarters Staff, especially Susan Fox, Pam Reisinger, Heidi Letzmann, Steve

Ligda, and Kim Rundle; all the speakers, moderators, and program coordinators; all those who volunteered their assistance; and all of the members themselves, without whom the Annual Meeting would not have been a success.

And be it further resolved that, on behalf of AALL and its members, thanks be given to our Gold and Silver level sponsors, BNA, Inc., CCH, LexisNexis, and West, and all our other corporate contributors who have sponsored or cosponsored an event, service, or publication, or otherwise given their support to the Annual Meeting; and special thanks be given to LexisNexis for hosting the Opening Reception. Thank you.

¶167 **President Nicholson:** Thank you. Will all those voting in favor of this resolution of thanks, please say aye.

¶168 **Audience participants:** Aye.

¶169 **President Nicholson:** The motion carries. Thank you.

Announcements and Adjournment

¶170 Receiving no requests for other new business, we will move on to the next item on the agenda. The only announcement that I can possibly think of at this point is please come to the closing banquet tonight, dress up pretty, get ready to have fun.

¶171 If there are no objections, this Business Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries is adjourned sine die.

[Whereupon the General Business Meeting was adjourned at 11:15 A.M.]

Proceedings of the Members' Open Forum

Conducted at the 96th Annual Meeting of the
American Association of Law Libraries
Held in Seattle, Washington
Wednesday Morning
July 16, 2002

¶1 **President Nicholson:** Please stay for the Members' Open Forum. May I remind you that the Open Forum provides members with an opportunity to raise questions and discuss issues without following the requirements imposed by parliamentary procedures. Action may not be taken during the Open Forum. However, issues may be raised and referred to the president for further action. I call upon Dwight King who has agreed to moderate today's Open Forum.

¶2 **Mr. Dwight King** (Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Library, Notre Dame, Indiana): Thank you, Carol. Folks, these can be depressing times. I'm still waiting for my money from Nigeria. (Laughter) And those other things advertised on the Internet, they don't work either. (Laughter) A friend of mine went for a bike ride with his eight-year-old son on Father's Day. As they pedaled along, the boy asked, "Dad, will I grow up to be rich and famous or will I end up like you?" (Laughter) I mean, you can't even dress up like a big hot dog anymore and run down the base-line of a baseball stadium without some guy whacking you with a bat. (Laughter)

¶3 Yes, these can be depressing times, but there is good news, because AALL always welcomes your comments about the Association, and thus we have the Members' Open Forum.

¶4 Are there any questions about my jokes? No? Then let's begin. Please use the microphone nearest you and tell us who you are before you tell us what's on your mind.

¶5 **Ms. Alva T. Stone** (Florida State University College of Law Library, Tallahassee, Florida): I have a couple of questions regarding the ease of communication with AALL. One of them occurred to me this year when I sent in my contribution to the George Strait Minority Scholarship—get one more plug in there. Call me old-fashioned, but I didn't send an electronic funds transfer; I didn't give the Association my credit card number. I did it the old-fashioned way; I wrote out a paper check and addressed an envelope. I might have even addressed it by hand because I don't have a secretary.

¶6 What I want to know is why doesn't AALL show its zip plus four code on its letterhead or in any of its publications? This device was invented by the United States Postal Service twenty years ago, and it's supposed to help direct mail more efficiently and accurately, reduce handling, and significantly decrease the potential for human error and possible misdelivery. It leads to better control over USPS costs and, in turn, stability of postage rates. Every time I address something to the

Association, I wonder why we just have the five-number zip code. It's a minor detail I know, but it bothers me.

¶7 The other question I have relates to accessing the Association's Web site. It's been a couple of years since I was a chair of an SIS or a committee, and I get lazy or forgetful and sometimes I key in AALL.org instead of AALLNET.org. I'm just wondering if we have registered the alternative domain name AALL.org, because I don't think anybody else owns it. And if we have registered it, why can't we create a URL forwarding device so that using that domain name—using that URL—we can get to our Web site. Maybe somebody has already addressed that question and can answer it.

¶8 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you, Alva, for your questions. Yes?

¶9 **Ms. Maryruth Storer** (Orange County Public Law Library, Santa Ana, California): I have several comments about the possible revision of the site selection policy for Annual Meetings. It's been said that now that we have a professional exhibit manager and such wonderful people at headquarters—and they truly are wonderful—that there is not as much need for members living in or around the city where the meeting is being held to volunteer their time. I served on the 1998 Local Advisory Committee when the meeting was in Anaheim, and I know we still do ask our members in the area to contribute quite a bit of time. If we limit our meetings to just five or six cities, we could run the risk of burning those people out.

¶10 The other comment I have is that our current policy has a regional rotation, and as it is those of us on the West Coast bear the brunt of the furthest travel distances most of the time, which is not only a higher cost issue, but a jet lag issue. Even under the site selection policy, in a four-year period, between 1997 and 2000, three of our meetings were in Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia. So I think it's really important to keep the regional aspect so that at least once every five years those of us on the West Coast can look forward to a meeting in our own time zone. I've also enjoyed traveling around in my years in AALL. It has given me a chance to see places I might not otherwise have gone. I think we ought to think about that, too. Thank you.

¶11 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you, Maryruth. Yes?

¶12 **Ms. Janine Miller** (Great Library, the Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario): I'm the president of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries, but I am also a full-fledged individual member of this Association and have been for a very long time. My suggestion or request to the Board is that when you send out surveys that you want all members to complete, you either don't send them to foreign jurisdictions or if you intend to have foreign members complete them, you allow space on the survey which so indicates. It's very annoying when you get halfway through a survey that takes forty-five minutes, and then you find it asks you which state you're from, and then you don't know what to do with the rest of it. I just threw out the salary survey after having gone through that process. If it's only relevant to have U.S. information, exclude us from the mailing list or else put in a slot to say foreign. Thank you.

¶13 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you. Yes?

¶14 **Mr. Stuart Zimmerman** (Davis Wright Tremaine LLP, Portland, Oregon): I'm here with LaJean Humphreys and Jacquelyn Jurkins to comment on the site selection process for the 2008 conference. It has been sited in Portland. That was done without the knowledge or input of any Portland area librarians. So first off, I would encourage the Association to look at the process to see that this does not happen again.

¶15 Secondly, I would encourage the Association to build a bridge by starting a correspondence with the Portland area librarians to let us know what we can expect. There are some downsides to having the conference in Portland in terms of logistics and practical things. We're very curious to know what accommodations are going to be made to cover those things. Information has not been particularly forthcoming, and we'd encourage the Association to start communicating. Thank you.

¶16 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you.

¶17 **Ms. LaJean Humphries** (Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt, PC, Portland, Oregon): I want to second Stuart's comments. I think we all greatly appreciate the work of the Seattle arrangements committee. I think they did a tremendous job. We understand that about seventy-five people spent hundreds of hours working on making this a very successful and wonderful conference.

¶18 For those of you who may not be aware, the state of Oregon does not have seventy-five law librarians. There are probably only 150 librarians total in the state. So to expect Portland even to have the bodies to do the work, even if they have a lot of support from AALL headquarters—well, it is going to be quite a miracle for us to accomplish that. So I agree with Stuart. There needs to be more communication and a little more thought involved in the site selection process. Thank you.

¶19 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you. Yes?

¶20 **Ms. Marie Erickson** (Law Library of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana): I would like to second Maryruth's support of having a regional rotation. I'd also like to say that, particularly for newer members, aside from the pleasure of going to a new city and being a tourist for a little while, it's very important to go on library tours to see how other libraries handle things, even if the lesson you learn is, "Oh, my God, let's not do that." I think that if we go to a rotation of five or seven cities, whatever the number that is being bandied about, we will lose that very valuable educational part of the conference, and I'd be very disappointed if that happened. Thank you.

¶21 **Mr. D. King:** Anyone else? Yes?

¶22 **Ms. Monica Martens** (National Indian Law Library, Boulder, Colorado): I would just like to thank AALL for assisting us in holding two meetings this year for people who work in the field of federal Indian law and tribal law. We've had two fantastic meetings, the Native Peoples Law Caucus and also a group of librarians who are interested in collaborative collection development, in addition to four

scheduled sessions on Indian law. We're just so happy to have had such a great meeting. It's going to be up to us to continue this energy, but there has been a lot of energy created. Thank you.

¶23 **Mr. D. King:** Yes, Mark.

¶24 **Mr. Mark Estes** (Holme Roberts & Owen, Denver, Colorado): Regarding site selection of Annual Meetings, I chaired a committee last year on the Annual Meeting program selection process. As part of that process, we looked at attendance at Annual Meetings. It's particularly important to note, in the context of what we heard earlier today about the financial importance of the Annual Meeting to our revenue stream, that what we found in looking at Annual Meeting attendance was that it appeared to be largely and heavily driven by how far away the bulk of our members are. If you put it in a region where there are more members, more members attend. When we move it to a different region, the attendance drops. Take a look at the numbers for Indianapolis or Philadelphia. The difference is almost completely parallel to the number of members within those two different geographic regions.

¶25 We have to realize that the times have changed. The Association depends upon the success of Annual Meetings not only to provide us all an opportunity to come here together, but also so it can continue to fund the other activities that we depend upon. If we don't have members coming, vendors don't participate in the exhibit hall. If they don't come to the exhibit hall, we don't make as much money and we have to raise the registration fees. It is important that we put the meetings where the members will attend. I am confident that despite blips and hard feelings that we have right now, that we will look past this and find it will be successful. Thank you.

¶26 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you, Mark. Yes?

¶27 **Ms. Carol Billings** (Law Library of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana): Thank you, Dwight. I would like to second what Mark says. I certainly agree in part with Maryruth and Marie that we'd like to move around the country and see different places and give an opportunity for various groups of members to assist in the planning, but I think it is possible to sort of do both. I think we really need to take into very strong consideration the economic impact of being in places where there are many members, to take into consideration that some cities have far more convenient facilities for us, ease of transportation, the location of convention centers and hotels, things of that sort, that make it a pleasant experience and cause more members to attend.

¶28 I think it's possible to go to a limited rotation of five, six, whatever number of cities, and still take into consideration the wisdom of being in specific places rather than extending the places within that region where we can go. I hope we will give very serious consideration to all these factors and not have a knee-jerk reaction and reject this idea before considering all the implications.

¶29 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you, Carol.

¶30 **Ms. Jacquelyn J. Jurkins** (Multnomah Law Library, Portland, Oregon):

First, I'd like to say that Portland was somewhat against the decision when we first found out that the 2008 meeting was to be held in our city. There are forty law library association members in the state of Oregon, excuse me, Oregon. And probably I should say the "state of Oregon" because it is the largest city there.

¶31 But be that as it may, we also checked the criteria for site selection, and we didn't feel we met any of them. If you come, we'll be happy to do what we can to give you a warm welcome; but we are very concerned that we will not be as successful as many of our meetings have been in the past. I am well aware that the Annual Meeting has to support the Association.

¶32 So I'm hoping for two things. One, that the committee seriously reviews the site selection process. Two, that the Association involves the membership earlier where they expect to meet and just improve communications. Thank you.

¶33 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you for your comment. Yes, Carol.

¶34 **Ms. Carol Bredemeyer** (Salmon P. Chase College of Law Library, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky): I'd also like to support the rotation system for conferences. I think it will also help us in an economic area where the cities know that we will come every five or six or however many years. We might be able to negotiate lower hotel rates, thereby making the meeting less expensive as far as out-of-pocket costs to our institutions and members.

¶35 The Association of American Law Schools uses a rotation of meetings every so many years, and these cities know they come back and they get great hotel rates—a lot better than we're getting at this meeting, for example. So I think that there would be some definite economic benefits, not only to the Association, but also to our pockets.

¶36 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you, Carol. Yes?

¶37 **Ms. Karen E. Westwood** (Minnesota State Law Library, St. Paul, Minnesota): I'd like to change the subject.

¶38 **Mr. D. King:** That's fine, you can do that.

¶39 **Ms. K. Westwood:** This year, for the fifth year running, the Social Responsibilities Special Interest Section sponsored a book drive to benefit needy public schools in the whole city. It's the SIS's attempt to give back a little something to the city that hosts the Annual Meeting. This year's theme was "Bookless in Seattle." The books and money generated by this drive will go to a school that teaches children in transition and homeless children. If you still would like to contribute to the drive, you can make a check out to AALL with "Book Drive" in the memo. At this point, you might as well send it directly to AALL headquarters. Steve Ligda knows what to do with it. Thank you.

¶40 **Mr. D. King:** Yes, go ahead.

¶41 **Ms. C. Billings:** A modest proposal for the future. At the opening luncheon I was a little disappointed that when the distinguished guests were recognized, it was done in a very general sort of way. They were not named, they were not introduced. I've heard some other people agree with what I'm about to say. I feel that when we are inviting special members of the host community to come and be

with us, when they make the time and effort to honor us by being there, I think we should recognize them a little more specifically and have a chance for them to stand up and be recognized. I hope we will take the couple of extra minutes it takes to do that.

¶42 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you. Yes?

¶43 **Ms. Theodora Artz** (University of Dayton, Zimmerman Law Library, Dayton, Ohio): Back to the host city question. It's obvious, from an organization of this size, that we're somewhat limited in our choices of cities anyway. But when people talk about distances being critical, it is critical, but it's not the only factor. It may be that cities like Indianapolis and Orlando, fairly or not, were perceived by some as not having much to do and not having a comfortable climate; things like that which really had nothing to do with distance. I do agree that it is fair to move it around somewhat, in that it would control distance and cost of travel, but it does seem fair to have a limited selection of cities because we're limited anyway.

¶44 **Mr. D. King:** Thank you.

¶45 **Mr. Samuel E. Trosow** (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario): I know that it's important for us to sell a lot of expensive hotel rooms, because that way we get some of our overhead taken care of, but I think it's counterproductive in the long run not to really go out of our way to alert our membership, especially our lower income membership, people who are not in upper management, people without budgets such as students, that there are alternative types of sites available. Last year in Orlando I stayed at a hotel that was all the way at the end of the strip. It was about half the cost of the other hotels. It was not listed as one of the conference hotels. I looked in the elevator and realized it was owned by the same company which owned hotels that we were going to be paying twice as much to stay at. We can't do that to our members.

¶46 Every summer universities all over the country have dorm rooms that you can get for \$30 or \$40 a night American. So it's a little cheaper than some of the hotels. I really think if we want to increase attendance at these things we have to look at the housing options. It's not just a question of your airfare, in terms of how much distance you have to come, it's the cost of housing if we're going to have a five-day conference. I'm so thrilled to hear that the library school students are joining in larger numbers. We have to make a concerted effort to get people like that to these conferences. That's where our future membership is coming from.

¶47 So please, I know that we're under a lot of pressure from the hotels and the convention centers to sell premium, high-price rooms, but I think we also have to make low-cost options available. Frankly, I've given up on using the housing service because I know that I can get cheaper rates just going to the hotel directly. I don't think that's a service to our members. Thank you.

¶48 **Mr. D. King:** Yes?

¶49 **Ms. Elizabeth M. McKenzie** (Suffolk University Law School, Boston, Massachusetts): Regarding what Carol Bredemeyer said, comparing AALL rotating cities to AALS, one important point is that AALS does not have local arrange-

ments committees. They do not count on their local members to do a thing for the conference. That's an important thing, because we do.

¶50 You can hear in the Oregon librarians' comments real concern about whether it is going to be a viable meeting because there are so few of them to carry this burden. We're looking at Boston coming next year after a nine-year absence, and there are many of us in Boston so that makes it viable. If Oregon only has a few members statewide, that's going to be tough for those people. So I think it would be at least a courtesy to notify the local librarians when the committee is thinking about deciding to hold a meeting in their area.

¶51 **Mr. D. King:** Anyone else? Well, I guess that concludes today's Open Forum. Thank you for coming and thank you for your comments. (Applause)

American Association of Law Libraries

Reports of Chapters, Special Interest Sections, Committees, Special Committees and Task Forces, Representatives, and Washington Affairs Office 2002–2003

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Chapters

Council of Chapter Presidents

¶1 Council activities for the 2002–03 year began at the 2002 AALL Annual Meeting with training sessions and the council’s own annual meeting under the direction of outgoing council chair Frank Drake. At the conclusion of the meeting, Lawrence R. (Larry) Meyer became the council chair.

¶2 During the year, most council business was conducted via the chapter leadership discussion list, whose membership consisted of the presidents, vice presidents, and immediate past presidents of the thirty-one chapters. A variety of issues were discussed, including official board visits to chapters, chapter organization and member motivation, the George A. Strait Scholarship Fund, the chapter VIP program, and electronic distribution of newsletters. There were also postings from various AALL entities to communicate with chapter leaders or to request their help in passing information along to chapter members.

¶3 In a friendly competition, other chapters were challenged by the Southern California Association of Law Libraries to contribute to the George A. Strait Scholarship Fund. The Minnesota Association of Law Libraries issued a counter-challenge to further encourage contributions to this very worthy program. As of the filing of this report, most chapters had accepted the challenge by contributing to the fund.

¶4 Five outgoing chapter presidents agreed to run for the position of council chair. Susan Goldner, president of the Mid-America Association of Law Libraries, was elected by her peers as the new chair for 2003–04.

Lawrence R. (Larry) Meyer, Chair
2002–03

Arizona Association of Law Libraries

¶1 This year’s programming began with a brown-bag lunch meeting teleconferenced and held at Quarles Brady/Streich Lang in Phoenix. Those members who attended the 2002 AALL Annual Meeting in Orlando reported their experiences and the knowledge they received at the conference. September’s topic was the Clean Elections Act, followed in October with “Murder and Suicide at the State

Capitol.” The November meeting addressed the topic of privacy issues and HIPPA. December brought members to a holiday luncheon of Italian dishes and socialization.

¶2 The announcement that the Arizona State Law Library would have to close one library due to the state budget shortage led to a town-hall meeting for the general public and those involved to discuss the impact of such an action on the private and public libraries in the Phoenix area. The topic for the January 2003 meeting, held in Tucson at the University of Arizona, was the librarian’s image. February’s topic was taxes, while the March meeting was used to view the USA PATRIOT Act video. April was elections and committee reports. AALL Vice President/President-Elect Janis Johnston was the guest speaker at the annual banquet held May 15 at the Wrigley Mansion. AzALL ended its year in June with a twentieth-anniversary party.

Corinne V. Guthrie, President
2002–03

Association of Law Libraries of Upstate New York

¶1 ALLUNY kicked off the 2002–03 year with its annual meeting held in Rochester on October 18–20, 2002. Highlights from the program included an overview of NOVEL, the New York Online Virtual Electronic Library, by State Librarian Janet Welch; presentations on the New York State Domestic Violence Court restructuring, AACR2 Revised chapter 12, recent developments in school law, and Internet searching; and a comparison of court docket and filing providers.

¶2 In November 2002, a membership survey was conducted to assess how well ALLUNY is meeting the educational needs of its members. The results of the survey were very encouraging and will be used for planning topics and locations of future programs.

¶3 The ALLUNY Spring Institute was held jointly with the Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries on May 25–28, 2003, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. The theme of the program was “New Wine in Old Bottles: Blending Tradition and Innovation.”

¶4 ALLUNY committees were very busy this year. The Public Relations Committee headed by Sally Legendre and Jean Callihan created a new logo and promotional brochure. The chapter newsletter welcomed new co-editors, Nancy Babb and Joe Gerken. The Grants Committee, chaired by Laura Suttell, awarded the ALLUNY Miscellaneous Grant to Ellen McGrath to attend the American Library Association/Canadian Library Association Annual Conference held in Toronto, June 2003.

¶5 In May 2003, Virginia Young, chair of the Membership Committee, reported ninety members, including six new members. ALLUNY mourned the loss of three members during the year: Robert Gutz, Jane Gilbert, and Ellen Rappaport.

¶6 Those serving on the ALLUNY board for the 2002–03 year were Marie Calvaruso, President; Stephen Weiter, Vice President/President-Elect; Wendy

Scott, Secretary; Jean Callihan, Treasurer; Rosemarie Romano, Past President; and Judith Brown, Sally Legendre, and Mary Miller, members-at-large.

Marie Calvaruso, President
2002–03

Atlanta Law Libraries Association

¶1 We kicked off our twentieth year with lofty goals and unstoppable spirit. During our first meeting, held in September 2002, we proposed a dues increase of ten dollars, which members soundly approved. Members also voted to consolidate and rename some of the association's committees. For instance, the Publications Committee was charged with designing a chapter handbook and brochure. To date, the handbook is still a work in progress, but we were pleased to distribute a colorful and informative chapter brochure at the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle. Hats off to Joey Klein for designing a great brochure! Members of the Technology and Newsletter Committee, which included Leslie Thrasher, Kreig Kitts, and Tricia Bond, were sent to a training class to learn more about Dreamweaver, the chapter's software choice for maintaining and editing our Web site. Members of the Scholarship Committee, which included Dionne Lyne-Rowan and Joelle Gresham, were charged with revising the chapter's scholarship application and marketing the scholarship to eligible candidates. Academic scholarships totaling \$1500 were awarded at the May 2003 meeting.

¶2 After the September 2002 business meeting, programs were held once a month. Among the highlights, in October, Julie Colgan of the Cadence Group presented a program titled "Trends and Techniques in Information Management," which explored the traditional methods of organizing and providing information services. The November meeting featured a presentation by ALLA members Tricia Bond, Nola Vanhoy, and Laura Weidig titled "Knowledge Management: What Is It?" Tricia explained how knowledge management is applicable to law librarians, while Nola and Laura detailed the KM initiatives at their firms. The December meeting was our annual ALLA holiday luncheon, kindly sponsored by Global Securities, Inc., whose president, Phil Brown, discussed trends at the SEC and new features of the LiveEdgar Web site. In March, Charles Beard of the State University of West Georgia discussed the importance of acting as an advocate for your library, as well as explaining the many features of GALILEO—Georgia's Virtual Library maintained by the Regents of the University System of Georgia. In April, Deidra Payne of LexisNexis explained the concepts of adult learning and instructed participants on how to communicate more effectively with attorneys and summer associates. Our last meeting, held in May, was a luncheon featuring an AALL chapter visit by Nina Platt, AALL Executive Board member. Nina provided a very informative and inspiring presentation on knowledge management.

¶3 Our committees made a strong showing by enhancing continuing education, volunteering in the community, and embracing technology. Some of our "gems" include the Community Affairs and Outreach and the Legal Research Institute

committees. The former, chaired by Nola Vanhoy, was active in Atlanta Community Food Bank activities and cosponsored a toiletries drive with the Atlanta Bar Association. Participants in the drive collected hotel sample-size shampoos and soaps for women and children who were victims of abuse and living in shelters. The Legal Research Institute, taught by Ruth Fuller, was a six-week program for librarians, paralegals, and other legal professionals seeking to enhance their understanding of legal research techniques.

¶4 We are proud of our accomplishments during our twentieth anniversary and look forward to excelling in many other ways in the years to come.

Belkis Reynoso-Lawrence, President
2002–03

Chicago Association of Law Libraries

¶1 CALL inaugurated its year with a leadership training program. More than thirty members attended the half-day program to discuss: (1) potential topics and speakers for the 2002–03 business meetings; (2) ways to revive and integrate CALL committees; and (3) ways to attract committee members and new CALL members.

¶2 In November CALL cohosted a well-attended meeting with the Mid-America Association of Law Libraries, titled “Making the Connection,” held in Urbana, Illinois. The educational sessions covered such topics as international legal sources, electronic filing at the federal courts, and AACR2R. CALL also continued its tradition of having a joint business meeting with SLA Illinois, when more than 140 SLA and CALL members lunched together while a panel of presenters discussed “Analyzing Data and Adding Value.”

¶3 The Corporate Memory Committee, a special committee, was established in 2002 to study ways to ensure the policies set by the CALL Board of Directors are recorded in a permanent and accessible fashion so that future boards can be guided by past actions. As its first order of business, the committee reviewed board minutes from the past three years in order to begin to compile and document policies. It prepared a policy log, suggestions for the board and committees to consider, and suggested additions or changes to the next update of the *CALL Handbook for Officers and Committee Chairs*. The committee will meet for at least another year to continue its work.

¶4 The Internet Committee was very busy in 2002–03, completely redesigning the CALL Web site and producing a new look and navigation system. Content such as a calendar of events, notices and reservation forms, and photos from events was added. The committee’s goal was to make the site the “go to” place for information about CALL.

¶5 The Meetings Committee successfully experimented with eliminating the mailing of announcements for business meetings. The last business meeting of the year was done paperless; the meeting flyer was made available on the CALL Web site, and reminders were sent through the electronic discussion list.

¶6 The Membership Committee reported a total of 294 members in 2002–03—an increase of 9 members from the previous year.

¶7 CALL's Public Affairs Committee was very active this year. Its initiatives were too many and too detailed for this short report, but suffice it to say that the chair and his committee members did an excellent job of keeping the membership updated on national and local issues facing libraries and librarians.

¶8 The CALL board for 2003–04 consists of Betty Roeske, President; Jean Wenger, Vice President/President-Elect; Denise Glynn, Secretary; Nancy Faust, Treasurer; David Rogers, Director; and Julia Wentz, Director.

Christina Wagner, President
2002–03

Colorado Association of Law Libraries

¶1 Celebrating our twenty-fifth anniversary, 2002–03 was a busy year for CoALL.

¶2 Programming for the year was handled by Martha Campbell. We had many events to choose from, beginning with a party held in October at the Denver University Law Library to commemorate our CoALL's silver anniversary. CoALL began in 1977 as CCLL, the Colorado Consortium of Law Libraries, before becoming a chapter of AALL in 1984. Several former members of CCLL and CoALL attended. It was an enjoyable evening, sipping wine out of special CoALL wineglasses provided by LexisNexis and dining on hors d'oeuvres provided by West.

¶3 The annual holiday party was held on December 5 at a new location, the law offices of Dorsey and Whitney. Nadine Ginkel and her staff provided tours of their library and hosted a relaxing evening of food, drink, and conversation.

