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The CRIV Sheet

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Editor's Corner

This installment of *The CRIV Sheet* reflects a variety of activities in which Committee members are involved. While members of the CRIV participate in regular Committee meetings annually and also attend periodic vendor site visits, much of the work that we do on an ongoing basis receives little publicity.

Many of us have assumed the role of local trouble-shooters, becoming the contact persons for any and all vendor complaint issues that arise within our geographic regions. And, although we each have assigned duties within the Committee, the lines between specific assignment areas often become blurred when colleagues across the country view each of us as their personal CRIV representative. Thankfully, the cooperative spirit within our Committee allows us to respond to the issues close at hand, as well as those across the country. The efficiency with which electronic communication can be accomplished further enhances our ability to respond, if only by forwarding an urgent e-mail message to the appropriate member or subcommittee.

Beyond their usual CRIV duties, Betty Roeske and Lorna Tang have taken on extra responsibilities as members of the newly formed LEXIS Publishing Librarian Panel. In this issue, they provide us with a detailed report of this panel's recent initial meeting. Readers will be interested in many of the issues discussed by this group and the objectives that LEXIS hopes to achieve.

Along with her duties as chair of the Mediation Subcommittee, Chris Graesser finds time to apply her complaint resolution experience to the development of better strategies for dealing with vendor issues. She gives us two articles in this issue, one dealing with a recent reported complaint and the other dealing with ways of better assuring the receipt of desired publications.

In addition to the dedicated work of Committee members, many accomplishments in the dissemination of information on legal publisher issues stem from the gracious participation of non-CRIV-member law librarians. We have three of these individuals to thank specifically for contributions to this issue of *The CRIV Sheet*.

Ken Svengalis, a former CRIV participant, and a well-known advocate of resolving legal publishing issues, furnishes us with a detailed list of cost-cutting tips. Many of Ken's suggestions are the direct result of his constant vigilance in monitoring the effect that publisher practices have on our day-to-day duties as law librarians.

We also have a current update of the legal publishing "Who Owns Whom" list, courtesy of Rob Richards. Rob is quick to add that, although he started this list, its timeliness is due to constant updating by many interested law librarians who keep a watchful eye on current developments within the legal publishing industry.

The final entry in this issue is a text-only overview of the *AcqWeb* Web site, edited by Anna Belle Leiserson. *AcqWeb* is also the product of much cooperation among library acquisitions personnel across the country. Both Rob's and Anna Belle's lists are accessible from the CRIVPage Web site and we have included them here in an effort to inform our members of these valuable tools for keeping up-to-date with contact information for publishers and other legal information vendors. Although both these print lists are merely informative in this format, accessing them online will provide a multitude of hypertext links for quick connection to needed resource information.

We hope readers will find the articles herein informative and valuable. We also hope that our members will continue to assist the CRIV in its ongoing efforts. One way of assisting us is to provide helpful suggestions for our publisher site visits. We will be visiting Aspen Publishers in mid-March and would greatly appreciate the reporting of specific issues or problems relating to Aspen's service. Comments or suggestions may be posted to the CRIVPage or e-mailed to Frosty Owen, CRIV Site Visit Subcommittee Chair (fowen@hunton.com). As always, Happy Reading!

LEXIS Publishing Librarian Panel Meeting Overview

Betty Roeske

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Lorna Tang

*University of Chicago
D'Angelo Law Library
Chicago, Illinois*

As announced at the AALL Annual Meeting and in a CRIVGram posted in August, the LEXIS Publishing family of companies has formed a Librarian Panel to work with the company regarding specifics on various aspects of decision making, particularly focusing on technical services. LEXIS Publishing asked the assistance of the AALL Committee on Relations with Information Vendors to select the members of the Librarian Panel. The scope and responsibilities of the Librarian Panel include:

- discussing product packaging issues and the impact on the librarian community;
- acting as a sounding board for librarian communications in general;
- discussing invoice integration and the impact on the librarian community; and,
- discussing customer service integration and the impact on the librarian community.

The members of the Librarian Panel include:

- Cynthia Aninao, Acquisitions Librarian, University of Cincinnati Law Library
- Melody Lembke, Technical Services Librarian, Los Angeles County Law Library
- Mary McKee, Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services, Fordham Law School Library
- Anne Morrison, Assistant Law Librarian, Prince George's County Law Library
- Anne Myers, Head of Technical Services, Boston University Law Library
- Betty Roeske, Technical Services Librarian, Katten Muchin Zavis
- Lorna Tang, Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services, University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library.

