

❖ ALL-SIS Newsletter ❖

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Spring 1994

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*Academic Law
Libraries - SIS
membership has
grown from 519 to
552 making it the
second largest
Special Interest
Section behind
Private Law
Libraries.*

Cataloging Vacation by Jackie Shieh

In October 1992, I received a call from the Perimeter Church for cataloging assistance.¹ Subsequently, I took what I thought would be a once-in-a-lifetime trip to Croatia (formerly part of Yugoslavia) the following month. That was my first contact with the library staff and students from the Evandeoske Teoloski Fakultet (Osijek, Croatia). My second trip was this past December-January, 1993/4. It was very encouraging to see how much difference a year can make.

In this article, I would like to share the experiences I had on both trips.

The Fakultet currently offers seminary programs for undergraduate studies. (A graduate program is underway.) The students are from all over Eastern Europe, i.e. Ukraine, Bulgaria, Macedonia, even Serbia, etc. The Fakultet is located in the city of Osijek, approximately 30 kilometers from the territory occupied by the Serbs. The library and school were subjected to war against the Serbs in 1990/91. Miraculously, the library collection had not suffered major loss or damage.

During my first visit to the library, I thought the library was organized amazingly well under the circumstances. The second time, I was even more amazed to see many improvements in the arrangement of the library's collection, public services, and the physical appearance of the materials.

I found that there were many areas that needed attention: the card catalog, cataloging and processing activities, the stacks, the index collection, periodicals collection, the bibliographic instruction, etc. I was not sure at all how much we could accomplish, with a team of four student assistants, a part-time librarian and myself, in a time span of twenty days.

We choose to concentrate in the following areas: cataloging (pre-searching & data entry), physical processing (marking, labeling & check-out slip), card catalog filing, and stacks maintenance (shelf-reading & shelf shifting).

The card catalog had run out of space. There was no room for the newly cataloged title cards. The immediate concern was to review, update and shift the card catalog

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Message from the Chair

"If we want things to stay as they are, things will have to change."

Giuseppi di Lanpedusa in Gattapardo, (*The Leopard*, 1957, p. 33).

Nothing is static! Everything is continually changing. For most of us, change can be a daunting task. Where can one begin? One humble suggestion would be to examine who we currently associate with at a professional level. Who do we consider our professional allies? There are some 72 related organizations listed in the 1993-94 *AALL Directory and Handbook*. The vast majority is law or library related. Of the total number, only seven organizations are not law or library specific. I understand why we may want to retain the alliances already established. However, we must expand our horizons beyond what is typically expected of law librarians. For example, new alliances in the private sector should be encouraged and expanded. Two such organizations may include the American Society for Quality Control (ASQC) and the

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Cataloging Vacation (Continued from page 1)

to make room for new cards. During the process, I realized that there was no authority set-up for names nor subject entry. Needless to say, cross references were also absent.

The library used the "Librarian's Helper" for cataloging activities.² The librarian prepared the bibliographic transcription on worksheets and the student assistant entered the bibliographic data on computer using the "Librarian's Helper." The card set for each added entry was also produced on location.

The procedures and requirements for marking, labelling and typing check-out slips for each individual title/volume were also reviewed and updated. The stacks and reference collection had its first shelf-reading and shelf-shifting projects. The shelf-list did not truly reflect the actual collection. The library had many titles unaccounted for. It was recommended that an extensive shelf-reading project be done using the shelf-list as the checklist. The titles which were lost during the war needed to be replaced or the shelf-list cards needed to be discarded.

Before I left, we added 79 titles (in 233 volumes) and 6 audio titles to the collection. In addition, the card catalog had a face-lift.³ Also, the school is planning to build a new library building. The new building will be multi-purpose library, including an audiovisual facility, computer center, study rooms, conference rooms, etc. The stacks will be equipped with compact shelves to make use of space. It is very exciting to know that that library will have its own building to provide services to faculty and students.