¶4 On February 27, Pat Wagner of Pattern Research spoke on "Herding Kittens: How to Have Influence When You Don't Have Power or Authority." On April 15, Mark Estes spoke on the subject of "Creativity: Moving Without Changing Your Phone Number—Thinking Outside the Box to Maximize Value." Carol Avery Nicholson, current AALL President, visited Colorado April 30–May 2. She visited the law libraries of Holme Roberts and Owen and the U.S. Attorney's office and the new Blair-Caldwell African American Research Library in Denver before traveling to Boulder to attend our meeting at the Colorado University Law Library. The next morning she toured the National Indian Law Library.

¶5 CoALL once again volunteered at our local PBS station, with eleven members participating in a six-hour fund-raising drive in 2003. Our organization helped to raise a significant amount of money.

¶6 We also developed marketing materials for CoALL, including a brochure to hand out at various events, such as the annual Conference for Newer Law Librarians at the AALL Annual Meeting. The brochure was written with two audiences in mind, potential new members of CoALL and potential recipients of

CoALL services, such as the Speaker's Bureau. CoALL members and officers were invited to provide input, and brochures from other chapters were consulted.

¶7 A dedicated corps of individuals led by Holly Kulikowski and Dan Cordova helped shepherd our second "BRAG: Bridge the Research and Analysis Gap" program in June. The program was attended by forty-two summer associates, including several scholarship attendees from the U.S. Attorney's office. Attendees received course materials, which were printed by IKON, as well as a bag of goodies donated by various vendors, presented in a bag with the CoALL logo. Feedback from participants was very positive.

¶8 Our slate of officers for 2003–04: Martha Campbell, President; Dan Cordova, Vice President/President-Elect; Holly Kulikowski, Past President; Joanne Dugan, Secretary; Goldie Burton, Treasurer; and Matthew Elisha and Holly Hoxeng, members-at-large.

Holly Kulikowski, President
2002–03

Dallas Association of Law Librarians

¶1 DALL had a strong year in 2002–03, with important activities in the following areas: reaching out to others in our legal community, adding value to the membership, and streamlining the administration of the organization.

¶2 *Outreach.* DALL joined others in the local legal community by contributing to the Dallas Bar Association's building expansion program. Although the overall membership decreased slightly this year, the chapter attracted more student members and expanded committee participation to include newer members. We broadened the scope and locations of our bimonthly meetings to appeal to a more varied segment of the membership, including local county and academic law librarians. Meetings featured presentations on the use and persuasiveness of unpublished citations; library education, featuring Dean Laurie Bonnici of Texas Woman's University; the history of the Collin County Law Library; the programs and services available at SMU's Underwood Law Library; and the impact of the USA PATRIOT Act. AALL Board member Al Podboy spoke at the June meeting. DALL also made a commitment to work with other local professional library associations on joint educational events, and joined other local Texas law library associations in registering formal opposition to SB 1088, which proposed the elimination of an official printed version of the Texas session laws.

¶3 *Adding value.* DALL transferred its Web site to a private server to gain greater control over its stored content and to enhance services offered to members. New features include a searchable membership directory, an index of past newsletters, and static e-mail addresses for officers and committee heads. Our Union List Committee worked with Sima, Inc. to transfer DALL's union list to a password-protected, Web-based format, which eliminated firewall problems and resolved other technical issues with the previous Citrix version. The Tech SIS continued to provide an excellent forum for peer education and exchange.

¶4 *Simplifying administration.* The executive board conducted a large portion of its business via e-mail this year to reduce the number of board meetings. The Archives Committee began the task of indexing and inventorying DALL’s official archives at SMU, with an eye toward improving institutional memory and making it easier for board members to determine precedent.

¶5 Some of our problems areas this year were our inability to provide special educational institutes in addition to our bimonthly meetings, to attract grant applicants, to enhance participation in the nominations process, and to garner a statistically meaningful sample for our local salary survey.

¶6 Board members in 2002–03 were Elise Keller, President; Kevin Miles, 1st Vice President/President-Elect; Paula Gehring, 2nd Vice President/Newsletter Editor; Sean Smith, Treasurer; Dawn Chavez, Secretary; and Jeannine Irwin, Past President.

Elise Keller, President
2002–03

Greater Philadelphia Law Library Association

¶1 The Greater Philadelphia Law Library Association kicked off an active year with its annual opening reception, sponsored by George T. Bisel Law Publishers and held at the Union League of Philadelphia. In November, GPLLA sponsored a program on the “Hidden Web,” presented by Dan Giancaterino of Jenkins Law Library. Next was the annual holiday party, sponsored by LexisNexis, where the membership enjoyed terrific food, company, and spectacular views of the city from the fiftieth floor of the Bell Atlantic Tower. In late February and early March, we held a five-week program of legal research classes for paraprofessionals. Attendance doubled from last year. The First Friday Brown-Bag luncheons continued this year, with a monthly roundtable discussion held at one of the local law libraries. Finally, we wrapped up the year with the annual institute and business meeting, which was held in Harrisburg and generously sponsored by Thomson/West. The institute topic was “Life in the Fast Lane,” a Thomson University presentation. The luncheon speaker was Barbara Bintliff, past president of AALL.

¶2 One of GPLLA’s major accomplishments this year was the adoption of the Anna Blackiston Day School, an elementary school in the Philadelphia School District. Due to severe cutbacks, many Philadelphia schools have had to do without libraries and librarians. Through Philadelphia Reads, a program set up by the mayor’s office, professional groups throughout the city have been matched with elementary schools to establish tutoring programs, book drives, and partnerships to further literacy. GPLLA and the principal, teachers, students, and parents of A. B. Day hope to work together to rebuild the library. This partnership resulted from two years of successful book drives at all GPLLA social events.

¶3 We look forward to many more successful years!

Kristin A. Foster, President
2002–03

Houston Area Law Librarians

¶1 HALL's fall seminar in September featured three LexisNexis representatives who spoke about emergency computer repair, demonstrated nifty new software and computer gadgets, and took us on a whirlwind tour of sixty Web sites in sixty minutes.

¶2 Our HALLiday party was held on December 18 at the Fred Parks Law Library of South Texas College of Law. The top floor of the library boasts a lovely balcony with a beautiful view of downtown Houston. We enjoyed cocktails, hors d'oeuvres, and each other's company.

¶3 In March, HALL presented its spring seminar on legal research on the Internet to seventy or so attendees from all walks of librarianship. This has been a popular seminar for us in the past, and for the foreseeable future HALL will continue to focus on Internet legal research, although the specific topics may change.

¶4 Continuing education topics presented at the monthly meetings included stress management, financial planning for women, professional development for law librarians, and petroleum/energy research resources on the Web.

¶5 In April, AALL President Carol Avery Nicholson visited Houston. In addition to addressing HALL at the regular monthly meeting, she visited several local law libraries, including the O'Quinn Law Library at the University of Houston Law Center. In June 2001, when tropical storm Allison hit Houston, O'Quinn suffered the worst natural disaster in the history of AALL. Twelve feet of water filled the library's lower level; the library lost 175,000 books, 4000 cubic feet of archival materials, and 1.2 million microfiche. Recovery has been amazing—the \$42 million Albertus project will replace the library's losses in four years. Everyone in HALL enjoyed hearing Carol talk about issues currently facing AALL and law librarians in general, and professed themselves charmed by her graceful, easygoing manner and her passion for the profession. Carol professed herself charmed by the Magnolia Hotel in downtown Houston, which in turn charmed the heck out of HALL as we are hosting SWALL's annual meeting in 2004 at the Magnolia.

¶6 May was a busy month. Largely as a result of Carol Avery Nicholson's speech at the April meeting, HALL members approved a motion from the board to commit a \$5000 donation to the George Strait Minority Scholarship Endowment. Barbara Szalkowski was presented with the 2003 HALL Volunteer of the Year Award. Barbara is the first recipient of the award and was the only person nominated (by several people)—she has edited and published (and sometimes written, by herself) the HALL newsletter for ten years and is absolutely indispensable to the organization. If she quits, it's over.

¶7 Lastly, HALL elected its new board members for 2003–04: Bethany Bletsch, President; Trisha Fabugais, Vice President/President-Elect; Kim Serna, Secretary; Caren Luckie, Treasurer; Holly Watson, Past President; and Maggie Crowley and Mariann Sears, members-at-large.

Holly Watson, President
2002–03

Law Librarians Association of Wisconsin

¶1 LLAW's twentieth-anniversary year was celebratory and productive, and through the efforts of the Membership Committee, chaired by Carol Schmitt, membership increased from 97 to 110. Highlights included an anniversary celebration complete with cake, recognition of all charter members, and a special chapter history booklet compiled by Patricia Ellingson; and a chapter visit by AALL President Carol Avery Nicholson, which included tours of the Wisconsin State Law Library and Foley & Lardner's offices and library in Madison, and Marquette University Law Library in Milwaukee.

¶2 The Program Committee, cochaired by Ted Potter and Bonnie Shucha, arranged four well-attended chapter meetings. UW Law School Professor Anuj Desai spoke on copyright and its implications for libraries in light of current digital technologies; AALL President Nicholson discussed recent and upcoming AALL activities and events; Jane Colwin, Melissa Kaszynski, and Paula Seeger of the Wisconsin State Law Library and Dane County Law Library, and Chief Judge Michael Nowakowski, Dane County Circuit Court, told of their successful efforts to save the Dane County Law Library from unexpected elimination from the county budget; and Janine Geske, interim dean at Marquette University Law School and former Wisconsin Supreme Court justice, spoke about her career, highlighting the importance of the legal system to the poor, the significance of mediation, and the Restorative Justice program.

¶3 Other LLAW committees were also busy this year. Government Relations Chair Heidi Yelk prepared the Wisconsin portion of the AALL Permanent Public Access Project. The Grants Committee, chaired by Jane Colwin, awarded AALL conference grants to Virginia Meier, Kira Zaporski, and incoming President Bonnie Shucha, and a local professional development grant to Paula Seeger. The Newsletter Committee, cochaired by Bev Butula, Mary Koshollek, and Jim Mumm, implemented full electronic distribution of the *LLAW Newsletter*. The Public Access to Legal Information Committee, chaired by Sunil Rao, revised the LLAW's *Introduction to Legal Materials*, a manual for nonlaw librarians. Public Relations Chair Laura Olsen Dugan coordinated LLAW's activities table in the AALL Exhibit Hall in Orlando and oversaw the activities of our library school liaisons. Several members represented the chapter at the UW-Madison School of Library and Information Studies special libraries career fair. The Website Committee, chaired by Amy Anderson, oversaw the transition of the site from Washburn to the AALL server, and developed a permission policy for posting member photographs.

¶4 Two special committees were created this year. The Special Committee on Digitizing Wisconsin Administrative Code Superseded Pages, chaired by Rebecca Schultz, has just begun exploring that endeavor, and through the Special Committees on Articles, chaired by Carol Bannen, member-authored articles on legal research are now appearing regularly in the *Wisconsin Lawyer* and *Wisconsin Law Journal*. Several LLAW members also wrote articles appearing in *AALL*

Spectrum and *Law Library Journal*, including Bonnie Shucha's "The Circle of Life: Managing a Law Library Web Site Redesign Project," which won a 2002 AALL/LexisNexis Call for Papers Award.

¶5 LLAW officers for 2003–04 are Bonnie Shucha, President; Ted Potter, Vice President/President-Elect; Connie Von Der Heide, Past President; Diane Duffey, Secretary; and Patricia Ellingson, Treasurer.

Connie Von Der Heide, President
2002–03

Law Librarians of New England

¶1 The Law Librarians of New England continued to excel in all its endeavors, largely due to the energy and dedication of its members. Thanks to the contributions of Joan Shear and Christine Swan, LLNE received the 2002 AALL Comprehensive Chapter Professional Development Award for its Introduction to Legal Research course. Past presidents Cathy Breen and Darcy Kirk were selected to be cochairs of the AALL Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee for Boston 2004.

¶2 Northeastern University Law Library superbly hosted the fall 2002 LLNE meeting in Boston. "As You Learn It or The Librarians' Lesson in Two Acts" entertained and instructed with techniques for learning, teaching, and training in a very memorable and well-presented program.

¶3 LLNE, along with NELLCO, SNELLA, Suffolk University Law Library, Yale Law School Lillian Goldman Library, cosponsored the December 2002 satellite teleconference on "Safeguarding Our Patrons' Privacy: What Every Librarian Needs to Know about the USA PATRIOT Act and Related Anti-Terrorism Measures" for law and other librarians throughout New England and the United States. This program was a joint program presented by ALA, AALL, ARL, MLA, and SLA.

¶4 Suffolk University Law Library magnificently hosted the spring 2003 meeting on "Digital Libraries: Realities, Myths and Misconceptions" in Boston. Within the context of a digital world, the meeting covered such topics as the future of microforms, copyright and fair use, and virtual reference. Representative authors, professors, publishers, and law and nonlaw librarians presented the outstanding programs.

¶5 The committees, officers, and members were especially active and productive this year. The Service Committee, chaired by Stephanie Burke, provided outlets for members to participate in prison book programs, outside improvement projects along the Charles and Connecticut rivers, the fund-raising Walk for Hunger, donations for the George A. Strait Minority Scholarship, recruiting library school students to law librarianship, and other volunteer efforts. Raquel Ortiz, chair of the Communications Committee, and Michelle Pearse and John Pedini, newsletter co-editors, published updated Web site and newsletter material, includ-

ing a new photo release form and a revised LLNE brochure. Assisting in these efforts were Susan Drisko, incoming education director and layout editor; David Turkalo, outgoing Public Relations chair; Diane Murley, former layout editor; Susan M. Farago, business manager; and Deanna Barmakian, copy editor. Pat Newcombe and Nancy Johnson transitioned the discussion list to a new server. Susan C. Sullivan stewarded several scholarships for the benefit of several LLNE members and turned this worthy function over to Margaret Cianfarini. Megan Carey, Cathy Breen, and Kelly Browne, chairs of the Public Relations, Membership Development, and Government Relations committees respectively, round out the activity of our organization. Cynthia Landau, treasurer, provided the financial means for LLNE to conduct its business.

¶6 The Nominating Committee, chaired by Ann DeVeaux, Lynn Randall, and Cornelia Trubey, admirably selected an excellent slate of new officers. The members of the executive board for 2003–04 are Susan C. Sullivan, President; Raquel Ortiz, Vice President/President-Elect; Michael Hughes, Past President; Jeannine Uppgard, Secretary; Juliana Hayden, Treasurer; and Maureen Quinlan and Susan Drisko, Education Directors.

Michael Hughes, President
2002–03

Law Librarians of Puget Sound

¶1 LLOPS celebrated the completion of its thirteenth year at its annual business meeting on June 25, 2003. Jan Lawrence was installed as the new president, along with Vice President/President-Elect Richard Jost and Treasurer Catherine Horan.

¶2 A very creative program committee treated LLOPS members this year to such interesting programs as visual communication, introducing the U/W I-School, and a four-person panel on library design. Our most popular monthly meeting continued to be the Internet SIG meeting, held in May. This year it focused on law library intranets and the amazing customization options libraries have deployed to make them useful for their institutions. The LLOPS Spring Workshop in March was a very successful (and profitable) event titled “Communication on the Fly: Making Your Point in Half the Time.” A professional workshop leader led participants through writing exercises and taught techniques for a successful thirty second elevator conversation.

¶3 Because the AALL Annual Meeting was held in Seattle this year, most members served on at least one AALL local arrangements subcommittee. Due to this extra service, a few LLOPS committees were not staffed, including the newsletter committee. However, the chapter carried on most of its usual business. Grants were awarded to Sue Bellevue (CONELL registration and AALL newer member grant), and Monica Donovan and Kristin Henderson (AALL registrations). Sue Bellevue, our Government Relations Committee member, had her hands full reporting on the massive cutbacks affecting Washington State libraries.

Membership held steady at 136 people, all of whom were pleased to welcome AALL to Seattle.

Jill Allyn, President
2002–03

Law Librarians Society of Washington, D.C.

¶1 LLSDC officially started the 2002–03 year on October 3, 2002, with its Opening Breakfast. This was the first of three societywide meetings that are held each year, and it gave members a chance to meet committee chairs and catch up with colleagues in an informal setting. A special treat at this event was a reading of “Catalog of Woes,” a short story by society member and author Mindy Klasky that will be published in a forthcoming anthology. Thanks to LexisNexis and its Librarian Relations Group for the sponsorship of this event.

¶2 The Town Meeting, the society’s annual business meeting, was held March 19, 2003. We were fortunate to have both Anne Matthewman, AALL treasurer, and Susan Fox, AALL executive director, attend and give members insight into the workings of the Association. The third of our societywide meetings, the Closing Banquet, was held May 19, 2003. Dean Olsher, host of syndicated radio program “Next Big Thing,” was the guest speaker. Thanks to West, Washington Document Service, William S. Hein & Company, and Emerald for their contributions to this event.

¶3 The society’s SISs and committees held many programs, seminars, and social events throughout the year. Highlights of the Education Committee activities included a program on AACR2, a workshop on treaties and treaty documents, and the annual Legal Research Institute. The Private Law Librarians SIS was also busy with educational programs, including one on library orientations for new attorneys, and social events, including ice skating, book readings, and Scrabble tournaments. The Foreign and International SIS offered many programs on international research and a half-day program on Free Trade and Economic Integration in Asia. The Legislative SIS hosted its annual Welcome Back Congress party as well as a program showcasing Web sites for interesting and unusual sources of legislative information.

¶4 LLSDC members were also busy in the publishing department. Jennifer Korpacz and Tricia Peavler, editor and assistant editor, produced four excellent issues of *Law Library Lights*, the chapter’s newsletter. LLSDC also published a supplement to the *Union List of Legislative Histories*.

¶5 LLSDC sponsored programs with other library societies. In February we attempted several times to hold a program with VALL on information overload, but what seemed like constant snow falls prevented that from actually happening after many valiant attempts to change the date. In April, we cosponsored the Joint Spring Workshop with DCLA, DC-SLA, and FLICC, focusing on the topic of ownership of media.

¶6 Lastly, it is my pleasure to announce that Scott Larson will serve as president in 2003–04, and Steve Mellin as vice president/president-elect.

Lisa Harrington, President
2002–03

Law Libraries Association of Alabama

¶1 LLAA enjoyed another exciting and productive year that was highlighted by two well-attended meetings. Finances and participation remain strong as we continue to focus on providing quality educational programs and statewide networking opportunities.

¶2 Our fall 2002 meeting, held at the state Judicial Building in Montgomery and graciously hosted by Tim Lewis and the staff of the Alabama Supreme Court Library, included an outstanding slate of educational offerings. Jerry Bassett, director of the Alabama Legislative Reference Service, spoke at length about Alabama local legislation and the migration of the LRS's *Local Laws Index* to an electronic format. He also solicited members' opinions on UCITA in his capacity as the state's representative to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. For our second program, John Hightower moderated an insightful and highly entertaining panel discussion on problem patrons. Panel members included Penny Gibson, Linda Hand, Virginia Hare, and Lori Martin.

¶3 Becky Clapp and her staff generously provided support for our spring meeting at Samford University's Cumberland School of Law in Birmingham. Again, the efforts of our programming committee proved the highlight of the meeting. Helen Mellett Walker and Rhoda Fleisig gave a stirring presentation on marketing the law library that traced the similarities between law libraries and shopping malls. Creighton Miller presented a program on education for law librarianship.

¶4 New officers for 2003–04 are Creighton Miller, President; Becky Clapp, Vice President/President-Elect; and Ruth Weeks, Secretary. Gary Lewis will continue to serve as Treasurer.

Creighton J. Miller, Jr., Vice President/President-Elect
2002–03

Law Library Association of Greater New York

¶1 The Law Library Association of Greater New York is working toward a milestone birthday. On November 17, 2003, LLAGNY will celebrate its sixty-fifth anniversary! On that date in 1938, eleven law librarians volunteered their time and energy to found the association. Sixty-five years later, those librarians who volunteer their time and energy are still empowering LLAGNY. No thoughts of retirement for this sixty-five-year-old; 2002–03 will go down forever in LLAGNY annals as the "Year of the Volunteer."

¶2 What did volunteers do for LLAGNY this year? In September, LLAGNY and SLA joined forces to present "Loss and Recovery: Librarians Bear Witness to

September 11, 2001,” an ALA-produced documentary that chronicled the personal stories of librarians who were simply doing their jobs on that tragic day. In October, the ever-popular evening at the Manhattan Chili Company, aka the “Fall Soiree,” was a roaring success due to the hard work of our Special Events Committee, Jill Gray and Tom Tatarian. In November, Ralph Monaco, who besides being our Public Relations cochair also happens to be the director of library services at New York County Lawyers’ Association, generously opened attendance to the NYCLA’s three-hour basic legal research course to LLAGNY members. We thank both Ralph and the NYCLA for their collaboration in making this learning opportunity available to LLAGNY members. In January, the Education Committee was at it again with its program “Notary Law: How to Become a Notary Public.” In March, the Education Committee presented “International and Foreign Law Series: Introduction to European Union Research” at Fordham University Law School.

¶3 The LLAGNY educational program that has been running longer than most Broadway shows is “Bridge the Gap.” This annual legal research program for law students planning to be summer associates or interns celebrated its tenth year in March 2003 with a day-long seminar hosted by Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. Ralph Monaco was the emcee, and the day could not have existed without the efforts and commitment of the MCLE Committee, cochairs Patricia A. Kasting and Sandra Deane, and many other volunteers (there’s that word again). In April, the Student Relations Committee, chaired by Megan Von Behren, sponsored the annual Student Luncheon and Law Library Tours. The tours were conducted at two law firms, Debevoise & Plimpton and Schulte Roth & Zabel. Also in April, many LLAGNY volunteers participated in the SLA New York Chapter “Career Day 2003” to impart their valuable knowledge and experience to attendees who were examining different aspects of library and information management careers. “Collaboration and the Web: The Wiki, Blog, and Webboard” might have been a “blog” of confusion without the expertise and humor of Technology Committee Chairs Sarah Kagen and Sharon Lai, who coordinated and presented this successful program in May.

¶4 In a fitting ending to an active year, the June Dinner was one in which volunteers were fully recognized. AALL Executive Board member Karl T. Gruben presented his vision of legal research education in his talk to those in attendance. A special pro bono award was presented to Sylvia Siegel in recognition of her work in legal research for those truly in need. We know of no one more deserving of this award. Marty Needleman gave a moving speech on her behalf during the presentation.

¶5 We are pleased to announce our incoming officers for 2003–04: June Berger, President; David Merkin, Vice President/President-Elect; Alma De Jesus, Immediate Past President; Patricia A. Kasting, Secretary; Patricia E. Barbone, Treasurer; and board members Toni L. Aiello, Karen I. Heusel, Andrew Tschinkel, Kimberly N. Council, and John W. Lai.

¶6 Once again, thanks and appreciation to all those LLAGNY volunteers whose contributions fueled the programs this past year, who so readily answered the ever-present call of “LLAGNY Wants You!” which, more importantly, could not exist without you.

Alma De Jesus, President
2002–03

Law Library Association of Maryland

¶1 After the twentieth-anniversary hoopla for the Law Library Association of Maryland subsided, work quickly began on our second score of years. Thanks to the hard work and dedication of our previous president, Elizabeth Rhodes, LLAM was in a much improved financial state to begin my term as president. Nevertheless, cost was always in our minds as we planned activities for 2002–03.

¶2 Jim Gernert, vice president and program chair, provided a full slate of educational programs and two outstanding soirees. The year’s first program, “Tech Tips and Browser Hints,” dealt with the latest in content management and effective use of Internet browsers. In October, LLAM visited the newly renovated University of Maryland Thurgood Marshall Law Library in Baltimore. Library Director Barbara Gontrom discussed the challenges of building a new library as well as demonstrating some of its innovative features.

¶3 The LLAM holiday party was held at the Baltimore Public Works Museum at the Baltimore Harbor. We held our second annual silent auction, providing everyone with a chance to get last-minute holiday gifts and also help LLAM raise some much needed funds.

¶4 In January, LLAM members gathered to view the ALA video about the experiences of librarians who were at or near the site of ground zero on September 11, 2001. LLAM purchased a copy of this video, and it is available to other groups for viewing. LLAM’s February program starred Avery Aisenstark, director of the Baltimore City Department of Legislative Reference, who explained new developments related to the Baltimore city code online. In March, members tried to “Brush Up on Our Business Research Skills” with Lucy Holman, assistant head of reference at the University of Baltimore’s Langsdale Library. The program year ended on a truly high note with a collaboration with the Maryland State Law Library titled “A Brief History of Law Libraries.” We were privileged to have Shelley Dowling, librarian of the court for the Supreme Court of the United States, as our speaker.

¶5 With the exceptional assistance of a brand-new LLAM member, Scott Lindsey-Stevens, we were able to produce three newsletter issues this year. This is quite a time-consuming task, but Scott jumped in and got the printing presses moving. We salute him for his patience and dedication. Kathie Sweeney, in her second year as LLAM treasurer, did her usual outstanding job. Also kudos to Andy Zimmerman for taking the reins as secretary of LLAM. Besides being the note taker at board meetings, he was also the election purveyor.

¶6 I want to mention all the other committee chairs and board members without whom I would have been up the proverbial creek without that paddle. They are our LLAM Archivist, Beverly Rubenstein; Jean Hessenauer, captain of Membership; Janet Camillo, Placement chair; Anne Morrison, Public Relations chair; and Sue Edmondson and Carol Mundorf, board members. I want to thank all LLAM members for their support in making this year a success.

¶7 Lastly, I would be remiss in not mentioning the retirement of two longtime members, Kai-Yun Chiu and Emily Greenberg. They have served LLAM well over the years, Kai-Yun as president *twice*, and Emily as cochair of the Local Arrangements Committee for the the 1997 AALL Annual Meeting in Baltimore.

¶8 With great pleasure, I pass the president's gavel to new President Jim Gernert who will take us to even greater heights.

Ruth A. Hodgson, President
2002–03

Michigan Association of Law Libraries

¶1 The Michigan Association of Law Libraries had another successful year. Although the membership level has remained relatively constant, MichALL has been able to attract a number of student members by offering free membership during the time they are enrolled in library school. Four executive board meetings provided us with the opportunity to conduct our day-to-day business and address some of the long-standing issues an organization of our small size and scattered membership faces. Discussions on attracting a wider variety of members, reaching out to subsets of our current membership, and dealing with the impact of technology on our organization were regular topics. However, the most dramatic accomplishments may have been the revitalization of our newsletter in an electronic format and the shift of our statewide electronic discussion list to the AALL mainframe.

