

ALL-SIS News

Volume 14 Issue 4

Summer 1994

Marion Gould Gallagher Library by Penny Hazelton

The University of Washington School of Law is proud to have the support and services of the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library available to its 524 students, 60 faculty (including lecturers and visitors), and over 40 law school staff. As a public law library, we also serve over 9,000 registered outside users who make over 30,000 visits to the law library per year. About 50% of this outside use is from the legal community and the rest equally divided between UW non-law students and faculty and public patrons.

Commitment to high quality services is perhaps the hallmark of the Gallagher Law Library.

Named after nationally-known and beloved Marian Gould Gallagher, who retired in 1981, the law library has carried on its tradition of service to the academic community, the legal profession, the public, and the region with a staff of 34 professionals and technicians.

The law library has a fairly traditional organizational structure with department heads for administrative services, public services, technical services, collection development, and comparative law. The Innovative library automation system was implemented in 1993 under the experienced hand of Richard Jost. All modules are running in conjunction with a local campus BRS-based graphical user interface public on-line catalog called GCAT. The UW Libraries has also implemented the same system and has many locally mounted databases on its University of Washington Information Navigator (UWIN) to which law library patrons have access. Law library cataloging is done using the Western Library Network (WLN) and RLIN for our Chinese, Japanese and Korean legal materials.

Other unique services include a weekly publication (started in 1948) called the Current Index to Legal Periodicals (CILP) which is sold and licensed to WESTLAW, academic and private law libraries as a current awareness service; the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library Research Studies Series which includes the 1994 publication, "Washington Legal Researcher's Deskbook"; reference and technical support for a large vernacular collection of East Asian legal materials; intern opportunities and teaching support for the law librarianship program (a

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Message from the Chair

I encourage everyone to read the attached visions statement prepared by the Visions Committee, chaired by Dick Danner. The Committee went to a lot of work to prepare the document. The statement reflects the course we need to consider as academic law librarians. I believe we need to periodically reflect on who and what we are. To a large degree, this will determine what direction we will take. Individual reflection and contemplation is left up to us. Only we, as individuals, can determine the collective direction of ALL. Please send your comments, responses or reactions to Dick. We will try to publish them in a future issue of the newsletter.

It's been a pleasure and honor to serve as ALL chair. This would not have been possible without the assistance and patience of the staff at Gonzaga and the many ALL volunteers. Specifically, I would like to thank: the 1993/94 Executive Committee, Barbara A. Bintliff, Vice-Chair/Chair elect, Faye E. Jones, Secretary/Treasurer, Marilyn Harhai, Newsletter edi-

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A special thanks to everyone who volunteered on behalf of the Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section this year

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(Message from the Chair Continued from page 1)

tor, and Nancy P. Johnson, immediate past chair. The Education Committee, Jacqueline Orlando (Chair), Carol Alpert, and Judith Wright. The Membership Committee, Marilyn Nicely (Chair), Suzanne Thorpe, and Jay Shuman. The Publications Committee: Marilyn Harhai (Chair), Grace Mills, Penny Schroeder. The Roundtables Coordinating Committee, Rhea A-L Ballard (Chair), Ajaye Bloomstone (Middle Managers), and Michael Whipple (Directors). The Visions Committee, Dick Danner (Chair), Adeen Postar, Barbara Szalkoski, Rita Reusch, and James Milles. The Nominating Committee, Scott Pagel (Chair), Pauline Aranas, and Caitlin Robinson. The Roundtable moderators/coordinators, Joyce McCray Pearson ("To Teach or not to Teach"), Camille M. Riley ("Current Trends in CALR"), Glen-Peter Ahlers, Jr. ("Law Library Management from the Perspective of the Managed"), and Margaret Maes Axtman and Robert L. Buckwalter ("Staffing for Collection Development"). Penny Hazelton for agreeing to host and coordinate the ALL reception. Pam Deemer and June Underwood for chairing the Newer Librarian group. Sally Wise for planning the Directors meeting program. Thank you all from me and all of us in ALL. Please continuing your participation in next year's ALL activities. For those of you who haven't done so, please consider volunteering. A volunteer form is attached. See you at the business meeting on Sunday, 10 July at 10:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

(Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library Continued from page 1)

program through the UW Graduate School of Library and Information Science to educate/train lawyers to become law librarians); and a photocopy service for those not working through a library.

The Gallagher Law Library collection numbers over 440,000 volumes and volume equivalents. Unique components include a very strong legal periodical collection, the best current Japanese law collection outside of Japan, strong and growing Chinese and Korean collections, collections of great depth which support the LLM programs of the law school in Asian Law, Law and Marine Affairs, International Environmental Law, and the Law of Sustainable International Development. Strong collections in legal history and jurisprudence, legal education and legal research and writing occupy prominent places in the collection. The library is a GPO Depository Library but selects only a small percentage of items available. Selected foreign, international organization and state documents are also integrated into the library's collection.

The law library has over 118,000 titles with 30% of these not yet converted to machine readable form. About 35,000 titles of legal materials published before 1968 are still classified in the Dewey decimal system, located in closed stacks and accessible only through the public card catalog.

The law library provides access to WESTLAW/DIALOG and LEXIS/NEXIS under educational contracts as well as to LegLink (Washington State legislative

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information database), SCOMIS, L.A.W. BBS (Law Access in Washington, Bulletin Board System), CD LAW (Washington primary legal materials), Legaltrac and Dialog. The law school and law library are developing a local area network and use e-mail extensively for many types of communication.

The building currently housing the law school and law library was completed in 1974 during serious budget shortfalls and a fondness for stark, cement (quality) architecture. Located on the far West side of an otherwise beautiful college campus, Condon Hall is probably best known for being the most unattractive building on campus! Be sure and check out the Giurgola's while you are here!

However, this may all change as the law school and University try to persuade the legislature to fund a completely new building moved back onto the main University campus. The project cost of Condon Hall in 1974 was \$5.3 million or \$32.81/square foot. Estimated project cost for the new building with 200,000 gross square feet of space (a 38% increase) is over \$50 million (\$160/square foot) including inflation! Completion would be in 1999.

The staff of the Gallagher Law Library are delighted to welcome you to the annual Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section Reception. Clear your calendar for Tuesday July 12th; plan to take a city bus (71,72 or 73) out to the University of Washington to enjoy some good food, something to wet your whistle, and conversations with your academic colleagues. Continuous tours of the law library will be given during the reception from 6:15-8:15pm. We certainly hope to see you then!

The reception this year is hosted by your academic colleagues at the University of Puget Sound/Seattle University Law Library, Gonzaga University Law Library and the University of Washington's Gallagher Law Library. Please join us!