One special concern I have for the library is its personnel. Currently, the library is staffed by volunteers and student assistants. In my opinion, the library should not be staffed by volunteers. The library needs a professional librarian(s). Even if the library has computers, and maybe other equipment in the future, personnel is still the essence of the library's existence. The library needs an experienced librarian(s) to ensure that the faculty and students can do research. The library collection will be in the hands of those who need them. I certainly sympathize with current circumstances. The second best solution would be to have experienced voluntary librarians from the States help. Librarians from the States can, like me, oversee the operation and train the Fakultet staff and help carry out the library's commitment. Maybe the next librarian to help could be you?

¹ The Perimeter Church, along with several other churches in the Metro Atlanta area, have been working with the people in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in providing assistance at many different levels, i.e. humanitarian relief, food convoy, construction, educational activities, etc. Ordinary people doing extraordinary works privately.

² The Librarian's Helper is a software package designed for the non-networked environment. It is not a MARC compatible software. Therefore in the future, if the library plans to be networked, the library will need a RECON project to convert all library data into MARC format.

³ Thanks for the donation of guide cards from Brian Striman, the University of Nebraska College of Law Library.

ALL-SIS Sponsoring Five Programs at Seattle Meeting by Jacqueline Orlando

The ALL-SIS is proud to be sponsoring five educational programs at the Seattle meeting.

1. The Use of Non-legal Databases including Nexis and Dialog by Law Students and Attorneys: Demonstrations and Perspectives from Academic and Firm Librarians.

This program was proposed by Rosalie Sanderson from the University of Florida. Librarians will discover new methods of integrating non-legal databases into existing law school programs, as well as unique ways to introduce students to Nexis and Dialog.

2. Retrieval Problems of Computer-Assisted Legal Research Systems.

This program was proposed by Charles Ten Brink from the University of Chicago. Speakers will discuss current research in CALR, and suggestions for improving results.

3. Preserving the Electronic Record.

This program was proposed by Bruce Johnson from The Ohio State University. An examination of the issues and challenges in ensuring that information available only in electronic format is retained and preserved for the future.

4. Changing Environments, Changing Libraries: Moving a Collection.

This program was proposed by Christopher Noble of The Ohio State University. Attendees will learn strategies and techniques for the planning and execution of collection moves.

5. Toward Quality Evaluations of Law School Libraries: Exploring how Quantitative and Qualitative Measures Might Help.

This program was proposed by M. Louise Lantzy from Syracuse University. This program seeks to encourage academic law librarians to develop their own criteria for internal evaluation, and for external comparison.

Additionally, the ALL-SIS is co-sponsoring two programs.

6. Rethinking Reference: Positioning Reference for a New Environment (Co-sponsored with Reader's Services SIS).

This program was proposed by Betsy McKenzie from St. Louis University. Participants will learn methods of reorganizing reference services to respond to changes in automation and decreased funding and staffing.

7. Insuring Your Law Library Collection: How Do You Determine the Types of Insurance You Need and the Value of Your Collection? (Co-sponsored with State, Court, and County SIS).

This program was proposed by Anita Shew from the Butler County Law Library Association, and Kathy Carlson from the Wyoming State Law Library. This program will suggest methods of calculating collection values. Attendees will learn to determine the type of insurance necessary to protect a collection.

It's not too early to be thinking about program proposals for the Pittsburgh meeting! The ALL-SIS Educational Committee would like to hear from those of you who are interested in proposing an education program for the 1995 Conference.

*1994 AALL
Annual
Meeting:
July 9 - 14,
1994 in Seattle,
Washington*

Message from the Chair (Continued from page 1)

American Productivity and Quality Center (APQC). Both are involved in similar areas: service quality, teambuilding, statistical applications, leadership, and benchmarking, among other things. I'm sure there are many other organizations that come to mind. Involvement is the key. Involvement in such organizations can foster change within AALL, albeit slow. For those of us who are a bit apprehensive about change, remember, we can only stay the same by changing.

Speaking of change, it's time to select the 1994-95 vice-chair/chair elect. The Nominating Committee (Scott Pagel, Chair, Pauline Aranas, and Caitlin Robinson) has come up with two excellent candidates. A ballot is attached, please vote.

Please vote.
See Page 11 for ballot.