¶2 Our annual meeting took place May 16, 2003, at the newly opened Michigan Hall of Justice, new home to the state supreme court, court of appeals, and the state court of appeals library. Entitled "Minimize Today, Envision Tomorrow," the daylong program centered on what libraries are doing to prepare for legal researchers of tomorrow. Speakers from a firm library, an undergraduate library, and a special library presented an array of possibilities about what libraries of the future may look like. Participants had the opportunity to share their current experiences and ask questions. The day ended with a behind-the-scenes tour of the dramatic facility that has pulled together all the appellate courts in the state for the first time in history.

¶3 Once again at the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle, MichALL members joined with ORALL members to network and create new connections. A \$1000 travel grant allowed one of our new members to attend AALL for the first time and experience the value of what the Association can do for its members. As MichALL

continues to evolve, its outreach to members and new membership groups will play a vital role in the success of the organization.

Duane Strojny, President
2002–03

Mid-America Association of Law Libraries

¶1 “Making the Connection” was the theme of this year’s MAALL annual meeting. It was held November 7–9, 2002, in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, as a joint meeting with the Chicago Association of Law Libraries. The program of concurrent sessions included topics spanning many areas of the library including foreign and international legal research, marketing, recent cataloging changes, and several aspects of technology. Bob Berring spoke at the opening lunch and Dr. Leigh Estabrook, dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois, gave a plenary presentation comparing library education today with that of thirty years ago. The program was enriched with presentations by several local library school faculty members and by an introduction to the rare books collection at the University of Illinois Law School Library. In addition to having MAALL’s own Janis Johnston serve as our AALL chapter visitor, we were fortunate to have Susan Fox, the brand-new AALL executive director as our guest.

¶2 Events in the spring and summer of 2002 took a toll on MAALL officers. First the vice president/president-elect, then the treasurer, and finally the president resigned for a variety of reasons. Janet McKinney was appointed as treasurer, and Susan Goldner, appointed as vice president, moved into the president’s slot. After the November elections, Kay Andrus became vice president/president-elect and Charlie Condon became secretary. All the officers and a few committee chairs met for a planning session prior to the annual meeting.

¶3 MAALL adopted an archives policy to guide retention of chapter records. We discontinued publication of the directory in printed form. The online directory resides in the newly formed members-only section of the MAALL Web site.

¶4 Some of the MAALL committees were reorganized. Both the Resource Sharing Committee and the VIP Selection Committee were discontinued as standing committees. Their tasks will be handled by the board or by ad hoc committees as needed. The Directory Committee was discontinued since the directory is now on the Web. Instead, the treasurer and webmaster will work together to produce the online directory. The secretary, who was in charge of the directory, is now chairing the Archives Committee and will be responsible for maintaining the physical and online archives. The Pro Bono Committee was renamed the Service to the Public Committee to give it a broader focus. A new group, the Government Relations Committee, will monitor proposed federal and state legislation that affects law libraries and will make recommendations for appropriate responses.

¶5 MAALL awarded travel grants of \$300 to four members who used them to attend the Champaign-Urbana meeting. In addition, six library graduate students

received free one-day registrations. As part of an AALL program, we awarded a full, free registration for the Seattle Annual Meeting to a one of our members.

Susan Goldner, President
2002–03

Minnesota Association of Law Libraries

¶1 MALL focused on education during 2002–03. The fall education and business meeting featured speakers on the art of negotiation. At the winter meeting we welcomed AALL Secretary Catherine Lemann and heard speakers discuss the use of online legal databases other than LexisNexis and WestLaw. The spring all-day meeting offered a plethora of speakers on everything from the state of libraries in Minnesota to the status of unpublished decisions.

¶2 But two educational efforts stood out. MALL President-Elect Vicente Garces coordinated the MALL Legal Research Institute. This institute is offered every two to three years and features a series of classes for new law librarians, public librarians, students, and anyone else who might be interested. It is the premier educational offering of the association, and this year's institute was no exception.

¶3 The second effort was an LSTA Grant Project shepherded from application to conclusion by Aimee Blatz. This grant funded a series of workshops titled "Legal Research@Your Library" and was targeted toward public librarians in Minnesota. Workshops were offered around the state (Wadena, St. Cloud, Austin, and Mankato) and were led by AALL (and former MALL) member Paul Healey. The workshops addressed how to handle legal reference questions in a public library setting, how legal materials are organized, and what legal information is freely available on the Internet. Not only were they well attended and well received, but the project has opened the door for MALL to participate in a Gates Foundation Grant to deliver workshops in spring 2004. These workshops will be directed toward libraries that have received Gates Foundation computers and will focus on Internet legal research.

¶4 This year MALL awarded its first scholarship to library school student Sheri Brenden. The Awards and Grants Committee also set a new precedent by awarding all available grant money to this year's applicants.

¶5 Finally, MALL officially voted longtime members Marvin Anderson, Ann Carter, and Nancy McCormick to life membership. We thank them and the many active members of MALL for their unfailing service to the association and the law librarianship profession.

Karen Westwood, President
2002–03

New Jersey Law Librarians Association

¶1 NJLLA's fifteenth year was extremely productive. The association began the year by establishing a new Technology Committee to replace the Special Committee on Electronic Publications that had been formed to determine how

NJLLA would transition from print to electronic publication of its important documents (e.g., newsletter, membership directory, union list, etc.). This new standing committee has already outsourced the creation of a new association Web site and overseen the newsletter from the print *NJLLA In Brief* to the electronic *NJLLA In-Site*.

¶2 The Program and Outreach Education committees were as busy as ever. Throughout the year, the former offered members approximately eight educational opportunities, including a presentation by Dr. Yvonne Chandler from the University of North Texas, School of Library and Information Science, on librarianship and the PATRIOT Act; a lecture by Rutgers-SCILS Professor Ross Todd on evidence-based practice in law librarianship; Thomson University's "Life in the Fast Lane"; and a program titled "Rediscovering Newark: Legal Center and Literary Landmark" held at the Newark Public Library during the NJLLA annual meeting. The Outreach Education Committee offered the following programs to the legal and librarian communities: the twelfth annual "Bridge the Gap," a legal research program for law school students embarking on their summer associate positions; "Basic Legal Research," a one-day program geared toward paralegals and nonlawyer librarians; and, for the first time, "Legal Reference for Public Librarians," a one-day program presented to the South Jersey Regional Library Cooperative to educate public librarians on the basics of legal reference and research.

¶3 NJLLA made great strides with publicity this year. Several events were written about or advertised in local legal and librarian newspapers. The publicity chair established contacts with many members of the media, both legal and nonlegal. And, most important, several NJLLA members were interviewed for and quoted in a *Star-Ledger* (the major New Jersey nonlegal newspaper) article about libraries transitioning from print to electronic resources.

¶4 The Government and Legal Affairs Committee began talks this year with the New Jersey governor's office in an attempt to require that all state agencies make their regulations and opinions available free of charge on the Internet. Given current publishing contract issues, the state was not in a position to grant the request. Further talks are planned, and the committee will continue to pursue this worthwhile cause.

¶5 NJLLA ended the year with its annual meeting. Aside from the aforementioned presentation about the history of the Newark Public Library, NJLLA was honored to host and hear from AALL Board member Sally Holterhoff, who offered members guidance and support from national headquarters. At the end of the meeting, outgoing President Emma Williams turned over leadership of the association to incoming President Stephanie Fox Pierson.

Emma Williams, President
2002–03

New Orleans Association of Law Librarians

¶1 The 2002–03 year for NOALL members included education, outreach, and fun!

¶2 The October meeting, held at the Law Library of Louisiana, featured a presentation by Herb Cihak titled "Books, Bytes and Budgets: Acquisition Considerations for the 21st Century." Mark Fernandez, associate professor of Early American and Southern History, Loyola University, New Orleans, spoke at the November meeting about his upcoming book on the life of Edward Livingston, a lawyer and congressman who helped shape the legal system in Louisiana.

¶3 Library students in the graduate program at Louisiana State University were the focus of the February program, cosponsored by the Baton Rouge Area Association of Law Libraries. The students were the guests of NOALL for the day in New Orleans, beginning with breakfast at the Law Library of Louisiana. Members of the library staff described their various duties, and then the students were given a tour of the library. AALL Secretary Catherine Lemann spoke about the advantages and opportunities of AALL membership and encouraged the students to join. NOALL members and their guests then gathered at the Jones, Walker law firm for lunch, followed by a panel discussion featuring Tina Gambrell, director of the Jones, Walker library; Anne Middleton of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Library; and Katie Nachod of Tulane University. They shared with students the challenges faced by law librarians in different settings.

¶4 The annual business meeting was held in May for the primary purpose of electing new officers. The officers for the 2003–04 year are Elizabeth Moore, President; Trina Robinson, Vice President/President-Elect; and Adrienne Gilmore, Secretary. Georgia Chadwick continues her two-year term as treasurer. Catherine Lemann served as the AALL chapter visitor at the meeting, reporting on AALL's plans for the future. The membership agreed to donate \$1000 to the George A. Strait Scholarship Fund. Carol Billings announced that a NOALL scholarship had been awarded to Miriam Childs of the Law Library of Louisiana to attend the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle.

¶5 In other matters, the NOALL Web site was updated this year, thanks to the efforts of webmaster Brian Huddleston. Beginning this year, NOALL dues will be collected in the spring instead of in the fall to assist the executive board in planning programs and providing scholarships.

¶6 2003 marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of NOALL. The members are looking forward to a celebration next fall as well as to the next twenty years!

Denise Uzee, President
2002–03

Northern California Association of Law Libraries

¶1 NOCALL members were saddened by the loss of two longtime members this year, Beverly Lipton and Lydia Freeman.

¶2 The year began with the traditional joint reception of the three California chapters at the AALL Annual Meeting in Orlando. West Group generously underwrote the cost of the event.

¶3 In September, the incoming board met for lunch to become better acquainted with each other. The business meeting followed at Santa Clara University. During the fall months, the Academic Relations Committee, chaired by Karen Lutke, coordinated several career days at the local library schools, including one held in conjunction with SLA.

¶4 The January luncheon and business meeting were held at the Marines' Memorial Club in San Francisco. In addition to the usual business, representatives from West Group, which sponsored the event, described the upcoming "Life in the Fast Lane" workshop planned in conjunction with the Joint California Institute.

¶5 In addition to coordinating the annual Legislative Day in Sacramento, the Government Relations committees of the three California chapters (with Michelle Finerty chairing NOCALL's group) and the California Council of County Law Libraries were very busy this year, successfully fending off legislation that would have damaged funding for county law libraries and monitoring other bills that affected public law libraries. The coalition has been very effective and will continue to work together in the future.

¶6 The First Tri-Chapter California Institute (NOCALL, SANDALL, and SCALL) was held March 13–15, 2003, in San Luis Obispo, with approximately 170 attendees. Our AALL Executive Board visitors were Past President Barbara Bintliff and Associate Washington Affairs Representative Mary Alice Baish. Programs covered a broad range of topics related to change and professional challenges, including a panel discussion on effective lobbying techniques.

¶7 In May, the business meeting was in Old Town Sacramento at the Rio City Café on the river, following a luncheon sponsored by the Daily Journal. The NOCALL Professional Achievement Award was given to Mary Ann Parker of the California Water Resources Department, a charter member who has made many contributions to NOCALL over the years. NOCALL's new officers were sworn in by the Honorable David DeAlba of the Sacramento County Superior Court: Susanne Pierce Dyer, President; Tina Dumas, Vice President; Jackie Grossman, Treasurer; Diane Rodriguez, Secretary; Eric Wade and Wynne Dobyms, board members-at-large; and Ellen Platt, Past President.

¶8 Over the year the board spent much time and energy on issues related to budget and the association's monetary health, efforts that paid off in a sleeker treasury and a better awareness of spending habits and income at the end of the fiscal year.

¶9 Finally, my heartfelt thanks to the members who volunteered to serve NOCALL this past year as committee members and chairs. My special thanks to those folks who served on the board, particularly outgoing board members Sue Welsh, Erin Murphy, Yvonne Boyer, and Coral Henning.

Ellen Platt, President
2002–03

Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries

¶1 ORALL and MichALL continued the tradition of holding a joint chapter event at the AALL Annual Meeting with a luncheon, subsidized in part by ORALL, on July 23, 2003, at the Peabody Hotel in Orlando. Forty-five attended, thirty-eight ORALL members and seven MichALL members.

¶2 ORALL held its fifty-third annual meeting at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Akron, Ohio, on October 16–18, 2003. There were 109 persons representing fifty-three libraries in attendance. The Education Committee, chaired by Beth Langton, planned the conference around the theme, “The Challenge of Change.” Programs included sessions on business etiquette, job transitioning, effective listening, group dynamics, managing change, accounting research, foreign law resources, and investment and retirement options. The speakers were Dick Blake, Janis Johnston, Sandra Yancey, Tracy Fitzpatrick, Andrew Dorchak, and Martin Wiesberg. The Local Arrangements Committee was cochaired by Rosemarie Chrisant and Roberta Robertson. The Opening Reception was held at the National Inventors Hall of Fame, and members enjoyed a performance by the highly acclaimed and widely recognized University of Akron Steel Drum Band. AALL Executive Board member Karl Gruben spoke briefly about issues of concern to AALL during the luncheon.

¶3 The new ORALL executive board for 2002–03 was installed at the meeting in Akron: Beth A. Langton, President; Suzanne F. Young, Vice President/President-Elect; Miriam Murphy, Secretary; Thomas Hanley, Treasurer; Ellen M. Quinn, Immediate Past President; and Kurt Metzmeier and Marcus L. Hochstetler, executive board members.

¶4 The ORALL archives, which are housed at Ohio State University’s law library, were assessed, organized, and indexed. In an effort to further improve the organization’s institutional memory, ORALL is collecting materials from past officers for placement in the archives.

¶5 ORALL awarded four scholarships to help defray the costs for attendance at the 2002 AALL Annual Meeting. Four scholarships were also awarded to members for attendance at the 2002 ORALL Annual Meeting. In March 2003, ORALL made a \$1000 donation to the George Strait Minority Scholarship. The ORALL Membership Committee sent letters to the deans of regional library schools to encourage students to apply for the scholarship.

¶6 Members were given the option to receive the *ORALL Newsletter* electronically. The newsletter is being distributed electronically to 136 members and 75 nonmembers. Over the course of a year, the anticipated savings in printing and postage costs is \$1500.

¶7 In April 2003, the ORALL Government Relations Committee discovered that the language for H.B. 145, the Electronic Government Services Act, was included in the State Budget Bill (Am. Sub. H.B. 95). H.B. 145, as it stated, would “prohibit a government agency from providing duplicative or competing electronic commerce services with the private sector . . . unless the government agency complies with procedures established by the Act.” Concerned that this legislation was

not in the interest of either the state or the public and would be very detrimental to the free flow of government information upon which our democracy is based, ORALL promptly wrote letters to the leadership in Ohio, as did AALL, to urge their support in removing the amendment from the budget bill. As of this writing, Am. Sub. H.B. 95 and H.B. 145 are still viable, but the language for H.B. 145 is no longer included in Am. Sub. H.B. 95.

Beth A. Langton, President
2002–03

San Diego Area Law Libraries

¶1 In its fifth year as an official AALL chapter, SANDALL maintained an active and ambitious schedule of educational and social programs.

¶2 This year SANDALL membership grew to ninety-nine members. The board for 2002–03 included Tracey Pardo, President; Sushila Selness, Vice President; Sheila Corman, Secretary; Owen Smith, Treasurer; and Mary Garcia, Past President.

¶3 The big issue the chapter faced this year was a review of the bylaws and reworking of some parts to better reflect the changes in membership. The proposed changes failed to obtain the two-thirds vote necessary to pass, so for the foreseeable future the bylaws will remain unchanged.

¶4 SANDALL had a very energetic and hardworking program committee this year. The highlight this year was the Joint Institute held in San Luis Obispo. For the first time ever, the institute involved all three AALL chapters in California—NOCALL, SCALL, and SANDALL. Another important activity was a silent auction held in conjunction with the Spring Social. It raised quite a bit of money, enabling SANDALL to award a grant to one member to cover the cost of registration for this year's AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle. Special thanks to Sushila Selness who did a remarkable job putting on programs and activities in a tough economic climate.

¶5 SANDALL's liaison to the AALL Government Relations Committee, Joan Allen Hart, kept us informed this year regarding several legislative issues. In collaboration with other organizations in California, letters were sent to California Governor Gray Davis to ask him to veto AB 2648, which he did, thereby saving funding for the San Diego Public Law Library and avoiding setting a terrible precedent for other public law libraries.

¶6 The new executive board for 2003–04 consists of Liz Carroll, President; Laurel Moran, Vice President; Sheila Corman, Secretary; and Nanna Frye, Treasurer.

¶7 I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to SANDALL's executive board, committee chairs, members, and volunteers who give of their time to keep our organization running. It was an honor and a pleasure serving as your president.

Tracey M. Pardo, President
2002–03

South Florida Association of Law Libraries

¶1 For the 2002–03 year, Lisa Smith-Butler became SFALL’s twenty-sixth president, while Janet Reinke served as outgoing president. Liz Chifari was elected vice president/president-elect. and Katherine Rosin became treasurer. Patricia Pardo completed her two-year term as secretary.

¶2 SFALL Program Committee Chair Monica Wilson ensured that a variety of interesting programs were scheduled for the year, beginning with two meetings in October. SFALL joined with the Florida State, Court and County Libraries for a daylong workshop in Fort Lauderdale presented by Rita Vine and titled “Working Faster, Working Smarter.” Later in the month, a meeting was held at the Miami Dade County Law Library with Robert Riger providing information about the services offered by the library and a tour of the facilities.

¶3 In December, the annual holiday party was held at Sundays in Key Biscayne. In February, Bloomberg Financial Services provided a demonstration of its product at the Miami office of Shook, Hardy & Bacon. In early April, Roy Balleste, Donna Struthers, and Brian Williams demonstrated Virtual Reference with the Convey software, while LexisNexis provided a demonstration of soon-to-be-released products. In June, AALL Past President Barbara Bintliff spoke at the annual business meeting held at Nova Southeastern University, Shepard Broad Law Center, in Fort Lauderdale.

¶4 SFALL members engaged in activities other than educational meetings, including joining a letter-writing campaign to Governor Bush, opposing the dismantling of the State Library of Florida. SFALL also researched and shared information about this matter with SEAALL and AALL. SFALL donated \$100 to the George A. Strait Minority Scholarship and provided a \$500 scholarship to Liz Chifari to attend the 2003 AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle.

¶5 SFALL published four issues of its newsletter with assistance from editors Diane Altimari and Roy Balleste. Newsletters as well as information about programs, events, and scholarship applications were posted to the SFALL Internet site by Robin Schard, Web Page Committee chair.

¶6 Terry Seale and Doug Jones continued recruitment efforts as cochairs of the Membership Committee, visiting local area library schools. Local area academic libraries and firm libraries also hosted student interns. SFALL members pulled together a one-day CLE for the Florida bar, “Cost-Effective Legal Research Strategies for the Florida Legal Professional.” Linda Datko, Archives Committee chair, continued collecting SFALL materials to add to the SFALL archives. Wanda Gozdz, Placement Committee chair, saw that job openings were listed in the newsletter as well as on the SFALL Internet site.

¶7 Clare Donnelly Membiela did double duty, serving as chair of both the Nominations and Public Relations committees. Clare pulled together a slate of officers that resulted in Gordon Russell becoming the vice president/president-elect and Robert Riger the secretary for 2003–04.

¶8 SFALL thanks the following vendors for their support: Bloomberg Financial Services; Holland & Knight; LexisNexis; Miami Dade County Law Library; Nova Southeastern University, Shepard Broad Law Center, Law Library & Technology Center; Shook, Hardy & Bacon; St. Thomas University School of Law Library; and Westlaw.

Lisa Smith-Butler, President
2002–03

Southeastern Association of AALL

¶1 In 1953 the Carolinas chapter of AALL was reorganized as the Southeastern chapter, and consequently it was decided to make the 2003 meeting SEAALL's golden anniversary meeting. Throughout 2002–03 articles were published reminding the membership of the special event and providing them with the association's history.

¶2 SEAALL committees involved seventy-five of its five-hundred members. Webmaster Roy Baleste continued to improve the SEAALL Web site. The Government Relations Committee monitored state and federal legislation affecting members and wrote a letter to Governor Bush protesting the dismantling of the Florida State Library. The Membership Committee sent welcome letters to new members, set up and maintained a table in the activities area at the AALL Annual Meeting in Orlando, and further refined the life membership policy. The newsletter continued to be published in print form, but Michael Klepper, its editor, has proposed making it a Web-based product with the fall 2003 issue. The Scholarship Committee awarded three grants to attend the association's annual meeting, one grant for a library school student's tuition, and one grant for a member to attend the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle. The Golden Anniversary Committee, chaired by Jim Heller, did an impressive job of helping members celebrate fifty years of SEAALL history. The Local Arrangements Committee did a great job of providing the membership with fun events to complement the marvelous educational opportunities provided by the Program Committee. Finally, the Service to SEAALL Award was presented this year to Donna Bausch of the Norfolk Law Library.

¶3 In November SEAALL cosponsored with AALL's Professional Development Committee "Boot Camp for Teachers of Electronic Research" at Wake Forest University.

¶4 SEAALL's annual meeting was held in Lexington, Kentucky, April 10–12, 2003. Fourteen educational programs were offered, as well as a one-day institute on project management led by Filippa Anzalone. A highlight of this meeting commemorating the fiftieth anniversary was a game show modeled after "Family Feud" to teach us our history. We owe Hazel Johnson and Tim Coggins a debt of gratitude for their hard work in creating such educational entertainment.

Terry Long, President
2002–03

Southern California Association of Law Libraries

¶1 SCALL completed a busy fiftieth year, highlighted by a fiftieth anniversary gala which was attended by almost two hundred individuals. Held in December at the University of Southern California's Town & Gown, the site of the chapter's very first meeting, the event featured AALL President Carol Avery Nicholson as the chapter's special guest. In attendance were two former SCALL presidents who also served as AALL president, and several retired members and guests.

¶2 SCALL participated in the first California Tri-Chapter Institute on March 13–15, in San Luis Obispo, California. Titled "Meeting the Future: Dynamic Law Librarianship in the 21st Century," the institute was held jointly with the Northern California Association of Law Libraries and the San Diego Association of Law Libraries. Almost 175 individuals attended this event.

¶3 SCALL is proud to be the first chapter to agree to make an initial contribution of \$1500 to the George A. Strait Minority Scholarship and to issue a challenge to the other AALL chapters to match our initial contribution. SCALL has continued to support the educational opportunities of those joining the law library profession.

¶4 The *SCALL Newsletter* is now published in electronic format. This will not only reduce costs, but also enhance its quality and design.

¶5 Members of the SCALL board for 2002–03 were Cornell H. Winston, President; Diana Jacque, Vice President/President-Elect; Jennifer Hill, Secretary; Robert A. Wright, Treasurer; Lawrence Meyer, Past President; and Jacqueline Ayala and Patrick Meyer, board members.

Cornell H. Winston, President
2002–03

Southern New England Law Librarians Association

¶1 Educational programs, social events, marketing activities, and a milestone made 2002–03 a successful year.

¶2 Education Committee Chair Claudia Jalowka, organized SNELLA's two programs. Both the autumn program, "Legal Publishing in the 21st Century," and the spring program, "Negotiating Online Service Contracts," were well received. Each in its own way provided practical advice concerning collection development considerations in the context of an increasingly consolidated legal publishing industry. Specifically, attendees gained a better understanding of purchasing and licensing strategies.

¶3 SNELLA's annual legal research course was held in March at the Quinnipiac School of Law. The intensive one-day workshop covered case law, statutes, administrative law, and secondary resources. Thanks must be given to all of the SNELLA members who have dedicated their time and effort to make this course a continual success.

¶4 Scholarship Committee Chair Sandee Molden took the lead in revising SNELLA's scholarship guidelines. The amended guidelines became effective in

May. In addition, several scholarships awarded this year underscored SNELLA's commitment to making continuing education more accessible. Members were able to attend the AALL Annual Meeting as well as other programs and workshops throughout the year because of the association's financial assistance.

¶5 Members also enjoyed many social activities. In August, member-at-large Caroline Benoit organized a wine-tasting event. In January, the association's holiday dinner was held at the Sans Souci Restaurant in Meriden, Connecticut. SNELLA continued the tradition of having its spirited Yankee Swap gift exchange at the holiday dinner. In June, the Annual Meeting and Dinner, held at Angelo's in West Hartford, was well attended. The evening's highlight was the vote making Martha Sullivan a SNELLA life member.

¶6 SNELLA continued to market itself this spring by staffing exhibit booths at the Connecticut Library Association Annual Meeting and Connecticut Bar Association Annual Meeting. New brochures, designed by Past President Linda Mellick, were used with other promotional materials at both of the meetings. This year also marked the twentieth anniversary of *Obiter Dicta*, the association's newsletter. As editor Lawrence Cheeseman explained: "The articles for that first issue were all typed on a typewriter, headings were rub-on-letters (Prestype), and the ornate border was cut out of a book with scissors and pasted onto the newsletter page." *Obiter Dicta* has gone through various production and format changes since its initial publication. The newsletter is now published exclusively in electronic format, e-mailed to members, and posted on SNELLA's Web site. Fittingly, producing the newsletter still involves some cutting and pasting.

¶7 The officers for 2003–04 are Susan Scoville, President; Hilary Frye, Vice President/President-Elect; Janet Zigadto, Secretary; Theresa Baylock, Treasurer; and Caroline Benoit and Sandra Phillips, members-at-large. Doug Apicella, Nancy Marcove, and Lawson Ward will serve as the Nominating Committee.

Christopher Roy, President
2002–03

Southwestern Association of Law Libraries

¶1 SWALL held its forty-fifth annual meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, on April 3–5, 2003, with "New Paths, New Destinations" as its theme. SWALL's Legal Information Services to the Public preconference program, "Basic Legal Research for the Nonlaw Librarian," kept its usual place in being the first event.