How to ride the bus from the Convention Center to the University of Washington School of Law

1. Go to the bus tunnel*

a. Convention Place

Tunnel entrance is on the NE corner of 9th Ave. and Pine St., across from the Paramount Theatre. From Convention Center (Pike St. exit, by Kinko's), cross Pike Street, walk one block North on 8th, turn right and walk one block East on Pine Street.

b. Westlake Center

Tunnel entrance is between 5th Ave. and 6th Ave. on Pine St. From Convention Center (Pike St. exit), walk two blocks West on Pike, turn right, walk one block North on 5th. (This stop is a little further from the Convention Center, but the walk is more scenic and takes you past Nordstrom.)

2. Follow signs to "Bay A" for northbound buses, and take a 71, 72, or 73 bus.

These buses go to the University District. At some times of the day, they travel along Eastlake Ave.; other times they take the Freeway (either the express lanes or the regular lanes). *It doesn't matter to you.* Get off on NE Campus Parkway (big street with tree-lined median strip). The University of Washington School of Law is at 1100 NE Campus Parkway, in an 8-story cement building named Condon Hall, Viola. If in doubt, you can ask the driver to let you know when you are there. For U District sightseeing, stay on the bus one or two blocks past the law school; you'll be closer to the UW main campus and the shopping area.

3. When the Bus Tunnel is closed, you can catch a 71, 72, or 73 to the U District on 3rd Avenue (stand on the East side of the street) or Olive Way (that's one block North of Pine St.) (stand on the South side of the street).

4. To go back downtown, catch a 71, 72, or 73 bus on the north (law school) side of NE Campus Parkway.

(You can also take a 70 or 74 downtown, but they don't go in the Tunnel, and can be slower.)

When you go back downtown, the bus tunnel might be closed*, and the buses will go along Stewart Street then 3rd Avenue; you can get off on the block closest to your hotel.

5. The bus fare: When you are leaving downtown, pay when you get off the bus; when you are headed downtown, pay when you get on. Fares are \$1.10 for rush hour (M-F 6-9am, 3-6pm), \$.85 non-peak (including weekends.)

*The bus tunnel is open Weekdays 5 am -7 pm and Saturdays 10 am - 6 pm.

Plan to take a city bus out to the University of Washington School of Law for the SIS Reception

Cheapskate's Guide to Seattle by Kelly Kunsch

Editor's note: Many of us need to keep down the costs of attending the annual meeting, I asked Kelly to suggest some less expensive alternatives for activities and eating.

First, my apologies for sticking you with another article by me. See "Law Schools of the Pacific Northwest: University of Puget Sound." 14 *ALL-SIS Newsletter* Issue 2, at 3 (Winter 1993). However, it's your own fault. Several of you either refused to write articles for this issue or promised to contribute an article and then failed to perform. Rather than suing you for infliction of emotional distress or breach, Marilyn Harhai, your editor, merely walked to a neighboring office, complained bitterly and then browbeat me into writing something. That put me in a crabby mood so I decided to vent my spleen on some of the scams that the Seattle tour provider is planning for you.

I'll start with Excursion Tour #28: Seattle Mariners vs. New York Yankees: \$29 per person (minimum 30 participants). Includes: Roundtrip transportation, 200 level seats, and escort. Ripoff. First, public transportation is free between the Convention Center and the Kingdome. Second, 200 level seats in the Kingdome are terrible. There are always thousands of 100 level seats because nobody ever goes to Mariner games. The seat should cost no more than a few bucks. Third, I don't know who the escort is but for \$600 (approximately \$20 per person for 30 people), I'm sure you can find better by looking under "Escorts" in the yellow pages. Finally, any game on plastic grass with a concrete roof is not really baseball anyway. Go to Tacoma and see the AAA Tigers or to Everett to see the Class A Giants. Still, if you want to see the greatest baseball player ever, you have to watch the Mariners. Just don't go with Tour #28.

Next, don't take any Harbor Tours; take a ride on a Washington State Ferry. Take the free bus to the terminal at Colman Dock and walk onto a ferry boat (cost \$3.50 away from city; free into city). Enjoy a long boat ride to Bremerton or Winslow (Bainbridge Island). Get off and have lunch or walk around the town and then return on a different boat. The ferries run frequently and even serve beer and wine (which harbor tours don't). You're not supposed to leave the indoor eating area with alcohol but if you pour it into a soda pop cup, they never know the difference.

As for food, I don't have a Director's salary. When I'm hungry, I want my meal to be inexpensive. When I worked downtown, one of my favorite lunch spots was always Bakeman's on Second and Columbia. Good turkey sandwich; not too expensive. These folks cook fresh turkey everyday. None of that processed crap. You can have light meat or dark meat or a mix. You order from the counter so you shouldn't feel compelled to leave a tip.

Want a true taste of Seattle? One word: Dick's. Every true Seattlite grew up on food from Dick's Drive-Ins. With much more personality than McDonald's or Burger King, there's nothing culinarily correct about it. Dick's are often youth hangouts--the burgers are cheap and the fries greasy enough to lubricate a peterbilt--not for the weak of heart. A longtime Seattle cure for the munchies, Dick's was open until 2 a.m. before all-night drive-ins were commonplace. Dick's is the best explanation I know to explain why Grunge Rock evolved. The closest Dick's to the Convention Center are on Capitol Hill and near the Seattle Center.

Seafood? A great lunch or early evening meal is an outdoor place on the Waterfront called The Salmon Cookery. You can see the woodburning stove with the alder stacked next to it in front of you. You walk up and order alder-smoked salmon or halibut. Probably the cheapest way to experience some of the best seafood in town. You eat at the indoor or outdoor tables nearby overlooking the Harbor Tour boats (which you should not take, see *supra*). I recommend the indoor eating. Seagulls can spoil an otherwise wonderful meal in any number of ways.

Sorry I don't know any cheap breakfast spots. I either don't get up early enough or don't feel well enough at the time to eat.

There isn't enough room to give you all of my tips for getting by on limited revenues. If you need more suggestions, I'm stuck working at the Misinformation & Hostility booth through most of the Convention. I'll be the sarcastic one.

And by the way, it has been awhile since I worked in downtown Seattle so I don't know all the cheap spots (especially the newer ones, if there are any). You see, it got too expensive so, like any true cheapskate would do, I moved away--south to Tacoma.

If you don't want to pay a premium for the convenience of pre-packaged tours, read on

Seattle Insider: Recommendations for Book-browsing, Eating, Shopping and Sipping by A. Robert Menanteaux

Editor's note: I asked Bob to suggest some sites in Seattle that might be missed by only browsing travel guides.

Book lovers have their favorite shops and, as I travel, I keep an eye out for those specializing in art and architecture. Peter Miller Books at 1930 1st Avenue would be easy to overlook. It has one of the most extensive selections of books on architecture and design that I've seen anywhere. If you're looking for a distinctive gift with a modern look, the Design Concern located at 1420 5th Avenue carries many of the non-furniture items featured in the gift store at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

While you're in the neighborhood, don't forget to stop by for lunch at the downtown Seattle Art Museum restaurant. Nationally renowned Fuller's Restaurant at the Seattle Sheraton provides a reasonably priced, non-pareil noontime experience at a great location. Get there before noon or after 1pm on weekdays to avoid the crowds.