Twenty Questions to a 'Virtual Librarian': An Interview with Jim Milles conducted by Grace M. Mills

Jim Milles is now wearing two professional hats in academic law librarianship. Jim can be physically found in Saint Louis, Missouri as the Head of Computer Services for the Saint Louis University Law Library. Many of us, as academic law librarians, are familiar with seeing his useful comments about our use and enjoyment of technology when we use our e-mail accounts. He has now joined Cornell University in their Legal Information Institute as its Director for Collection Development.

Interested in this challenging and exciting development, the ALL/SIS Newsletter has posed these questions to Jim Milles, going where no librarian has gone before, who has graciously responded.

1. Who broached the subject of this new position?

Tom Bruce at Cornell called me and invited me to join the LII. I had worked before with both Tom and Peter Martin, the co-directors of the Legal Information Institute. We first met at the CALI/LEAP conferences, then last year I co-directed an AALL workshop in Boston that Tom spoke at, and most recently Peter invited me to be a panelist on the program of the Law and Computers Section of AALS in Orlando.

2. What length of time passed between the creation of this position to its fruition?

I don't know how long Tom and Peter had been thinking about creating the position, but Tom called me in the last week of January, and I went to Cornell for several days of training and discussion in the first week of February.

3. What led you to accept this virtual librarian position?

There was no question in my mind that I should accept. It fit in perfectly with a lot of things I was already doing at Saint Louis U., and would allow me to grow professionally in areas where I had been wanting to, and to develop new services for the library and the law school. In fact, I had previously been considering the idea of proposing some sort of visit to Cornell to learn more about networking and publishing on the Internet. The offer from Tom and Peter was the perfect opportunity to do a number of things I had long been wanting to do here at Saint Louis U.

And how have you prepared for this position?

All the activities I've been involved with for the past three years--learning about the Internet and teaching others about it, and thinking about its implications for libraries and the legal profession--helped prepare me for this in a general way. In addition, as I've said, the LII flew me out to Ithaca for several days of work, to learn more about World-Wide Web and hypertext authoring using HTML, or HyperText Markup Language.

4. We think of librarians as occupying one physical space. Now you will be in two places, nearly 2,000 miles apart. What thoughts do you have about how you are planning to perform both duties?

Although the Legal Information Institute is located at Cornell, the "library" that we will be developing is really located in no single place. We'll be working on coordinating existing legal information sources on the Internet, and promoting the development of new ones. One of the points of all this is that this work can be done anywhere, and is in fact best accomplished by a cooperative effort involving numerous legal academics, law librarians, and law school computer professionals in widely diverse locations.

5. Do you envision 'virtual librarianship' in our future? Say, within the next 15-20 years?

In one sense, we've all been engaged in virtual librarianship for a long time. Think about the technology that's become so prevalent in libraries that we no longer even think of it as technology. The telephone allowed patrons to use the resources of the library without leaving their home or office; it also allowed us to consult with other librarians and draw on the resources of their libraries. The photocopier meant that patrons were not limited to using library materials on the premises; they could actually take copies home with them. The telefacsimile machine obviously combined both technologies, giving us almost instantaneous access to materials in other libraries and the ability to deliver materials directly to patrons. Even OCLC--the online catalog of the worldwide virtual library--and interlibrary loan play a large part in this. Nobody thinks of the library as limited to a single place anymore.

So in that sense, the answer is obvious--we'll all be using more and newer technologies to extend the reach of the library. Beyond that, though, I don't think anyone can say. Any new communication technology changes what has come before, and it always does so in unforeseen ways. The important thing is for librarians not to be threatened by change, but to embrace it and to help shape it, at the same time as it shapes us and our profession.

6. How would you see us, academic law librarians, functioning in our jobs using more technological advances?

It's impossible to answer a question like that in the long term without sounding like one of those old films from the 1930's that forecast everyone commuting to work in flying cars in the domed cities of 1965. I do think, though, that while individual librarians may occasionally be reluctant to explore new technology, librarianship overall tends to incorporate and to benefit from technological advances. Librarians have been routinely using wide-area networking for years in the form of bibliographic utilities like OCLC and RLIN, and CD-ROMs have certainly been successful in libraries.

