

ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES—SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The ALL-SIS Newsletter

Message From the Chair

Kumar Percy Jayasuriya
2011–2012 ALL-SIS Chair

It Is Spring and the Profession Blossoms With Ideas

What Do We Do Again?

Most of us in academia are embroiled in unending debates about the future of law libraries. Maybe the question isn't what we will do, as much as what is it really that we do? Do we provide access to published information, or is there something more? This question sprang to mind during a recent faculty meeting about technology. Several asked for iPad / iPhone training. Others wanted recommendations of iPad / iPhone applications.

That conversation left me wondering if our true professional goal is to evaluate and teach people how to use platforms for sharing and managing information. In the past, academics used their knowledge

of law to teach people to use the digest and when to use ALR instead, two different information-sharing platforms. They decided how to teach through research guides, classes, or signage. Now we evaluate internet chat platforms, tutorial software, and hands-on training sessions. Previously law librarians helped the legal community preserve its history through archival collections in paper. Now we teach people how to manage documents in cloud-based systems and how to archive electronic files.

That is just my idea. Feel free to share your thoughts through the ALL-SIS e-group discussion forum.

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From the Editor

This year's second issue of the Newsletter is an eclectic mix of articles, columns and important announcements. We welcome guest columnist Sarah Shik Lamdan who provides us with another great film review in "Law Librarian in the Dark". Also a 'regular', I-Wei Wang reports on a survey concerning the incorporation of Lexis Advance and Westlaw Next into first-year legal research training.

The articles in this issue were submitted by four ALL-SIS members who are NOT members of the Newsletter Committee. The topics cover law review citators, leadership, law journal publication agreements, and a library school student/ alumni/ faculty symposium. These authors have clearly responded to my invitation in the Fall Newsletter "to share your

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Message from the Chair, Cont'd

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Research Grants

The ALL-SIS Executive Board has authorized the Continuing Education Committee to manage a \$2,500 research grant program. Through this program ALL-SIS will support the research and publication efforts of our membership. You all have dynamic ideas. The section wants to help you achieve them. Stay tuned for more details in the near future.

Education and Entertainment During AALL 2012

Erika Wayne has arranged two great programs for the ALL-SIS Business Breakfast and the Middle Managers' Breakfast. It's worth repeating her announcement:

Sunday's ALL-SIS Business Meeting and Breakfast will be worth the early wake-up call. Our special guest and speaker will be none other than Bryan A.



Garner, the world's foremost legal lexicographer and editor-in-chief of Black's Law Dictionary.

See if you're a snoot (learn more on Twitter @bryanagarner)

Monday's Middle Managers' Breakfast will get your creative juices flowing. As a special treat, our speakers for the breakfast will be from the ImprovBoston troupe.

Breakfast and a little improv inspiration will be worth the \$25 ticket price -- seats are limited so sign up early.



Bluebook and Scholarly Communication

As promised in the last newsletter, the Board has created two new committees. First Andrew Christensen and I will launch the section's new standing committee on Bluebook issues.

Second, Michelle Pearse will lead a task force to investigate the need for a standing committee on Scholarly Communication.

Both groups will make some significant contributions to the legal academic community.

Planning Strategically

The Strategic Planning Committee has begun its work to draft a 2012-2015 ALL-SIS Strategic Plan. In addition to consulting the AALL Strategic Plan, the Committee will also be consulting with ALL-SIS Committee chairs and the ALL-SIS Board for input. Watch your email for your opportunity to have input in the future direction of the section.

Tell us what you want to do and ALL-SIS will try to make it happen.

From the Editor, Cont'd.

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professional interests, projects, and experiences with others and to opine on issue of importance to us all." I thank them (Ben, Pamela, Jennifer, and Taryn) and invite the other 1000+ members of ALL-SIS to do the same. Even if you don't want to write an entire article, make sure to send your Member News to Sue Kelleher at sue.kelleher@ttu.edu.

Finally, check out the announcements concerning ALL-SIS resources and events, especially those at the upcoming Annual Meeting in Boston. It's not too early to start a to-do list for July!

Advising Faculty on Law Journal Publication Agreements

Benjamin J. Keele, Reference Librarian
William & Mary Law Library

One of the primary areas of service for academic librarians is faculty support, and one of faculty's primary goals is to publish law journal articles. Librarians provide a lot of assistance in the pre-submission phase of an article's development—crafting searches, retrieving sources, and compiling statistics. We also help journal staff with cite-checking after an article has been submitted and accepted. An additional service librarians can offer faculty is reviewing journal publication agreements when articles are accepted.

Why advise faculty on publication agreements?

Very few people enjoy dealing with copyright agreements, but agreements last for a long time and, once signed, are very difficult to change. Thus, it is very important for faculty to think about what rights they wish to retain and ensure that the agreement reflects those preferences before signing. Suppose a professor publishes an article without carefully reviewing the publication agreement. A couple years later, she decides to republish the article in a collection of essays or make copies for a class course pack. She may then discover that the journal's copyright policies require special permission or fees for such uses, a development that may require more time and energy to resolve than would have been needed to negotiate a more flexible agreement.