Surrounded by the great natural beauty of the Northwest, outdoor activities are a popular pastime. The gear that accompanies a romp in Nature can help make that special outdoor adventure even more memorable. Recreational Equipment Incorporated's (REI) flagship store located at 1525 11th Avenue has just about everything featured in their catalogs plus a whole lot more. It's a multi-level, hiker and camper's paradise.

Finally, a visit to one of the many coffee bars around town will complete your Seattle stay. Even if you don't like the stuff, sipping a juice at the bar can be an interesting experience as you listen in on espresso orders being placed by customers. How many ways can coffee be served? Try it and find out. While you're there, you might want to sample one of the cheapest breakfasts I know of, a doppio espresso cafe machiatto with extra foam. That drink and a baguette at Starbucks will only put you out about \$1.65.

Looking for a cheap breakfast in Seattle? Try espresso and a baguette at Starbucks

Volunteers Still Needed by Rick Stroup

You've seen the Program materials. You've made your reservations. You've even called a few friends and made a dinner date or two. You're all set to attend the 87th AALL Annual Meeting slated for July 9 - 14 in Seattle, Washington. There's just one more thing you should consider volunteering.

Volunteers are the backbone of our Annual Meeting, and the Seattle Local Arrangements Committee could still use your help. It doesn't take much--just an hour or two of your time. You can help out in a variety of ways including:

at the Registration Area, where you can help your colleagues sign in, hand out all the wonderful stuff that comes in the registration packet, and meet hundreds of new people.

at the Internet Area, where you can share your knowledge about this resource with other interested librarians. The Local Arrangements Committee hopes to maintain a bank of 30 PCs with connections to the 'Net, and we're looking for a few motivated folks to act as guides. You don't need to be an expert, just familiar with the Internet and willing to help out.

at the Information/Hospitality Area, where you can help your colleagues find their way around the Convention Center and the Seattle Area. Not familiar with Seattle or the Pacific Northwest? Don't worry, there will be plenty of questions that won't require you to have been a Seattleite, and there will be lots of useful and informative resources for you to use.

Most activities will require only a one or two hour commitment. If none of those listed above catch your eye, give me a call and I'll find something for you. I personally guarantee that you'll have a great time! And you'll help us make the Seattle Annual Meeting one of the best ever!

For more information, or to volunteer, contact:

Rick Stroup, Chair for Volunteers

King County Law Library

W621 County Courthouse

516 Third Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98104

Voice: (206) 296-0940 FAX: (206) 622-2911 E-Mail: kccl@wln.com

Explore the Internet at AALL in Seattle

Novices and experts alike are invited to explore the resources of the Internet at the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle this July. The Internet Room will be located in the Exhibit Hall and will be staffed during all Exhibit Hall hours. Discover the world of listserves, ftp, and gophers! Experiment with resources you've learned about in workshops and educational programs. Share tips and strategies with colleagues, and connect to your home institution to stay ahead of your burgeoning email inbox.

Before you board that plane to Seattle, make sure you are prepared to sign on to the Internet. Contact your institution's Computing Center to:

1. Establish an account and learn how to use it.
2. Obtain the Internet address of your institution's host machine and learn how to connect to it from a remote site.

For more information about the Internet Room, or to volunteer, contact the co-chairs, Richard Jost at rmjost@u.washington.edu, 206/545-8152 or Ann Nez at acnez@u.washington.edu, 206/543-6472.

Be sure to bring the Internet address of your institution's host machine with you to Seattle

Director's Breakfast and Meeting by Sally Wise

The Directors Breakfast and Meeting will be on Sunday, July 10, 1994 from 8:00am to 10:00am. Please sign up on the AALL Registration form under SIS Meals Functions. The cost will be \$20.00 which must be paid to AALL as part of registration. If you have already sent in your registration form without signing up for the breakfast, please call Phyllis Fahrer at headquarters (312-939-4764) to sign up.

We will follow our usual routine and eat breakfast (continental buffet) and chat with each other for the first hour. Around 9:00am we will turn to the topic of the meeting which will be the ABA accreditation process. At this time, there seems to be a number of activities swirling around that may impact on the accreditation process, including libraries. The most recent activity is the letter received by all deans sent by a group of fourteen law school deans calling for a meeting of all deans to discuss the ABA accreditation process. Also, the House of Delegates of the ABA at the mid-year meeting passed a resolution dealing with the MacCrate report which may at some point have financial implications for law schools. As you may know, the Massachusetts School of Law has filed an antitrust action against the ABA and other organizations and individuals, alleging that the accreditation process as applied to the Massachusetts School of Law constitutes an illegal restraint of trade. There may be discussions of the accreditation process in other arenas, also.

On Sunday we will discuss and familiarize ourselves with these issues. Any ideas or questions, please contact Sally Wise, Schmid Law Library, University of Nebraska. Phone: (402) 472-5737 E-mail: sallyw@unlib.unl.edu.

Issues to be addressed at Academic Roundtables by P. Michael Whipple

After the Academic SIS Business Meeting in July, four roundtable discussion groups will meet, giving our members an opportunity to discuss informally four topics of importance to academic law librarians. Each of the moderator/facilitators has provided a list of issues which will act as discussion starters for the roundtable. These lists are not meant to preclude discussions of other relevant issues, but rather are meant to give you an idea of the scope and direction of each roundtable discussion group.

Academic Law Librarians: To Teach or Not to Teach?

Joyce A. McCray Pearson, Moderator/Facilitator

- 1 Do you feel that students view "teaching" librarians differently than "non-teaching" librarians? Do they respect "teaching" librarians more?
- 2 Do you think law students in general view the legal research class as a "bunny" course, i.e., a very

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(Academic Roundtable Issues Continued from page 6)

- easy course that should not be taken too seriously?
- 3 Do you think you should receive pay above your normal contract salary for teaching the legal research course?
 - 4 Should librarians have research assistants to help them grade papers and update their assignments?
 - 5 Do you often find yourself staying late at night or coming in on weekends to prepare for class?
 - 6 Do you feel undercompensated? Do you feel as though faculty view you (particularly "non-director" librarians) as inferior?
 - 7 Do you feel like you don't know where you fit in, i.e., at a first year orientation are you introduced with the law faculty or the staff which includes the part-time work study assistants?
 - 8 Do you think teaching and preparing for class take away from your other library duties?
 - 9 Are law schools in general getting "two bangs for the buck" out of librarians who teach?