¶2 The annual meeting presented several speakers of interest. Dean Stephen McAllister of Kansas University School of Law served as the plenary speaker at the opening lunch. AALL Executive Board member Ann T. Fessenden served as a speaker and delivered the AALL chapter report at the SWALL breakfast and business meeting. Sylvester James, Jr., a personal injury and nursing home negligence specialist, served as the keynote speaker, addressing the topic of tort reform.

¶3 Electronic publication of the *SWALL Bulletin*, one of the true jewels of the association, continued with the Publications Committee serving as editors—H.

Kumar Percy, chair, John Conger, and Karyn Webb. They published three issues during the year as usual.

¶4 The Grants Committee, headed by Jill Henderson, revised the grant procedures and application form. The committee awarded \$3000 in four travel grants for recipients to attend the SWALL annual meeting. The committee offered one AALL travel grant as well as administering one free registration for a SWALL member to attend the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle.

¶5 The officers for 2003–04 are Sharon Wayland, President; Susan Phillips, Vice President/President-Elect; Susan Spillman, Secretary; and Joan O'Mara, Treasurer. The 2004 annual meeting will be held in Houston.

Kathryn C. Fitzhugh, President
2002–03

Virginia Association of Law Libraries

¶1 VALL held its annual fall meeting, "Exploring Connections at VALL—2002," at the University of Richmond. More than twenty members participated in planning and presenting the program that included sessions on law library ethics and professionalism, electronic resources, filtered access to the Internet, specialized legal research, license agreements, basics of negotiation, and negotiating in a difficult economy. VALL was chosen as the recipient of AALL's 2003 One-Time Chapter Professional Development Award for the program.

¶2 A joint VALL/LLSDC winter meeting was planned and more than eighty registered to attend. Unfortunately, the meeting was cancelled due to snow. VALL's spring meeting, "A Day with Jefferson," was held on the grounds of Monticello at the Jefferson Library. VALL posted announcements of its meetings on library student discussion lists at nearby universities and also awarded grants to students to attend VALL meetings and the AALL Annual Meeting.

¶3 VALL members connected with other professional groups, including the Virginia State Bar (VSB) and the Virginia Library Association (VLA). VALL members wrote articles for the annual librarians' issue of the *Virginia Lawyer*, VSB's official publication. The VSB's 2003 annual meeting included a program presented by VALL members. An article about VALL was published in VLA's *Virginia Libraries*. A joint VLA/VALL meeting is planned for fall 2003, with several VALL members scheduled to participate as speakers.

¶4 Charles Oates provided outstanding leadership as VALL's president. During his tenure, the *VALL Newsletter* became available electronically, a VALL handbook was compiled, and a public relations committee was established. Jill Burr, Charles Oates, Bobbie Denny, Tisha Zelner, Lyn Warmath, Barbie Selby, Allen Moye, Margaret Christiansen, and Marie Hamm served on VALL's executive board. Other members who gave presentations, wrote articles, chaired committees, and coordinated events for VALL included Luis Acosta, Kathleen Alexander, John Barden, Rae Ellen Best, Lisa Blackwell, Evelyn Campbell, Timothy Chinaris, Tim Coggins, Barbara Cumming, Robert Davis, Taylor Fitchett, Jane Harrison, Jim

Heller, Joyce Janto, Hazel Johnson, Victoria Kahn, Nancy Loewenberg, Bill Magee, David Mason, Cathy Palombi, Isabel Paul, Mari-Jana Phelps, Jennifer Sekula, Roger Skalbeck, Cindy Smith, Jeanne Ullian, Gail Warren, Chris Watson, Sally Wiant, and Gail Zwirner. As a result of active participation by members, VALL enjoyed a successful year with many opportunities for members to connect professionally.

Bobbie Denny, President
2003–04

Western Pacific Chapter

¶1 Westpac held the first of two business meetings of 2002–03 in Orlando at the 2002 AALL Annual Meeting. In the absence of President Mary Unruh, the meeting was chaired by Vice President/President-Elect Mary Clayton. Treasurer Lisa Mecklenberg Jackson and Secretary Stephanie Midkiff gave reports; Stephanie announced that WestPac had 183 members. The primary business item was a consideration of whether Westpac should change to an online newsletter. After discussion the members present voted overwhelmingly to continue distributing the newsletter in print.

¶2 The second business meeting was WestPac's thirty-fourth annual meeting, held in Anchorage in September 2002. Alaska was beautiful, the weather was perfect, and the speakers were informative, interesting, and funny. The program was very much a group effort, initially based on the planning done for the fall 2001 meeting which had been canceled, and then modified to take advantage of some new ideas and opportunities for speakers. Cynthia Fellows and Jessica Van Buren made a great local arrangements team, moving attendees smoothly to the Anchorage Museum of History and Art for the opening reception and to Alyeska for the business meeting. At the business meeting Francis Gates, Mary Edith Gilbertson, Ann Karlen, Crystella Kauka, Bethany Ochal, Larry Piper, Anita Steele, and Gary L. Stromme were named life members. Grants to attend the meeting were given to Randy Snyder, DJ Morrison, Rick Visser, and Stacey Gordon.

¶3 Spring 2003 was busy as Angus Nesbit was elected Vice President/President-Elect and Buck Sterling was elected Treasurer, WestPac's executive board voted to donate \$500 to the George A. Strait Minority Scholarship program, and the Grants and Awards Committee awarded an AALL registration grant for the Seattle meeting to Catherine Thomas. WestPac cosponsored a joint reception in Seattle with NOCALL, SANDALL, SCALL, and LLOPS. And also this spring WestPac was notified that AALL will be in Portland, Oregon, in 2008, which will be a wonderful location for the Annual Meeting.

Mary Clayton, President
2002–03

Western Pennsylvania Law Library Association

¶1 WPLLA celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding at its June 2003

banquet. The association has a concentration of members in the Greater Pittsburgh area, but has members throughout the region. Memorabilia, recollections of high points such as hosting the 1995 AALL Annual Meeting, and reflections on our changing profession helped make for a memorable evening.

¶2 This event ended a year in which WPLLA continued to offer members educational programming such as “Medical Reference on the Web.” WPLLA also had general interest programs, including a tour of a recently expanded and renovated law school library. As in prior years, it participated in joint social programs with other local professional library associations.

¶3 WPLLA continued to benefit from the support of its members, who produced an updated print directory, worked on electronic discussion list policy and procedure issues, maintained its Web site, and served on various committees.

¶4 WPLLA’s successful Summer Associate Training Program was on hiatus in 2003, but the organization hopes to revive it again in 2004, if given enough advance planning and support.

¶5 At WPLLA’s spring business meeting, initial plans were discussed for strengthening the organization. First, a Planning Committee will survey members to determine which activities and services are most appreciated and desired. The committee’s report on the survey results and its conclusions should help WPLLA concentrate its efforts in those areas that would best serve the members. Second, the Programming Committee will work on a slate of programs that reflect the recommendations of the Planning Committee.

Ann Unger, President
2002–03

Special Interest Sections

SIS Council

¶1 The Special Interest Sections Council, comprised of the chairs of the thirteen SISs, provides a forum for discussing matters of common interest and a unified voice for the variety of perspectives in our diverse association. The council was able to meet during the 2002 Annual Meeting in Orlando and via the council discussion list throughout the year.

¶2 During the late summer, a lively council e-mail discussion continued a debate begun at the council business meeting in Orlando on the possibility of scheduling SIS meetings and roundtables opposite educational programs. The council was interested in providing additional time slots for meetings other than early morning and late afternoon. The council chair provided a report for the AALL Executive Board fall meeting which outlined several scenarios to attain this goal. The resulting Board action directs future Annual Meeting Program Committees (AMPC) to “provide membership entities with more flexibility for holding small meetings during educational programs, and to accommodate the needs of membership entities as much as possible, while respecting the AALL no-

conflict hours, and to develop and communicate new scheduling guidelines for all entities well in advance of the 2004 Boston Annual Meeting.” The council met with the Boston AMPC chair during the 2003 Annual Meeting in Seattle to discuss the logistics for this recommendation.

¶3 To improve communication and to help vice chairs prepare for their duties in the following year, SIS Council members recommended that the council discussion list include both chairs and vice chairs. This was implemented early in the year.

¶4 Once again this year the scheduling matrix was used to plan SIS events for the Seattle meeting. By distributing copies of the matrix via e-mail as meetings were scheduled, the council was able to schedule 109 SIS events while preventing major conflicts between sections with common memberships.

¶5 Amy Eaton, editor of the SIS News column in *AALL Spectrum*, regularly contacted the SIS chairs to help coordinate public relations efforts for the council and each section. The SISs took the opportunity to submit news about their section for the column.

¶6 The *SIS Handbook* and the SIS section of AALLNET were revised this year. The revisions brought the material up-to-date and ensured that the information in the *Handbook* and the Web site are consistent. I am grateful for the support from headquarters on this project, particularly Heidi Letzmann and Arek Tarasiewicz.

¶7 A call for volunteers for the 2003–04 SIS council chair resulted in the election of D.R. Jones. She began her duties early by attending the April 2003 Executive Board meeting in my place.

¶8 Leadership training was offered to incoming SIS chairs and vice chairs in Seattle. Eighteen officers from eleven SISs participated. There were presentations from AALL Executive Board members, the AMPC chair for Boston, and AALL headquarters staff. Time was allotted for discussion of common interests among the SIS officers. Following the training session, SIS leaders joined chapter leaders for the Leadership Luncheon. The luncheon was generously sponsored by LexisNexis and featured remarks by President-Elect Janis Johnston.

Anita Anderson, Chair

Academic Law Libraries

¶1 The Academic Law Libraries SIS had an extremely productive year thanks to the hard work of its committee and task force chairs and the members of their respective groups.

¶2 There were three major focuses this year. One was to have the Membership and the CONALL (Conference of Newer Academic Law Librarians)/Mentoring committees take a more active role in recruitment to the section and to help foster the development of its newer members. Under the guidance of their respective chairs, Arturo Torres and Ruth Levor, the committees created a more formal ALL-SIS mentoring program. The SIS’s Tuesday night reception and awards presentation in Seattle also was used to honor the CONALL attendees and the mentors and mentees.

¶3 Liaisons to RIPS-SIS, CS-SIS, and TS-SIS were established this year to help bridge the gap between the job-related sections to which academics belong and ALL-SIS. The liaisons were a component of the Membership Committee.

¶4 Another focus was to make the SIS's Web page a more dynamic and integral part of our members' daily work. A Web Content and Redesign Task Force, chaired by Dan Campbell, surveyed members to determine if the page meets their needs and how it can be improved. Their work will continue next year with a redesign effort. New additions to the page include contributions from the Legal Research Committee, chaired by Beth Smith, such as Sibyl Marshall's compilation of law library exhibits; "Jump Start/Bridge the Gap Program Materials"; and Jennifer Murray's "Print Citators: First Year Law Curriculum Instruction Chart." Also new to the Web page is a document titled "Qualities of an Ideal CALR Vendor-Library Relationship with Benchmark Signs of Success," the product of the Relations with Vendors Committee chaired by Nancy McMurrer. The Committee on Continuing Status and Tenure, chaired by Robert Hu, compiled "Librarian Employment Status (Other Than Director) at U.S. Law Schools," also available on the page.

¶5 The last focus was alternative forms of education. Realizing that all members of the SIS are not able to attend the AALL Annual Meetings, an Education Task Force was created to investigate alternative methods of presenting educational information outside the confines of the Annual Meeting. The Legal Research Committee's contributions to the Web page are an example of alternative formats. The task force's work will continue next year.

¶6 Other committees and groups worked on important projects as well. For instance, the BNA Task Force, chaired by Suzanne Thorpe, met in Washington with BNA representatives to discuss the company's price schedules for academic law libraries; the Support for Law Journals Task Force, chaired by Paul George, presented a program on the topic, and statistics from the survey will be compiled and posted on the Web page; and the Program Committee, cochaired by Ajaye Bloomstone and Carole Hinchcliff, oversaw four programs at the Seattle Annual Meeting. The Hicks Award for Outstanding Contributions to Academic Law Librarianship was presented to Robert C. Berring, University of California, Berkeley. In 2004, the SIS will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, and a task force, chaired by Frank Houdek, was created to plan activities. In direct response to an AALL initiative, a Toolkit Task Force, chaired by Barbara Bintliff, will help the section develop a toolkit to promote the value and competencies of academic law librarians.

Merle J. Slyhoff, Chair

Computing Services

¶1 The Computing Services Special Interest Section had a successful year in 2002-03. The section continues to be one of AALL's more active ones with 542 members and remains a strong organization that provides a voice for law school and law library personnel active in the information technology field.

¶2 This year the executive board consisted of Liz Glankler, Chair; Don Arndt, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; Dominick Grillo, Secretary/Treasurer; Susan Boland and Kris Niedringhaus, Members-at-Large; and James Duggan, Immediate Past Chair. James Duggan and his nominating committee gave us a great slate of candidates for this year's elections. Joining us next year will be Susan Boland, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, and Victoria Szymczak as a member-at-large.

¶3 Most of the member involvement centered on the section's educational programs. Coordinating and moderating programs at the 2003 Annual Meeting in Seattle were the following: Don Arndt introduced Leonard Steinback from the Cleveland Museum of Art who spoke on "Envision the Possibilities: Using Wireless and PDAs to Instruct." Eric Young and Bonnie Schucha showed us "Redesigning Your Web Site: Managing, Implementing, and Testing." This year AALL began offering thirty-minute time slots. Such programs involving members of the section were "Is Someone Stealing Who You Are?" (Dominick Grillo and John Nann); "When You Can't Wait Until Tomorrow—How to 'Borrow' Someone Else's Code" (Dominick Grillo); "Using NetMeeting to Work More Effectively" (Kristina Niedringhaus, Ken Hirsh, and Mark Folmsbee). Proposals for programs were also submitted by Hadi Amjadi, Robert Linz, Jim Milles, Mark Folmsbee, and Vicki Szymczak.

¶4 Two other popular features of the Annual Meeting were the fifth annual CS-SIS Breakfast and the Karaoke Evening. The breakfast featured Gail Warren who discussed *Beyond the Boundaries*, the report of the AALL Special Committee on the Future of Law Libraries in the Digital Age. The report describes possible models of academic, private, and government law libraries of the future, analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of each model. The annual karaoke evening was the highlight for many CS-SIS members (and guests), who got together at a local club to sing, dance, and have lots of fun.

¶5 A number of committees were active this year. The section recently formed an Awards Committee to investigate the possibility of creating a recognition award. The committee compiled a brief survey to gather information from the membership. The Recruitment Committee, chaired by June Liebert, distributed phone cards emblazoned with the CS-SIS logo to CONELL participants at the CONELL Marketplace. Visitors to the SIS table in the Activities Area of the Exhibit Hall had the opportunity to register for a raffle contest for a handheld PDA. Susan Boland and her Grants Committee advertised in various venues, including law-lib, the section's discussion list, and *AALL Spectrum*. During 2003, two program registration grants were awarded to Deborah Ginsberg and Akram Pari. Cynthia Lewis was awarded a grant covering the cost of the workshop for academic library IT members and the one-day program registration. Under the competent direction of Don Arndt and Robert Linz, the Job Description Database has become very successful. It has grown to 545 postings, more than one hundred more than last year. It has become a useful collection of job descriptions used by librarians from all over the country.

¶6 Finally, the section's twice-yearly newsletter, *Connecting . . .*, continued to be published by Liz Glankler. The newsletter was produced on the CS-SIS Web page and offered in Adobe Acrobat, PDF format.

Liz Glankler, Chair

Government Documents

¶1 The officers of the section in 2002–03 were Susan Lyons, Chair; Chris Anglim, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; Colleen Manning, Secretary-Treasurer; and Sue Kelleher, *JURISDOCS* editor.

¶2 As we end another year, the government documents community faces serious challenges as the Government Printing Office accelerates its transition from distributing documents in tangible formats to mostly electronic formats. As law librarians we are comfortable with searching for material on the Internet or in the many electronic databases available to our libraries. Yet we also recognize that documents in tangible format are critical to the Federal Depository Library System (FDLP) and long-term access and preservation of government information. This year the documents community welcomed a new public printer, Bruce James, and a new superintendent of documents, Judy Russell. As they seek input from the depository community on the future of the FDLP, it is essential that law librarians communicate to them the importance of the maintenance of core documents in print and bibliographic control and preservation of electronic documents.

¶3 The Government Documents SIS has responded to the challenges of electronic documents in part through the work of the Fugitive Documents Committee. Founded in 2001 by Rob Richards, the committee has identified 150 fugitive documents since its inception. Committee members currently monitor the Web sites of seventy-seven federal agencies and departments. Richards did an excellent job of recruiting members for this committee, establishing procedures for reporting documents, and working with GPO. Mark Bartlett took over the position of chair in January of 2003 and is continuing Rob's fine work.

¶4 Communication and outreach to our membership was greatly facilitated by Eric Parker, who has done an excellent job as the GD-SIS webmaster, and Sue Kelleher, who completed her second year of outstanding service as editor of *JURISDOCS*. Hays Butler will serve as editor for 2003–04. The SIS discussion list was ably administered by Michael Samson.

¶5 Two grants were awarded this year. Member Frank Richardson received a grant to attend the fall 2002 Depository Library Conference in Washington, D.C. Jaye Anne Barlous received the Veronica Maclay Student Award to attend the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle. Michael Samson, as chair of the Grants Committee, did an excellent job of publicizing the grants, generating six applications for the fall grant and fourteen applications for the Maclay student grant.

¶6 The Publications Committee, chaired by Kevin Fredette, published three new state bibliographies over the past twelve months—for Pennsylvania, Idaho, and Maine—and they can be ordered through the SIS Web site. Committee mem-

ber Hays Butler has continued his efforts to update this valuable series and has commitments from librarians in thirty-one jurisdictions to produce new or updated bibliographies.

¶7 In Seattle, the GD-SIS Annual Meeting activities included the GPO update, a welcome breakfast, a meeting of the Fugitive Documents Committee, and the annual business meeting. In addition, the SIS sponsored the following programs: “On the Loose, On the Run: Fugitive Federal Government Documents”; Electronic Archives and Partnership—Preserving Government Information for Tomorrow”; and “A Tragedy or a Farce: Preservation of Electronic Government Publications in the Post-9/11 World.”

¶8 The new officers of the section for 2003–04 are Chris Anglim, Chair; Cecily Giardina, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; Colleen Manning, Secretary-Treasurer; and A. Hays Butler, editor of *JURISDOCS*.

¶9 I want to thank all of the committee members for their hard work this year. It has been a privilege to serve as chair of the SIS.

Susan Lyons, Chair

Online Bibliographic Services

¶1 The section kicked off the 2002 Annual Meeting with the traditional TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception at the Orlando Convention Center.

¶2 The executive board of OBS-SIS for 2002–03 consisted of Mary Jane Kelsey, Chair; Kevin Butterfield, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; Ismael Gullon, Past Chair; Richard Jost, Secretary/Treasurer; and Judith A. Vaughan-Sterling and Ruth Funabiki, members-at-large.

¶3 The committee chairs were Kevin Butterfield, Education; George Prager, Local Systems; Ellen McGrath, Nominations; Michael Maben, OCLC; Brian Quigley, RLIN; and Anne Myers, Web Advisory. Eloise Vondruska chaired the Joint Research Grant Committee, and Chris Long served as Research Roundtable Coordinator. Susan Goldner served her second year as MARBI representative. Mary Jane Kelsey served as chair of the Education Committee for Seattle (2003), and Kevin Butterfield continues to serve as chair for Boston (2004).

¶4 In her column in the *Technical Services Law Librarian* (TSL), the chair continued to advance the OBS strategic directions, particularly education and communication. In response to the West challenge grant, OBS donated \$200, 12% of its income, to the George A. Strait Minority Scholarship.

¶5 OBS sponsored five programs at the 2003 AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle: “Envisioning Tomorrow’s Catalog: A View for Outside the Library”; “Open Linking and E-Journal Management: Strategies for Maximizing Your Investment in Electronic Resources Today”; “Connected to the Future: OCLC’s Connexion”; “Two Stepping with Technology”; and MARBI Report, cosponsored with TS-SIS.

¶6 Kevin Butterfield conducted the annual membership survey via the OBS Web site; results were published in the March 2003 issue of TSL and were also

posted on the Web site. Richard Jost, secretary/treasurer, posted biographical information on the OBS slate of candidates on the Web site. New officers for 2003–04 are Georgia Briscoe, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; Michael Maben, Secretary/Treasurer; and Andrea Rabbia, member-at-large.

Mary Jane Kelsey, Chair

Research Instruction and Patron Services

¶1 The 2002–03 RIPS-SIS officers were D.R. Jones, Chair; Melissa Serfass, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; Marc Silverman, Immediate Past Chair; Pamela Melton, Secretary/Treasurer; and Lynn Hartke, newsletter editor. William Draper and Suzanne Miner served as executive board members.

¶2 Upon the approval of the executive board, RIPS-SIS contributed \$500 to the George A. Strait Minority Scholarship fund.

¶3 RIPS-SIS members presented three excellent programs in Orlando. For the Annual Meeting in Seattle, the program committee, chaired by Jesse Cranford, submitted nine programs, including two thirty-minute programs, and two workshops. Four programs and one workshop were accepted (although the workshop had to be cancelled).

¶4 The RIPS-SIS executive board approved a model ADA policy for possible adoption by AALL. The Patron Services Committee, chaired by Gary Hill, drafted this policy, which was based on an ALA policy. When appropriate background information is prepared, the policy will be submitted to the AALL Executive Board for consideration.

¶5 The Legal Research Teach-In entered its eleventh year in 2002–03. Once again, West and LexisNexis provided financial support for this wonderful event. Coordinators for this year's Teach-In were Gail A. Partin and Karen Brunner.

¶6 Changes in the section's bylaws have been reviewed by the AALL Bylaws Committee. The changes, which focus primarily on clarifying some procedures during elections, will be submitted to the members for approval.

¶7 There were considerable delays and problems in producing the RIPS newsletter this year. A move to electronic-only publication is likely, as well as a review of the newsletter editor position. Melissa Serfass did an excellent job this year of redesigning the RIPS-SIS Web site and redeveloping the content of the site.

¶8 The RIPS Research Instruction Committee carefully reviewed the status of "Core Legal Research Competencies: A Compendium of Skills and Values as Defined in the ABA's MacCrate Report," which is posted on the RIPS-SIS Web site. The committee concluded that (1) "RIPS could choose not to revise this document, beyond its current publication on the Web site, and keep it as an historical reflection of the core competencies during the mid-1990s"; (2) "RIPS [could] choose to update the document, with an eye towards publication, and enlist those who were involved in the original drafting in that effort"; or (3) "RIPS could decide to proceed in the first instance with respect to this document, leave it as an historical electronic-only publication, but also enlist a new group to draft a core

competencies document for the 21st century, somewhat guided by the original and the suggestions made by the AALL Publications Committee.” These recommendations are under study.

D. R. Jones, Chair

State, Court and County Law Libraries

¶1 One of AALL’s most senior and diverse special interest sections, SCCLL has grown to an all-time high membership of more than 550 law librarians from a cornucopia of library types. This makes for continuing challenges of how to effectively focus on the needs of its dues-paying members. The attention paid to the strategic planning process throughout the year, utilizing environmental scans, surveys, and discussion list dialogue, has helped an energetic team of volunteers make the SIS a responsive advocate for its members by drafting a new two-year strategic plan.

¶2 SCCLL officers for 2002–03 were Mike Miller, Chair; Charles R. Dyer, Vice Chair; Anita Anderson, Immediate Past Chair; Cynthia Fellows, Secretary/Treasurer; and Rita Dermody, Cathy Lemann, and Sara Galligan, board members. They were ably supported by a hard-working team of standing and special committee chairs and their respective staff.

¶3 The Education Committee, under the productive leadership of Marcus Hochstetler, fielded an amazing offering of fifteen diverse and well-documented program proposals of which six won acceptance by the Seattle Program Committee. Topics covering disaster planning, participatory management, Web-based appellate briefs, reference interview tricks, legal research training centers, continuing strategic planning alive, and teaching basic legal research skills to customers, all made the cut.

¶4 In the all important public relations/marketing effort, the PR/Publicity Committee in concert with various SIS officers finalized and published the first in a four-part series of resource guides and identified the three remaining guides to be published. Through the generous sponsorship of LexisNexis, the SIS completed “How to Hire a State, Court or County Law Librarian,” and the second guide, “The Value of a Public Law Library,” is planned for a September 2003 release. The remaining two guides in the “Law Library Insights” series will cover management essentials in the public law library and playing the role of access providers for pro se litigants.

¶5 The Awards Committee presented the Bethany J. Ochal Award for distinguished service to the profession to recently retired law library leaders Kai-Yun Chiu of the Baltimore Bar Library, Paul Fu of the Ohio Supreme Court Library, Kay Schlueter of the Texas State Law Library, and Shelley Dowling of the United States Supreme Court Library. This committee, ably chaired by Pamela Gregory, was also instrumental in winning the prestigious Marion Gallagher Distinguished Service Award for our longtime friend and visionary, Marvin Anderson, former director of the Minnesota State Law Library.

¶6 SCCLL's silent auction, a popular fund-raising effort, once again was a success, bringing more than \$1600 into the SIS coffers for future travel grant recipients. Regina Smith, a former SIS chair, has spearheaded this effort since its inception. The Grants Committee diligently worked their way through numerous applicants and was able to provide Annual Meeting travel grants to Jeffrey Dowd, Zoya Golban, Ana Hinman, and Akram Pari.

¶7 The chair created a Special Committee on Marketing, with a two-year life span, to address the growing importance of selling the value of our libraries to internal and external customers. A concept paper titled "Marketing the Law Library to Traditional and New Library Users in the 21st Century" was prepared to provide a road map for the ultimate creation of a practical marketing plan for all SCCLL libraries. Maureen Well and Marnie Warner are leading this effort.

¶8 The revised county public law library standards won the approval of the AALL Executive Board in November 2002, and the Standards Committee continues to fine tune this guideline document, as well as work on a revision of the appellate court library standards.

¶9 Communicating with 100% of our membership remains an illusive goal—discussion list administrator Karla Gedell, webmaster Joelle Gresham, and newsletter editor Mary Ann Parker deserve special recognition for their tireless efforts in improving our technologies to better inform all our constituents and involve them in planning for the future focus of SCCLL.