I offer to review journal publication agreements for faculty for whom I am the liaison librarian. I do not offer to review contracts for monographs because books are made in a more complicated economic market than law journal articles. For a study on publication agreements, I examined a number of different journals' agreements, so I thought I had a reasonable feel for which provisions were standard and which were outliers.

So far I've reviewed two agreements and recommended small changes for each. For the first agree-

ment, I suggested making explicit that the author can post drafts and the published paper in SSRN, a standard means of distributing legal scholarship. For the second agreement, I suggested removing a rather unusual clause that asked the author to waive all moral rights in the article. This provision was strange for two reasons. First, moral rights are more a creation of European than U.S. law, and second, one of the moral rights is the right to be attributed as the author, which is one of the most desirable rights for scholars.

Providing advice on copyright agreements is not one of most traditional reference tasks, but I think it is a natural extension of librarians' expertise in two ways. First, academic librarians have experience with most parts of the life cycle of an article. They assist with research for articles and then collect and retrieve published articles. Librarians also tend to know the many avenues for distributing articles and thus the many choices faculty can make about using their work, if they retain the necessary rights. Second, patrons look to librarians for guidance on using information, which often includes some knowledge of copyright and its effect on scholarship.

How do we provide this advice?

One need not be a copyright expert to effectively review publication agreements for faculty. A basic grasp of copyright can be obtained from helpful websites or books on copyright and academic publishing (I list a few useful sources at the end of this article). One also needs to review a number of different agreements to develop familiarity with the issues most agreements cover. A precious few law journals make their agreements

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Law Journal Publication Agreements, Cont'd

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publicly available. Review those and ask the journals at your institution for their agreements.

Journals tend to copy language from other agreements, and a model agreement issued by the American Association of Law Schools in 1998 has been adopted by many journals. This means most agreements cover the same issues and differ in only a few details. Those details, such as an embargo on posting the article on a personal or institutional website, may be important to faculty. Once you've seen a few agreements and know which issues are most important, you will notice when an agreement contains a provision that is unusual and warrants further discussion with the journal.

Crucial Issues

Journals need certain rights to publish articles. Many student-edited journals are heavily subsidized by their law schools, but to some extent journals need to maintain adequate funding to operate. The goal should be to grant journals the rights needed to operate while giving the author as much flexibility as possible for future use of their works. Much of the language in any law journal agreement will be non-controversial. For example, a journal is right to ask an author to warrant that her article is original and hasn't been published in another journal, and an author should have no trouble agreeing to that. Language authorizing the journal to load the article in databases like Westlaw, Lexis, and Hein is also likely to be acceptable, if not expected. Some provisions, however, are worth looking over and negotiating if needed.

While journals will likely present the agreement as standard procedure, a number of editors have indicated to me that they are willing to modify the agreement at author request. Authors may be concerned about the journal revoking its offer, but once editors have invested time and energy in selecting

the article, it will generally be less work to reach agreement on the contract language than to rescind the offer and revisit the pile of submissions. Everyone has limits, of course, but professional and reasonable contract negotiations are unlikely to damage an author's relationship with the journal. Some institutions have prepared contract addenda that the author can simply attach to the signed agreement. This is a possible solution, but editors might feel they are losing more control (and thus be more reluctant to agree) than if they altered the journal's agreement.

Here are the issues I would be sure to check for in a publication agreement. My goal when reviewing an agreement is to help the author keep whatever rights she may need to use her work effectively in the future, while also giving the journal sufficient rights to operate.

Transfer, Exclusive License, or Non-exclusive License

The first item to look for in an agreement is the language covering copyright transfer or license. Given that most academic law journals are non-profit, educational operations, there is virtually no need for a journal to acquire full copyright in an article, and certainly not on a work-for-hire basis (such a designation would make the journal the legal author of the article). The agreement can be written to authorize any form of distribution a journal may wish to make without taking copyright from the author. The words "assign and transfer copyright" would be an issue I would raise with the author. Many law journals ask for an exclusive or non-exclusive license. With an exclusive license, the author would not be able to republish the article elsewhere without permission. Some journals prefer exclusive licenses to help protect their subscription and database revenue. This seems acceptable as long as the

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A Lesson in Leadership

Jennifer L. Wondracek, Head of Research & Faculty Services
Fredric G. Levin College of Law

What makes a good leader?

If you ask 100 people this question, you will get 100 different answers. While there will be similarities across most of the answers, the truth is that there is no one right or exact answer to this question.

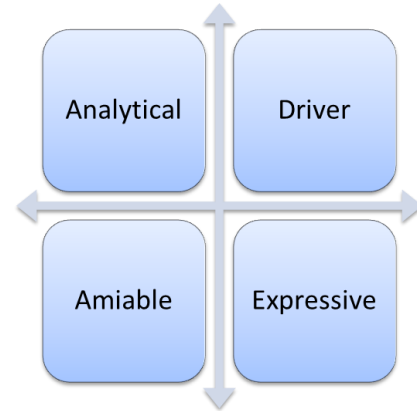
In October 2011, a small group of our colleagues gathered to attend the AALL Leadership Academy to explore this issue and to learn how to improve their own leadership abilities. I was lucky enough to be included in this group, and even luckier to be the recipient of the ALL-SIS AALL Leadership Academy Grant. Over the course of the two day event in Chicago, I learned a great deal, met a lot of nice people, and had some very thought-provoking conversations. I also experienced an “aha!” moment while in Chicago that slightly shifted my take on the world.