The Librarian Panel met in Dayton, Ohio, October 19 and 20, 1999, with various members of the LEXIS Publishing companies. The discussion focused on product packaging, librarian communications, and the integration of invoicing and customer service for the print and CD-ROM publications. All participants in the meeting recognize that individual customers may have different needs and it will be difficult for LEXIS Publishing to tailor communications and activities to meet the requirements of each customer.

The discussion focused on the general needs of LEXIS Publishing customers who have a librarian on staff. The Panel Members provided input on activities that impact the work of Technical Services departments. Their feedback was based on concerns and

issues that have plagued other publisher alignments. The various members of the LEXIS Publishing teams who met with the Panel Members will consider this feedback when making decisions.

Product Packaging

The members of the LEXIS Publishing Product Packaging Team presented information on general rules for information to be included on spines, front covers, title pages, and copyright pages. In general, the Panel Members approved the current plans. Panel Members also provided feedback on several outstanding issues. The Panel Members also suggested that a letter be sent to librarian customers outlining the changes that will take place as a result of the new LEXIS Publishing brand. This letter is currently under development.

Librarian Communications

This discussion focused on the types of information that should be made available to customers and the preferred formats. Based on these suggestions, the LEXIS Publishing team is looking into the development of Technical Services announcements to be made through both hard copy mailings and listserv formats. In addition, based on these recommendations, LEXIS Publishing is looking into providing additional Web-based information.

Invoice Integration

Members of the Invoice Integration team described the plans for the next 18 months and the Panel Members provided feedback. This integration involves only the print and CD-ROM publications and will not include the LEXIS-NEXIS online services. Panel members provided feedback on sample invoices and statements.

Customer Service Integration

Members of the Customer Service Integration Team described the plans for the next 18 months and the Panel Members provided feedback. This integration involves only the print and CD-ROM publications and will not include the LEXIS-NEXIS online services. Panel Members provided requirements for an "ideal" customer service department.

Panel Members as well as the members of the LEXIS Publishing companies found the meeting informative and insightful. The Librarian Panel will continue its work to assist the LEXIS Publishing team in decision making.

For additional information, please contact Cindy Spohr, Director, LEXIS Publishing Librarian Relations Group (cindy.spohr@lexis-nexis.com or 219/436-1944).

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Standing Orders vs. Subscriptions: West Should Give Customers the Option of Annual Billing

Catherine Dillon of Jackson Lewis in New York City sent the CRIV the following comments about West's billing practices.

The CRIV glossary of publishing terms defines "Standing Order" but does not define "Subscription." To me the difference in these two terms is how the vendor bills for them:

Standing Order: Publisher sends all publications of a specified title or subject. Each shipment is paid for individually.

Subscription: a Standing Order that is pre-paid for a specified period of time—e.g., 52 weeks.

Each year my firm processes hundreds of invoices—while West calls them "Shipment Notices" or "Packing Slips," they are actually invoices—for the Federal Reporter, Federal Supplement, and our two or three regional reporters. Our monthly West book statements are over 30 pages long. I'm sure I'm not alone in finding this a complete waste of time, and consequently a waste of money in staff time expended. West is wasting our money, too, by processing large sums of money in \$50 increments. West sells exactly what BNA and CCH sell in their topical reporters: full text of cases with editorial treatment and weekly Advance Sheet updates. Yet BNA and CCH can charge you by the year. West has told me its system cannot bill in this manner, but in fact it can; the Supreme Court Reporter is billed on an annual basis; so are the CD-ROM versions of the Federal Reporter and the Federal Supplement. And West can ship items without listing each one on the monthly statement—the Advance Sheets are an example of how this is done.

Other publishers routinely offer discounts for increased prepayment terms, because prepayment reduces their own administrative costs. The longer the prepayment period, the deeper the discount. Why doesn't West do the same for its customers?

Why would West continue to maintain its archaic method of bookkeeping? Some answers it has given me are "That's the way we always did it"; "That's the way our customers want it"; "Most of our customers are solo practitioners who can afford to pay for only one volume at a time"; and "We have to charge by the volume because the Post Office might raise its rates." BNA and CCH manage to keep the

number of financial transactions to a minimum, thereby reducing the customer's burden and showing us that they can help keep subscription costs down. Can we collectively prevail on West to reduce the burdens it imposes on us? We are the ones who must pay for this wastefulness. And the wastefulness occurs on both ends of the transaction but we pay for it on West's end and our own. Is the underlying problem that annual pricing would keep West from raising prices several times each year?

West should be making every effort to reduce the number of financial transactions. When Lawyers Co-op published USCS, a subscriber could request and receive a single annual charge for all items issued under that title: pocket parts, revised volumes, etc. West could do this with USCA and other annotated statutes, as well as with digests.