Current Trends in Computer Assisted Legal Research

Camille M. Riley, Moderator/Facilitator

- 1 For years law librarians have felt a serious obligation to teach and promote responsible CALR use and printing. Should we still care? Are we fighting a battle we cannot win? Does law firm flat pricing have an impact on our feelings or pedagogy?
- 2 How should the student representative programs be structured? Are they worthwhile?
- 3 Have your collection development policies changed because of CALR?
- 4 There is increasing pressure on law libraries to extend use of CALR services to other academic units. How has that pressure manifested itself on your campus? How have you dealt with it?
- 5 Do law librarians have an obligations to teach non-legal databases to students?
- 6 What impact does/or will the Internet have on LEXIS/NEXIS and WESTLAW?
- 7 How has law library access to full text non-legal databases changed our attitude toward, and need for, CD-Rom services and document delivery? Are we getting out-of-step with what other university libraries are providing?
- 8 How should we view and teach the use of CD-Rom services? Should we view them as on-line services? Should we teach them as we do LEXIS or WESTLAW?
- 9 Do you see a role for Mead Data and WESTLAW to play in helping law librarians understand or influence national information policy?
- 10 If you could tell each company one thing, what would it be?

Law Library Management from the Perspective of the Managed

Glen-Peter Ahlers, Sr., Moderator/Facilitator

- 1 What is management and how do I know if I am managed well?
- 2 What are some key signs of a good manager?
- 3 How do I manage my manager?
- 4 When, if ever, am I allowed to constructively criticize my manager?
- 5 How do I learn to manage?
- 6 Why should I care about management?
- 7 What can I do if I don't like my manager?
- 8 What can I do if my manager doesn't like me?

Staffing for Collection Development

Margaret Maes Axtmann, Moderator/Facilitator

This roundtable will begin with a report on the results of the survey on staffing for collection development. This survey appeared in the last issue of the ALL-SIS Newsletter.

- 1 Who is responsible for developing and implementing collection development policy in your library?
- 2 Who selects U.S. materials in your library? foreign and international materials?
- 3 Does your library have a collection development committee? How does it function?
- 4 What issues or problems do you see related to staffing for collection development?

*Attend the
Roundtable of
your choice
following the
ALL-SIS
Business
Meeting*

Variety of Vendors Signed-up for Seattle by Faye Jones

Exhibitors continue to sign-up to attend the Seattle 1994 AALL Annual Meeting. As of May 27, the total number of exhibiting firms is 153, a similar number as that in Boston in 1993. Many of the exhibitors are familiar business partners with law librarians, others offer new opportunities to us. Some of these come from Seattle area or regional vendors. Many of these local vendors are well-known to law librarians in the Northwest but perhaps not so well by others. Thus, a list of local/regional vendors with their product or service is given below.

Seattle Soundings, the daily convention newspaper will also feature articles on vendors --- be sure to watch for them.

Please make it a point to visit the booths and thank exhibitors for participating in our conference. Their support is invaluable to our meeting, plus it gives us a great opportunity to hear about new products and services. Also, write the Tuesday afternoon reception in the Exhibit Hall into your dance card! The theme "Northwest Cafe" aims to recreate the friendly ambiance of a Seattle coffeehouse with lattes, Italian sodas, lemon bars, brownies and biscotti. Scheduled when there are no programs, the reception is a quieter time to focus on the exhibits and to talk at length with exhibitors.

Here are a few of the vendors who will be at our Seattle meeting:

SEATTLE and REGIONAL VENDORS

Digital Network Applications, Vancouver, B.C., software, hardware and networking solutions. Attorney Services, Portland, OR., legal research and retrieval services. Blackwell's, Lake Oswego, OR., a library bookseller offering ordering services. Book Support Systems, Portland, OR., booksaving copiers and specialized vending equipment. Image Processor, Walla Walla, WA., manufacturing company specializing in producing high volume hardcopy from microfilm. International Library Systems, Vancouver, B.C., Sydney Plus library management system. Neschen Corporation, Seattle, WA., book and paper repair and preservation materials. STP Technical Publishers, N. Vancouver, B.C., professional legal and technical materials. Tensco/Estey, Bellevue, WA., library shelving. Washington Journal, Seattle, WA., published by Daily Journal Corp., sister publication to LA Daily Journal and San Francisco Daily Journal. WLN, Lacey, WA., Internet access and CD-ROM of Marc records. Timeline Publishing, Bellevue, WA., LRR Online computer-assisted legal research.

FURNITURE

From one who would love to redecorate, let me recommend a visit to the booths of library furniture manufacturers. Innerpace, a Spokane, Washington company, makes library and office furniture, including a three-position chair. The Worden Company and Buckstaff produce their own lines of these popular chairs. Gaylord Brothers, a library supplier, will also be available to talk about library furniture. If you're considering refurbishing your library, be sure to visit Innerpace at booth 720, Worden at booth 608, Buckstaff at booth 425, and Gaylord at booth 325 and 327.

FOREIGN & INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS

Foreign and international materials will be highlighted in several country-specific booths: France Edition for French legal materials; Puvill Libros for legal works from Spain and Mexico; Casalini Libri for Italian law; and Oak Tree Press for law books and journals from Ireland. Other foreign/international publishers exhibiting are A. Gerits & Sons, Bernan/UNIPUB, The British Library, CCH International, Derwent Publications LTD, Euromoney Publications PLC, Foreign Tax Law Publishers, IBFD Publications BV, ICC Publishing, Institute for International Economics, International Information Services, International Labor Office, Lloyd's of London Press, NewsBank/Readex, Oceana, OECD Publications, Readmore, Thomson & Thomson, United Nations Publications, and Vista Intermedia.

CONSULTING or TRAINING

CD Consultants, Inc. provide Internet and CD-ROM consulting and training. CLE Group offers interactive multimedia software for skills training. Full Court Communications Corporation teaches theatrical communication, psychology, and strategic skills to attorneys and their witnesses. For employment law publications and seminars, contact National Employment Law Institute. The National Institute for Trial Advocacy produces video and audio cassettes, books and case files as well as seminars. National Library Relocations and Ohio Academic Law Libraries are other exhibitors who may offer consulting and/or training.

This lists just a few of the vendors at our meeting. Come explore the Exhibit Hall and see them ALL! See you there.

*Plan to attend
the Tuesday
afternoon
reception in the
Exhibit Area*

**Seattle AALL Annual Meeting
Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section
Sponsored Programs**

Monday, July 11

10:15 am - 11:45 am

Preserving Electronic Writings

Bruce Johnson, Coordinator

The ALL-SIS is sponsoring the program "Preserving Electronic Writings" which will be presented in Seattle on July 11 at 10:15 a.m. This program will focus on an issue of great importance for libraries today: how do we ensure that written knowledge, available only in electronic format, is preserved and made accessible for future generations? The speakers on the panel are: Clifford Lynch (Director, Library Automation, University of California), Robert Oakley (Director of the Law Library, Georgetown University Law Center) Sanford Thatcher (Director, Penn State Press) and Kenneth Thibodeau (Director, Center for Electronic Records, National Archives). Each speaker is well situated to address this issue from a unique vantage point as we begin to explore this particular ramification of the rise of electronic publishing. Bruce Johnson (Director of the Law Library, Ohio State University) is coordinator of "Preserving Electronic Writings."