One of the main topics that we spoke about was communication. I know that I struggle with this at times with some people. When I speak to certain people, I always come away a bit confused about how we each ended up with a different understanding of what was said during our conversation. The Leadership Academy enlightened me a bit.

According to our speakers, Gail Johnson and Pam Parr of [Face to Face Communications and Training](#), there are four different communication styles, with some cross over between the styles. Based on the work of David Merrill and Roger Reid and Robert & Dorothy Bolton, the styles are Analyticals, Drivers, Expressives, and Amiables. Each communication style has its own strengths and weaknesses, but each also has a preferred communication method.

For instance, those individuals who fall into the Amiable category tend to be very people-oriented and laid back. They blossom when praised and wilt

whenever criticized or when faced with conflict. Therefore, when talking about issues with Amiables, phrasing things in a positive light can dramatically change a conversation.



All of the leadership academy attendees found out their styles based upon self-testing and tests completed by friends and coworkers. For the most part, I was labeled an Expressive, although I also have a great deal of Driver tendencies. Expressives are assertive, but also very responsive to emotions and the people around them. Drivers, while also very assertive, like to remove emotions from the situation and focus on the task at hand rather than the people involved. My preferences are to be outspoken and creative, but still get things done and make progress towards our overall goals. Unfortunately, I have my “squirrel”¹ moments, too, where I get distracted as I chase some new information or project, and have to force myself back on track, like many Expressives.²

While understanding my own communication style is important, my “aha” moment came as I learned more about the other communication styles, and I started categorizing my coworkers. I wanted to bang my head against the wall as, for the first time, I clearly saw some mistakes that I had made along the way and how some of my ways of

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Leadership, Cont'd.

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expressing myself were misread. I am now trying to mend my ways and talk to people in the way that they find most appealing, but I still slip up at times. I think it will take some work to make it second nature, but I am willing to put in the effort to improve my relationships with my coworkers, students, and patrons.

The Leadership Academy also continues to have an impact. Thanks to the program, I have a new mentor within AALL with whom I can discuss leadership and managerial issues. Mentors and mentees all participate in the Leadership Academy online forum, too, as the group continues exploring how to become more effective leaders.

I do not have a complete answer yet to the initial question "What makes a good leader?" but I am still working on it. In the meantime, be assured that we have some amazing leaders in our profession. Those who attended the academy are becoming stronger with the help of AALL and the support of our fellow "Leadership Academy Fellows," our mentors, and our colleagues.

¹ Squirrel moments were introduced to the Leadership Academy group by Gail Johnson who used the movie *Up! And Dug* the talking dog's tendency to get distracted by squirrels midsentence as an example of Expressives' behavior. If you have not seen the movie, a good squirrel clip is available on YouTube at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xrAIGLkSMIs>.

² Unfortunately, this article is too short to provide a complete explanation of all of the styles, but if you would like to learn more try reviewing this PowerPoint from Software Education, <http://www.softed.com/resources/Docs/SSW0.4.pdf>, or for a more in-depth discussion, read Robert Bolton and Dorothy Grover Bolton, *People Styles at Work...and Beyond: Making Bad Relationships Good and Good Relationships Better* (2nd ed. 2009).

Call for Contributions

The *ALL- SIS Sourcebook for Teaching Legal Research* is an online database that provides access to over 400 legal research instructional materials such as syllabi, course proposals, presentations, handouts, exercises, and exams. The *Sourcebook*, which is available from the ALL-SIS website, is searchable, subject-browsable, and password protected.

The continued success of the *Sourcebook* depends on member contributions. Have you recently drafted a class exercise, handout, or research problem? If so, please consider sharing them with your colleagues through the *Sourcebook*. The more instructional materials the *Sourcebook* can compile, the more useful it will be to all members, including you.

Materials can be submitted in any electronic format, including Word, PowerPoint, and PDF. Contributors agree to ALL-SIS's non-exclusive licensing agreement. If you are interested in contributing, email Annmarie Zell (Annmarie.zell@nyu.edu) for more details.

Member News

In February 2012, Nicole Harris, formerly head of electronic services at the George Washington University Law Library, was appointed to the position of assistant director for information services.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I'm sure there's lots of exciting news to report: promotions, publications, presentations, etc. Please send all your news in time for the Spring / Summer issue. The deadline for that last issue of the year is May 21, 2012. Send copy to Sue Kelleher at sue.kelleher@ttu.edu

For Law Review Citations, Are All Citators Created Equal? A Comparison of Four Citators

Pamela C. Brannon, Faculty Services Librarian
Georgia State University College of Law Library

The introduction of KeyCite by West in 1997 brought competition to the online citator market. While companies such as Fastcase have worked to develop additional case citators, there has also been growth in the number of resources for citations to law review articles. In addition to law review citations available in Shepard's and KeyCite, HeinOnline introduced ScholarCheck in 2009, creating a third law-specific source for journal citation counts. The number of options for locating journal citation counts has increased in other disciplines as well with the addition of citing reference searches in sources such as JSTOR and Google Scholar.