West could further reduce paperwork and financial transactions if it established a uniform policy of incorporating the cost of all Advance Sheets with the corresponding bound volumes, instead of its current patchwork method, whereby the Federal Reporter cost includes Advance Sheets, but Federal Rules Decisions does not; the California Reporter cost includes Advance Sheets, but Massachusetts Decisions does not.

BNA and CCH permit the customer to define the subscription period, which may be necessary to maintain a common expiration date for multiple copies of the same subscription. Yet in the few "subscriptions" West offers, it repeatedly says it must first run the subscription for one year before modifying the expiration date—which gives the subscriber extra paperwork now and again one year later. West's reason for this? "It has to do with commissions and revenue." BNA and CCH deal with commissions and revenue, too. However, they do not burden the customer with what should be a "back office" issue to the vendor. Commissions and revenue should be handled internally without any negative impact on the customer.

Thanks for your comments, Catherine. The CRIV plans to conduct a law-lib survey to gauge librarians' interest in the option of annual billing.

So, how about it, West Group? While some retooling of your billing process would incur up-front costs, does it not seem that in the long run, both the company and its customers would benefit from the change?

Getting the Edition You Meant to Order

In the legal publishing world, new editions or revisions of currently published works are often just over the horizon. You should keep this in mind when placing an order for a specific publication. Most publishers have a subscription policy that provides a waiver of additional charges for new editions or revisions shipped within a certain period of time after the previous edition is purchased. For example, here is West Group's official policy:

Publications ordered with a subscription are provided with a 90-day update service. West Group sends out the current edition of a product unless otherwise requested, and any updates scheduled within 90 days of the order will be sent free of charge.

In the event that a future edition, rather than the current edition of an item, is desired, please advise that you do not wish to be sent the current edition; but [instruct us] to enter your subscription for the number of copies you would like to have when the new edition is published and shipped.

Also note that West puts the burden to inquire about future editions on the customer. While it is reasonable to waive charges for new editions shipped within 90 days, many customers may prefer to wait and receive the new edition. Primarily, it saves the time and labor of processing the same material twice before it reaches the bookshelves.

Some publishers will notify the customer of forthcoming new editions or revisions at the time that an order is placed. Don't count on it, though. It is always a good idea to ask, especially if you suspect that a newer work is in progress. Here are a few specific steps to remember when ordering new material:

1. Familiarize yourself with the publication history of the work you are ordering. How is it updated? When was the last edition or revision published? This will give you a better idea of what questions to ask when you place the order.
2. Use the services of your local account representatives whenever possible. Ideally, they will give you a heads-up if a new revision or edition is imminent. They will also be able to advise you if their companies waive the cost of subsequent revisions or if there have been any recent changes in company policy on updates.
3. Know how long you or your requestor can wait to receive the material. If you are ordering for someone who needs the book right away, the fact that a new edition is due in two months will probably not matter to him or her. However, knowing that a new revision will be coming soon may alert him/her to the existence of recent changes in the area of law s/he is researching.

Chris Graesser

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Law Library Cost-Saving Tips

1. Consider the distance to your local public law library before leasing office space.
2. In an age of escalating prices for legal publications, wise initial selection is imperative. Be sure to investigate all available options for appropriate depth of coverage, price, and supplementation cost, among other factors. Don't buy less than you require or more than you need.
3. When entering a subscription to a print legal product, be sure to determine what add-ons may be included in the subscription (e.g., advance annotation service, session laws, law finder, tax volumes, desk book, etc.) or if "related" volumes may be shipped.
4. Be sure you know how often a legal publication is supplemented before making a purchase.
5. Avoid standing orders to secondary publications unless you intend to consult them frequently or they are in your area of specialization. They should be viewed as starting points for research, not tools for ascertaining the current state of the law. Use your primary law materials and citators to accomplish this.
6. Place supplementation to secondary publications on a notification-before-shipment basis. If necessary, order latest supplement on a "Rush" basis.
7. If a standing order is dropped, determine in advance how you will update the publication (use library copy, Shepard's, KeyCite, annotated code, case digest, legal newspaper, CD-ROM, online service, or combination of these). Remember that you will still be using many of these tools to update the treatise that is on standing order.
8. Avoid telemarketers. If one gets through to you, do not buy anything from him/her unless you want to end up on the publisher's list of hot prospects. Request a flyer if you are at all interested. Finally, ask to be taken off the publisher's telemarketing list.
9. Consider alternatives to a complete set (abridged editions, selected volumes, statutory subject compilations, etc.).
10. Share library and expenses with other firms in your building.