Michael S. Miller, Chair

Technical Services

¶1 The 2002–03 officers were Christina Tarr, Chair; Gary Vander Meer, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; JoAnn Hounshell, Past Chair; Patricia Sayre-McCoy, Secretary-Treasurer; and Kathleen Pecarovich and Lorraine Lorne, members-at-large.

¶2 Last year's survey revealed that, next to *Technical Services Law Librarian*, the section's newsletter, the service the membership valued above all others was the programming offered at the Annual Meeting. With this in mind, the section proposed for Seattle one preconference workshop, nine full-length programs, and five of the new thirty-minute programs. Six full-length programs were accepted: "Maximize the OPAC—Is FRBR in Your Future?"; "Integrating Resources: Or What Do We Do Now That We Have (Almost) What We Wanted"; "Is There a Book Doctor in the House? Assessing Preservation Priorities and Options"; "Judaic and Islamic Classification: Envisioning Access and Order for Legal Topics of International and Nonjurisdictional Scope"; "Negotiating Licensing Agreements Revisited"; and "Managing Support Staff in Technical Services." Two thirty-minute programs were accepted: "Thirty Sites in Thirty Minutes: Favorite Acquisitions Web Sites"; and "What's Happening at ALA: CC: DA and SAC Reports." In addition to these eight programs, the Professional Development Committee is offering an advanced cataloging workshop. We hope that our proposed workshop on serial holdings will be presented next year in Boston.

¶3 Vice Chair/Chair-Elect Gary Vander Meer conducted the annual membership survey, which focused on the membership's interest in the newsletter and educational programs and workshops. Respondents expressed enthusiasm for the Seattle programs. Respondents also liked the roundtables at the Annual Meeting, noting that they can be more important than actual programs and can provide a place for the section to slip in a "hot topic" program that develops too late for the normal programming process. In Orlando, a Cataloging and Classification Roundtable on the subject of revisions to Chapter 12 of AACR2 drew over a hundred participants. The membership indicated that they would prefer the scheduling of TS meetings to be more flexible and would be willing to stay to Wednesday to attend TS meetings. Membership noted the importance of our liaisons to other SISs. TS can credit some of its success in getting programs in Seattle to its attempts to make its programs attractive and known to other SISs.

¶4 William Benemann finished his term as representative to the ALA Cataloging and Classification: Description and Access Committee. Kathy Winzer succeeded him. Melody Lembke finished her term as representative to the ALA Subject Analysis Committee and was succeeded by Marie Whited.

¶5 The section awarded four educational grants to support members' attendance at the advanced cataloging workshop in Seattle. The section contributed \$1000 to the endowment of the George Strait Minority Scholarship, and \$200 to the American Cancer Society in memory of BASIC representative and enthusiastic TS librarian Ellen Rappaport, who died in May 2003. Finally, the section honored Rhonda K. Lawrence with the Rene Chapman Award for Outstanding Contributions to Technical Services Law Librarianship. Rhonda has been an enthusiastic champion for the cause of law cataloging both at AALL and ALA for many years.

Christina Tarr, Chair

Committees

AALL/LexisNexis Call for Papers

¶1 The 2002–03 Call for Papers Committee started ambitiously. At the incoming committee's first meeting on July 24, 2002, in Orlando, Penny Hazelton, director of the University of Washington's law librarianship program, provided advice on how to increase participation by law library students in the annual competition. During the fall, the creative juices were flowing and a poster was designed for distribution to law and library schools nationwide, and also to be used as an ad in *AALL Spectrum*. In the process of seeking funds to produce and distribute the poster, LexisNexis representative Judy Floyd Evans made a commitment to the committee that winners who were not funded by their institutions would receive a ticket to the Association Luncheon. In June 2003, President Carol Avery Nicholson authorized funds to have the poster printed from the discretionary fund. The poster was used during CONELL as well as in the Activities Area at the Seattle Annual Meeting.

¶2 The competition was advertised twice in *AALL Spectrum* and also through an AALL press release. Despite this fact and the fact that previous years had yielded more than a dozen submissions, only two papers were submitted. The committee voted to present only an Open Division Award in 2003 to Samuel E. Trosow for his paper, "The Database and the Fields of Law: Are There New Divisions of Labor?"

¶3 Because of the disappointing number of participants in 2003, the committee sought to promote the competition for future years by using the program in Seattle to reach AALL members interested in scholarly writing. The committee was extremely fortunate in getting the cooperation of a distinguished trio of law librarians, Richard Danner, Penny Hazelton, and Frank Houdek, all former AALL presidents and all recipients of the prestigious academic Frederick C. Hicks Award for Outstanding Contributions to Academic Law Librarianship, to participate in a panel discussion on scholarly writing. Thus, "Writing for Fame and Fortune: AALL LexisNexis Call for Papers Competition" not only included Sam Trosow talking about his paper, but also the panelists discussing writing for publication, the need to encourage others to write, and criteria editors use when accepting a paper for publication.

¶4 The chair wishes to thank members Kathryn Hensiak and Connie Strittmatter for their enormous creativity, enthusiasm, and hard work, and acknowledges the support and guidance of Board liaison Barbara Bintliff. The committee also wishes to thank Judy Floyd Evans and LexisNexis for their continued support and recognition of the scholarly efforts of the members of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Marie-Louise H. Bernal, Chair

Access to Electronic Legal Information

¶1 The Access to Electronic Legal Information Committee is charged with assisting courts and government agencies in their efforts to advance and improve the delivery of legal information to the public via the Internet. By developing and promoting criteria and "best practices," committee members strive to enhance public access to the sources of law and to improve public understanding of all aspects of the legal system. The committee works to achieve its charge by providing useful information on its Web site and by reaching out to government Web site managers and decision makers.

¶2 The 2002–03 committee spent the year updating the "General Evaluation Criteria for All Web Sites Providing Legal Information." In addition, subcommittees worked on criteria specific to judicial, legislative, executive branch, and local government Web sites. These criteria were posted on the committee's Web site for review and were finalized by June 2003. The committee also develops and posts on the Web site a selective annotated bibliography that contains references to print and online sources that discuss Web site evaluation, design principles and issues, or both.

¶3 It is anticipated that the 2003–04 committee will submit the evaluation criteria to the Executive Board for adoption and that those Web sites providing legal information to the public that most meet the criteria established will be recognized by AALL as “best practices” government Web sites. The committee will also focus on marketing the evaluation criteria to government Web site managers and decision makers.

¶4 At both the 2002 and 2003 Annual Meetings, committee members participated in CONELL by sharing information with attendees about AELIC’s work. A new exhibit display and brochures were developed for the 2003 Annual Meeting highlighting both the AELIC Web site and sample government Web sites that exhibit best practices.

¶5 Many thanks to committee members Rita Kaiser, Barbara Ridley Monroe, Maria Otero, Rita Parham, Jean Wenger, Board liaison Nina Platt, webmasters Peter Hook and Steve Melamut, and incoming AELIC chair Mark Cacho.

Gretchen Van Dam, Chair

2003 Annual Meeting Local Advisory

¶1 The Seattle 2003 Local Advisory Committee cochairs were appointed by Vice President/President-Elect Carol Nicholson in October 2001. By spring 2002, the committee was fully formed and beginning the initial phases of planning. The most immediate concern was preparing for the Seattle booth at the 2002 Annual Meeting. Although few of us were able to attend the 2002 meeting, those who went staffed the booth and helped promote the upcoming meeting. While in Orlando, the chairs met with the Orlando committee to solicit their advice. After returning to Seattle, the planning began in earnest.

¶2 The Local Advisory Committee is responsible for many of the social aspects of the meeting: Association Luncheon (selecting the theme, menu, decorations, and centerpieces), Closing Banquet (selecting the theme, menu, decorations, centerpieces, and bands), publication of the daily newsletter, excursions (selecting tours appropriate for the time available), exhibits (obtaining local exhibitors), the Family Social Hour, hospitality (welcoming attendees and promoting local attractions), publicity (writing *AALL Spectrum* articles and the “Survival Guide”), local library tours, registration (bag stuffing, staffing booth), volunteers (soliciting and scheduling volunteers), and local arrangements Web page. One of our first tasks was to create a master calendar that would list all deadlines for each subcommittee on a month-by-month basis. This became the “bible” of the process.

¶3 The committee communicated with frequent e-mails and held four group meetings. It set up a Seattle 2003 discussion forum for all Association members, and LAC members monitored the discussion and answered questions as needed. The LAC Web page was used extensively to provide members with information about the Seattle area and was frequently updated. The closing banquet offered a new after-dinner experience this year: both a dance band and a jazz combo were provided. Registration exceeded expectations, and everything went smoothly with

the help and support of our many volunteers, committee members, and AALL staff.

¶4 Members of the committee were Ellen Bowman, Kristin Cheney, Bridget Dacres, Liz Doyle, Fred Hansen, Karen Helde, Ann Hemmens, Jean Holcomb, Barbara Holt, Brandi Ledferd, Laurie Miller, Barbara Rothwell, Susan Schulkins, and Linda Tobiska. The chairs thank them for all their hard work and unflinching optimism as we worked toward welcoming the members of AALL to Seattle.

Amy Eaton and Katherine Foster, Cochairs

2003 Annual Meeting Program

¶1 AMPC's main goal is to select high quality educational programs to provide AALL members with opportunities to hone current skills and to learn new ones.

¶2 This year's theme, "Maximize Today—Envision Tomorrow," emphasized the role of information professionals working in an environment that constantly changes and challenges them with new opportunities to provide excellent services to the legal information community. Using the meeting theme in conjunction with the recently adopted "AALL Competencies of Law Librarianship" as a guide, AMPC reviewed 167 program proposals and selected more than 75 programs for the Seattle Annual Meeting. In mid-May, two of the scheduled programs were cancelled. Substitutions were made and the full slate of programs was held. While the scheduled educational programs covered all the competencies, the following provided the focus of the 2003 Annual Meeting: teaching, collection care and management, and information technology. AMPC also worked with the Professional Development Committee in selecting the three preconference workshops.

¶3 This year's conference introduced new thirty-minute programs that were designed to provide more flexibility in programming by AALL entities (i.e., SISs, committees, and chapters). They are well suited for alternative or creative presentation formats or technology presentations. Eighteen such programs were presented on Wednesday afternoon and received many positive comments.

¶4 The featured plenary speakers were Peter R. Young, director of the National Agricultural Library, and Eugenie Prime, manager of Hewlett-Packard Corporate Libraries. Their presentations focused on the cutting-edge role of information professionals in today's fast-paced, ever-changing world and how law librarians can maximize their informational skills today as they envision the challenges of tomorrow's libraries.

¶5 The members of the 2003 committee were Thomas French, Lyonette Louis-Jacques, Betty Roeske, Brian Striman, Kay Todd, Karen Westwood, and Gail Warren, *ex officio*.

Ruth J. Hill, Chair

Awards

¶1 The 2003 awards ceremony returned to the Association Luncheon, after a separate ceremony was used for many of the awards in 2002. On July 14, 2003, all the Association's awards were presented by Chair Mary Ann Parker, except for the

Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award, which was presented by AALL President Carol Avery Nicholson.

¶2 In 2003, awards were given in all categories except Best New Product and the Comprehensive Chapter Professional Development Program for which no nominees were submitted. As has historically been the case, subcommittees for each award, chaired by a second-year member, did most of the work. Each committee member served on at least two subcommittees.

¶3 The awards were publicized through AALLNET, law-lib, newsletters, and Web sites and discussion lists of chapters and special interest sections. An article in the November 2002 issue of *AALL Spectrum* started the call for nominations. Entry forms for several awards were available in downloadable format from AALLNET. The list of the winners follows.

- Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award: Marvin R. Anderson, Retired State Law Librarian, Minnesota State Law Library; Leah F. Chanin, Retired Professor of Law and Director of the Furman Smith Law Library, Mercer University; and Francis Robert “Bob” Doyle, Director, Loyola University Chicago School of Law Library
- Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award: RICHARD LEITER, NATIONAL SURVEY OF STATE LAWS (4th ed. 2003)
- Law Library Publications Awards: Catholic University Law Library, *Catholic Dimensions of Legal Study: Catholic University Law School Annotated Bibliography* (Print Division); Suffolk University Law School Library, Library Maps (Nonprint Division)
- Public Access to Government Information Awards: University of Georgia Libraries, *Georgia Government Publications*; Virginia Department of Planning and Budget, *Virginia Regulatory Town Hall*
- AALL Excellence in Marketing Awards: Travis County (Texas) Law Library, *Name Change Brochure* (Best Brochure); University of San Diego Legal Research Center, *Celebrating Books* (Best Campaign); Law Library of Louisiana, *De Novo: The Newsletter of the Law Library of Louisiana* (Best Newsletter); Cornell Law Library, 2000 PR Toolkit (Best Public Relations Toolkit); University at Buffalo, State University of New York Charles B. Sears Law Library, *UB Law Library Entry Display*, and Seattle University Law Library, *Seattle University Law Library Virtual Tour* (Best Use of Technology)
- Chapter Professional Development Awards: Virginia Association of Law Libraries, *Exploring Connections at VALL—2002* (One-Time Program)
- Law Library Journal Article of the Year Award: Nancy Carol Carter, *American Indians and Law Libraries: Acknowledging the Third Sovereign*, 94 LAW. LIBR. J. 7 (2002)
- AALL Spectrum Article of the Year Award: Mary Rumsey, *Libraries Confront the Challenges of Accommodating Disabled Users*, AALL SPECTRUM, April 2002, at 6

Mary Ann Parker, Chair

Bylaws

¶1 The primary work of the Bylaws Committee is to review proposed and adopted bylaws amendments from the chapters and special interest sections of AALL. The committee also reviews and recommends changes to AALL's Bylaws, as instructed by the AALL Executive Board. It answers questions and helps resolve confusion for all of these groups. The 2002–03 Bylaws Committee's members were John Edwards, Glen-Peter Ahlers, Sr., Eileen Searls, Larry Reeves, Johanna Bizub, and Chan-Shen Lung, and Nancy Strohmeyer served as chair. The Executive Board liaison was Cathy Lemann.

¶2 The membership considered bylaws amendments from four of the special interest sections. Most were changes involving officers, elections, and member definitions. The committee approved the amendment submissions from the Academic Law Libraries, Technical Services, Computing Services, and Research Instruction and Patron Services special interest sections. It also had significant discussion over some issues raised by the San Diego Area Law Libraries.

¶3 If I learned anything from my two years of service on the Bylaws Committee, it was that all chapters and special interest sections need to review their bylaws regularly. AALL leads the way in making amendments to its own bylaws, attempting to keep up with the changes in the organization and the world of information. Each chapter and SIS should use AALL's living document as a model for its own bylaws, although each group should also recognize the importance of and maintain the features that help give it its own personality. As a nearly former member of the AALL Bylaws Committee, I would like to suggest that all entities review the AALL Bylaws and their own to ensure that the impact of recent AALL amendments on the organization has been considered. I am sure the next Bylaws Committee stands ready to assist chapters and special interest sections in making any necessary revisions.

¶4 I wish to thank the groups who requested our assistance throughout this past year. It was very interesting evaluating the language and understanding the rationales behind each amendment. I am also extremely grateful to my committee members for their speedy and thorough discussions of each issue brought to us. I have learned I can depend upon the quality and talents of each member of AALL I have been privileged to meet and work with, and I have discovered that all are amazingly dedicated and hard-working. Thank you sincerely for your efforts and good luck to the continuing members.

Nancy L. Strohmeyer, Chair

Citation Formats

¶1 This was an active year for the Citation Formats Committee. We formulated three main goals to accomplish. First, we wanted to finish all work on the second edition of the *Universal Citation Guide*, integrating new rules on administrative decisions. Next, we wanted to generate attention to the issue of universal citations

by sending out a call for comments letter to the chief justice and court administrator of each state. Finally, we wanted to find a new publisher for the second edition. We are glad to report that we were successful on all counts.

¶2 Elizabeth Adelman and Peggy Rogers prepared a comprehensive and up-to-date mailing list, and a letter was sent out by Kim Rundle at AALL headquarters in December. AALL President Carol Nicholson graciously allowed us to use her name on the letter. As a result of the comment solicitation letter, we received several comments that were useful in preparing the draft of the second edition.

¶3 Integration of the rules on administrative decisions is complete. In addition, the text has been edited to include references to relevant sections of the *ALWD Citation Manual* as well as the *Bluebook*. Much thanks goes to Kathy Carlson for her work on the manuscript.

¶4 In January 2003, the AALL Publications Committee agreed to sponsor the *AALL Universal Citation Guide* (2d ed.) for publication as part of the Hein AALL Publications Series. The book was subsequently accepted by Hein and should be issued in the not to distant future. One task for the upcoming year is for the committee to follow through on the publication process and assist in promoting the second edition upon its release.

¶5 Finally, there was some very good news this year from the American Bar Association. David Whelan, director of the ABA Legal Technology Resource Center and an AALL member, informed the committee that the ABA adopted a resolution renewing its commitment to uniform citations, and resolving to facilitate discussion and cooperation among different organizations (such as AALL) who also promote uniform citations. We are looking forward to working with the ABA on this issue.

John Joergensen, Chair

Copyright

¶1 The Copyright Committee is charged with representing the Association's interests regarding copyright and other intellectual property issues in legislative, regulatory, and judicial affairs. The committee informs and advises the Board and the Washington Affairs Office (WAO) on copyright and other intellectual property matters and coordinates with WAO to communicate Association views on copyright and other intellectual property issues to all levels of government.

¶2 During the past year, the committee wrote or contributed to policy statements on a wide variety of copyright-related issues, including duration of copyright, UCITA, database protection, and privacy.

¶3 Two topics surprised us this year. The new state DMCA legislation passed by a number of states enshrined at the state level a prohibition against anti-circumvention measures that is already in force at the federal level in the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. These state laws were adopted as revisions to state criminal codes.

¶4 A number of free trade agreements (FTAs) surfaced as proposals of the United States Trade Representative under fast-track authority, which provides for only an up-or-down vote and no opportunity for Congress to debate or amend the agreement when it comes up for a vote. The FTAs contain a number of provisions that would essentially impose U.S. copyright law on our trading partners (not such a good idea when one considers provisions such as “life plus seventy years” for duration of copyright) and in some instances would extend copyright protection in the United States that has not been passed in the usual manner with an opportunity for debate and amendment. The committee took a leadership role on the FTAs and worked with WAO to draft supplemental comments to the Free Trade Area of the Americas agreement that took issue with a number of its provisions. The committee also wrote to both the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees when several of the FTAs were being considered. Other library associations signed on to both the comments and the letters. Thanks to committee Secretary Sam Trosow for being the resident expert on these complex trade agreements.

¶5 In addition to providing advocacy leadership, the committee has an important role in educating Association members about copyright developments. To this end, the committee unveiled a new Web site that includes copyright information useful to the membership. Thanks to committee member Kevin Dames for his leadership on this project.

¶6 The Annual Meeting in Seattle included a number of programs sponsored by the Copyright Committee to help keep the membership informed: (1) the “hot topic” program was a debate on the propriety of using FTAs with fast-track authority to change copyright law; (2) David Bollier, the author of “Silent Theft: The Private Plunder of Our Common Wealth,” spoke about the loss of dozens of commons in American life that are being privatized and commercialized, including the information commons; and (3) Jessica Litman, a well-known copyright scholar, spoke about the demise of the first sale doctrine. The committee also was well represented at CONELL and in the Activities Area, where we ‘lobbied’ for new advocates to join us.

Keith Ann Stiverson, Chair

Diversity

¶1 The members of the 2002–03 Committee on Diversity included Chair Judy Floyd Evans, Calmer Chattoo, Madeline Hebert, Allen Moye, Lu Tuan Nguyen, Cynthia Ruffin, and April Schwartz.

¶2 The committee is charged with identifying issues that relate to maximizing the diversity of AALL membership, exploiting the benefits and possibilities of a diverse and complex membership. Our main focus this year was to revitalize our vehicles of communication for diversity; to identify roles for our committee in carrying out initiatives relating to diversity and the AALL strategic plan; and to develop a strategy for tangible, tactical actions that would accomplish those initiatives in furtherance of the AALL strategic plan. In addition we carried forward a

few initiatives begun under the tenure of the previous year's committee.

¶3 In terms of revitalizing communication vehicles, we were pleased to reinstate the diversity discussion list as an active vehicle, revamp the diversity Web site and begin to implement tactics that will drive traffic to the Web site, and write several articles in Association publications that concerned Diversity Committee activities.

¶4 Regarding strategic plan initiatives, we were pleased to have identified some areas that we could immediately pursue. We developed and disseminated a short survey to ascertain what efforts toward diversity were already underway within chapters, SISs, and committees. The response to the survey was gratifying; the new committee will be handed the torch of fashioning recommendations based on input from it. We also identified committees and organizations that offer the most immediate opportunity for collaboration (such as Mentoring, Scholarship, Grants, Recruitment and Retention) and developed recommendations for the new committee to foster collaboration with these groups.

¶5 In the area of membership education and awareness, after some deliberation the committee determined that several programs on diversity would best serve the interests of the Association. Again this year the committee pursued presenting a symposium as well as an educational program. The committee submitted two program proposals for the 2003 Annual Meeting. One was accepted: "Diversity Is Good Business: What Do Great Performing Organizations Know about Diversity That We Should Know." The Diversity Symposium has traditionally served as a forum for raising awareness and facilitating discussion of diversity issues. This year's forum was no exception. The focus of the forum was the case of *Grutter vs. Bollinger*, which involved the University of Michigan law school admissions policy and the use of diversity as a parameter in the process.

¶6 The committee considered the proposal of a diversity officer as rewritten and revised by Anne McDonald, the previous chair, in response to a request from the Executive Board. The committee concluded that the position could not be performed on a volunteer basis as set forth in the proposal due to the complex nature of the duties. It likewise concluded that funding for such a position at this time would not be likely. The final recommendation will outline actions and functions that the committee deems essential to promote diversity and that can be readily accomplished on a volunteer basis through the committee, through collaboration with other committees, or possibly in conjunction with the SLA Diversity Office. The goal would be to successively add additional functions as priorities dictate, thereby enlarging the position in the hopes that the Association will also have grown to a position to support this office.

¶7 The Minority Leadership Development Award was established in 2001. This year the committee worked more closely with the Grants Committee to promote and publicize the award. Two thousand dollars was budgeted for the 2003 meeting. This year's recipient was Christopher Bloodworth. He was honored at the Association's annual awards ceremony on July 14, 2003.

Judy Floyd Evans, Chair

Executive Board Strategic Planning

¶1 The primary roles of the Strategic Planning Committee (SPC) of the AALL Executive Board are monitoring progress on the current strategic plan of the Association and communicating with AALL members about it on a regular basis. The committee also makes recommendations to the Board and its Finance and Budget Committee and sets priorities for their consideration. The work of the 2002–03 SPC took place during Year 3 of the *AALL Strategic Plan 2000–2005*.

¶2 Communicating about strategic planning this year began at the 2002 AALL Annual Meeting in Orlando. SPC Chair Sally Holterhoff spoke at meetings of SIS, chapter, and committee leaders about the AALL plan and also gave a short presentation at the Past Presidents' Luncheon. She explained the procedure used by the SPC to monitor progress on initiatives in the plan. Rather than requesting formal reports from the forty-plus AALL entities that are currently implementing various portions of the plan, the committee uses a personal approach to its communication and monitoring responsibilities.

¶3 In order to keep the plan current and on the radar screens of AALL leaders, the SPC chair sends a letter each fall to current committee and SIS chairs and chapter presidents, asking them to provide comments and suggestions. Feedback generated by the chair's letter was shared with members of the Strategic Planning Committee at their annual day-and-a-half meeting in Chicago in December.

¶4 To measure progress on specific initiatives, SPC uses Executive Board members who serve as liaisons to AALL committees, since it is convenient for them to maintain contact with those who have strategic plan responsibilities. Other AALL entities mentioned in the plan are divided among Board members, who contact the leaders of those groups twice a year, in the fall and again in the spring. Approximately eighty telephone calls to AALL entities were made in 2002–03 to seek updates on the current status of activities related to the plan. These calls serve to reinforce awareness of the plan, generate enthusiasm, and help maintain momentum despite leadership changes within the groups.

¶5 The information collected is passed along to SPC and becomes part of an annually updated version of the implementation plan, with significant activities listed for each initiative. The latest version of this working document was in the hands of Board members by the time of their spring 2003 meeting, so they could consult it to help determine priorities and make program and budget decisions. As is customary, AALL Vice President/President-Elect Janis Johnston is using items in the plan to help set the agenda for her 2003–04 presidential term. She has announced that she will be appointing several special committees or task forces which will address particular aspects of the plan.

¶6 Writing a "Member Briefing" insert for the July 2003 issue of *AALL Spectrum* on AALL's strategic planning provided an opportunity to explain to the entire membership how the process works and to highlight several success stories affecting every member. Sally Holterhoff was in charge of the briefing, and SPC committee member James Duggan wrote one of the articles. He will also be tak-

ing over as SPC chair for 2003–04, starting at the Seattle meeting.

Sarah (Sally) G. Holterhoff, Chair

Government Relations

¶1 The GRC worked with the Washington Affairs Office on matters related to the committee’s mission, including the appointment of a new Public Printer and subsequent reorganization of the Government Printing Office, the ubiquitous Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act, the E-Government Act, the Office of Management and Budget’s Memorandum No. M-02-07 (“Procurement of Printing and Duplicating through the Government Printing Office”), the Freedom to Read Protection Act, the Digital Media Consumer Rights Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, and other items too numerous to list.

¶2 The committee received a 2002 AALL/Aspen Publishers grant to create a state-by-state analysis of laws regarding permanent public access (PPA) to state information. The resulting publication, poised for release as of this writing, will serve as a finding tool for state government resources in both print and electronic formats. Authors were recruited to research and draft chapters on the status of PPA in each state, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Results were then tabulated to present a nationwide snapshot of PPA legislation, policy, and initiatives as well as the state-specific information.