There is good reason for this trend. Citations can be useful not only in locating resources, but also in determining the impact of a particular article, author, or journal. Citation counts can help answer questions about the "most influential" or "most important" articles or scholars in a given area. In an implicit recognition of this, WestlawNext and HeinOnline now allow sorting of search results by the number of times cited, bringing the results with the most impact to the top of the results list.

Of course, there are differences between each of the law review citators. Having come across these differences in the course of conducting research, I began to wonder: is there one best option, or is it worth the time and effort to run the same search in multiple citators? Or does the best option vary by the search?

I decided, therefore, to try to delineate the differences between the three major citators covering law reviews and one additional, more general citator: Shepard's, KeyCite, HeinOnline's ScholarCheck, and Google Scholar. To illustrate the distinctions between each system, I ran searches in each for two articles, Vasan Kesaven and Michael

Stokes Paulsen's 2002 article "Is West Virginia Unconstitutional?" and William S. Stevens' "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule," published in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review in 1975.

HeinOnline's ScholarCheck

Introduced in 2009, ScholarCheck is the newest of the citators studied. ScholarCheck has the benefit of HeinOnline's historical content, making it preferable to Shepard's and KeyCite when searching for citations to particularly old materials. For example, a search in ScholarCheck for articles citing Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis' seminal 1890 article "The Right to Privacy" returned 3,366 results. These results included citations to articles from 1928 and 1966, neither of which are available through Lexis or Westlaw. Similarly, the ScholarCheck search for citations to "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule" identified several articles not included in the Shepard's or KeyCite results. I was concerned that ScholarCheck may be limited by the "moving walls" commonly in place in HeinOnline. Interestingly, the ScholarCheck results for "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule" included an article not currently available in HeinOnline but available through the publisher, indicating that Hein is actively working to eliminate the impact of the "moving wall" on ScholarCheck results.

One area of concern is whether the results returned by ScholarCheck truly reflect the content available in HeinOnline. For example, my search for "Is West Virginia Unconstitutional?" in ScholarCheck returned 34 results. However, after comparing the results from ScholarCheck with the results from the other three citators, I was able to

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Law Review Citators, Cont'd

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identify seven articles in HeinOnline that were not included in the ScholarCheck results. Similarly, I found six articles in HeinOnline that cite to “The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule” that did not appear in the ScholarCheck results for that article.

Shepard's

Shepard's on Lexis has its roots in the print *Shepard's Law Review Citations*, which provided citations to articles published since 1947. The online version of Shepard's includes the contents of the print volumes, which allows users to retrieve citation reports for some articles not available in full-text in Lexis. For example, I retrieved a Shepard's report for Felix Frankfurter's 1947 article “Some Reflections on the Reading of Statutes,” which is not available in full-text in Lexis. Shepard's reports can also include references to older citing articles that are not available in Lexis, either; the Shepard's report for Frankfurter's article includes references to articles published in the Florida State University Law Review in 1980 and the Seton Hall Law Review in 1979, neither of which are in Lexis. However, because the print *Shepard's Law Review Citations* only covered citing references from 1957 forward, there is a potential gap in coverage for these older articles. An article published in 1952 citing Frankfurter's 1947 article, for example, would not be included in the Shepard's results.

It is important to note that the coverage of older articles is selective. I was unable to pull up a Shepard's report for “The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule” because the article was published prior to the start date for Lexis' coverage of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review and was also apparently not covered by *Shepard's Law Review Citations* in print. While this problem can be circumvented by performing a search for the article citation, the lack of a comprehensive secondary

source database (equivalent to TP-ALL in Westlaw) makes relying upon this method potentially impractical. Additionally, because the historical coverage for many journal titles may not be as extensive as in Westlaw or HeinOnline, a search by this method can return less complete results. My search for “The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule” in the LGLPUB database returned fewer results than either KeyCite or ScholarCheck.

Where Shepard's does appear to have an advantage over its competitors is in the accuracy of its coverage of Lexis' content. While all of the citators I compared failed to pick up some results from their systems, Shepard's had fewer errors than ScholarCheck or KeyCite. The Shepard's report for “Is West Virginia Unconstitutional?” listed 39 unique citing references in law reviews and periodicals. After comparing results from all four citators, I was able to identify an additional two citing articles in LexisNexis that were not included in the Shepard's report. Similarly, after comparing the results of my search for “The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule” with results from other citators, I was able to identify one citing article in LexisNexis not returned in my initial search results.