Tuesday, July 12

8:30 am - 10:00 am

Evaluating Library Effectiveness and Quality — The Development of AALL Performance Measures in Light of ABA/AALS Accreditation Standards and Annual Statistics

M. Louise Lantzy, Coordinator

Accreditation to some is the cornerstone of the self-regulation system of American higher education, and to others, the hammer of a self-serving, biased and contentious system which stifles innovation and the creativity of the educational process. In U.S. legal education today, the value and result of the accreditation process along with its standards and criteria for enforcing the process is being called into question by critics from within the system and from those struggling to be approved by the ABA.

Evaluating the law school library represents a major part of the law school accreditation process. The ABA rhetoric espouses the library as the "basic working tool of every lawyer and law professor," and ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools provides criteria for measuring the library. This program on evaluating library effectiveness and quality will present the results of a study which attempts to discern whether the current descriptive, qualitative terms used in the ABA standards for law libraries are quantifiable using the data collected annually on the ABA Law School Questionnaire. Through the research technique of cluster analysis, the study will determine if comparable peer-grouping based on several independent variables can be identified, thus replacing the current ABA/AALS/AALL ordinal ranking and peer grouping by volume count alone.

In light of the findings, Professor Charles McClure will provide us with his view of the ABA/AALS Standards and whether these standards as quantified by the research study help us evaluate our effectiveness and efficiency. Professor McClure will share his experience in developing measures for better internal and external evaluation, and hopefully, suggest ways the AALL can adapt to the Law School Annual Questionnaire to provide us with more meaningful data for decision-making.

Read what each coordinator of an ALL-SIS sponsored session has to say about her or his program.

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Tuesday, July 12

10:15 am - 11:45 am

A Day in Ancient Alexandria: How to Determine the Value of Your Collection and the Types of Insurance You Need

Anita K. Shew and Kathy Carlson, Co-Coordinators

The Tuesday morning program "A Day in Ancient Alexandria: How to Determine the Value of Your Collection and The Types of Insurance You Need" is cosponsored by the Academic Law Library SIS, State, Court & County SIS and the Private Library SIS. An insurance broker from Seattle will tell how to place a value on a law collection, what a general insurance policy usually covers, and how much insurance to carry. Precautions and appropriate records to keep will be suggested. An adjustor will give an idea of what to expect when the "unexpected, unfortunate" event occurs. AALL member Edwin Surrency, now of University of Georgia Law School Library, will give the "survivor's" account drawing on his experience at Temple University in the 1970's.

Tuesday, July 12

1:15 pm - 2:45pm

Rethinking Reference: Positioning Reference for a New Environment

Betsy McKenzie, Coordinator

As libraries evolve in the fast-changing information age, we have new technologies to master, new demands from users, and new budget constraints. (Well, may be not new budget constraints-- that just sounded good in the rhythm). This program is a panel presentation discussing ways that academic, county and private law libraries have met rising demands for reference while at the same time dealing with reduced budgets. Points will include use of technology, signage, and paraprofessionals at the reference desk. Audience questions and discussion are planned.

Presenters include Florence Draper of San Diego County Law Library, Gordon Russell of University of New Mexico Law School Library and Elizabeth Schneider of Texas Tech University School of Law Library (and late of Maricopa County Law Library). Come share ideas about how to meet the challenge of reference in a new environment!

Tuesday, July 12

3:00 pm - 4:30 pm

NEXIS and DIALOG on WESTLAW: Demonstrations and Perspectives from Academic and Law Firm Librarians

Rosalie Sanderson, Coordinator and Moderator

The law librarian's day is pretty busy: teaching one student that it is indeed possible to find a case by name without using LEXIS or WESTLAW, showing another how the key number system works, teaching a class on how to search ANALYTABS, a chemistry database on DIALOG. What? Teaching law students how to search a chemistry database?

It's just this kind of activity which prompted one law firm librarian to ask: "Why don't you concentrate on the basics, teach students how to do legal research, and quit wasting your time on the fluff?" While some librarians may consider DIALOG on WESTLAW and NEXIS fluff, others consider them essential.

Do you think you have a duty to prepare law students to perform this type of database searching? Perhaps you think basic LEXIS and WESTLAW is all that is necessary. Students leave some law schools with a great deal of experience using non-legal databases, while students at other law schools have little or no exposure to this type of searching.

This program will examine non-legal database searching in law schools. What are the possibilities? Which methods are tried and proven? Are there opportunities that we are missing to provide

(Continued on page 11)

Be sure to check the final program in Seattle for any schedule changes

(ALL-SIS Sponsored Programs Continued from page 10)

this type of experience? Gail Winson of Roger Williams will discuss interesting methods of introducing students to NEXIS. Rosalie Sanderson of the University of Florida College of Law will demonstrate sections of a criminal clinic information practicum. Student prosecutor and public defender interns learn to search a number of technical and scientific databases to compile information about the accuracy, validity and reliability of certain types of scientific evidence, such as fiber comparison.

Law firm librarians will provide a "practice world" perspective to non-legal database instruction. They will give us their impressions of a number of issues: Does law school instruction have a positive benefit on attorneys in practice? Do attorneys who have used these systems in law school prefer to search independently or refer these kind of searches to the firm librarians? Librarians from firms with vastly differing experiences will describe their firms' experiences. Jean P. O'Grady, from a firm whose attorneys do almost no non-legal database searching, and Mary Smith Forman, from a firm whose attorneys do a great deal of non-legal database searching, will suggest reasons for this difference and how the law school instruction experiences affect attorneys in the firm.

Come join the fun and share your views about non-legal database instruction in law schools. Does it have a place? How can it be integrated in an already full curriculum? And ultimately, does it have value for the attorney in practice?

Wednesday, July 13

1:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Retrieval Problems of Computer-Assisted Legal Research Systems

Charles J. Ten Brink, Coordinator and Moderator

Most academic law librarians have access to both Lexis and Westlaw, and many of us are engaged in teaching law students and faculty how to use these systems effectively. With an increasing variety of full-text information available on these systems, it is now second nature to rely on electronic sources for cataloging information as well as for reference work.

But the seemingly effortless results of a full-text search often obscure thorny retrieval problems. Any user of CALR systems could benefit from a deeper understanding of how well these systems work, and a healthy skepticism toward the reliability of all forms of legal research, or any research using full-text databases.

This program will focus on recall and precision rates and an analysis of documents to show why full-text searches often fail to find relevant documents. Lessons learned from Boolean search systems will be applied to the new WIN and Freestyle search methodologies.

The speakers for this program have done important primary research in the effectiveness of CALR systems. Daniel P. Dabney is on the faculty of the School of Library and Information Science at UCLA. He wrote the CALR chapter in the fourth edition of Jacobstein & Mersky, and has published extensively on the use and limitations of full-text retrieval systems. He earned a master's degree and doctorate in information science at Berkeley, and his law degree at the University of New Mexico.