¶3 Members served as liaisons to AALL’s chapters, providing legislative updates and speaking on information policy at chapter meetings. Committee Chair Charlene Cain spoke to SEAALL regarding the PPA project. Committee member Robert Pikowsky wrote “An Overview of the Law of Electronic Surveillance Post-September 11, 2001” for the fall 2002 issue of *Law Library Journal*, and will present a program on the history of electronic surveillance legislation at the 2003 Annual Meeting. Joan Allen-Hart helped plan and co-authored the program hand-out for a panel discussion (“Law Library Advocacy Map on Highway 101”) for the Tri-Chapter Institute (NOCALL, SANDALL, and SCALL). The panel focused on grassroots advocacy and issues facing California. Leah Sandwell-Weiss prepared materials on “Libraries and the USA PATRIOT Act” for a library science graduate school class, and offered a similar presentation at a regional Arizona Library Association meeting where she also participated in a panel discussion on the PATRIOT Act with representatives from the ACLU and the Arizona attorney general’s office.

¶4 The Award Subcommittee, chaired by Elizabeth LeDoux, did such a fine job of soliciting nominations for the Public Access to Government Information (PAGI) Award that the committee was inundated with responses. GRC forwarded its recommendations to the AALL Awards Committee, which selected both the Georgia Government Publications database and the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall to receive PAGI awards. The GRC is pleased that AALL has chosen to reward outstanding efforts on the part of state governmental entities.

¶5 Committee member Jerry Stephens led a moderated electronic discussion on “Permanent Public Access: Whose Job Is It, and Why Should We Care?” during May 2003. Issues discussed ranged from access problems to the importance of authentication of source materials. Participants expressed both hope for the future of electronic government information and frustration at the slow pace of efforts for its preservation.

Charlene Cain, Chair

Grants

¶1 For 2003, the Grants Committee received a large number of applications, forty-nine, for grants for the Annual Meeting or workshops. The committee was able to award \$5085 in grants to eighteen individuals, fifteen for the Annual Meeting, and three for workshops. Both LexisNexis and West generously supported the program, each credited with awarding \$2500 in grants this year. If the committee continues to receive applications for workshops, it might want to consider how to resolve the problem of workshops filling up before applicants are notified that they have been awarded a grant. One suggestion has been to ask headquarters to reserve space in workshops for which it has received applications for grants.

¶2 After much discussion, the committee revised its cover letter to the grants application with the hope of clarifying applicant requirements. The revision was approved by the Executive Board, and the application has been changed on the committee’s Web site. Next year’s committee may want to revise further the cover letter/application, as well as the applicant rating form to ensure that they accurately communicate the requirements of the program and facilitate the process of rating the applicants.

¶3 The committee continued to update the Web site. In addition to providing information about the grant application, the site also contains updated links to other grants from SISs and chapters to increase awareness of such resources. Moreover, last year’s recipients were asked to write brief statements about their experiences at the Annual Meeting with the hope of showing how much one can benefit from the program, and these statements were posted to the page. This might be something that could be expanded upon in the future and maybe even considered as a requirement for acceptance of the grant.

¶4 The committee chair also continued to work with the chair of the Diversity Committee on the Minority Leadership Development Award. Only in its second year of existence, the award was given to one person this year. The committees will continue to work next year to develop and clarify procedures for this award.

Michelle Pearse, Chair

Indexing of Periodical Literature

¶1 The Advisory Committee on the Indexing of Periodical Literature reviews newly published legal periodicals and makes recommendations to the Gale Group editorial staff regarding the inclusion of those titles in the *Current Law*

Index/LegalTrac. The committee is also charged with monitoring the guidelines used in determining which periodical titles are included in the indexing, and with making recommendations about publishing details to the Gale Group editorial staff that may reflect the concerns of the AALL membership.

¶2 To this end, the committee evaluated 103 periodical titles during 2002–03. It approved 65 journals for indexing and rejected 38 titles. In addition, it revisited a title (*International Journal of Legal Information*) whose indexing ceased in 1996 because of irregularity of publishing. The committee decided to resume its indexing because it is now regularly published three times a year. Much of the selection work of the committee was accomplished at its meeting on Tuesday, July 23, 2002, during the AALL Annual Meeting in Orlando. Supplementary work was concluded through e-mails and regular mailings to committee members during the course of the year.

¶3 During the past three years the question of indexing electronic journals has come up frequently, but no substantive action had been taken. At last year's committee meeting in Orlando, the committee agreed to address the matter this year. I spoke to the Gale Group about indexing electronic journals, and their response was that they would do it under certain circumstances. I drew up a draft document and received Gale's approval through our liaison, Bonnie Hawkwood. The draft was forwarded to the Executive Board and subsequently approved; its provisions were added to the selection guidelines used by the committee. These additions were communicated to the membership by an announcement in the "Committee News" column in *AALL Spectrum*. The first electronic journals were reviewed this past year, with twelve chosen for indexing from the seventeen that were considered. These have been submitted to Gale to pursue licensing agreements with the publishers.

¶4 For the first time the committee has made its guidelines available to the AALL membership by placing them on the committee's Web page on AALLNET.

¶5 The members of the committee for 2002–03 were Michael J. Petit, Chair, Jeffrey T. Bowen, Gordon Russell, Richard A. Leiter, Linda Karr O'Connor, Richard L. Bowler, and Stephanie Schmitt. Ann Fessenden was the Executive Board liaison. Bonnie Hawkwood was the contact with the Gale Group.

Michael J. Petit, Chair

Law Library Journal and AALL Spectrum

¶1 The committee meets twice each year at the Annual Meeting and has a day-and-a-half fall meeting in Chicago. The committee's regular workload includes working with the editors of AALL's two premier print publications and screening eligible articles for the *Law Library Journal* and *AALL Spectrum* article of the year awards. It recommends articles to the Awards Committee, which chooses the winners. The award winners, along with all *Journal* and *AALL Spectrum* authors, are honored at an authors reception at the Annual Meeting. CCH provides generous sponsorship for both the awards and the reception.

¶2 Sally Holterhoff served as the committee's Executive Board liaison. John Nann, chair of the AALLNET Advisory Committee, served as an ex-officio member of the committee, while Camille Broussard served as an ex-officio member of the AALLNET Advisory Committee. Dan Campbell continued to serve as the committee's webmaster. *Law Library Journal* Editor Frank Houdek, *AALL Spectrum* Editorial Director Paul Healey, and AALL Director of Publications Maya Norris all served as ex-officio members of the committee.

¶3 The committee paid particular attention to two issues during the year. The Executive Board requested that the committee (1) review, with the AALLNET Advisory Committee, the need to retain the current structure of the two committees, and prepare a recommendation about the advisability of merging them; and (2) consider the appropriate location of the publications on AALLNET (open access area versus members-only section). These issues comprised the main agenda items at the committee's fall meeting. The committee recommended to the Executive Board that the AALLNET Advisory Committee and the LLJ/AALL Spectrum Editorial Board and Advisory Committee remain separate but continue to have a joint member and the same Executive Board liaison to facilitate communication on matters of overlapping interest. The Executive Board accepted the recommendation at its November 2002 meeting.

¶4 The committee discussed the location of the publications on AALLNET as both a budgetary and a marketing issue. Since the publications are used not only to communicate with and educate our members but also to profile and promote the Association, the committee recommended that both remain in the open access section of AALLNET. The Executive Board accepted the recommendation at its November 2002 meeting.

Camille Broussard, Chair

Membership and Retention

¶1 For the third year the committee conducted a telephone campaign and survey to contact members with five or more years of membership who had not renewed for 2002–03. Names, contact information, and a compilation of results were provided by AALL Membership Coordinator Rachel Shaevel.

¶2 Members of the committee contacted ninety-seven members. Of these, ten were retired, thirty-four were no longer at the contact number or in law libraries, and eleven could not be reached. Reasons for nonrenewal included: forgot to renew (thirteen); did not receive invoice (two); employer will not pay (six); dues too high (one); too busy (one); prefer other organizations (five). Seventeen comments were recorded. Of those, nine did not renew due to change in job or job focus, four could not afford dues out of pocket, one did not see much benefit beyond the Annual Meeting and would be unable to attend for next few years, and one felt SLA had fresh perspective and AALL was too slanted toward academics.

¶3 Ann Hemmens, with Phill Johnson, researched and drafted a recommendation that was submitted to the Executive Board in May 2003. After consulting with

the AALLNET Advisory Committee, Membership and Retention is asking that AALL provide training, documentation, and support to the volunteer webmasters of Web sites hosted by AALL on topics aimed at improving search engine retrieval. The goal is to increase the visibility of AALLNET and thereby attract and retain members.

¶4 The committee is also discussing or already working on other ideas for attracting members. One is to conduct an e-mail membership drive, similar to one held by SLA, in which prizes are offered through a drawing to AALL members who provide names of potential members. The committee also conducted a brief e-mail survey contacting local chapters to determine the feasibility of using their communication mediums (i.e., newsletters, Web sites, discussion lists) as avenues for advertising AALL membership. Of thirty-one chapters contacted, fifteen responded. Thirteen responded positively, while two wanted to take the questions to the board, but were tentatively positive.

¶5 The chair would like to thank the members for their work this year: Amy Eaton, Vicente Garces, Ann Hemmens, Carole Hinchcliff, Phill Johnson, Rodney Koliha, Terry Long, Cathleen Richards, and Karen Taylor. The Executive Board liaison was Karl Gruben.

Linda J. Davis, Chair

Mentoring

¶1 Marlene Alderman, Glen F. Bencivengo, Carol Bredemeyer, Joyce Manna Janto, Connelly Johnson, Anne Klinefelter, Connie Lenz, Colleen Manning (Chair), Jennifer Sue Murray, Deidra Payne, and Theodore Potter served on the 2002–03 Mentoring Committee. Our Board Liaison was Al Podboy. The committee held its organizational meeting during the 2002 Annual Meeting in Orlando, discussing goals and agenda for the year.

¶2 The first goal was to further the committee's successful Mentor Project which matches members interested in being mentors with those seeking mentors. Anne Klinefelter chaired a subcommittee focusing on the project. It revised the application forms. It also worked with the mentoring committees of the three type-of-library SISs (PLL-SIS, ALL-SIS, and SCCLL-SIS) to create partnering opportunities. For example, each agreed to provide contact information to the subcommittee to facilitate locating mentors who match specific preferences, thereby allowing the Mentoring Committee to make better matches for all participants. The subcommittee was able to match twenty-two pairs of mentors and mentees using the preferences (e.g., type of library, type of position, race or ethnicity) indicated on the application forms. All participants in the project were invited to a short reception at the 2003 Annual Meeting in Seattle, giving an opportunity not only for mentors and mentees to meet but also for the committee to provide guidance on the project.

¶3 The second goal was to plan the annual Conference of Newer Law Librarians (CONELL), which preceded the 2003 Annual Meeting. CONELL is used

to welcome newer members of the profession to the Association, introducing them to the organization and its leaders and providing an opportunity for them to become acquainted with each other. Ted Potter chaired a CONELL subcommittee that decided to keep the minor changes incorporated last year. The welcome address by the president and the "From Rookie to Veteran" part of the program continued to include more detailed information about the law library profession and the Association. Concurrent sessions of "Ask the Experts" and "Marketplace" were repeated to ease crowding. Acting on suggestions of earlier participants, the subcommittee worked with the Placement Committee to allow time for attendees to have access to placement services during the program. Following the morning program, participants lunched at Ivan's Salmon House and took a bus tour of Seattle.

¶4 The third goal was to make CONELL a year-round experience. The committee continued to maintain and support the List of Newer Law Librarians (LONELL), which currently has 266 subscribers. It also continued to add information and links to the committee's Web page on AALLNET, with committee webmaster Jennifer Murray acting on suggestions from others on the committee. She updated the Mentor Project application forms, a page containing information on CONELL, and improved the links to mentoring and grant information. Photos of participants at last year's CONELL program were also added.

¶5 The fourth goal was to increase awareness of the committee's mentoring programs. Deidra Payne chaired a subcommittee that focused on public relations and outreach. It sent information to various discussion lists, used the Association's e-mail announcements, and wrote articles about the Mentoring Committee's work for *AALL Spectrum*. The subcommittee also planned to undertake an outreach project encouraging chapters to provide grants supporting attendance at CONELL, but was unable to complete it

¶6 It was a busy year for the members of the Mentoring Committee, and we are pleased with the work we have done. Everyone on the committee deserves a hearty round of applause for his or her fine work.

Colleen C. Manning, Chair

Placement

¶1 There were thirty-six applicants and sixty-one job openings for the Placement Office at the 2002 Annual Meeting in Orlando, almost identical numbers to those of the 2001 Annual Meeting in Minneapolis (forty applicants, sixty-one jobs). The hours of operation remained the same as in previous years (Saturday, 12 P.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday through Tuesday, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; and Wednesday, 9 A.M. to 12 P.M.). Once again, AALL Membership Coordinator Rachel Shaevel provided invaluable assistance during the meeting and throughout the year. I would also like to thank the members of the committee who assisted in the Placement Office (Jean Callihan, Jane Harrison, Mary Hood, Nancy McMurrer, Lynn Murray, Margaret Ross, Lisa Rush, Susan Ryan, Nancy Thoms, and Jeannine Uppgard).

¶2 The Placement Committee successfully concluded one other piece of business during 2002–03. Together with the Recruitment to Law Librarianship Committee, it submitted a recommendation to the Executive Board to change the minimum salary required to post a job on AALLNET from \$22,000 to \$30,000. The Board approved this recommendation by consent at its spring 2003 meeting.

Linda Tesar, Chair

Price Index for Legal Publications

¶1 After several years of planning and data collection, the 2002–03 committee announced the publication of the first *Price Index for Legal Publications* in five years. The *Index* made its debut in December when it was loaded onto the “Members Only” section of AALLNET. This first electronic version, edited by Anne Poulter, covered the years 1998–2001 and will be updated annually. Working with AALL’s automation team, the committee hopes to make future *Indexes* a more interactive product, allowing members to query the database for specific information.

¶2 The willingness of representatives from Aspen, BNA, CCH, Hein, and LexisNexis to provide needed data to the committee was essential in its ability to produce the *Index*. In addition, law librarians from all over the country helped the committee in gathering data not provided by publishers.

¶3 Despite the success of the 1998–2001 *Index*, the committee is concerned about the amount of time it has taken to update the *Index* with 2002 data. It had been our hope that the 2002 update would be available to the membership by early spring 2003. Unfortunately, acquiring the 2002 data was not completed until June. The committee is addressing the causes of the delays and hopes to have the 2003 *Index* back to a spring publication schedule.

Richard Vaughan, Chair

Professional Development

¶1 The Professional Development Committee congratulates the Virginia Association of Law Libraries, which received the Chapter Professional Development Award for its 2002 Annual Meeting, “Exploring Connections at VALL—2002.” VALL’s annual meeting included programs on negotiation basics, negotiating in the law firm environment, negotiating license agreements, ethics and professionalism, use of filters in libraries, and specialized legal and other research. No award was given in the comprehensive, year-long category.

¶2 The PDC continued the moderated electronic discussions and the “Desktop Learning Series” in *AALL Spectrum* this year. PDC member Kathie Sullivan coordinated the moderated discussions and was assisted by many AALL member experts who served as moderators. More than nine hundred members participated in the discussions, which covered making and keeping your law library relevant in today’s world, prisoners and the law library, pro pers/pro ses in the law library, permanent public access to government information, and library schools and their

issues. PDC member Lori Hedstrom coordinated the “Desktop Learning Series” column, which covered tips for succeeding as a new law librarian, government documents around the world, eliminating boundaries for hearing- and speech-impaired customers, moving beyond the reference desk, project management, being the boss in a law library, expanding e-journal access, and using the annual report to tell the library’s story.

¶3 The committee collaborated with the Annual Meeting Program Committee to select three workshops for the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle: “Law for the Non-J.D.,” “Advanced Cataloging for Law Librarians,” and “Technical Briefing: A Workshop for Academic Library IT Managers.” LexisNexis collaborated with the PDC to present its TRICALL program prior to the Seattle Annual Meeting. “Boot Camp for Teachers of Electronic Research” was offered in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in collaboration with the Southeastern chapter of AALL. Also in Seattle, the committee hosted its Professional Development Roundtable training for approximately thirty chapter education leaders. The training was planned by a PDC team of Victoria Trotta (team leader), Sharon Blackburn, Jill Sidford, Shirley David, and Darcy Kirk.

¶4 The PDC received a new two-part charge from the AALL Executive Board in November 2001: (1) “design professional education program alternatives which are financially sound” and report back to the Board in two phases (preliminary recommendations for Board’s November 2002 meeting, and “a final report prioritizing its recommendations for the Board’s meeting in July 2003”); and (2) continue the professional development program to the extent that is made possible by the BNA contribution during calendar year 2002. To respond to this charge, the committee spent considerable time and effort assessing the current professional development program, talking with AALL members about their professional development needs, and developing the recommendations in its report.

¶5 The PDC submitted its “Professional Development Committee Preliminary Report and Recommendations on the Future of the Program” on October 9, 2002, for consideration at the Board’s November 2002 meeting. The Board’s actions on the committee’s seven recommendations are reflected in the minutes for the Board meeting, and a copy of the “Preliminary Report” is available from AALL headquarters or from the PDC chair. Some recommendations were revised and adopted by the Board; however, others were tabled until a more comprehensive needs assessment of AALL members could be completed. Afterward, the PDC worked closely with the Gary Siegel Organization (GSO) consulting firm, AALL Executive Director Susan Fox, and AALL President Carol Nicholson to develop the needs assessment survey. BNA, Inc. funded the development and distribution of this needs assessment survey as well as the consultant’s evaluation and analysis of the survey results. AALL members initially were asked to complete the needs assessment electronically (564 did so by the end of May 2003). The survey then was distributed to members by mail in June 2003 to get more responses. As of June 20, 2003, 530 members had completed and returned the print survey. GSO tabu-

lated the results and presented the data compilation to the PDC at its meeting on July 12, 2003. Follow-up focus groups, conducted by GSO, were held during the 2003 AALL Annual Meeting. GSO will submit its report and analysis of the needs assessment and focus groups to AALL after the Annual Meeting.

¶6 Based on a recommendation from its Finance and Budget Committee, the Board did not extend the position of education manager, which was scheduled to terminate on December 31, 2002. Incumbent Mary Jawgiel left the employment of AALL at the end of December 2002. The PDC presented Mary with a plaque and gifts to thank her for outstanding service to AALL, its members, and the professional development program.

¶7 At the completion of its meeting in Seattle, the PDC concluded its work and ceased to exist. Follow-up on the needs assessment, recommendations about a new career development program, and other items previously handled by the PDC now are responsibilities of the newly created Career Development Task Force.

Timothy L. Coggins, Chair

Public Relations

¶1 The mission of the Public Relations Committee is to promote law librarians and law librarianship to people and institutions in and out of the organization. The committee, consisting of Stephanie Burke, Carol Billings, Cindy Spohr, Donna Bausch, Raquel M. Ortiz, Lee Neugebauer, and Robert Hu, had a busy and productive year in furthering this mission. This report summarizes the projects and activities in which the committee was engaged since July 2002.

¶2 The 2001–02 committee, chaired by Joan Shear, drafted a “Statement on the Value Added to Organizations by Law Librarians.” The 2002–03 committee revised this document and presented it to the AALL Executive Board in early 2003 for final approval. The statement highlights the many ways in which law librarians contribute value to their organizations and should be used as a marketing tool for our profession.

¶3 Committee members contributed articles to the PR column in *AALL Spectrum*. These well-written articles were filled with information, insights, and advice. The *Law Librarian’s Bulletin Board* favorably cited several articles written by committee members such as Raquel M. Ortiz, Robert Hu, and Lee Neugebauer.

¶4 A subcommittee consisting of Stephanie Burke, Donna Bausch, and Robert Hu conducted this year’s AALL-West Excellence in Marketing competition. It reviewed more than thirty submissions from libraries throughout the country and made recommendations on the winning entries to the AALL Awards Committee. The winners were “Celebrating Books” by University of San Diego Legal Research Center (Best Campaign); *De Novo: The Newsletter of the Law Library* by Law Library of Louisiana (Best Newsletter); “UB Law Library Entry Display” by University at Buffalo Law Library (Best Use of Technology); “Name Change Brochure” by Travis County Law Library, Texas (Best Brochure); “Cornell Law

Library 2002 PR Kit” by Cornell Law Library, and “Library and Technology Orientation Program & Materials for Entering Students” by St. John’s University Rittenberg Law Library (Best PR Tool Kits).

¶5 The committee maintains a Web site for public relations information, resources, and exchanges. Raquel M. Ortiz, the committee webmaster, singlehandedly redesigned the site to make it more accessible, informative, and easy to navigate.

¶6 In addition to the above achievements, the committee also began working on the regular programs it sponsors or attends in connection with the Annual Meeting. In Seattle, the committee sponsored or participated in the PR Chapter Leadership Roundtable (Stephanie Burke and Carol Billings), the PR Showcase (Cindy Spohr and Donna Bausch), and CONELL (Raquel M. Ortiz and Robert Hu).

Robert H. Hu, Chair

Publications

¶1 In furtherance of the committee’s goals, the 2002–03 committee received and reviewed three publication proposals. Two proposals were approved by the committee for publication: *Larry Dershem’s Library of Congress Classification and Subject Headings* (Concise Edition) and the *AALL Universal Citation Guide*, second edition. Both of these proposals were accepted for publication by William S. Hein & Co. and will be published as part of the AALL Publication Series. An additional proposal has gone through the initial review process. It was determined that the proposal had merit, but that further development of the proposal would be needed before it could move on to full committee review.

¶2 The AALL president requested that the committee review materials in the AALL Publication Series to see which might be candidates for revision or updating, and to explore electronic publication options. An initial review of the series was conducted and sent to Hein. The committee is currently working with Hein to determine which publications might be most feasible for updating first, and this project will continue to be important to the 2003–04 committee’s work. Michael Beard, one of the committee liaisons, is in the process of compiling a database of potential authors that may prove useful in finding writers for upcoming revision projects.

¶3 The committee discussed conducting an online AALL member survey to determine such things as the types of publications members would be interested in purchasing, and how the committee might better encourage librarian authors. However, due to technical difficulties with the AALL Web server and other pressing committee duties, this project was postponed. The 2003–04 committee may wish to pursue this survey with other publication-related AALL committees and organizations.

¶4 Given that this committee is still a relatively new one, it is to be expected that its rules and procedures will need to be fleshed out and more clearly defined as new questions arise. This year, questions arose related to the use of AALL’s name on a publication approved by the committee, but not accepted by Hein. The

committee is also investigating the possibility of working with additional publishers.

Ana Hinman, Chair

Recruitment to Law Librarianship

¶1 The Recruitment to Law Librarianship Committee had a very successful year in 2002–03. It developed several new initiatives to complement its past efforts at increasing the number of individuals who consider and enter the profession.

¶2 One of the most significant accomplishments of the committee was the revision of its Web site. The site has been an important vehicle for making connections with those considering a career in law librarianship. Committee webmaster Bonnie Shucha coordinated the redesign using input from other members to develop several new features. The creation of an “Ask Us about Law Librarianship” form was very well received. Individuals wishing to learn more about the profession can use this to request that a member of the committee contact them. As a result, committee members received inquiries from more than fifty potential new recruits, including library school students, librarians wishing a career change, lawyers, and persons wondering about educational requirements and the job market. Often the chair would forward an inquiry to a committee member who had some expertise in a particular area of law librarianship that the questioner asked about. In some instances, responses were sent by members in geographic proximity to the questioner to advise them about job opportunities.

¶3 Another development on the Web site was a “What’s It Like to Be a Law Librarian” page inspired by the “How I Became a Law Librarian” feature in the February 2003 issue of *AALL Spectrum*. Christopher Vallandingham wrote the feature article which covered several librarians’ experiences about entering the profession. The page contains profiles of various types of law librarians and offers a glimpse into the profession for those considering law librarianship as a career.

¶4 The committee was also charged by the president to evaluate its role vis-a-vis other AALL committees such as Mentoring and Placement. The chair met with the Special Committee on Graduate Education in Librarianship, and the committee and chair agreed that its charge should remain separate.

¶5 There were other projects and initiatives as well, many involving outreach to law and library schools. During the upcoming year, the committee hopes to expand on its efforts in 2002–03 and continue to promote law librarianship to interested persons.

Mark Bernstein, Chair

Relations with Information Vendors

¶1 The committee had a very busy year, and as chair, I would like to thank all the members for their participation and hard work. As stated in the CRIV charge, the committee’s mission is to “facilitate communications between information vendors and the members of the Association and the Executive Board in matters relating to provision of information in any format.”

¶2 This year CRIV furthered its relationship with both Aspen and West. It now has an annual meeting with both publishers during the AALL Annual Meeting. This continuing dialog has been beneficial to all parties.

¶3 Reverse site visits increased this past year with both Aspen and Bernan participating. CRIV is appreciative of the libraries that hosted the reverse site visits. These visits help the publishers see library operations firsthand and offer a unique opportunity for the vendor to visit with library staff.

¶4 At the Seattle Annual Meeting, CRIV sponsored a thirty-minute role-playing vignette titled “The Money Go Round: What to Do When Payments Go Astray,” which was very well received. There also was a tremendous turnout for the CRIV Forum this year. It was presented as an opportunity for librarians to learn from the vendors about their business practices and the challenges they face. The forum included representatives from Aspen, BNA, CCH, LexisNexis, and West.

¶5 Concerns brought to CRIV from librarians continued to be in large part centered around pricing and the frequency of updates and revisions. The committee is fortunate in that we have developed strong relationships with the vendors and have specific contacts to work with. In some instances, there was a direct communication with the librarian and the vendor after an initial CRIV visit with both parties. In situations where a large portion of the community was affected, CRIV spoke with the vendor and then communicated with the library community via CRIVGrams.

¶6 It truly has been a pleasure to have served on this committee and to have had the opportunity to work with so many talented and dedicated people.

Carol Rogers, Chair

Research

¶1 The Research Committee focused this year on the administration of the Association’s program for funding research. The committee solicited and reviewed ten research applications for funding, granted funds to four research projects, monitored seven ongoing projects, and reviewed final reports¹ from five completed research projects. Additionally, members of the committee began the process of reviewing the research agenda.

¶2 The committee administered two research funds. The AALL/Aspen Publishers Research Grant Program was made possible through a \$50,000 contribution from Aspen Publishers, while the AALL Research Fund was established with an endowment of \$100,000 from LexisNexis.