KeyCite

KeyCite was introduced as a competitor to Shepard's in 1997. Unlike Shepard's, KeyCite is only available for material available in full-text in Westlaw. Therefore, because the Columbia Law Review from 1947 is not available in Westlaw, I could not retrieve a KeyCite report for Felix Frankfurter's “Some Reflections on the Reading of Statutes.” As with Lexis, it is possible to circumvent this problem by performing a search for the citation; in Westlaw, performing such a search is easier thanks to the availability of the TP-ALL database. However, because many of Westlaw's journal holdings extend back further than LexisNexis', it is possible to retrieve KeyCite reports for some older articles. For

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Law Review Citators, Cont'd

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example, while I was unable to retrieve a Shepard's report for "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule," I was able to locate a KeyCite report for the article because the full-text of the article is available in Westlaw.

As is to be expected with competing publishers, the secondary sources available in Westlaw and Lexis do differ. Many law reviews are covered in both systems, but some important subject-specific sources are exclusive to one or the other. For example, journals published by Warren, Gorham, and Lamont are only available in Westlaw, and therefore would be picked up by KeyCite results.

In comparing the results for both "Is West Virginia Unconstitutional?" and "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule" across citators, however, I noticed the same problem with accuracy of results as I did in ScholarCheck. For both articles, KeyCite failed to report several citing references that were available in Westlaw. The KeyCite report for "Is West Virginia Unconstitutional?" indicated that there were 39 citing references in secondary sources. However, I found six additional citing law review articles in Westlaw. For "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule," I identified 11 citing articles in Westlaw that did not appear on the KeyCite report. Although I only compared the results for two articles, these results may be indicative of a larger problem with the completeness of KeyCite results.

Google Scholar

Launched in beta in 2004, Google Scholar also incorporates a citator service. At first glance there are several obvious advantages to Google Scholar's citing references feature. First, unlike the other three citators compared here, the citing references aren't limited to law sources. Instead, Google Scholar pulls in references from all disciplines. Second,

Google Scholar indexes online content such as SSRN, university repositories, and conference papers, which are not covered by the other citators. Finally, through its connection with Google Books, Google Scholar provides incomparable access to citing references in a variety of books. Because of this breadth of coverage, one would expect Google Scholar to retrieve a greater number of results than each of the other citators. At times this is the case; for example, while HeinOnline's ScholarCheck found 3,366 citing references for Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis' "The Right to Privacy," Google Scholar found 5,830 references in articles and books.

For the articles I compared, the number of references located by Google Scholar was similar to the number found in other citators. As I expected, Google Scholar located references to both articles in several books not covered by Shepard's, KeyCite, or ScholarCheck. Google Scholar was also the only citator which located references to "Is West Virginia Unconstitutional?" in two unpublished articles posted to the Internet.

There are also some drawbacks to using Google Scholar for citing reference searches. One drawback is the number of duplicate results. Google Scholar contains two citations to "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule," each with a different number of citing references. There are also duplicates in the lists of citing references. These duplicates may be difficult to identify as duplicates, as some results may be listed only by the name of the journal, not the citing article. The results for "Is West Virginia Unconstitutional?" for example, included both an article published in the *Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly* and a citation to the *Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly* from 2008 as a whole. Additionally, there were some surprising omissions. Both Shepard's and KeyCite located references to "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule" in articles

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Survey Roundup

I-Wei Wang, Reference Librarian; U.C. Berkeley School of Law Library

This article compiles the results reported from informal surveys circulated via the ALL-SIS listserv from mid-May to the end of December 2011. Questions posed via the forum which received minimal response or which sought qualitative or narrative responses that could not be readily quantified have been omitted.

In this reporting period, some discussion was engendered by a question regarding incorporating Lexis Advance (LA) and Westlaw Next (WLN) into first year legal research teaching, either as an alternative or in addition to “classic” LexisNexis (LN) and Westlaw (WL). Since the question overlaps with a survey previously summarized (http://www.aallnet.org/sis/allsis/newsletter/30_2/30_2.pdf) in this column a year ago, the new results are reported here with a recap of the previous survey.

Legal Research Teaching & Materials

Question: How has your school integrated the next-generation of Lexis and Westlaw into your first year courses?

Summary: 12 respondents –

		2011 Responses		Comparison to Nov. 2010 [n=82]	
New version	Primarily or excl. WLN	0 (0%)		7 (8.5%)	
	Primarily or excl. LA		0 (0%)		n/a
Both*	WLN & WL	10 (83.3%)		42 (51.2%)	
	LN & LA		4 (33.3%)		n/a
Classic version**	Primarily or excl. WL	2 (16.7%)		29 (35.4%)	
	Primarily or excl. LN		7 (58.3%)		n/a
No descr. of teaching	[either Westlaw platform]	0 (0%)		4 (4.9%)	
	[either Lexis platform]		1 (8.3%)		n/a
Totals		12 (100%)	12 (100%)	82 (100%)	n/a

* currently teaching both or with firm plan to teach both

** currently teaching only “classic” version with no plans to teach new platform

Source: Sara Sampson, Deputy Director and Clinical Assistant Professor of Law at the University of North Carolina Law Library. Posted Dec. 7, 2011. Subject: RE: Integrating WestlawNext and LexisAdvance into LR classes

Law Journal Publication Agreements, Cont'd

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exclusive license becomes non-exclusive after a certain time. Exclusive licenses I have seen typically run six months to one year. An exclusive license lasting over three years would be unusual.