Deborah L. Gillaspie is currently engaged in doctoral research on failure analysis of CALR systems at the University of Chicago, where she also earned her master's degree. She was the 1992 winner of the Institute for Scientific Information Dissertation Fellowship, and has presented a refereed paper based on her dissertation research at the 1992 ASIS annual meeting. Her law degree is from Brooklyn Law School.

This session will not be a purely academic exercise. Both speakers have practical experience in legal research and reference which will inform their discussion of the issues involved.

Wednesday, July 13

1:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Changing Libraries, Changing Environments: Moving a Collection

Chris Nobel, Coordinator, Moderator and Speaker

No description available.

Program proposals for next year's meeting in Pittsburgh are due by August 12, 1994

A Vision for the Academic Law Library

In August 1993, Academic Law Libraries SIS Chair Arturo Torres charged a special committee of the SIS (Dick Danner, Jim Milles, Adeen Postar, Rita Reusch, and Barbara Szalkowski) to create a vision statement for the future of the academic law library.

The committee began its work by working through a series of exercises designed to identify trends affecting academic law libraries, the opportunities and threats each trend poses to the academic law library, the strengths the library brings to dealing with the effects of the trend, and the library's weaknesses in confronting it.

Based on a refinement of the list of trends, the committee developed a statement of the core values of academic law librarianship and a preliminary statement of vision for the academic law library in the 21st century. The brief vision statement is underpinned by the core values.

The committee emphasizes that the vision statement is preliminary in form and that its report does not include a plan of action through which academic law librarians can bring the vision into reality. The committee recommends, after review and possible further refinement by the members of the Section, that:

- 1) the statement be presented for review and comment by law school deans, faculty members, technologists, and others interested in the future of the academic law library; and
- 2) a new task force be appointed to finalize the statement and to develop action plans to assist academic law libraries in meeting the vision.

In conclusion, the chair would like to thank each of the committee members for their enthusiastic participation in the project and their valuable contributions to the end result.

Dick Danner

Vision Statement

Our vision is for the 21st century academic law library to play the leading role in supporting the research and instructional activities of the law school by

- 1) creating the means of access to legal information for the law school community,
- 2) becoming active developers and publishers of electronic and other legal information products for the benefit of our primary communities and others,
- 3) developing information and communications systems linking the law school to local, national and international information sources, and
- 4) providing instruction for law students and others in the techniques of effective legal research and information retrieval.

The law library will also play a major role in partnership with law school computing professionals in the development of overall computing services within the law school, and an active role in fulfilling law school goals in diversification and internationalization.

The Core Values of Academic Law Librarianship

The Core Values of Academic Law Librarianship

1. To provide access to legal information in all its forms to the law school community and other users of the law library.
2. To provide instruction in legal research and the development of skills for direct retrieval of legal information.
3. To support the research efforts and instructional activities of law school faculty.
4. To promote and provide support for the uses of electronic information systems throughout the law school.
5. To work both individually and through professional organizations with commercial vendors and others in the development of new and improved legal information products.
6. To ensure the preservation of authenticated sources of legal information.
7. To support the principles of public access to legal information, fair use, and the provision of legal information at lowest appropriate costs.

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Environmental Trends Affecting Academic Law Libraries

I. Changes in the forms of and means of access to legal information

A. The increasing availability of legal information in digitized form.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To play new roles assisting users in navigating through an increasingly complex information environment, evaluating and selecting information for users, and adding value and improving access to information obtained electronically from remote sources.
2. To develop local networked information sources (e.g., gophers) to make available and organize local information (course materials, faculty publications, research guides) for the law school community.
3. To develop new information products in collaboration with other libraries, law school computing professionals, and vendors of legal information.
4. To use CD-ROM and other locally-held digitized information sources to expand the library's role as the source for legal information within the law school, on campus, and to outside users.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. That others (computing professionals, information vendors, etc.) may be better positioned to compete for organizational and navigational roles with electronic information, and that librarians will be relegated to role as caretakers for remaining print resources.
2. That ease of direct use of electronic sources will create less need for library staff intermediaries.
3. That librarians may be unable to provide means to organize and create access to vast amounts of new digitized information.
4. From the possible rapid obsolescence of formats and technology (e.g., is it worthwhile to invest in the hardware needed to support effective and convenient multi-user access to CD-ROM products when the format may become obsolete?)
5. To the continued development of collections of material in other formats.
6. That unresolved copyright and licensing issues will affect libraries' abilities to provide an appropriate mix of electronic services for their constituencies.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In the law library's traditional responsibilities for making information in all forms accessible and usable for library users.
2. In the law library's established instructional role in legal research and information retrieval.
3. In the library's established organizational position within the law school and existing staffs whose efforts can be redirected.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In possible need to compete more seriously for limited resources within the law school.
2. In need to continue to support both print and electronic research materials from limited budgets.
4. In historically limited abilities of librarians to influence vendors on content of products, conformity to standards, common search engines.
5. In lack of established base of staff expertise in electronic products and technology.
6. In limited space for necessary new equipment and new methods for research.

B. The Development of new approaches to searching for and locating information.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To participate in the development of search engines and to direct product development in ways that will most closely meet users' specific needs.
2. To shift focus of librarian activities away from collecting and organizing local information to locating information efficiently and effectively no matter where it is held.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. To be left in a passive caretaking role, if librarians abandon the development of new modes of accessing information to computer professionals.
2. To maintaining expertise and competency in face of multiplicity of approaches to locating and selecting information.
3. To librarians' role as expert intermediaries if enhanced or standardized software meets users' needs for effective direct access to information.

Strengths of Academic Law Libraries in face of the trend

1. In academic libraries' traditional place as one of the first places new technologies appear in regular use.
2. In libraries' historical role in improving access to information; librarians' understanding of what kinds of approaches work and which do not, of patron's needs as well as machine needs.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In libraries' lack of resources to experiment with new products.
2. In lack of experience in product development and traditional focus on collecting and organizing information, rather than on developing means for accessing it.

(Visions Continued from page 13)

3. In librarians' perceived tendency to be reactive and passive regarding development of information products and technologies.

4. In lack of computer and information technology expertise on law library staffs.

C. Greater reliance on providing access to information and document delivery services in place of ownership.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries.

1. To transform idea of library acquisitions from purchase of materials for local library shelves to providing hardware, software, and communications which will support access to anything available electronically.

2. For access to more information, with less need for individual purchases of less-used titles and sets.

3. For new forms of cooperative activities among libraries and with vendors and other parties.

4. To define how access tools are organized to maximize ease of access.

5. To make more information directly available to library patrons without librarian intervention.

Threats to the Academic law library

1. To the importance of the library as a place if remote access reduces users needs to come into the library to obtain information.

2. In unresolved copyright issues and the implications of fee-based information services for resource sharing and free access to information within the library.