Of course, that doesn't mean that we should unquestioningly adopt all technology. It's fortunate to have a few libraries on the cutting edge, so the rest of us can learn from their mistakes. Other technologies may be wholly inappropriate; for instance, employee monitoring technology that counts keystrokes as a

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Virtual Librarian (Continued from page 4)

way of measuring and enforcing productivity is beginning to be widely used in business, but the work-related stress and invasions of privacy that this involves, I think, have no place in a library.

7. Would you please describe your 'dream' academic law librarian's position of our future. What technology would you envision law librarians using?

I would like to see all law librarians have access to the full range of computer-mediated communications--not just e-mail, but multimedia applications like Mosaic and Cello. There are some amazing tools available right now; we just need to develop the infrastructure of local-area networks connecting state-of-the-art personal computers to take advantage of them. At the same time, information providers on the Internet need to keep in mind that everyone does not have high-speed network connections to their desktop, and design the information resources they provide so that users with lower-end connectivity are still able to use them.

8. Many academic law librarians are able to use Westlaw and Lexis databases and they can access Internet for e-mail use. What other uses should we have for Internet?

The Internet as we now know it is first and foremost a communications medium. The ARPAnet was first developed as a way of sharing computing resources, and e-mail was added almost as an afterthought, but it soon became and has remained the dominant function of the network. So I don't think we should lightly dismiss the usefulness of Internet e-mail. The Internet allows anyone to communicate with, potentially, millions of people across the world. Most of the current corporate plans for the "information superhighway," however, seem to view it as a high-capacity cable TV system, with interactivity limited to home shopping and the ability to custom-order Hollywood movies. We need to work to ensure that the capabilities of one-to-one and one-to-many communication continue and expand--in number of users, in ease of use, and in functionality.

The databases available on the Internet, ranging from library catalogs to Gopher and World-Wide Web systems, are closely connected with this. The Internet gives anyone the ability to be an information provider as well as an information consumer. The Internet gives us, in many instances, the option of bypassing publishers entirely and creating new forms of publication. By working cooperatively, librarians can develop new resources that have not been available before. We're starting to see more of this already. Mark Folmsbee is making available legal research pathfinders on the LAUNET system at Washburn. At the LII, we're working to promote more of this sort of effort by encouraging the incremental development of new resources that can be shared with others.

9. What other databases do you believe will be useful?

Information resources developed by law schools will not replace WESTLAW and LEXIS; commercial providers have resources and expertise, and do what they do pretty well. However, librarians and others can develop new resources that commercial publishers have not touched. Lay persons such as college undergraduates and private citizens, as well as foreign lawyers, have

little or no access to the wealth of resources on WESTLAW and LEXIS that we take for granted. The intellectual property materials developed by the LII and published on the World-Wide Web are accessed regularly by these sorts of users. Law librarians and legal academics could help provide other resources like this. We should think about the collections we have in our libraries, and the expertise that we have on our law faculties, with these possibilities in mind. Anything from a simple pathfinder to the full text of a federal statute may be useful to a variety of potential patrons.

10. As more of us use Internet, having access to multiple passwords, what steps can we take to ensure that our messages remain private?

Most of this is simply a matter of being careful with your use of e-mail. The vast majority of privacy problems with networks are due to user carelessness. For instance, almost all of us who use e-mail to any extent have made the mistake of sending a private message to a discussion list. The key here is just to think twice before typing REPLY--make sure you know where your reply is going to go. Also, don't leave your office with the door wide open while you're logged into your e-mail account. Common sense can go a long way.

11. I have heard of problems of employers/employees gaining access to e-mail passwords of others. Of what security issues should we be aware?

It's true, this is a problem in the business sector. I have heard of only one instance of this in an academic setting. While there's very little legal protection against employer snooping in the context of private employment, in academia we at least have not only written policies, but a culture of academic freedom. Perhaps I'm naive, but it's hard for me to imagine that in that culture, invasions of e-mail privacy will prove to be a major issue. When abuses by employers do occur, every possible administrative avenue should be used to combat them. As for fellow employees gaining access to others' passwords, this again is largely due to user carelessness. Don't tell anyone else your password, and don't write it down on a sticky note on your monitor.