Kendall F. Svengalis

*Rhode Island State
Law Library
Providence,
Rhode Island*

11. Exercise strict controls over the purchase of duplicate copies. Force lawyers who desire personal copies of items already in the library to purchase them at their own expense.
12. Check amazon.com for discounted law books (e.g., ABA titles).
13. Subscribe to the law-lib listserv to obtain books for the cost of postage.
14. Buy used books whenever feasible, but be sure to determine fill-up cost and compare with new purchase and accompanying no-charge supplementation. Establish standing orders for supplementation with publisher when appropriate.
15. Law firms without librarians should assign responsibility for the library to one member of firm.
16. Evaluate shipments before accessioning or stamping. Be prepared to return if unsolicited and/or unnecessary. If unsolicited, request return label or claim at no cost under terms of U.S. Postal law (39 U.S.C. §3009).
17. Place library titles on a spreadsheet and determine the appropriate frequency of supplementation for each title. Make sure your standing orders with publishers reflect these determinations.
18. Conduct an annual inventory of your collection and the expense incurred. Re-evaluate subscriptions based on usage patterns and cost.
19. Set your Internet browser to FindLaw or some other legal site.
20. Determine which public and commercial Web sites are of greatest value to a practitioner in your jurisdiction and practice areas and bookmark these.
21. Resist publisher demands to purchase more user licenses to CD-ROM or online products than absolutely necessary.
22. Determine ways to fix your online research expense through a combination of CD-ROM and fixed online pricing (e.g. CD-ROM, Westlaw PRO, Lexis Advantage, LOIS, VersusLaw, etc.). Establish similar pricing for citator services (Shepard's or KeyCite).
23. Consider establishing a VersusLaw account for \$6.95 per month. At the very least, consider it as a back-up to a LEXIS or Westlaw subscription for those cases outside of your own jurisdiction.
24. Consider a cyclical re-ordering of supplementation to secondary publications (every two to five years based on your usage patterns).
25. Read fine print and contract terms. In particular, watch out for supplementation terms that may allow the publisher to ship related titles on approval.
26. Avoid broader forays into Westlaw or LEXIS from the jurisdiction(s) included in your fixed-rate contract or CD-ROM uplink. Consider alternatives (e.g., VersusLaw or LOIS).
27. Evaluate print products, CD-ROM, and online services in a publicly accessible law library before making a purchase.
28. Avoid on-approval purchases unless you are fairly certain you will keep the material. Don't agree to an on-approval purchase at the suggestion of a telemarketer unless you want to wind up on more telemarketing lists.
29. Determine the recent history of supplementation costs before agreeing to a purchase. Publishers are required to provide the last two years in brochures. Check the spreadsheet of initial and supplementation costs in the latest edition of *Legal Information Buyer's Guide and Reference Manual*.
30. Inquire about combination or institutional (e.g., library) discounts for larger purchases.
31. If you have a lapsed subscription, make sure your local sales representative alerts you to special fill-up promotions with no-cost supplementation for a certain period of time. Allow subscription to lapse again at end of free supplementation.
32. Use Westlaw or LEXIS research attorneys before conducting complicated searches in both fixed and non-fixed-cost databases.
33. Consider dropping your standing order to serial volumes in such sets as *ALR*, *Am Jur Trials*, *Am Jur Proof of Facts*, *Causes of Action*, *Am Jur Legal Forms*, *Am Jur Pleading and Practice Forms*, etc. Given high annual supplementation costs, consider repurchasing these sets every three years. If you maintain bound volume subscription, buy pocket parts every two to three years.
34. If you keep *Am Jur 2d* on standing order, drop annual *Federal Taxation* volumes, annual index volumes, and purchase pocket parts every two to three years. For even greater savings, purchase a current used set every three to four years.
35. Consider maintaining a subscription to your regional reporter or federal advance sheets only instead of the advance sheets and accompanying bound volumes.
36. Beware of solicitations disguised as invoices. These often follow trial subscriptions. The tactic is based on the assumption that you are more likely to renew a subscription to which you already subscribe (even though you never actually subscribed by conscious decision).
37. Determine if the frequency with which a publication is supplemented corresponds to the frequency with which you expect to consult it. If you are uncertain, be sure to reevaluate at the end of the subscription period. Don't subscribe to a weekly looseleaf service if a treatise with annual pocket part will do.