¶3 The following research projects, completed or in progress, were funded through the AALL Research Fund endowed by LexisNexis:

- Kris Gilliland of the University of Mississippi Law Library completed “The

1. See 2002–03 Completed Research Grant Projects, 95 LAW LIBR. J. 719, 2003 LAW LIBR. J. 50 (containing abstracts of final reports for completed projects).

Research Habits of Lawyers,” a study based on a comprehensive analysis of the results of a 1995 survey of attorneys.²

- Xia Chen and Frederick E. Smith of the UCLA School of Law completed “Web-Based Distance Learning of Principles of American Legal Bibliography,” in which they created a Web-based guide to the American legal system targeted at a native Chinese-speaking audience.³
- Pamela Melton and Lisa Eichhorn of the University of South Carolina School of Law completed “Research Habits of the South Carolina Bar,” a study investigating how lawyers conduct legal research and identifying the tools they use.⁴
- Sam Trosow of the University of Western Ontario will conduct a project to investigate how the World Trade Organization’s General Agreement on Trade in Services may affect public law libraries.
- The Washington County Law Library will investigate the privacy, confidentiality, and access issues that arise when it digitizes Oregon’s appellate court briefs.

¶4 The following research projects, completed or in progress, were funded through the AALL/Aspen Publishers Research Grant Program:

- Catherine Sanders Reach and David Whelan of the American Bar Association’s Legal Technology Resource Center completed “Feasibility and Viability of the Digital Library in the Private Law Firm,” a study based on a survey of legal publishers, law librarians, and lawyers designed to determine the viability of private firms relying on digital resources for access to legal information.⁵
- The AALL Government Relations Committee and AALL Washington Affairs Office completed “Permanent Public Access of State Government Information: A State-by-State Compilation and Resource Guide,” a project that revealed that few states have strong protection for preserving electronic access to government information.⁶
- David Selden and Monica Martens of the National Indian Law Library are creating a subject heading thesaurus for Native American and tribal law. More information is available on the project’s Web site (<http://www.narf.org/nill/the.htm>).
- Kathryn Hensiak of Northwestern University Law School, Donna Nixon of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Law, and Stephanie Burke of Boston University School of Law are conducting a study to evaluate the research skills of incoming first-year students and suggest ways that legal

2. See *id.* at 722–23, ¶¶ 14–18 (report of Kris Gilliland).

3. See *id.* at 721–22, ¶¶ 10–13 (report of Xia Chen and Frederick E. Smith).

4. See *id.* at 723–24, ¶¶ 19–24 (report of Pamela Melton and Lisa Eichhorn).

5. See *id.* at 724–25, ¶¶ 25–29 (report of Catherine Sanders Reach and David Whelan).

6. See *id.* at 719–21, ¶¶ 3–9 (report of AALL Government Relations Committee and Washington Affairs Office).

research courses can build upon those skills and produce students who are more effective researchers.

Kumar Percy, Chair

Scholarships

¶1 In June 2002, the Scholarships Committee was given a supplemental charge to “review the descriptions, criteria and applications for all Association scholarships under its purview, and revise the documents, as necessary, to clarify that the Association’s intent is to award scholarships to those planning a career in law librarianship.”

¶2 Pursuant to this charge, the committee revised the descriptions, criteria, and application forms of all the scholarships to emphasize the importance that the applicant intends to have a career as a law librarian. The Executive Board approved the revised documents at its November 2002 meeting, and the amended documents were posted on AALLNET later that month.

¶3 The supplemental charge also instructed the committee to “review the score sheet used in the evaluation of all scholarship applications, and revise them as necessary to include an appropriate evaluation and scoring of applicants’ personal statements.” The newly revised score sheet is divided into seven categories, each with a maximum point value, with factors that should be considered when allocating the points under each category. The score sheets were submitted to the Executive Board as an informational item at its April 2003 meeting.

¶4 Until January 2003, it was unclear whether the committee would have funds with which to award scholarships as poor market conditions resulted in no interest being generated from the corpus of the scholarships fund. It was only through the generosity of LexisNexis, West, and AALL that the committee was able to award eleven scholarships, totaling \$21,000. West provided \$10,000 to be awarded in George A. Strait Minority Scholarships this year. The recipients were Filiberto Govea, Debora Taylor, and Florante Ibanez. LexisNexis donated \$10,000 to be distributed through the Johnson Memorial Scholarship fund. Trina Tinglum, Stacy Etheredge, Lance Werner, and Steven Probst were awarded Type I (Library Degree for Law School Graduates) scholarships; and Rebecca Colbert, James Thurow, and Lisa Britt received Type III (Library Degree for Non-Law School Graduates) scholarships. To show its support for the continuing education of law librarians, AALL provided \$1000 from the AALL Memorial Fund for Type V scholarships. Thomas Enneking was awarded a Type V scholarship.

¶5 I would like to thank the members of the committee who worked so diligently to fulfill the terms of the supplemental charge and to fairly evaluate the applicants: Ruth Bridges, Bill Draper, Carol Grant, Diana Jaque, Susan Ryan, Leonette Williams, Jessica Wimer, and Ann Fessenden (Executive Board liaison). I would also like to thank Rachel Shaevel at AALL headquarters who was an invaluable resource to the committee.

Kim Clarke, Chair

Special Committees, Task Forces, and Council

AALL Centennial Celebration Special Committee

¶1 The AALL Centennial Celebration Special Committee, charged with implementing the plan approved by the Executive Board in November 2002 to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the Association's founding in 2006, was officially appointed by President Carol Avery Nicholson in April 2003. Carol Billings chairs the committee along with cochairs Janice Henderson and James Heller. Other members are Patricia Cervenka, Michele Finerty, Karl Gruben, Roger Jacobs, David Mao, and Valerie Railey. *Law Library Journal* editor Frank Houdek and *AALL Spectrum* editor Paul Healey are *ex officio* members, and Carol Avery Nicholson serves as liaison to the Executive Board.

¶2 Having been notified earlier of their forthcoming appointment, the committee members began communicating in fall 2002. They began reviewing the approved report of the Centennial Planning Task Force, and in preparation for the creation of an official centennial logo by a professional designer, decided to sponsor a Centennial Slogan Contest among AALL members. In November the announcement of the contest was broadcast via a "member alert" message, AALLNet, and law-lib. Eighty-six slogan ideas were submitted by twenty-five members by the December 20 deadline. The committee carefully reviewed and narrowed the list and recommended the slogan "The American Association of Law Libraries, 1906–2006: A Century of Leadership" for approval by the Executive Board at its April 2003 meeting. Both Lynnette E. Simonsen and Joan Stevens had submitted identical winning entries to which the committee added the dates. Following the Board's approval, the winning slogan and its two authors were announced. Both will receive as prizes one of the commemorative items to be created for the celebration.

¶3 The committee met for the first time at the Annual Meeting in Seattle. Members began dividing responsibilities and agreed to gather needed information for a lengthy planning meeting in Chicago the weekend of September 11–13. The committee will also concentrate on appointing special subcommittees and developing a detailed budget. Quarterly progress reports will be submitted to the Executive Board.

Carol Billings, Chair

Biennial Salary Survey Task Force

¶1 The charge of the Biennial Salary Survey Task Force was to evaluate the current survey instrument and publication to identify data that may be ambiguous, misleading, or incomplete; to consult with special interest sections and other appropriate entities regarding the usefulness of the current survey instrument and publication; to determine other appropriate means for identifying member needs that are not currently being met or that may benefit from improved data collection; to consult with headquarters staff and whoever collects the data; to make recom-

mendations to the director of publications and the executive director for changes to the survey instrument and publication; and to review the resulting survey instrument and publication and report on improvements in usefulness to the Executive Board.

¶2 The task force began its work in summer 2002 by reviewing the five previous salary survey reports and soliciting comments on all aspects of salary surveys from all AALL members. The task force received thoughtful comments from many members, which it then analyzed in several categories: preferred date to use for reporting salaries, who receives the survey, geographic regions used, requests for changes in data elements, requests for additional tables and/or data elements, definitions/position designations, and ways to increase response rate/ways to use survey in public relations.

¶3 An interim report was submitted to the Executive Board in January 2003. Headquarters staff arranged distribution of the 2003 survey, which returns to using July 1 as the date for reporting salaries. The survey was mailed to library directors in late June and was due by July 25, 2003.

¶4 The members of the task force were Maryruth Storer (Chair), William Beintema, Virginia Bryant, John Davey, Constance Dickson, Susan Lerdal, and Elmo Dattalo and Karl Gruben, Board liaisons. Maya Norris was the staff liaison.

Maryruth Storer, Chair

Special Committee on Cataloging and Intranet Access to Electronic Resources

¶1 The Special Committee on Cataloging and Intranet Access to Electronic Resources was appointed by AALL President Carol Avery Nicholson in fall 2002. The committee's formation and basis for its charge came from *Beyond the Boundaries*, the report of the Special Committee on the Future of Law Libraries in the Digital Age. The charge "is to work with the vendor community to examine and make recommendations that will facilitate provision of better cataloging records and the development of Intranets, thus ensuring consistent and permanent access to electronic records." Committee members have been discussing these issues and gathering information, and spoke with vendors at the Annual Meeting in Seattle. The committee will present an interim report to the Executive Board at its November 2003 meeting, and a final report at its April 2004 meeting.

¶2 The members of the Special Committee on Cataloging and Intranet Access to Electronic Resources are Michael Maben (Chair), Nina Platt (Board liaison), and Hope Breeze, Janet McKinney, DJ Morrison, George Prager, Karen Selden, and Eloise Vondruska.

Michael Maben, Chair

Council of Newsletter Editors

¶1 The Council of Newsletter Editors (CONE) membership includes about fifty newsletter editors of AALL-affiliated groups. This year CONE changed one of its policies, re-examined its structure, updated its Web page, explored archiving issues

for electronic-only newsletters, and continued to use its electronic discussion list to share content and survey members on issues of common concern.

¶2 CONE formerly had a policy requiring editors to distribute print copies of newsletters to its members and five copies to AALL headquarters. Beginning this year, notification to the CONE discussion list when a new issue is available is considered sufficient for those newsletters available on the Web. This has saved significant printing and mailing costs for many special interest sections and chapters.

¶3 At CONE's last annual meeting, members inquired about CONE's informal structure. Research following the meeting confirmed that CONE does not have procedures for elections or a formal relationship to the AALL Executive Board. CONE subsequently expressed interest in having an Executive Board liaison. It was instead decided that CONE should continue to function informally and consult with the AALL director of publications and the AALLNET Advisory Committee to address concerns as they arise.

¶4 During the past few years, SIS and chapter newsletters have increasingly ceased producing print copies and moved to solely electronic distribution. The large majority of these are mounted on AALLNET. Especially due to the lack of hard copy, many CONE members sought reassurance about plans to permanently archive AALLNET content. CONE expressed its archiving concerns to the AALLNET Advisory Committee and was pleased to learn that this committee already had plans to address the issue in 2003–04. CONE also plans to consult with this committee and AALL headquarters on issues related to advertising and commercial content in newsletters mounted on AALLNET.

¶5 The CONE Web page was updated throughout the year, providing links to chapter and SIS newsletters sites and editor contact information. Although only in existence since last year, this page has been a useful resource for members. The CONE discussion list has also served a valuable role in member communication, sharing of content, and issue surveys.

Deanna Barmakian and Michelle Pearse, Cochairs

Special Committee to Develop Performance Measures for Law Librarians

¶1 The special committee was appointed by AALL President Barbara Bintliff in 2001 for a two-year term; it completed its work in April 2003. The special committee's charge was to explore performance measures that can be adapted for use by law librarians and their employers in the various law library settings and to "develop universal performance measures that can be used for self-assessment by individual librarians or for performance evaluation of law librarians by employers." The special committee was also directed to base its work on AALL's "Competencies of Law Librarianship," approved by the Executive Board in March 2001.

¶2 Over the last two years, the special committee focused its discussions and work on the "Competencies of Law Librarianship," competence measurement systems, and a variety of evaluation devices. To inform the AALL membership about

its work, the special committee published brief news items, an interim report, and an article in the daily newspaper of the 2002 Annual Meeting in Orlando. After the article was published, the special committee asked a select group of AALL members to participate in a survey to select competencies they believe are essential or necessary to evaluate their work in their current positions. The survey response rate was low, but confirmed the special committee's assumptions about the work it had completed and ensured that the measurement devices the special committee formulated were for a group of competencies that AALL members would use.

¶3 As the special committee completed its work this spring, it kept its charge in mind and created a broad-based measurement system that could be used in any type of library and by nearly any professional employee. The measures included in the special committee's final report may be used by individual law librarians to guide their self-development and career progression. Supervisors will also find the performance measures valuable in screening candidates for employment, in formulating questions for reference checks, and in performance reviews.

¶4 The special committee presented its sixty-page report to the Executive Board in April 2003 and asked that it be professionally published as well as published on AALLNET. The Board is exploring a variety of ways to market and publish this document and will make a final determination on publication at its July 2003 meeting. The special committee also recommended that measures for other less critical competencies found in the document be devised by a subsequent committee, if the Board deems that useful to the profession. The special committee also recommended that this list be shared with those working in library and information science degree programs for their ideas.

¶5 Committee members Sarah Andeen, Michele Finerty, J. Denny Haythorn, Mary Jane Kelsey, Darcy Kirk, Michael Miller, and Carol Suhre worked tirelessly to complete this very difficult task. Each special committee member contributed to the final report and ensured that it was a final product we would all be proud to submit to the AALL membership.

Roberta (Bobbie) Studwell, Chair

Special Committee on Fair Business Practices

¶1 Pursuant to initiative 4b.1 of the 2000–2005 Strategic Plan, AALL leadership appointed the Special Committee on Fair Business Practices to “respond to the expressed need for a set of guidelines for law publishers doing business with librarians and other consumers of legal information.” The special committee embarked on a process designed to realize a “a model code of fair business practices for legal publishers that is an accepted standard in the industry.” Over a period of two years, it engaged in a rigorous process that included soliciting and receiving comments from librarians in all types of law libraries as well as representatives from various legal publishers. Several iterations of the guide were widely distributed and a “town meeting” was conducted at the 2002 Annual Meeting in Orlando before a final version was submitted to the Board in fall 2002.

¶2 The AALL Executive Board approved the “AALL Guide to Fair Business Practices for Legal Publishers” in November 2002. While not necessarily intended to replace the FTC’s “Guides for the Law Book Industry,” for the first time since the commission rescinded its Guides in 2000, law librarians and publishers have available to them a document addressing many of the key issues that mark the relationship between the two groups. The AALL Guide, distributed to all members and other interested parties in early 2003 and posted on AALLNET, describes standards for the business practices of publishers that most directly affect law librarians, and covers the full range of their interactions, from advertising and solicitation to purchases and customer support. It does not explicitly require any methods of operation because it is not intended to interfere with particular business models. As indicated in its introduction, the AALL Guide “is designed to allow legal publishers to take advantage of evolving technology and to foster innovation while adhering to principled business practices that will ensure fair and appropriate treatment for customers.”

¶3 The special committee is under no illusion that the simple promulgation of an AALL Guide will solve all existing problems associated with the business practices of legal publishers and prevent future ones from arising. However, it does believe that a good faith effort on the part of the legal publishing community to implement the provisions of the AALL Guide, coupled with their use by librarians as the level at which their expectations of publishers are set, will go a long way toward reducing tensions and solving problems.

¶4 The Executive Board disbanded the special committee in November 2002 and authorized the creation of a Fair Business Practices Implementation Task Force to guide the distribution and promotion of the new guide as the accepted standard in the industry and to monitor its interpretation, revision, and evaluation.

¶5 The special committee would like to express its appreciation to all the individuals and groups who participated in the dialogue on this important subject. The Chair would like to thank the members of the committee who worked so hard to bring the goal of a fair business practices guide to fruition: Kathy Carlson, Chris Graesser, Kay Todd, Michelle Wu, Robert Oakley (Executive Board liaison), and Roger Parent (staff liaison).

Frank G. Houdek, Chair

Special Committee on Law Librarian Compensation

¶1 The Special Committee on Law Librarian Compensation was formed in 2001. In April 2002, the Executive Board approved a motion to reconstitute this special committee for an additional year, through July 2003.

¶2 During the past year, the special committee engaged in a number of activities relating to the issue of law librarian compensation, including providing the Altman Weil consulting firm with revised law librarian job descriptions to be used in that firm’s annual Survey of Law Firm Economics and for the revised edition of that firm’s publication, *Job Descriptions for Law Firms, Corporate Law*

Departments and Government Agencies; submitting comments on the AALL Biennial Salary Survey to the task force reviewing that survey; initiating and helping draft the AALL/Altman Weil Compensation Satisfaction Survey (distributed electronically to AALL members in February 2003); and coordinating a program concerning law librarian compensation for the 2003 Annual Meeting in Seattle. In addition, the chair of the special committee served as liaison to the American Library Association's Task Force on Better Salaries and Pay Equity, attending meetings of the task force at the 2002 ALA Annual Conference in Atlanta and the 2003 ALA Midwinter Meeting in Philadelphia, and participating in the activities of the task force's Research Working Group.

¶3 In its final report to the Executive Board, the special committee noted that an insufficient number of persons are entering the field of librarianship to replace those scheduled to retire in coming years, and that these projected future shortages are likely caused at least in part by inadequate compensation. Because sufficient entry of properly trained professionals into law librarianship is important not only to AALL, but to a democratic and transparent political culture, the special committee urged the Executive Board to recognize the issue of law librarian compensation as a problem warranting significant sustained attention, and indeed as a fundamental matter of information policy.

¶4 The special committee made three recommendations to the Executive Board for its consideration. The special committee first recommended that the Board take action to ensure that AALL undertakes the initiative proposed in the 2000–2005 Strategic Plan to “regularly compile detailed compensation analyses comparing law librarians’ salaries, education and contributions to those of comparable professionals in different types of organizations, firms, schools and courts” (Strategic Direction #1, Outcome C). Second, the special committee recommended that the Board authorize the creation of a new staff position to oversee and coordinate the Association's activities relating to marketing, public relations, and advocacy relating to compensation. Third, the special committee recommended that the Board create a standing committee on the economic status of law librarianship, to provide sustained effort and focus on matters relating to law librarian compensation.

Luis Acosta, Chair

Representatives

ALA/ALCTS Cataloging and Classification Section: Subject Analysis Committee

¶1 The Subject Analysis Committee and its subcommittees continue to study the use of subject headings in the age of online library systems in an international context. The subject heading reference structures are being shown to online system vendors as a way to enhance display and achieve a better index display of subject heading references and the bibliographic works containing those subjects.

¶2 The Semantic Operability Subcommittee is working on criteria for evaluating systems that have semantic operability, defined as “the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange or harmonize cognate subject vocabularies and/or knowledge organization schemes to be used for the purposes of effective and efficient resource discovery without significant loss of lexical or connotative meaning and without special effort by the user.”

¶3 The Training Subcommittee has written and is editing a course on analyzing bibliographic resources for the assignment of subject headings and for constructing the headings. This two-day workshop will be an excellent prerequisite course for those new to cataloging and a good refresher for experienced catalogers.

¶4 An important part of the SAC full committee meetings is the report on subject cataloging developments from the Library of Congress Cataloging Policy and Support Office. The religious law schedules are still being developed, although canon law, Jewish law, and religious law in general are done. The Library of Congress changed its policy on the use of the geographic subdivision Great Britain in law subject headings. Now it is possible to use both England and Great Britain as geographic subdivisions for legal works, depending on the geographic emphasis of the work being cataloged and the subject being covered in the book.

¶5 Detailed SAC reports can be found in the *Technical Services Law Librarian* and on the Technical Services Special Interest Section home page.

Marie Whited

***ALA/ALCTS/LITA/RUSA Machine-Readable
Bibliographic Information Committee***

¶1 With only six proposals and four discussion papers, this year’s MARBI meetings were shorter than those in recent years. The common thread in every topic was the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR). FRBR provides a model for looking at how we catalog material and provides a framework for expressing the relationship between entities. It defines four hierarchical levels: work, expression, manifestation, and item. Significant efforts have been made to map the MARC data elements into the FRBR model. This mapping is then used by the utilities and the system vendors to manipulate our current cataloging records and create new displays. We can expect that the MARC formats and our catalogs will continue to change because of FRBR.

¶2 A major development in MARC was implementation of the proposals, approved in previous years, that define coding to use in cataloging integrating resources. Since integrating resources include loose-leafs and updating Web sites, they are a significant part of the current cataloging done in law libraries. This new coding allows us to highlight the serial nature of these materials which we previously had to treat as monographs. While all of the coding for integrating resources is now part of the MARC standards, not all of it has been implemented by the utilities and by our local systems. Until the changes are fully implemented, we must follow interim guidelines. It is hoped that the utilities will be able to

convert these temporary measures into newly coded records once implementation is complete.

Susan D. Goldner

Washington Affairs Office

¶1 **Copyright and Contract Issues.** During 2002–03, AALL’s copyright agenda expanded significantly from its primary focus on federal activities and opposing the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA) at the state level to include many international initiatives. The Washington Office submitted comments to the U.S. Trade Representative and to Congress on the U.S.-Chile and U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreements. We are very concerned that provisions in these bilateral agreements will extend the scope of copyright protection beyond what exists in the Copyright Act, thus undermining privileges found in U.S. copyright law. We are also concerned that because free trade agreements fall under fast-track authority, there is little opportunity for congressional amendments or oversight. We also submitted comments on the draft Hague Convention on Jurisdiction and Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, where our concerns are the enforceability of non-negotiated contracts and the choice of forum provisions that the current draft espouses.

¶2 At the federal level, we worked to get support and sponsors for H.R. 1066, the Benefit Authors Without Limiting Advancement or Net Consumer Expectations Act, introduced by Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-Calif.), and H.R. 107, the Digital Media Consumers’ Rights Act (DMCRA), introduced by Congressmen Rick Boucher (D-Va.) and John Doolittle (R-Calif.). The DMCRA reaffirms fair use in a networked environment, resolves key concerns regarding hardware and software that permit significant noninfringing uses, and allows researchers to engage in the scientific research of technological protection measures. The Washington Office and partners in our Database Coalition continued throughout the year to visit House and Senate members in anticipation that the House Commerce and Judiciary committees would agree to legislative language after two years of negotiations. At the end of the 107th Congress, the two committee chairmen agreed to introduce a bill by April 15, 2003. That date has come and gone, although we do expect to see legislation this year. Another reason we are monitoring international copyright activities closely is that there may be efforts to add databases to the free trade agreements or other international conventions.

¶3 AALL signed onto several important amicus briefs during the year, including *Eldred v. Ashcroft* (the Supreme Court upheld the 1998 Copyright Term Extension Act that granted a twenty-year extension to all existing copyrights); *Dastar v. Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.* (decided by the Supreme Court 8-0 in favor of Dastar, a company that used the content of a public domain film to create a new product); *Baystate Technologies, Inc. v. Harold L. Bowers* (cert. denied, on whether a publisher can deny the fair use right to reverse engineer by means of

terms in a shrink-wrap license); and *RIIA v. Verizon* (to protect the First Amendment anonymity and privacy rights of Internet users—appellate court oral arguments are scheduled for September 16, 2003). In addition, Jonathan Band, legislative counsel for the Shared Legal Capability (AALL, ALA, ARL, MLA, and SLA), testified before the Copyright Office in spring 2003 in support of exemptions from the section 1201 anticircumvention provisions of the DMCA.

¶4 At the state level, Americans for Fair Electronic Commerce Transactions (AFFECT), the anti-UCITA coalition established by AALL and the other library associations, succeeded in stopping the enactment of UCITA in any new states this year. AALL members Sandra Marz and Roberta Studwell deserve special recognition for their excellent efforts in mounting a strong anti-UCITA campaign in Nevada in April. AFFECT has a proactive agenda as well, and this year it succeeded in getting a UCITA “bombshelter” bill enacted in Vermont and is working to support similar legislation in Delaware and Massachusetts. States enacting such a bill can protect their residents and businesses from the choice of law and choice of forum provisions of UCITA, which has been enacted in Virginia and Maryland.

¶5 There was no time to bask in that success, however, because in March 2003, we learned that seven states had enacted what we refer to as state “Super Digital Millennium Copyright Act” (DMCA) laws that are purportedly aimed at ending cable and telephone piracy but are overly broad. The legislation, which comes from the Motion Picture Association of America, adds new prohibitions to those already in the DMCA without providing any safe harbors. It would undermine the ability of libraries to provide important information services. Once news of these state “Super DMCA” bills leaked, a new coalition emerged almost overnight. We successfully stopped its enactment in several states and will continue to closely monitor state activity in the coming year.

¶6 **Access to Government Information Issues.** At the federal level, many AALL members responded to an action alert by submitting statements in December 2002 expressing their strong opposition to a proposal released by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to amend the Federal Acquisitions Regulations (FAR) to permit agencies to procure their own printing rather than using the centralized procurement system at the Government Printing Office (GPO). Bruce R. James, sworn in as the new Public Printer in December, held several meetings with OMB Director Mitch Daniels throughout the spring. As a result, OMB and GPO announced a new agreement on June 6, 2003, that GPO will create a new procurement system that will bring more agency publications into the FDLP. The new agreement includes a mandate that all printing contracts require that the printer deliver two print copies and an electronic version of all publications. As a result, GPO will be able to catalog these agency publications so that the electronic version will be more easily located by the library and user communities and will remain available for permanent public access. OMB Director Mitch Daniels credits the library community for educating him about the need to ensure broad public access to agency information.

¶7 New Public Printer Bruce James and new Superintendent of Documents Judy Russell are engaged in a yearlong review of the Federal Depository Library Program that James predicts will change from the current 60–40 electronic to print ratio to 95–5 in the next five years. Both James and Russell are deeply committed to developing new services for depository libraries that will provide incentives for libraries to remain in the program even when most federal government information will be available to the public at no cost through the Internet. One of the longstanding concerns of depository law librarians has been the need to have an authentication system for electronic titles that are no longer distributed in a tangible version. GPO has eliminated distribution of the microfiche congressional bills and, more recently, Supreme Court slip opinions. AALL's Executive Board endorsed "A Resolution on Supreme Court Slip Opinions" at its April 2003 meeting that reiterated conversations between the Washington Office and new Public Printer Bruce James about the lack of authenticity of electronic slip opinions. As a result, James has initiated discussions between GPO and the IT department at the Supreme Court to investigate how the authenticity of electronic court opinions might be achieved.