12. How are you planning to help prepare other academic law librarians for providing legal information on Internet?

This is being approached from a number of different directions. At the CALI/LEAP conference in June, Steven Ray from American University and I hope to do a program on how to set up a Windows World-Wide Web server easily and inexpensively. Steven is working on a tutorial on how to publish information on the World-Wide Web. I am co-director of two half-day workshops on Internet at the AALL meeting in Seattle; the morning workshop is for beginners learning to access the resources of the Internet, but the afternoon workshop for more experienced Internet users will include a focus on the basics of providing information on the Internet. In the LII, we hope to enlist the cooperation of the Legal Information Service to the Public and Reader Services SIS in developing new information resources. We are also using discussion lists like lawlib as forums for discussing these projects and soliciting a wide

(Continued on page 6)

Virtual Librarian (Continued from page 5)

range of input.

One important thing to remember is that you don't need to be a computer expert to contribute to this effort. If you've developed a good pathfinder on some area of law, there are several of us who will help you to make it available on the Internet.

13. Do you foresee law librarians providing legal information to domestic and foreign legal researchers through Internet?

Certainly. The experience of the LII shows that foreign legal researchers need and will use legal information resources on the Internet. One of my chief goals in working with the LII is to promote more of this sort of information-sharing.

14. Are either institutions presently providing Internet resources to their students?

Cornell is probably doing more of this, but yes, both of us are. Even with the limited resources we have at SLU, we're able to do a lot. We don't have a law school network, so students, faculty, and staff must obtain VAX accounts from the campus computing center. Interest in the Internet among students has really taken off this year. I have four or five students a week asking me for Internet access and training. I send them to the computing center to get their accounts, but once they have their username and password I take it from there. Scores of students have received accounts, and probably two or three dozen use them regularly. I customize their accounts--to make VAX MAIL and the VAX editor easier to use--and I teach small Internet classes once or twice a week.

I also maintain the SLU Law Library Gopher--really a sub-menu of the campus Gopher, that runs on the campus VAX minicomputer. All I had to do was talk to the right people and get access permission, and a little bit of training, and I was able to develop our own gopher setup. Incidentally, I recommend that any librarian who's interested look into doing this. Gophers are incredibly easy to set up, and if, like us, you don't have a networked PC to spare as a server, you can probably piggy-back on a campus system like we do.

15. What do the institutions envision for the future?

The LII is working to bring more law schools into the scene as Internet information providers. There are a wealth of resources available and begging to be developed, and if each of us take a piece, we can go a long way. Our plans at SLU fit in with this. We're just starting to build a small network in the Law Library, and probably by the time this newsletter comes out, we should have a small World-Wide Web server running on a 486 machine out of my office. I'm hoping to work with the faculty from our law centers--Health Law, Employment Law, and International Law--to develop new resources to contribute.

16. How do you plan to increase an academic law librarian's role in this process?

Two things are necessary--providing educational opportunities for librarians to learn how to develop Gopher and World-Wide Web servers as platforms for publishing information on the Internet, and promoting recognition of this sort of activity as a valid and valuable professional activity. I've already talked about some of the workshops and documentation that are being planned to provide the educational opportunities. As for recog-

nition of this sort of activity, currently it's spotty. I've been fortunate to work for a director who has encouraged me in this area; I'd like to see more library directors and law school deans recognize the importance of, as Tom Bruce recently said, "developing a publishing presence on the net."

17. How can we at our present institutions participate in this arena?

A lot of librarians don't realize how easy it is to begin participating. One of the easiest ways to get started is to talk with your law school computing people, or the campus computing center, whichever is appropriate in your situation. Find out what resources--Gopher or Web servers--are available or planned at your institution, and get involved in the planning of those resources. They may be eager to get your help in developing these resources.

If you're networked and have direct desktop access to the Internet, of course, you can do even more. If you have a spare 386 or 486 computer, you can set up a Gopher or Web server yourself and have complete control over what goes on it.