38. Don't be lulled into thinking that a fixed-rate online contract can spare you from concerns about usage. The terms of your next contract will approximate your higher usage patterns. Cost-effective searching is always a good idea.
39. If you have a fixed-rate Westlaw or LEXIS contract, consider pairing it with a subscription to LOIS or VersusLaw to keep usage, and future costs, under control. If not for your firm, do it for your clients. At the very least, encourage your users to use LOIS or VersusLaw as their default online option to develop a basic understanding of a legal issue and its terminology before going on to one of the high-priced online services.
40. Consider becoming a member of an ABA section in your area of specialization. Take advantage of special discounts and offers.
41. Consider the purchase of one issue of a LOIS CD-ROM product if it provides more comprehensive historical coverage of court decisions (e.g., the LOIS Rhode Island CD-ROM covers volume 1 (1828) of the *Rhode Island Reports* to date, whereas the West product coverage begins with 1885). Unlike the other CD-ROM publishers, LOIS will sell one disc without requiring an annual subscription. Thus, if you prefer the West Premise product, whose case law coverage begins in 1885, you can still obtain the full historical coverage with the purchase of one of the quarterly LOIS CD-ROMs for \$165.
42. Don't read materials while online. Print lists of citations and read in hard copy, or, if print is unavailable, offline print desired cases, statutes, etc., and then sign-off.
43. One cost-saving tip many small firms overlook is the benefit of LEXIS-NEXIS and Westlaw. Many firms buy CD-ROMs that duplicate the content they already have access to online (many even have at least one flat-rate contract and continue to purchase CD-ROMs). As you know, CD-ROMs require a lot more costs than just the subscription—possibly a CD-ROM tower, server, and all the maintenance costs associated with updating. Another aspect that small firms tend to overlook is the ability to bill back time (or recover the cost) spent on CDs vs. online. Online services' costs are relatively easy to determine, while CD-ROMs have so many hidden costs that the time feature built into many CD-ROMs does not accurately account for the total cost. Aside from the costs, you really can't beat those toll-free numbers with knowledgeable attorneys! (*Thanks to Ann Walsh Long for this tip.*)
44. Negotiate hard with LEXIS-NEXIS and Westlaw to get the best deal for your firm; play one against the other to get the best deal from either (as one might with two car dealerships offering similar car models). (*Luis Acosta*)
45. Remember that obtaining information for "free" on the Internet may not be the most cost-efficient solution when a proprietary service can deliver the information more quickly.
46. Pay in cash to avoid shipping and handling charges or to obtain a discount (e.g., Matthew Bender's 3% cash discount).
47. Don't neglect to evaluate the usage and cost of even some of your long-standing subscriptions. With advances in technology, some publications may no longer receive the level of usage to justify their cost. For example, West's *Federal Case News*, now priced at \$375 per year, has been largely left behind by online services and other current awareness tools.
48. LOIS has recently lowered the price of its "Internet All" subscription to \$1176 per year. This gives you access to cases, statutes, regulations, session laws, and attorney general opinions for most states at a low fixed cost. As before, multiple members of a law firm may share the same user name and password without additional per-attorney charges.
49. Have a strict firm policy to refer all publication telemarketers to the library staff. (*Mary Margaret Serpento*)
50. Never volunteer attorney names to telemarketers when asked for practitioners in a particular area. (*Mary Margaret Serpento*)
51. Have a strict policy that nothing may be charged to a firm library budget account without prior review and approval by librarian/library committee. (*Mary Margaret Serpento*)
52. Have a mandatory client file identification template for Westlaw and LEXIS sessions. Review statements and contact researchers about firm expense charges to see if they might be client-chargeable. (*Mary Margaret Serpento*)

Rob Richards

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A Legal Publishers' List: Corporate Affiliations of Legal Publishers

The list below is available on the Web at <http://www.colorado.edu/Law/lawlib/ts/legpub.htm>, with links to most publishers. It is also accessible via the CRIV Web site. The list also contains a synopsis of news relating to corporate affiliations of publishers of legal information. The list is undergoing continual revision. Please send comments to Rob Richards (University of Colorado Law Library, Campus Box 402, Boulder, CO 80309-0402, rrichard@stripe.colorado.edu).

For links to legal publishers not listed here, please refer to AcqWeb's Directory of Publishers and Vendors (see below). AcqWeb includes a special directory of Law Publishers.

There are five major "families" of legal publishers: Thomson Corporation; Reed Elsevier PLC; Wolters Kluwer; other "subsidiary publishers"; and the "Indies." The list has been reformatted to fit *The CRIV Sheet*. The name of each of these "families" appears centered, followed by a boldface italic entry for each of its major subdivisions. Names under each of these are boldfaced. The next subset is italic and indented; subsequent subgroups are further indented.