¶8 An egregious state bill that would halt the development of new, robust electronic information access and e-government services through the Internet by state agencies came back to haunt us again this year. Working in close cooperation with our Ohio members, we rallied national and state public access organizations to successfully oppose the Electronic Government Services Act that, for the second year in a row, was introduced in that state. This egregious state model law, promoted by the American Legislative Exchange Council, would prohibit state agencies from expending funds for the dissemination of electronic information or services if two commercial entities were providing the same information or service. It flies in the face of federal, state, and local efforts to provide the public with timely access to electronic information by and about their government as well as new E-government services.

¶9 **Other Activities.** The Office worked on a very important project during the past year with ALA, ARL, MLA, and the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition to develop a white paper on the impact of mergers on the pricing of scientific, technical, and medical journals, and legal serials. The paper was sent to the U.S. Department of Justice to block Cinven and Candover's recent proposed purchase of BertelsmannSpringer. It argues that the DOJ should review mergers within the publishing industry in light of the way that libraries select journals and legal serials. The work that economist Mark McCabe has done for AALL, ARL, and MLA demonstrates that increased market power resulting from recent mergers has allowed publishers to boost prices. Increasing prices has led to subscription cancellations, which in turn deprive scientists and the legal community of access to basic tools needed to conduct research.

¶10 **Final Thoughts.** This has been an exceedingly busy year for Washington Affairs Representative Bob Oakley and myself as AALL's legislative agenda

expands to include more international and state issues of key importance to the law library community. To keep yourself informed of our work, I invite you to read our letters, testimony, *AALL Spectrum* articles, and other documents at Washington Office Online (<http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/aallwash>). Last but far from least, AALL's efforts to represent your interests on important federal and state policy issues during the past year would not have been successful without the tremendous advocacy support from so many of you who responded quickly, faithfully, and effectively to our calls for action throughout the year. Working together with you on our legislative agenda, AALL will continue to make a difference and be recognized for its contributions to the development of international, federal, and state information policy.

Mary Alice Baish, Associate Washington Affairs Representative

2002–03 Completed Research Grant Projects

¶1 The AALL Research Grant Program funds projects of value to those professions that create, disseminate, or use legal and law-related information. The program aims to stimulate a diverse range of scholarship in any format. Areas for potential research may include, but are not limited to, those described in the Association’s Research Agenda.¹ The program is administered by the AALL Research Committee, which oversees two research funds: the AALL/Aspen Publishers Research Grant Program, made possible through a \$50,000 contribution from Aspen Publishers, and the AALL Research Fund, established with an endowment of \$100,000 from LexisNexis.

¶2 Final reports for five completed research projects were delivered to the Research Committee in 2002–03:

- AALL Government Relations Committee and AALL Washington Affairs Office, “Permanent Public Access of State Government Information: A State-by-State Compilation and Resource Guide”
- Xia Chen and Frederick E. Smith, “Web-Based Distance Learning of Principles of American Legal Bibliography”
- Kris Gilliland, “The Research Habits of Lawyers”
- Pamela Melton and Lisa Eichhorn, “Research Habits of the South Carolina Bar”
- Catherine Sanders Reach and David Whelan, “Feasibility and Viability of the Digital Library in the Private Law Firm”

Abstracts of each of these reports are provided below; the full reports are available from the committee upon request.

Permanent Public Access of State Government Information: A State-by-State Compilation and Resource Guide

¶3 One of the most significant developments related to the growth of the Internet during the 1990s was the pace at which governments at all levels embraced its use to provide the public with unparalleled access to government information and e-government services. Officials were quick to recognize that government information freely flowing via the Internet facilitates government transparency and accountability, and increases government accessibility and citizens’ democratic participation. Unfortunately, few officials have recognized the vital importance of *permanent* public access to that information, that is, the preservation of electronic government information for current, continuous, and future access.

1. Am. Ass’n of Law Libraries, AALL Research Agenda (2000), *reprinted in* AALL DIRECTORY AND HANDBOOK 2002–2003, at 502, *available at* <http://www.aallnet.org/committee/research/agenda.asp>.

¶4 While government entities today make available enormous amounts of information to the public through the Internet, most fail to manage the entire life cycle of electronic government information, from its creation to its preservation. Technical obsolescence and the failure to create a centralized and coordinated system at any level of government have resulted in the loss of huge amounts of electronic government information during the past decade. Titles that are “born digital” and have not been retained for permanent public access upon removal from a government agency Web site are likely to be lost forever.

¶5 AALL has long been engaged in educating policy makers about the loss of electronic government information at the federal level, and has supported legislative efforts to update federal public access and e-government laws to address the need for preservation and permanent public access. The purpose of this study was to research what, if anything, state governments are doing to meet the enormous challenges of ensuring permanent public access to state electronic government information.

¶6 Authors in each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico completed a comprehensive survey and submitted a short executive summary based on their survey results. With but one exception, Colorado, no states have explicitly amended their laws to mandate that Web-based electronic government information must remain permanently accessible and be preserved. Existing public records statutes that ensure preservation of records with long-term value are adequate for print information, if state agencies comply, but not for electronic information published as Web sites or Web publications or records.

¶7 The grant team envisioned that this project, funded through the AALL/Aspen Publishers Research Grant Program, would be the first step in the advocacy process necessary to enact state laws that will prevent the loss of important state government information in electronic format. Toward this end, it sought to create a document that could be provided to legislators and other policy makers to educate them about the responsibility of state governments to ensure permanent public access to electronic information. An additional objective was to strengthen the GRC’s and WAO’s ties to AALL members at the local level, thereby forming a base of activists who could advocate for improved laws mandating permanent public access to state government information. Because AALL and other library organizations lack the manpower to tackle the problem of disappearing electronic government information in all states simultaneously, the grant team has identified key states to target for legislative activity.

¶8 Along with providing the executive summaries and tabulated results from each state, the final report resulting from this project includes an executive summary of results and identifies successful state models. The final report will be published and distributed to key state policy makers as part of our advocacy efforts. The entire report, including the surveys completed by the state authors, is available electronically (<http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/aallwash/PPAreport.htm>).

¶9 This was an eighteen-month collaborative effort by the GRC and WAO. Each thanks the state authors and regional editors whose dedication and hard work made this project possible.

AALL Government Relations Committee and Washington Affairs Office

Web-Based Distance Learning of Principles of American Legal Bibliography

¶10 This project, which focused on utilizing Web-based distance learning to explain principles of American legal bibliography, was supported by a grant from the AALL Research Fund established by an endowment from LexisNexis.

¶11 The product resulting from this project is a Web-based guide to American legal bibliography in English and Chinese. The guide (<http://lawlibfs.lawlib.ucla.edu/bio/index.htm>) is basically a self-teaching tutorial with venues for group discussions and interactions with the authors via e-mail. The guide provides introductions to a wide range of primary and secondary sources of law commonly used in conducting American legal research. It aims to be comprehensive in coverage, yet brief and simple in explanatory narratives. While the instructional texts are reduced to their essentials, in-depth and quality resources on the Internet are brought in as much as possible. Printed sources are also mentioned as needed, and full bibliographical information is provided by linking to the records from the online catalog of the University of California at Los Angeles. There is also a self-study test. The Chinese version of the guide attempts to explain some of the myths and complexities of American legal bibliography in lucid Chinese.

¶12 Simplicity is the key goal of the design of the guide. The Web page is simple to navigate, and simple to maintain and update. It is structured in several basic tables. Frames are avoided to ensure accessibility by various browsers. Excessive images are avoided to achieve speedy uploading. The Chinese version follows the same rules of design. One less-than-ideal feature with the Chinese page is that it does require Chinese word processing software installed or Chinese character fonts loaded onto the computer to view it properly. An alternative of creating image maps was explored but dismissed for fear it would create space and speed problems. It also would make updating and revision more cumbersome. However, this will not pose too much of an obstacle since most Chinese readers do have computers with language capability one way or another.

¶13 The authors wish to express their thanks to the members of the AALL Research Committee for the grant and their support. Xia Chen is especially grateful for the committee's granting an extension for the project which was delayed due to her illness. Thanks also to the librarians at the Hugh and Hazel Darling Law Library for their encouragement and support in various ways. In particular, Associate Dean and Law Librarian Myra K. Saunders for her support, especially in providing time and convenient arrangements to work on the project. Thanks also go to Donna Gulnac for helping to find an excellent assistant; to Alex Stavchanskiy, Viktor Prokopenko, and Cynthia Lewis for their willing technical

help and successful trouble-shooting; to John Wilson for his valuable comments, suggestions, and particularly his expertise in international law research. Able assistance from Sarah Smith and Chien Lee is also appreciated.

Xia Chen² and Frederick E. Smith³

The Research Habits of Lawyers

¶14 In early 1995, Morris Cohen, Penny Hazelton, and Patricia DeGeorges set out to test some of the basic assumptions of librarians about how lawyers do research. Using an eight-page survey, they queried more than 1500 alumni of the Yale, University of Washington, University of Southern California, University of Florida, and William Mitchell law schools. With more than 450 written responses received, they gathered an impressive amount of data on a wide range of topics, including source and location of research, use of print and electronic materials, and access to and consultation with librarians.

¶15 Preliminary findings from the survey were first reported at the 1995 AALL Annual Meeting in an educational program featuring Hazelton and DeGeorges titled "Current and Future Research Needs of Lawyers," but the survey authors' plans to publish a detailed final report had not yet been realized when, in spring 2001, I proposed to continue their work. With the support of a grant from the AALL Research Fund, endowed by LexisNexis, I have now tabulated and analyzed all their data, and will report the results in an article in a future issue of *Law Library Journal*.

¶16 While the legal information environment has changed in many ways since 1995, the survey may still provide useful insights or otherwise confirm anecdotal evidence for librarians charged with the design and planning of research instruction programs, services, and collections. For example, 85% of survey respondents who attended law schools in the 1980s, and more than half of those who graduated in the 1960s and 1970s, were frequent users of online services like Lexis and Westlaw. Approximately one-half of the 1980s group and about one-third of the 1960s and 1970s groups felt that technology had "considerably" improved both their efficiency and productivity.

¶17 However, when asked about their biggest frustrations regarding legal research, they expressed concern about younger lawyers' dependence on electronic tools, the cost of online services, and the unavailability of print materials in their organizations; only a few wished for greater access to computerized tools. The largest percentage lamented the inadequacy and inconsistency of both print and electronic indexing and case-digesting systems. Many expressed hope that technological innovations like the Internet and natural-language searching would alle-

2. Reference Librarian, Hugh and Hazel Darling Law Library, University of California at Los Angeles School of Law, Los Angeles, California.

3. Librarian Emeritus, Hugh and Hazel Darling Law Library, University of California at Los Angeles School of Law, Los Angeles, California.

viate some of these problems, but less than a quarter of the respondents felt that online services had improved the quality or creativity of their work.

¶18 At the same time, less than 10% of the respondents said that they began research projects in unfamiliar areas by talking with a librarian, and less than a third consulted a librarian, either within their organizations or elsewhere, for any reason more than once a month. Perhaps more surprising, nearly one-half of the respondents noted that they did not have access to a librarian.

Kris L. Gilliland⁴

Research Habits of the South Carolina Bar

¶19 We designed our research project, which was supported by a 2002 grant from the AALL Research Fund established by an endowment from LexisNexis, to help us determine whether the legal research curriculum of the University of South Carolina School of Law taught law students what they needed to know as practitioners. We sought to learn how much research members of the bar performed on a regular basis and what resources they used when doing that research.

¶20 To begin the project, we drafted survey questions to elicit the information we sought, as well as demographic information, from each respondent. Testing the draft survey on a small group of attorneys led us to clarify a few questions and to eliminate a few others. The final version was sent to a random sample of one thousand active bar members, whose names and addresses were generated from the mailing list provided by the South Carolina Bar Association.

¶21 We received 161 responses to the survey, a response rate of 16.1%. While this percentage was not high in absolute terms, it was slightly better than expected, based on the normal 3% return rate of a different survey of the bar conducted annually by the University of South Carolina Statistics Lab.

¶22 The typical respondents to the survey were owners or partners in a small private law firm (five or fewer lawyers) in an urban location engaged in a litigation practice. The respondents had been out of law school more than ten years and reported spending 5–10% of their time doing research, usually in their office. They also reported typically using the fruits of their research in trial and appellate briefs, and that their most frequently used resource was the court rules in print.

¶23 From the survey data, we have been able to draw a number of conclusions. We now know which resources are used frequently by many attorneys, and which are never used. In addition, we have a better understanding of the use of online versus print resources in practice. Perhaps most important, we gained an overall sense of how legal research fits into a practitioner's workload.

¶24 We will be submitting an article discussing our findings to the *South Carolina Lawyer*, a publication of the South Carolina Bar that reaches every

4. Director of the Library and Assistant Professor, University of Mississippi Law Library, University, Mississippi.

licensed attorney in the state of South Carolina. We also plan to submit an article containing a more thorough discussion of the survey results to the *Law Library Journal*.

Pamela Melton⁵ and Lisa Eichhorn⁶

Feasibility and Viability of the Digital Library in the Private Law Firm

¶25 In February 2002, the American Bar Association's Legal Technology Resource Center undertook a research project to study the feasibility and viability of a digital library in a private law firm, funded in part by the AALL/Aspen Publishers Research Grant Program. The study consisted of surveys of three populations: lawyers, law librarians, and legal publishers. Each group responded to questions pertaining to preference, availability, and concerns regarding digital or online legal research. For the purposes of the study, the digital library was defined as a collection made up of primarily digital materials accessible via information systems. The survey results and analysis show that a digital library is feasible; however, there are still barriers to implementation and success of a digital library in today's law firm.

¶26 Survey questions on legal research were sent to lawyers as part of the Legal Technology Resource Center's annual technology survey in fall 2002. In addition to other questions, lawyers were queried on their means of access for online legal research materials and whether they preferred free or fee-based systems. In comparison to previous results from the LTRC surveys, attorneys seem to be more comfortable with accessing and using online legal research materials than ever before.

¶27 Results for the survey of U.S.-based for-profit publishers of print legal publications were tallied in January 2003. Most publishers do not plan to exceed print publication with digital material, although some larger publishers already have all or most of their print in a digital format. There is still a high level of commitment to print, with the vast majority of publishers pledging to continue publishing in multiple formats. There is a supposition in the industry that the market for print materials has not lessened; rather, a new market for online materials is emerging.

¶28 In summer 2002, law librarians were invited via discussion lists to take part in an online survey. Approximately 170 respondents representing private law firm libraries participated in the survey. Law librarians indicate that they are not as likely to purchase certain materials in a digital format due to several factors, including high cost and licensing difficulties. Additionally, factors such as the lack of a print equivalent in the collection and training issues negatively affected their decision to buy digital products. In comments submitted with the survey, many

5. Reference Librarian, University of South Carolina School of Law, Coleman Karesh Law Library, Columbia, South Carolina.

6. Associate Professor and Director of the Legal Writing Program, University of South Carolina School of Law, Columbia, South Carolina.

librarians also suggested that their attorneys prefer print and that they do not have a way of keeping up with usage statistics and bill-back charges.

¶29 While a digital library appears to be feasible, all three of the populations still see barriers to the medium. Legal publishers still note a strong attachment to the print products; law librarians see digital materials as cost-prohibitive; and while attorneys are slowly embracing fee-based online research, there is still a strong attachment to print. The results of the study, analyzed in an article published in *Law Library Journal*,⁷ indicate that the digital library in a private law firm is currently a vision instead of a reality.

Catherine Sanders Reach⁸ and David Whelan⁹

7. Catherine Sanders Reach et al., *Feasibility and Viability of the Digital Library in a Private Law Firm*, 95 LAW LIBR. J. 369, 2003 LAW LIBR. J. 26.

8. Research Specialist, Legal Technology Resource Center, American Bar Association, Chicago, Illinois.

9. Director, Legal Technology Resource Center, American Bar Association, Chicago, Illinois.

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Memorial: Genevieve Donna Loyd (1945–2003)

¶1 Donna, as she was known to family, friends, and colleagues, or G. Donna as she signed her correspondence, died suddenly on April 3, 2003. We miss our friend very much. Donna spent her professional life in southeastern Michigan and was active in both the Law Librarians of Metropolitan Detroit (LLMD) and the Michigan Association of Law Libraries.

¶2 A 1977 graduate of the University of Michigan's library school, Donna began her career in indexing and abstracting as an editor with Information Coordinators (later Information Marketing International). Information Coordinators was located in downtown Detroit's Harmonie Park, and Donna often reminisced about the people with whom she worked as well as the shops and restaurants she once frequented.

¶3 Donna joined the law library profession in 1987 as an acquisitions librarian with Dykema Gossett, then Michigan's largest law firm, located in Detroit's Renaissance Center, several blocks south of Harmonie Park. Donna witnessed the highs and lows of private law library life during her tenure there: staff changes, budget cuts, the move toward the Internet and the World Wide Web, the ruling days of proprietary software, and interacting with legal publishers before the advent of Thomson and Reed Elsevier. She established and maintained lifelong friendships with many Dykema colleagues and firm members. Donna remained with Dykema Gossett for more than ten years until her move to Howard & Howard Attorneys in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

¶4 The move to the suburbs did not keep Donna from active participation in LLMD. She continued attending the downtown luncheon meetings where her cool head and down-to-earth comments often kept discussions on track and to the point. Donna was frequently able to pose a question that clarified an issue or led the group back to examining solutions when the theoretical threatened to overtake practicality. In recent years Donna acted as an informal mentor to many of the newer members of the Michigan Association of Law Libraries and also participated as a member of law librarian discussion panels for the Library and Information Science Program's legal information course at Wayne State University. Her advice to students was delivered with humor and an eye to what would be most helpful to those considering a career in law librarianship.

¶5 In addition to professional meetings with colleagues, Donna kept up with an informal group of librarians, attorneys, and friends both in person and in writing. Her distinctive cursive scrawled personalized messages on greeting cards, postcards, or plain paper regularly arrived to acknowledge holidays or just convey that she was thinking of you. She met with friends and colleagues who would gather occasionally at the Sweetwater Tavern in downtown Detroit. Over beer and dinner, the discussions of library topics—vendors, research, collection develop-

ment—gave way to nonlibrary subjects, including Arts and Crafts furniture, family, books recently read, and newly forged friendships that all came to cherish.

¶6 Donna's personal life was full with family and friends as well as her diverse interests. She delighted in her two daughters and their spouses and absolutely adored her granddaughter. She often spent time with her sisters, adult nieces and nephews, and their families. Her social calendar was filled with dinner, luncheon, and movie dates with former colleagues, neighbors, and friends—all people with whom she kept in contact. A Michigan native, she often remarked upon the consequences of our area's urban sprawl—she had a deep appreciation of the state's agricultural heritage. This appreciation did not negate her enjoyment of urban culture—she loved library book sales, bookstores, movies, foreign films at the Detroit Institute of Arts, British humor and mysteries, Detroit's Pewabic Pottery, and techno music. In recent years, she returned to the classroom to study the Spanish language, reflecting an earlier time in her life as an exchange student with a family in Mexico.

¶7 Donna contributed to her colleagues professionally with her knowledge, skill, and experience, and personally as a lively, intelligent, and caring friend. Her genuine interest in people and her commitment to librarianship as a service profession were apparent to all. Her incandescent smile, words of welcome, sly wit, and sharp humor as well as her spirited enjoyment of life are sorely missed. We are lucky to have known her.—*Jan Bissett*¹ and *Margi Heinen*²

1. Reference Librarian, Dickinson Wright PLLC, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
2. Manager of Library Services, Sherman and Howard, Denver, Colorado.

Memorial: Ellen Coolman Rappaport (1944–2003)

¶1 Ellen Coolman Rappaport, most recently head of technical services at Albany Law School, died at her home in Albany, New York, on May 12, 2003, succumbing to the cancer she had courageously fought for more than eleven years.

¶2 Ellen was the consummate technical services librarian, having worked in all areas of her field from the time she started in the Syracuse University Libraries in 1967 through her final days at Albany Law School Library. She completed her M.L.S. at Syracuse University in 1970 and stayed to become the head of the serials department. In 1974 she became the head of technical services at the SUNY Cortland Memorial Library, leaving in 1979 to become the library liaison officer at SUNY/OCLC (now Nylink), where she worked in implementation and support of online and local systems provided by OCLC. From 1988 to 1992 she was project manager for Ameritech Information Systems, where she managed the implementation of serials control and acquisitions systems and provided training for many librarians throughout the region. In 1993 Ellen came to Albany Law School as the technical services librarian, where she learned about (in her words) “the fascinating complexities of legal materials.”

¶3 Ellen had worked on implementation of OCLC from its earliest stages and had spent many years working with serials systems. Her real passions were for serials and standards. She was a member of AALL, the American Library Association’s ALCTS Committee to Study Serials Standards, the CONSER Task Force on Publication Patterns and Holdings, the New York Library Association (NYLA) Technical Support Committee, and NYLA’s Section on Management of Information Resources and Technology. She was a natural teacher, whether acting as a mentor or speaking at a national meeting. The large outpouring at her passing from librarians who had worked with Ellen, attended one of her conference presentations, or benefitted from her contributions to several online discussion lists was a testament to her work in the library profession.

¶4 For years she provided support to many who suffered from cancer both in the local support group she and her husband started and throughout the United States. She researched the most recent treatments and aggressively fought for the most effective treatments, searching for the best strategies to maximize her quality of life. She generously shared the results of her research and her determination with others who suffered from cancer and needed encouragement and support. When one of the author’s mothers was diagnosed with breast cancer a year ago, Ellen was there to lend materials from her personal library, offer continuous support, and be a friend.

¶5 But Ellen’s life had much more meaning. And it was this life that she loved and enjoyed for all her years. There was her husband to whom she was married for many years, whose home she shared with her beloved cat. Ellen and Lou loved to

travel and might be found in such places as Australia or inside the Arctic Circle or, in later years, in Spain or Japan. Music and folk dancing were longtime passions. Her music took her from playing the violin to singing with the Schola Cantorum in Syracuse and with the Helderberg Madrigal Singers in Albany. She was spontaneous and warm and had a whimsical wit that never deserted her.

¶6 Her enthusiasm for life and new experiences remained always a part of her life. She was a wonderful friend and colleague. Librarianship for Ellen was not institutionalized. She brought the love of libraries and the organization and dissemination of information to everyone she met, to her rabbi, to her medical team, and to unsuspecting acquaintances and friends. Librarianship is better for her having been a part of the profession, and we are all better for having shared this and many other experiences with her.—*Nancy Lenahan*¹ and *Colleen E. Smith*²

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1. Government Information and Internet Services Librarian, Albany Law School, Schaffer Library, Albany, New York.
 2. Head of Technical Services, Albany Law School, Schaffer Library, Albany, New York.

Memorial: Ludwik A. Teclaff (1918–2003)

¶1 Ludwik Andrzej Teclaff, professor emeritus and former director of the Fordham University School of Law Library, died on May 29, 2003, in St. Petersburg, Florida, after a long illness.

¶2 Ludwik was born in Czestochowa, Poland, in 1918. After serving in the Polish Free Army from 1940 to 1943 in France, he became an attaché to the Polish Government in Exile Foreign Ministry in London and Consul in Ireland from 1946 to 1952. In 1952, he came to the United States and eventually became a citizen of this country in 1958. Ludwik was an accomplished scholar, having earned a Mag. Jur. at Oxford University in 1944, an M.S. in librarianship at Columbia University in 1955, and both an LL.M (1961) and a J.S.D. (1965) at New York University School of Law.

¶3 He began his career in librarianship at the Brooklyn Public Library in 1954 and came to NYU School of Law to work as a research librarian in 1959. After Eugene Wypyski left Fordham to become the librarian at Hofstra School of Law, Ludwik was appointed to the directorship of the law library at Fordham in 1963. As well as being the law librarian, Ludwik taught international law, law of the sea, and environmental law courses. Many students of his at Fordham remember him as a gentle and scholarly teacher, inspiring them in their first encounters with these subjects. He also wrote and edited numerous books and articles on these subjects.¹ His charming wife Eileen, to whom he was married for more than fifty years, assisted him in many of these endeavors.

¶4 Ludwik was honored with the Clyde Eagleton Award in International Law by New York University in 1965. He served as president of the Law Library Association of Greater New York in 1969–70.

¶5 I remember Ludwik as a wonderful friend and colleague. Although I never worked for him at Fordham, I came to know him well after taking his place as director of the Fordham law library in 1986. Ludwik used to stop by from time to time when he was in the building for his course on environmental law or performing research for one of his publications. We frequently would discuss whatever was up in the administration of the library. He was unfailingly supportive and kind and was always available to give me a little advice about any plans that I had for

1. *E.g.*, LUDWIK A. TECLAFF, *THE RIVER BASIN IN HISTORY AND LAW* (1967); LUDWIK A. TECLAFF, *ABSTRACTION AND USE OF WATER: A COMPARISON OF LEGAL REGIMES* (1972); *INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW* (Ludwik A. Teclaff & Albert E. Utton eds., 1974); LUDWIK A. TECLAFF, *LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO GROWING WATER DEMAND* (1978); *WATER IN A DEVELOPING WORLD: THE MANAGEMENT OF A CRITICAL RESOURCE* (Ludwik A. Teclaff & Albert E. Utton eds., 1978); *INTERNATIONAL GROUNDWATER LAW* (Ludwik A. Teclaff ed., 1981); LUDWIK A. TECLAFF, *ECONOMIC ROOTS OF OPPRESSION* (1984); LUDWIK A. TECLAFF, *WATER LAW IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE* (1985); *TRANSBOUNDARY RESOURCES LAW* (Ludwik A. Teclaff & Albert E. Utton eds., 1987).

the library, including the history of what had happened with that issue in the past. After I would return from annual meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries or the Association of American Law Schools, he would stop by to hear the stories of whom I had seen at the meeting and what was happening with the library directors of his era. I have missed those visits since he and Eileen retired to Florida a few years ago.

¶6 Ludwik was the very epitome of the scholar-librarian; he will be missed by many in our profession.—*Janet Tracy*²

2. Professor of Research and Library Services, Fordham University School of Law, New York, New York.

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