18. Not dwelling on the negative, but as a word of warning, what do you see as a potential pitfall when institutions plan to expand their Internet capabilities?

One problem could be attempting to do too much. Don't try to centralize things on one system at one institution; rather, let each of us take on a small, manageable amount, with consideration to the resources we already have available, and the things we're already doing to support the curriculum and the mission of our own institutions.

19. While optimistically viewing the future what words of caution would you impart to other academic law librarians?

As with any new area of service, you need to be prepared to devote staff time. Computers don't save time; they do allow you to do new things with the time available. Learning the techniques and systems involved in publishing on the Internet, developing resources, and training users all take personnel time. However, the rewards--not only in personal satisfaction, but in expanded services to patrons--are well worth the investment.

20. On behalf of other academic law librarians and readers of this newsletter, I thank you for taking your time to respond to these questions.

We will look forward to the future and your success.

Do you have any final comments you would like to share?

I've enjoyed this opportunity to talk about the LII and the projects we're planning, and I hope to see many more librarians become players in this arena. Thank you.

The deadline for submissions for the next issue of the ALL-SIS Newsletter is May 16, 1994.

Academic Roundtables to Be Reinstated

by P. Michael Whipple

Following the Academic SIS Business Meeting in July, four roundtable discussion groups will convene. As in the past, these roundtables will provide an informal forum for members to discuss topics of concern to academic law librarians. The roundtables will have no formal presentations by panelists. Each, instead, will have a moderator/facilitator who will help direct the discussion based on a list of specific issues.

The four roundtables scheduled for this year are:

Academic Law Librarians: To Teach or Not to Teach?

Joyce A. McCray Pearson, Moderator/Facilitator

Current Trends in Computer Assisted Legal Research

Camille M. Riley, Moderator/Facilitator

Law Library Management from the Perspective of the Managed

Glen-Peter Ahlers, Sr., Moderator/Facilitator

Staffing for Collection Development

Margaret Maes Axtmann, Moderator/Facilitator

Please take the opportunity to attend one of these roundtables and share your views with your colleagues.

Roundtable for Newer Academic Law Librarians

by Jane L. Underwood

Has your environment changed lately? New job, new career, new....well, it's always something out there. The Seattle Annual Meeting theme is Changing Environments. Come and discuss your environment with like-minded colleagues at the Roundtable for Newer Academic Law Librarians sponsored by Academic Law Libraries SIS.

Who is a "newer" academic law librarian? Librarians who are in non-supervisory academic library positions having five years or less professional experience are "new" and welcome at the Roundtable. Speakers will discuss issues relevant to newer academics and time will be allotted for group discussion. Last year's Roundtable was a great success—while newer academics are encouraged to attend in Seattle, we welcome any member's input in planning the Roundtable. It's a fun way to get to know people and become involved in AALL.

For further information, please contact either Pam Deemer, Emory University Law Library, Gambrell Hall, Atlanta GA 30322-2780 (phone 404/727 0850, e-mail libped@emoryu1.cc.emory.edu) or Jane Underwood, Capital University Law School, 665 S. High Street, Columbus OH 43215 (phone: 614/445 8836, e-mail junderwo@mcs.capital.edu).

*The Seattle
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AALL Nominations by Charlie Colokathis

The AALL Nominations Committee has begun the process of identifying possible candidates for the 1995 AALL election. Candidates are sought for the office of Vice President/President Elect, Treasurer, and two Executive Board positions.

The Committee is charged with presenting a slate of candidates that reflects the diversity of the Association's membership by library type, geography, gender, and minority status. It is difficult for the Committee to accomplish this without the assistance of the membership. Each AALL member is encouraged to submit names of members to be considered for potential candidacy. Please do so by writing to any member of the Nominations Committee or AALL Headquarters by April 15, 1994.

Members of the 1994 Nominations Committee are: Charlie Colokathis, Chair, Massachusetts Trial Court Law Libraries, Boston, MA; Carol Bredemeyer, Salmon P. Chase College of Law Library, Highlands Heights, KY; Karl T. Gruben, Vinson & Elkins, L.L.P., Houston, TX; Steven D. Hinckley, Univ. of Richmond School of Law Library, Richmond, VA; Dwight King, Kresge Library, Notre Dame, IN; Melody B. Lembke, Los Angeles County Law Library, Los Angeles, CA; and Joan T. White, Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear, Buffalo, NY.