3. That "just in time" philosophy may not satisfy law school users needs.

4. That librarians might over-emphasize technology and lose perspective on the basic values of information provision.

5. To librarian's role if patrons deal directly with document suppliers and vendors.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In training and experience in identifying and accessing wide ranges of sources of information.

2. In strong base of cooperation with other libraries that can be expanded to accommodate new information needs of users, and to make full use of new document delivery providers.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In that cooperation among academic law libraries may not be strong or reliable enough to support shared collection responsibilities.

2. In accreditation standards that emphasize ownership and physical space over effective access.

3. In lack of experience developing and justifying use of financial resources to obtain materials that will not be owned by

library, but will be kept by patron.

4. In finding means to provide services to secondary patrons in transaction-based environment.

D. Breakdown of traditional legal publishing marketplace.

Opportunities for Academic Law Libraries

1. To influence the new generation of legal information publishers and suppliers.

2. To maintain and expand communications with all publishers to enhance possibilities for cooperative development of new legal information services.

Threats to Academic Law Libraries

1. In the possibility that there will be fewer choices among published products and an adverse impact on scholarship.

2. In potential instability and confusion in the market, with too much centralization, less emphasis on products and services than on profit, playing to larger markets rather than specialized, higher costs, and reduced selection of titles.

3. In the lack of standardization among electronic sources.

Strength of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In skills in evaluating competing products.

2. In established relationships with traditional publishers and vendors.

3. In potential through professional organizations to operate as group to influence vendors.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In the difficulties of individual libraries to articulate needs.

2. In that cooperative endeavors among libraries may be perceived as emphasizing confrontation, rather than cooperation with vendors.

3. In the small size of the academic law library market and the possibility of losing influence with new vendors in a mass market environment.

II. Trends in Legal Scholarship and Research

A. Increased acceptance of and reliance on electronic forms of information by faculty and students.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To make the transition to reliance on electronic sources and away from duplication of materials in multiple formats.

2. To create an enhanced role for the library in assisting researchers in locating and evaluating sources of electronic information.

3. To enlarge teaching role to cover Internet resources, CD-ROMs and other resources, and generally to improve methods

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for teaching electronic research.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. In users' loss of abilities to browse in traditional ways and make use of serendipity factor in research.
2. In devaluation of non-electronic formats, and creation of user expectation that the best information will always be in that format.
3. In reduced financial support for the library in favor of providing faculty and students with resources for accessing information from non-library sources.
4. In growth of citation and authentication problems for electronic data while rules of precedent, citation form, etc., are still largely tied to print resources.

Strengths of Academic libraries in face of the trend

1. In that libraries are in forefront of use of electronic information in law schools, experienced as facilitators in information access, and usually the most technologically literate and advanced segment of law school community.
2. In extensive contacts with students, who require libraries to meet their expectations, even if law school as a whole is slow to catch on to the newest trends.
3. In librarians' skills to evaluate electronic products and suggest their uses for patrons.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of trend

1. In limited resources to obtain and maintain new technology-based information sources, while maintaining print resources.
2. In that document delivery is still tied largely to delivery of print resources and libraries have limited abilities to order and receive information directly in electronic form.
3. In that instruction in electronic resources is still largely done by individual vendors, rather than by librarians.

B. Greater emphasis on interdisciplinary studies.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To provide new levels of service to users needing assistance in non-law areas.
2. For increased cooperation and dialogue with other local libraries, other partners in multi-type networks and consortia.
3. To expand expertise of law library staffs.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. In that increased resources for nonlaw materials may mean fewer resources for non-core legal subjects.
2. In need to develop subject expertise in non-law areas at a time when need for staff skills in technology and other areas of legal research (foreign and international law) are equally pressing.
3. From being overwhelmed by the sheer volume of information

and sources available in unfamiliar disciplines.

4. In the difficulties defining parameters of non-law collections: should they be basic materials or those to meet specific interests of faculty researchers.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In the traditional library willingness to accommodate faculty and student research needs and to involve faculty in collection development decisions.
2. In librarians' experience with non-law databases through legal database gateways and increasing emphasis on non-law materials in Lexis and Westlaw.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In staff's lack of bibliographic and reference knowledge for non-law subjects.
2. In limited budgets, with increasing pressures from all sides.

C. Greater interest in international approaches.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To enhance status of library and staff through greater international knowledge and coverage.
2. To expand contacts with other libraries in the U.S. and abroad for resource sharing and sharing of personal expertise.
3. To expand staff expertise in languages and foreign jurisdictions.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. May detract from resources devoted to other areas.
2. Without specialized training librarians may not have requisite knowledge to meet patron needs.
3. Inability to deal with language requirements; difficulties in dealing with foreign information suppliers, vendors and jobbers.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In the strong foreign and international law collections in some law libraries.
2. In the existing cooperative efforts of law libraries to provide access to foreign and international legal information, and to share staff expertise.
3. In the AALL commitment to training foreign and international law librarians.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In that relatively few libraries have trained and experienced staff in the international area.
2. In that most law school foreign law collections focus on English language materials, leaving a substantial gap in collections in materials that are in foreign languages.

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(Visions Continued from page 15)

3. In the lack of foreign language skills to perform library operations in cataloging, selection and reference.
4. In the weak links with law libraries in other countries.

III. Changes in the Law School Environment

A. Declining law school enrollments.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To rethink programs, improve student/faculty, student book \$ ratios, improve instruction.
2. To re-evaluate role on campus, improve dialog and cooperation.
3. To explore sources for non-tuition based funding (e.g., user fee programs, in-house document delivery programs, grants, friends of the library organizations).

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. In the possibility of a declining library share of the law school budget.
2. In the impact on quality of students and amount of research done.
3. In greater pressure to justify print collections, multiple copies.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. A good library adds to the reputation of a law school and should attract more and better students.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Library may not be well positioned to compete for share of smaller funding pool.

B. Greater computer literacy among faculty and students.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To use faculty and student pressures for improved technology to increase funding for equipment, software and staffing.
2. To play assume leadership within the law school in planning and administration of computing and network resources.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. If technical needs and expectations of patrons are not met by the library, they will look outside the library.
2. Demands may outstrip library's ability to provide support in areas where it does not have expertise.
3. In the difficulties in allocating costs for computing among various law school units.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Most law libraries are actively attempting to increase resources for equipment, staffing, and software.
2. Library is seen as the leader in developing computing expertise in most law schools.
3. Strong traditional service orientation and ability to support end-users.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Training in hardware and software design are not part of library training and focus.
2. Limited resources impede the library's ability to provide new hardware and software in a timely manner.

C. Increased competition for limited law school resources.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To establish strong administrative position within the law school through willingness to evaluate needs objectively, to substitute electronic resources for hard copy, and to make hard choices.
2. To develop new sources of revenue.
3. To solidify role as source of expertise on information and technology.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. Failure to compete successfully will diminish importance of library's role in the organization.
2. Library's service orientation may be exploited by law school administration by assigning additional responsibilities without necessary resources.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of trend

1. Library has a natural constituency of support in students and faculty, all of whom are affected adversely by reduced funding.
2. Librarians traditionally have strengths in budget management and management of limited resources.
3. Importance of investment in libraries to accreditation of the law school.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Book budget may be viewed as a ripe target for covering institutional budgetary shortfalls.