Thomson Corporation

Thomson Legal & Regulatory Group

West Group (in addition to the publishers listed below, West Group also publishes, under the Clark Boardman Callaghan imprint, some former Prentice Hall and Maxwell Macmillan titles, and treatises formerly published by Shepard's):

West Publishing
Barclays Law Publishers
Bancroft-Whitney
Clark Boardman Callaghan
Compuclerk
Counterpoint Publishing
Federal Publications, Inc.
Foundation Press
Lawyers Coop
Legal Solutions
Information America
Rutter Group

RIA Group (publisher of some former Prentice Hall and Maxwell Macmillan titles)

Research Institute of America (RIA)
Practitioners Publishing
Warren Gorham & Lamont (some former WG&L titles are now published by West Group; others by A.S. Pratt & Sons. For lists of titles and more details, please see: <http://www.wgl.com/special.html>)
AlignMark

Thomson Legal & Professional Group

Brooker's (New Zealand)
Carswell (Canada)
Les Éditions Yvon Blais Inc.
Danish Legal & Professional Group
Fakta (Sweden)
Gee (UK)
Newsletter Information Services (Australia)
Pendragon Professional Information Ltd (UK)
Stevens & Sons (UK)
Sweet & Maxwell Group (UK)
Sweet & Maxwell Ltd (Asia)
Sweet & Maxwell Ltd (UK)

- FT Law & Tax
- Green & Son Ltd (Scotland)
- Round Hall Press (Ireland)

Thomson Information A/S (Denmark)
Karnov
Gadjura
Forlaget FSR
Otto B. Wroblewski
Thomson Information (Southeast Asia)
Thompson Professional Information Asia Pacific Pty Ltd
Australian Tax Practice
Centre for Professional Development (Australia)
LBC Information Services (formerly The Law Book Company; Australia)

- Computer Law Services (CLS; Australia)

Thomson Tax (UK)
Westlaw Europe

Thomson & Thomson Group

Brandy International (Japan)
Compu-Mark (Belgium)
Thomson & Thomson

Thomson Financial Services

A.S. Pratt & Sons

Thomson Business Information

Gale Group

Gale Research
Information Access Company (IAC)
Primary Source Microfilm (prior to November 1999, called Primary Source Media)

Thomson Learning (a.k.a. International Thomson Publishing/ITP)

West Educational Publishing

Reed Elsevier PLC

Please note: On July 31, 1998, Reed Elsevier completed its acquisition of Matthew Bender from Times Mirror, and its purchase from Times Mirror of the 50% of Shepard's that Reed did not previously own.

Reed Elsevier Legal

Butterworths
Editions du Juris-Classeur
Giuffre
Stampfli Verlag
Wydawnictwa Prawnicze PWN

LEXIS-NEXIS Group (LEXIS-NEXIS now has a minority stake in VersusLaw.)

Business Information Services
CD Law, Inc.
Congressional Information Services Inc.
University Publications of America
Legal Information Services
LEXIS Document Services
LEXIS Publishing (publisher of some titles formerly published by Aspen, West Group, Lawyers Coop, New Mexico Law Institute, Sterling Steves Publishers, and Tower Publishing). It also incorporates the following publishers:
Butterworth Legal Publishing USA
D&S Publishers
Equity
Martindale-Hubbell
Mason Publishers
Matthew Bender
Michie
Parker Brothers
Shepard's (see the Web site for a link to a list of former Shepard's/McGraw Hill treatises and the publishers that acquired them)
Marquis Who's Who
National Information Services
National Register Publishing
Reed Technology and Information Services Inc.

Elsevier Science Inc.

JAI Press/Ablex Publishing (The acquisition of JAI Press/Ablex Publishing by Elsevier Science Inc., announced on Oct. 8, 1998, is contingent upon approval by U.S. antitrust enforcement authorities.)

Wolters Kluwer

Aspen Publishers, Inc. (including Aspen Law and Business, and Aspen Health Law and Compliance Center). Aspen incorporates Little, Brown and Wiley Law, and publishes some former Prentice Hall Law and Business titles.

Bureau of Business Practice (BBP) (acquired by Wolters Kluwer from Pearson Publishing as of June 25, 1999)

CCH Incorporated

Corsearch
Telecommunications Reports International

Kluwer Academic

Kluwer Law International
Graham & Trotman Ltd.

Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

NILS Publishing Co.

Ovid Technologies, Inc.

Panel Publishers

Other Subsidiary Publishers

American Lawyer Media

National Law Publishing Co.
Law Journal Seminars Press
Leader Publications
New York Law Publishing Co.

Law.com

Bell & Howell

Bell & Howell Information and Learning (formerly UMI)
Chadwyck-Healey

Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.

BNA Books
BNA International
Pike & Fischer
Tax Management, Inc.
BNA Software

Cartwright Omni Corporation

Canada Law Book, Inc.
Western Legal Publications
Aurora Professional Press
Dye & Durham
Emond Montgomery Publications Limited
Western Legal Information Services

Congressional Quarterly, Inc.

CQ Books
CQ Press
LEGI-SLATE (legislative tracking service)

CRC Press, LLC

Auerbach Publications
CRC Press

Dolan Media Company

Daily Record Co.