Roundtable Coordinating Committee Report by Rhea A-L Ballard

The (ad hoc) ALL-SIS Roundtables Coordinating Committee was created in June, 1993 by Chair, Arturo Torres. The Committee's purpose was to "make recommendations on how to best coordinate, exchange, and facilitate the flow of information among the Newer Academic Law Librarians, Directors, and Middle Managers Roundtables." The Committee (Rhea A-L Ballard, Ajaye Bloomstone, and P. Michael Whipple) met during the 1993 Annual Meeting and submitted suggestions to the Chair on July 20, 1993. The following are the submitted suggestions and their applicable outcomes.

Suggestion: Change the name of the "Roundtables" to "Meetings" to be more consistent.

Outcome: It was agreed that each Roundtable should decide what it should be called. Each Roundtable Chair was asked to discuss this issue at their next meeting.

Suggestion: Have the Roundtables meet at the same time during the Annual Meeting.

Outcome: It was agreed that, this too, should be decided by each Roundtable. Each Roundtable Chair was asked to discuss this issue at their next meeting.

Suggestion: Have a Roundtable for associate directors. Although the SIS already has the Middle Managers meeting, there was some concern that supervisees attending the Middle Managers meeting would feel that they could not openly express their opinions on management with their associate director attending the same meeting. Also, associate directors may have different concerns from those they supervise.

Outcome: It was agreed that this issue should be discussed at the next Middle Managers meeting.

Suggestion: Reinstate the roundtable discussions after the SIS business meeting.

Outcome: It was agreed that this would be done for the 1994 SIS meeting in Seattle. Michael Whipple will be the coordinator.

Suggestion: Create a new SIS office for a "newer liaison." The liaison would work with the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary/Treasurer in deciding SIS policies.

Outcome: This suggestion will be an agenda item at the next SIS meeting.

Suggestion: Have the SIS Education Committee organize a case study or common issue for all the Roundtables to discuss at their next meetings. The Roundtables would have their individual meetings. After an allotted amount of time, the groups would join together in one room and discuss the case study.

Outcome: This suggestion was determined too difficult to coordinate.

Staffing for Collection Development Questionnaire by Robert L. Buckwalter

Staffing for collection development is an issue of concern in many academic law libraries. A roundtable discussion on this and other topics related to collection development is being scheduled for Sunday afternoon at AALL in Seattle. More details will follow. In the meantime, please have someone in your library fill out and return the questionnaire included in this issue, which will serve as a springboard for discussion.

*Questionnaire
is printed on
pages 9 and 10.*

STAFFING FOR COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONNAIRE
SPRING 1994

Please fill out only one questionnaire for each library. If you wish to remain anonymous, please do so. The results of the questionnaire will be used as a springboard for discussion at a Roundtable on Collection Development sponsored by the Academic Law Libraries SIS at the AALL meeting in Seattle.

Size of collection:

- less than 250,000 volumes
 251,000-500,000 volumes
 501,000-750,000 volumes
 more than 750,000 volumes

Total number of librarians on staff, including the director 7

Who is responsible for developing collection policy? (check all that apply)

- director
 associate/deputy director
other _____

Who is responsible for implementing collection policy? (check all that apply)

- director
 associate/deputy director
 acquisitions librarian
 reference librarian
other _____

If someone in your library is designated as head of collection development, what other responsibilities does that person carry?

- associate/deputy director
 head of technical services
 head of public services
 head of reference
 head of acquisitions
other _____

Who is responsible for selecting U.S. materials?

- director
 associate/deputy director
 acquisitions librarian
 reference librarian
other _____

Who is responsible for selecting foreign & international materials?

- director
 associate/deputy director
 acquisitions librarian
 reference librarian
 foreign law librarian
other _____

What role do support staff play in the collection development process?

What role do faculty play? _____

Do you use a committee for any aspect of selection?