D. Greater demographic and cultural diversity.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To benefit from the overall enrichment of law school life.
2. To be a focal point for law school diversification efforts as

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(Visions Continued from page 16)

a place for interaction.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. That a failure to meet the needs of diverse patrons will send them elsewhere in search of information and support.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In the library's traditional role of providing all students a place to study and share information.
2. In the library's service orientation and tradition of individualized instruction.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. In lack of experience with and training to serve heterogeneous populations and need for additional training in languages, customs, and cultural expectations.

E. Growing reliance on new technology-based methods of instruction and individualized approaches to learning.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To take initiative in supporting and using new techniques, to enhance the library's role in the instructional mission of the law school.
2. To improve bibliographic and legal research instruction.
3. To create enhanced electronic and print materials to assist patrons in library use.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. Rejection of new approaches for library instruction may diminish the importance of bibliographic instruction.
2. Development of other technology centers in law school.

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Librarians are more involved than teaching faculty in using instructional technology.
2. Librarians are experienced in one to one instruction.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Most librarians are not trained in educational methods, and lack a basic knowledge on effective teaching techniques.
2. Lack of resources to invest in hardware and software necessary to start and maintain innovative programs.

IV. Changes in the External Environment

A. More pressures for greater cooperation with general university library systems.

Opportunities for the Academic law library

1. To improve cooperative services and communication among campus libraries for the benefit of law faculty and students.
2. To demonstrate areas of staff expertise for benefit of entire campus community.

Threats to the Academic law library

1. That fewer resources may be devoted to the law library if it is seen as part of a larger library system.
2. That priorities may be set elsewhere with inadequate opportunities for participation by law school and law library staff.

Strengths of Academic law library in face of the trend

1. Law libraries' traditions of multi-type cooperation through interlibrary lending, shared cataloging, union lists, etc.
2. Law librarians' specialized subject knowledge.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Lack of staff and financial resources to devote to long term cooperative projects without immediate benefits to law school.
2. Law libraries' and law schools' traditional emphasis on autonomy and independence.

B. The increasing need for higher levels of staff technical competencies at a time of library schools closing.

Opportunities for Academic law libraries

1. To develop and offer alternative means to educate future law librarians through apprenticeships and other local programs.
2. To develop specialized programs to train law librarians in remaining library schools, schools of information and computer science, and law schools.
3. To ensure that new training programs meet needs of professional and paraprofessional staff members.

Threats to Academic law libraries

1. In potential loss of professional status for remaining librarians.
2. In there being fewer librarians generally and with specialized training in law.
3. In potential for loss of influence in law school if library staffs are not considered technologically competent.

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(Visions Continued from page 17)

Strengths of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Law librarians' experience and involvement in library science education.
2. Emphases of AALL and chapters on timely and relevant professional education.

Weaknesses of Academic law libraries in face of the trend

1. Until recently, ineffective programs of recruitment to law librarianship.
2. Law librarianship's acceptance of lower status and salaries for law librarians without law training.
3. Library schools' failures to provide adequate training in information technologies.
4. The profession's reactive posture toward the state of education in librarianship and the library school closings.

Annual Meeting At A Glance: Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section Events

Sunday, July 10

8:00 am - 10:30 am

Directors Meeting and Breakfast

8:00 am - 10:30 am

Middle Managers Meeting and Breakfast

10:45 am - 12:30 pm

Business Meeting

Roundtable Discussion Groups:

Academic Law Librarians: To Teach or Not to Teach

Current Trends in Computer Assisted Legal Research

Law Library Management from the Perspective of the Managed Staffing for Collection Development.

1:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Roundtable for New Academic Law Librarians

Monday, July 11

10:15 am - 11:45 am

Preserving Electronic Writings

Tuesday, July 12

8:30 am - 10:00am

Evaluating Library Effectiveness and Quality — The Development of AALL Performance Measures in Light of ABA/AALS Accreditation Standards and Annual Statistics

10:15 am - 11:45 am

A Day in Ancient Alexandria: How to Determine the Value of Your Collection and the Types of Insurance You Need

1:15 pm - 2:45 pm

Rethinking Reference: Positioning Reference for a New Environment

3:00 pm - 4:30 pm

NEXIS and DIALOG on WESTLAW: Demonstrations and Perspectives from Academic and Law Firm Librarians

6:15 pm - 8:15 pm

ALL-SIS Reception

Wednesday July, 13

1:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Retrieval Problems of CALR Systems

1:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Changing Libraries, Changing Environments: Moving a Collection

Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section Committee Sign-up by Barbara Bintliff

Committee work is essential to the functioning of the SIS, and is a terrific way to become involved in AALL activities. The Academic SIS uses a variety of committees, both standing and special, to carry out its programs. Existing committees are described below. If a committee chair has been appointed, that person's name will follow the name of the committee. A volunteer form follows this article. Please indicate your interest in serving on any of the following committees of the Academic SIS by returning the form.

Education—Jacqueline Orlando, Chair.

Oversees the proposals for programs for the AALL Annual Meeting, from solicitation and development of ideas, to preparing proposals for the AALL Education Committee, to coordinating speakers and topics.

Meetings/Roundtables Coordinating Committee—Rhea Ballard, Chair.

Committee members are the planners for the "hierarchical" meetings (for directors, associate directors, and middle managers), the topically oriented roundtables, and the newer members' roundtable. The committee shares ideas and assists in the development of meeting and roundtable programs.

Membership—Marilyn Nicely, Chair.

Contacts potential members in order to explain the benefits of Academic SIS membership and encourage their joining the SIS.

Newsletter—

Produces the *ALL-SIS Newsletter*, which is published three times yearly.

Nominating—(Appointed in the spring)

Solicits names of potential nominees and presents a slate of candidates for the Academic SIS election.

Public Relations—James Duggan, Chair.

Prepares articles for the *AALL Newsletter* describing SIS activities, and suggests additional methods for publicizing the SIS.



Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section Committee Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Committee Preference:

First choice: _____

Second choice: _____

General comments about the SIS: _____

Please return this form to:

Barbara Bintliff, Academic SIS Chair-Elect

University of Colorado Law Library

Campus Box 402

Boulder, CO 80309

Internet: barbara.bintliff@colorado.edu

Reply by
June 27, 1994
Sign-up today!

You are cordially invited to attend the
Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section Reception

Tuesday, July 12, 1994

6:15 p.m. to 8:15 p.m.

at the

University of Washington

Marion Gould Gallagher Law Library

Hosted by the University of Puget Sound Law Library, Gonzaga University Law Library and the University of Washington's Gallagher Law Library

ALL-SIS Newsletter

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*Special Conference Edition:
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