Self-posting

Next I would check to see if the agreement, regardless of type of transfer or license, permits the author to post drafts or the published article on personal or institutional websites. Some agreements will only permit posting to SSRN. This seems overly restrictive, especially since law schools are beginning to develop institutional repositories for faculty work and many authors have their own professional websites. If it is not in the agreement, I recommend asking to explicitly retain the right to post drafts and the published copy on websites under the author's or author's institution's control. Of course, the journal should be credited with first publication and will distribute the article in print, on its own website, and through databases.

Some journals impose embargoes on posting articles, again to protect subscriptions. These can be reasonable, but I would try to negotiate any embargo longer than one year. Even a one-year embargo might unduly limit the online attention the article receives. Unlimited posting of drafts and a six-month embargo on posting the published version strikes me as a fair compromise.

Permissions to Third Parties

Be sure to check for what uses the journal wishes to control permissions or charge fees. Some journals give advance, blanket permission for classroom copying. Journals may want power to decide whether to grant a request, or they may simply forward the request to the author for decision. Posting copies online might be allowed, but republishing the article in a book may require permission from the journal. Here it is helpful to know some of the author's preferences and future plans. Some authors may want maximum control over their

work and thus prefer that the journal run all reprint requests by them. Others may not relish the prospect of dealing with permissions paperwork years after the article has been published.

Journal Commitments

I also check for some basic commitments from the journals. The author should be attributed in all copies and republications (as the author should credit the journal as the venue of first publication). The article should not be published unless it is in mutually acceptable form. The author should at least receive a digital copy of the published version, if not free paper copies. If these provisions are not present, I would suggest requesting them.

This is not to suggest that journal editors would act in bad faith. I think most editors seek to treat authors professionally, but in an unfortunate conflict, the publication agreement will be the document governing their relationship. Editors and authors should trust each other to fulfill their responsibilities, and writing out those responsibilities will help ensure everyone knows what is expected.

Conclusion

When I began paying more attention to publication agreements, I thought law professors would carefully examine and negotiate the agreements. In my experience, however, most professors treat agreements like credit card agreements or website privacy policies. Like the rest of us, they often agree to the language that is presented to them and do not think of it again until a problem arises. Publishing with a journal, however, is a much more permanent matter; one can cancel a credit card or boycott a website, but it would be quite a chore to withdraw an article during production or worse, after publication.

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Law Journal Publication Agreements, Cont'd

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Librarians can help faculty by familiarizing themselves with basic copyright law and various agreements and offering informed review of journal contracts. This service will support informed faculty publishing, encourage access to scholarship (I am assuming most faculty very much want their work to be read), and encourage journal editors to adopt author-friendly agreements.

Useful Resources

On Author Rights

Bailey, Jr., Charles W., *Author's Rights, Tout de Suite* (2008), available at <http://digital-scholarship.org/ts/authorrightrights.pdf>.

Columbia University, KeepYourCopyrights, <http://www.keepyourcopyrights.org/> (last accessed Jan. 10, 2012).

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, Author Rights, <http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/> (last accessed Jan. 10, 2012).

On Law Journal Publication Agreements

Keele, Benjamin J., "Copyright Provisions in Law Journal Publication Agreements," *Law Library Journal* 102(2): 269 (2010), available at <http://aallnet.org/main-menu/Publications/llj/LLJ-Archives/Vol-102/publljv102n02/2010-15.pdf>.

Keele, Benjamin J., "Copyright and Author Agreements for Open Access Law Journals," presented at the Implementing the Durham Statement Workshop (2010), available at <http://scholarship.law.wm.edu/libpubs/24/>.

Widener, Michael N., "Safeguarding 'The Precious': Counsel on Law Journal Publication Agreements in Digital Times," *John Marshall Journal of Computer*

and Information Law 28(2): 217 (2010), available at <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1674162>.

Sample Agreements

AALS Model: <http://www.aals.org/deansmemos/98-24.html>.

Science Commons Model: <http://sciencecommons.org/projects/publishing/oalaw/oalawpublication/>.

Duke Law Journal: <http://dlj.law.duke.edu/author-agreement/>.

Michigan Law Review: <http://www.michiganlawreview.org/information/submissions/licensing-agreement>.

University of New Hampshire Law Review: <http://law.unh.edu/assets/pdf/unh-law-review-publishing-agreement.pdf>.

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Citators (cont'd)

from the Yale Law Journal Online, the online supplement to the print edition of the Yale Law Journal. Google Scholar, however, did not. Finally, I found one instance where Google Scholar, unlike the other three citators, misidentified a citing reference. The results for "The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule" incorrectly list the 1994 edition of *Law School: A Survivor's Guide* by James D. Gordon as a citing reference; several searches of the text of the book in Google Books were unable to locate the reference.