_____yes

_____no

If so, who is on the committee? _____

How often does it meet?

What aspects of collection development are handled by committee?

_____all selections

_____expensive items (more than \$ _____)

_____serials

_____non-print formats

_____new subject areas

_____policy issues

_____cancellations

_____other _____

What issues concern you about staffing for collection development?

_____technical training

_____subject knowledge

_____language expertise

_____split responsibility

_____policy responsibility

_____credibility with faculty and administration

_____other _____

Other Comments or questions

Name of Person Completing Questionnaire _____

Title _____

Institution _____

Please return by May 31 to:

Robert L. Buckwalter

Harvard Law School Library

Langdell Hall

Cambridge MA 02139

ALL-SIS 1994-1995 Election Ballot

Mark your ballot by placing an 'X' in the appropriate box. No other marks may be made on this ballot. Only members in good standing of the Academic Law Libraries SIS may vote. Thank you for voting.

Election of Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect

Vote for one only.

- Sheryl Summers Kramer
 Jacqueline M. Orlando

After voting, send your ballot to the ALL-SIS Secretary/Treasurer: Faye Jones, Univ. of California, Hastings College of Law, Legal Info. Center, 200 Mc Allister St., San Francisco, CA 94102. Ballots must be postmarked on or before May 9, 1994.

Candidates for Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect

Sheryl Summers Kramer

Although our primary users are our faculty and students, the services we provide as academic law librarians reach far beyond the perimeters of our law schools. Some of the issues facing law librarians today deal with resource sharing, new technologies used in information transmittal and the impact of the Internet, the Pro Se patron's needs, and the management of library services. My goals as Vice Chair/Chair Elect of the Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section would be to address these issues and many more and how they impact on our daily lives in the academic law library.

Education:

B.S. 1977 Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
 M.S.L.S. 1978 Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
 J.D. 1989 Detroit College of Law, Detroit, Michigan

Work Experience:

March 1990 to present:

Deputy Director of Library Services, Thomas M. Cooley Law School, Lansing, Michigan

September 1988 to January 1990:

Reference/Computer Assisted Legal Research Librarian, Theodore Levin Memorial Library for the U. S. Courts, Detroit, Michigan

May 1987 to September 1988:

Reference Librarian, St. John Hospital Medical Library, Detroit, Michigan

October 1985 to May 1987:

Librarian II, Head of Technical Services/Law Librarian, Farmington Community Library, Farmington Hills, Michigan

March 1979 to October 1985:

Associate Librarian, Head of Public Services, Detroit College of Law, Detroit, Michigan

Jacqueline M. Orlando

As Chair of the ALL-SIS Education Committee, I have had the opportunity to speak with many members about issues and challenges facing us as we attempt to provide more services to more patrons with less money and fewer staff. Many of you have raised issues such as dwindling budgets, downsizing staff, vendor relations, and problems with the provision of legal research instruction. My goal is to focus on one or two of these issues, and to work to share ideas and solutions with the membership.

Education:

M.L.S. University of Pittsburgh
 J.D. The Ohio State University

Employment:

Capital University Law Library
 Associate Director for Public Services
 1988- Present

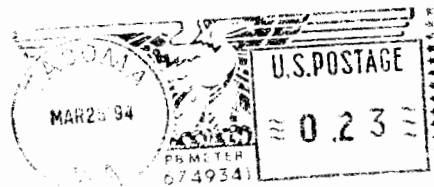
AALL Activities:

Chair, ALL-SIS Education Committee
 1993- Present

Placement Committee
 1990-1992

ALL-SIS Newsletter

Marilyn K. Harhai, Editor
University of Puget Sound School Of Law
950 Broadway Plaza
Tacoma, WA 98402



Mr. Frank G. Houdek
Southern Illinois University School of Law Library
Lesar Law Bldg.
Mailcode 6803
Carbondale, IL 62901

*Important: Nomination information
and ballot enclosed. Voting deadline
is May 9, 1994.*

*Collection Development
Questionnaire enclosed.*

K1 .02
Academic Law Libraries
Special Interest Section
Newsletter
Received on: 03-30-94
SIU Law Library