Government Institutes: a subsidiary of ABS Group, which is a subsidiary of American Bureau of Shipping

Hights Cross Communications, LLC

Andrews Publications

Informa Group PLC

LLP Ltd (formerly Lloyd's of London Press)
Monitor Press Ltd

Information Handling Services Group Inc. (IHS Group)

IHS Canada
Micromedia Limited
IHS Regulatory Products, Inc.
IHS Environmental Information, Inc. (ENFLEX)
IHS Federal Products
IHS Financial Products
IHS Health Information
IHS Human Resource Products (PeopleWorks)
IHS Transport Data Solutions
Interpharm Press

Jordan Publishing Limited (a subsidiary of Jordans Limited)

Family Law

LRP Publications*Buraff Publications**CRR Publishing**Dartnell Corp.**Jury Verdict Research***MicroJuris** (Puerto Rico)*Escrutinio Legislativo***Peter Lang AG** (Bern, Switzerland)*Peter Lang GmbH* (Frankfurt, Germany)*Peter Lang Publishing, Inc.* (New York)**QL Systems Limited** (QUICKLAW, Canada)*Current Legal Resources, Inc.* (New York)*Irwin Law* (Toronto)**Sourcebooks, Inc.***Sphinx Publishing***Taylor & Francis***Europa Publications**Garland Publishing**Routledge***The "Indies"****Agricultural Law Press****Alert Publications, Inc.****American Association of Law Libraries****American Bar Association****American Law Institute****American Law Institute—American Bar Association,**
Committee on Continuing Professional Education**AmericanLegalNet****Anderson Publishing****Ashgate Publishing****Austin & Winfield****AWHFI, L.P.****Bernan Associates, Bernan Press****Big Foot Press****Bowne & Co., Inc.****Business & Legal Reports****Business Laws, Inc.****Business Publishers****California Continuing Education of the Bar** (CEB)**Continuing Legal Education Society of British Columbia**
(CLE BC)**Context Limited**, publishers of JUSTIS products (U.K.)**Court Record Services, Inc.**, publisher of BriefServe**CourtLink****Cutter Information Corp.****DJØF Publishing** (Denmark)**EveryForm** (U.K.)**Federated Press****FindLaw****Florida Bar****Folio**: see NextPage, LC**Gann Law Books****Glasser LegalWorks****J. & B. Gould Publications****Harrison Co.** (Norcross, GA)**Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education****Infosources Publishing****Insight Information Co.****Institute of Continuing Legal Education** (ICLE, Michigan)**Island Press****Iustus Förlag** (Sweden)**James Publishing****Jones McClure Publishing, Inc.****Jurifax Inc.** (Montreal)**Juriliber Limited****Juris Publishing, Inc.****Kauppakaari Oyj** (Finland)**Knowles Publishing, Inc.****Law Office Information Systems** (LOIS)**The Law Press, Ltd.** (Alaska)**Law Reporters Publishing Group****LAWCAST****Lawgic****LawNetCom, Inc.** (Mississippi)**Lawpress** (Westport, Connecticut)**Lawyers & Judges Publishing Company, Inc.****Maritime Law Book Company** (Canada)**Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education, Inc.** (MCLE)**Mealey Publications****National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade****NextPage, LC** (owners of Folio products)**Nolo Press****Oceana Publications****Phillips Publishing****Practising Law Institute** (PLI)**RAND****The Rawlings Company** (Louisville, Kentucky)**Registre** (Anoka, Minnesota)**Rhode Island LawPress****M. Lee Smith****Specialty Technical Publishers, Inc.**

(STP, of British Columbia)

State Bar of Texas**State Net** (incorporating LEGI-SLATE's
customer service operations)**Stevens-Ness Law Publishing Co.** (Portland, Oregon)**Stafford Publications****Tano Aschehoug** (Norway)**Tax Analysts****Texas Lawyer Press** (texlaw.com)**Thompson Publishing** (Washington, D.C.)**Transaction Publishers****Transnational Publishers, Inc.****United Communications Group** (UCG)**university presses** (the American Association of
University Presses now has 110 members)**VersusLaw, Inc.** (LEXIS-NEXIS now has a minority
stake in VersusLaw, Inc.)**WANT Publishing Co.****Warren Publishing****William S. Hein & Co.** (incorporating Fred B. Rothman & Co.)

*This page was last updated December 28, 1999. Please send
comments to rrichard@stripe.colorado.edu.*

AcqWeb—A Text-only Overview

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Nashville, Tennessee

Editors Note: The material below (cross-links are deleted) comes from two sections of AcqWeb. The first can be seen in full at <http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/law/acqs/acqs.html>. The second, on World Wide Web resources, is at <http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/law/acqs/law.html>. In both cases, most items have hotlinks to the sites mentioned.