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Nominations for ALL-SIS Awards

Masako Patrum, Head of Cataloging & Bibliographic Control Librarian
Florida International University College of Law

Don't miss your opportunity for free money from ALL-SIS.

The Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section (ALL-SIS) once again plans to recognize members for outstanding scholarship, outstanding service, and outstanding overall contributions to academic law librarianship by awarding the Outstanding Article Award, the Outstanding Service Award, and the Frederick Charles Hicks Award respectively.

The ALL-SIS Outstanding Article Award honors section members for contributions to the enhancement of academic law librarianship through publishing. Articles published in any format in any publication other than Law Library Journal and AALL Spectrum (articles from those publications are eligible for AALL Article of the Year awards) during the year prior to the award qualify for consideration. Any aspect of academic law librarianship may be addressed.

The ALL-SIS Outstanding Service Award honors an ALL-SIS member who has made outstanding contributions to the SIS in areas of section activity and in professional service.

The ALL-SIS Active Member Stimulus Grant will be given to an ALL-SIS member with a record of demonstrated service to ALL-SIS and demonstrated financial need, and is intended to aid the recipient in attending the AALL Annual Meeting.

The ALL-SIS Regular Member Stimulus Grant will be given to an ALL-SIS member with demonstrated financial need, and is to aid the recipient in attending the AALL Annual Meeting.

The Frederick Charles Hicks Award for Outstanding Contributions to Academic Law Librarianship recognizes an individual or group that has made outstanding contributions to academic law librarianship through continued efforts to improve law librarianship.

The ALL-SIS CONELL Grant assists newer law librarians to attend CONELL. There are two grants in the amount of \$500.00 each.

The AALL Leadership Academy Grant is to assist a newer law librarian who is an ALL-SIS member and accepted into the AALL Leadership Academy to attend the Academy for training leadership role. See the updated deadline on the web site.

YOUR NOMINATIONS ARE NEEDED!! You can help us to find the ALL-SIS members most deserving of recognition. You can help by nominating a coworker or colleague for one of the above mentioned awards.

THE DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS AND APPLICATIONS IS MARCH 15!!

Details on the awards and the nomination and application procedures can be found at

<http://www.aallnet.org/sis/allsis/awards/criteria.asp>. For questions or to submit a nomination, contact Masako Patrum at patrumm@fiu.edu.

(Continued from page 12)

Citators (Cont'd)

After comparing these four citators, I came to the conclusion that there is no one best option. Each citator has its advantages, and different citators may be preferable for different tasks. For example, HeinOnline's ScholarCheck and Google Scholar provide historical coverage that can be lacking in Shepard's and KeyCite, and Google Scholar provides breadth of coverage unavailable in the other citators. However, both ScholarCheck and Google Scholar may omit citing references returned by Shepard's and KeyCite. It is essential, therefore, that researchers carefully evaluate their needs before relying upon any one citator for complete coverage.

Law Librarian in the Dark

Guest Columnist: Sarah Shik Lamdan, Reference Librarian, C.U.N.Y. Law School Library

Conviction, a movie based on an actual 1983 murder conviction, offers glimpses into the criminal justice system, the struggle and triumph that is the law school experience, and the lives of the falsely accused in the United States penal system. The film also demonstrates the power of attorney organizations that advocate for criminal defendants, namely the Innocence Project, a national organization focused on exonerating falsely accused individuals. Unfortunately, despite the star-streaked cast and interesting true story behind the film, the cyclical back-and-forth between the State and the accused makes the plot predictable and, in stretches, the movie comes off as tedious rather than inspiring. Despite the sometimes lackluster nature of the film, however, I would recommend it for any academic law library collection.

In the movie, Hilary Swank stars as Betty Anne Waters, a woman living in Massachusetts with her husband and two sons. When her brother Kenny, played by Samuel Rockwell, is arrested for murder and sentenced to life in prison, she dedicates her life to proving his innocence. Having grown up together in a largely parentless environment, with an absentee mother and series of foster homes, Betty Anne and Kenny are exceptionally close. Betty Anne is so convinced of her brother's innocence, she decides to become an attorney in order to represent Kenny against the system that convicted him of murder.

Becoming a legal practitioner is no small task for Betty Anne, as she did not graduate from high school and had only her GED when Kenny was arrested. She slowly progresses through the education system, over years that are represented in a chronological patchwork throughout the movie. Betty Anne manages a pub while she completes college, takes the LSATs, finishes coursework at the Roger Williams University School of Law, and passes the Massachusetts State bar examination, all the while visiting her brother in prison whenever she can. As she moves forward with her education,

Betty Anne's family life crumbles. Her husband leaves her and her sons eventually request permission to live with their dad.

In a journey to justice that spans 18 years, Betty Anne utilizes a combination of legal strategies, investigative skills, and scientific advances to exonerate her brother from his life prison sentence. With the help of her law school friend, Abra Rice (played by Minnie Driver), Betty Anne tracks down DNA-laden evidence from Kenny's trial revealing that Kenny did not commit the crime. Along the way to Kenny's eventual release from the penitentiary, Juliette Lewis makes an appearance as Kenny's drunken ex-girlfriend, and some flashbacks add colorful detail to the otherwise bleak trek through Betty Anne's legal education and case-building.