Welcome to *AcqWeb*, sister publication of ACQNET and the gathering place for librarians and other professionals interested in acquisitions and collection development. For those unfamiliar with our terminology, we are the staff who select and purchase the books, serials, and related information resources for our libraries. If you are a newcomer to this site, more detailed information can be found in our Editorial Policy.

AcqWeb began in 1994, and continues to grow as the Web grows. We aim to be international in our scope and approach. Please visit us at our Web site: <http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/law/acqs/law.html>.

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- B. Resources for Specific Areas of Librarianship
- C. *AcqWeb's* Guide to Searching the Internet

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***AcqWeb's* WWW Resources for Law Librarians in Acquisitions and Collection Development**

Associations

- AALLNET (American Association of Law Libraries Information System), and regional groups:
 - The Committee on Relations with Information Vendors (CRIV)
 - Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section
 - Technical Services Special Interest Section
- CALI (The Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction)

Automated Library Systems

- Innovative Law Users Group (ILUG)
- Law Libraries with Innovative Systems: Separate or Shared?, compiled by Anne Myers, Pappas Law Library, Boston University

- OBS Links to Library Automation Sites

Catalogs

- Law Library Catalogs

Copyright

- Copyright Permission Pages, the Professional Center Library for Law and Management, Wake Forest University

General Law Sites

- Best of the Web for Lawyers from legal.online
- FindLaw, including LawCrawler; searches the contents of law-related Web sites
- Hieros Gamos from Lex Mundi
- Meta-Index for U.S. Legal Research (Georgia State University College of Law)

Journals, Newsletters and Listserv Archives

- Contents Pages from Law Reviews (Tarleton Law Library, University of Texas at Austin)
- Directory of Law-Related Discussion Groups from University of Oklahoma Law Center; subscription information and archive links
- Index of Law-Related E-Journals and Periodicals from University of Southern California Law Center and Law Library
- Law Library Resource Xchange, a Web journal which focuses on research, management and technology topics
- Law Lists by Lyonette Louis-Jacques; see also her more selective Lists for Law Librarians
- Law-Lib Electronic Discussion List Archive, Sept. 1997–
- Law-Lib Listserv FAQ by Christopher Noe; includes Links to retrospective and current archives
- Technical Services Law Librarian
- University Law Review Project (includes full text search of law journals on the Internet)

New Acquisitions Lists

- Alyne Queener Massey Law Library, Vanderbilt University, Selected New Titles
- Suffolk University Law Library New Acquisitions
- Tarlton Law Library, The University of Texas at Austin, New Collection Acquisitions

Policies

- Acquisitions Policy for Information Resources, Dickinson School of Law Library
- Law Library Collection Development Policies: Policy Documents and Resources (a Project of the Acquisitions Committee Technical Services Special Interest Section, American Association of Law Libraries, compiled by Rob Richards, University of Colorado Law Library)

Purchasing Resources and Publishers

- Law Publishers and Vendors *AcqWeb's* directory
- A Legal Publishers' List: The Shape of Legal Publishing Today by Rob Richards, University of Colorado Law Library
- Needsandoffers-I Archives; part of WashLaw WEB List Archives from Washburn University School of Law Library
- Newlawbooks-I Archives; part of WashLaw WEB List Archives from Washburn University School of Law Library
- Treatise Costs from *Legal Information Buyer's Guide and Reference Manual* by Kendall F. Svengalis —detailed cost analyses of U.S. supplemented sets, by subject
- Vendors For Foreign Law Materials by Mary Ertl, University of Iowa Law Library, and Harold Moren, Harvard Law Library

Reference Resources and Directories

- Law Schools and Firms
 - Directory of Legal Academia (U.S.) from Cornell's LII
 - Law Firms—Indiana University School of Law
 - Law Schools—University of Chicago
 - Law Schools and Libraries—Indiana University School of Law
- Lawyers
 - Martindale-Hubbell Lawyer locator
 - West's Legal Directory
- Other Resources
 - *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*, 15th ed.

Reviews of Law Publications

- *Bimonthly Review of Law Books*, index only, for volumes 1–8 (1990–1997)
- *Books-on-Law* reviewing new and forthcoming scholarly and trade books related to law; from JURIST: The Law Professors' Network
- *InSITE*, a service of Cornell Law Library; reviews of selected law-related Web sites
- *Law and Politics Book Review*
- *List of Law-Related Internet Books and Newsletters*, by G. Burgess Allison

Technical Services Home Pages

- Technical Services Home Pages for law librarians, maintained by Anne Myers, Pappas Law Library, Boston University