Despite the excellent cast and heady topics involved in the plotline, the movie is a bit disappointing. The characters seem pigeonholed into typecast roles. Abra is the plucky, comic relief-bringing best gal pal; Betty Ann is the ever-emotive victim, and the head of the Innocence Project, Barry Scheck (played by Peter Gallagher) is the hero so dashing he may as well ride in on a white steed with a nametag reading "Prince Charming." The plot is predictable, written in a formulaic pattern of small victories foreshadowed by almost expected setbacks. The ups and downs of the film are not the most cinematically entertaining portrayals of real life ever created. At the conclusion of the film, the viewer gets an emotionally gratifying sense of closure as Kenny is freed from prison. The movie omits the real-life ending, which involves Kenny Waters falling from a wall to his death mere months after his release from the penitentiary.

Movies like *Conviction*, while not terribly intriguing to the moviegoer seeking thrills, intrigue, or an emotional cliffhanger, give viewers an idea of

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ALL-SIS Needs YOU!!!

Leah Sandwell-Weiss, ALL-SIS Chair Elect

ALL-SIS members, please consider serving on an ALL-SIS committee during the coming year.

Serving on an ALL-SIS committee is a wonderful way to meet other academic law librarians and to contribute to your profession. It is also a great opportunity for veteran librarians and newer members of our profession to collaborate. Committee members typically serve on a committee for one year. Occasionally, committee members are appointed for a second year to work on long-term projects or to serve as committee chairs.

Committees usually meet during the AALL Annual Meeting to plan activities for the coming year. (Please consider volunteering, even if you are unable to attend the AALL meeting.) Their work during the year is conducted through emails and conference calls. As you will see on the volunteer form, ALL-SIS has a wide range of standing committees. To learn more about the work of these committees, please see the ALL-SIS Committee & Task Force Charges page at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/allsis/committees/charges/>. Our committees are busy advancing the way we do legal research instruction, library marketing, collection development, and faculty services as well as organizing roundtable discussions and programs at the AALL Annual Meetings. We need you to contribute your knowledge and talent as we continue this vital work.

The deadline to volunteer is not until May 11, but investigating the opportunities now makes it easier to plan our busy fall schedules. Details regarding how to volunteer are forthcoming.

If you have any questions, please let me know. I certainly look forward to hearing from you. Thanks!

2012 Annual Meeting

Susan D. Zago, Associate Director
Northeastern University Law Library

The Fenway is where it's at and it's close to the Hynes Convention Center.

Join us in Boston this summer for the 2012 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries. We have a wonderful slate of educational programs, a beautiful, culturally rich city that's easy to get around, and even the opportunity to catch a Red Sox game.

Come and explore the Fenway neighborhood where you can stroll down the streets where Isabella Stewart Gardner, a 19th century member of the social elite and renowned art collector, would walk her pet lion cubs in the Fenway's Rose Garden. The Fenway, one of the jewels of the Emerald Necklace, is a wonderful green space that allows you to explore duck ponds, fields, the rose garden and the community gardens on your way to cultural and athletic venues.

One of these cultural venues is the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum which is housed in the Italianate Fenway Court, especially built to house the Museum. It has just undergone an extensive renovation and reopened this winter. They have cleverly incorporated the outside spaces for revolving contemporary exhibits and have some innovative things in store such as concerts in the spectacular courtyard. Your visit promises to be spectacular. Plan your visit at <http://www.gardnermuseum.org/home/>

Just up the street on Huntington Avenue, the Avenue of the Arts, you'll find that the Museum of Fine Arts is ready for you. It too has renovated and added a new wing where you can see American arts and new galleries for contemporary art, among others, traveling and special exhibits. Check out the various exhibits, events, workshops, films and lectures at <http://www.mfa.org>.

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2012 Annual Meeting (Cont'd)

(Continued from page 15)

Also in the neighborhood are many, many ivory towers. Well maybe not actual ivory towers but certainly places of higher learning. You can stroll around and see Simmons College (and the new Library School building) as well as Wheelock College, Emmanuel College, Massachusetts College of Art and Design, Wentworth, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health, Berklee College of Music, and New England Conservatory to name just a few.

For those baseball fans we can take you to the past and to the present. Check out where the first World Series was played in 1903...the Huntington Avenue baseball grounds...now occupied by Northeastern University. Come and visit the statue of Cy Young and rub his head for luck. To get there you can walk up the street or take the MBTA's Green Line (E Branch) and get off at the Northeastern stop – walk down Forsyth Street, take a left on World Series Way (pedestrian walkway) and walk down to the statue surrounded by rhododendrons.

You can also catch a Red Sox game at Fenway Park, the present home of Red Sox Nation. The schedule has been released and there will be home games during your visit! Fifty tickets will be available for purchase in conjunction with your registration. Check out the Local Arrangement Committee's website for information and registration details at <http://lac2012.csis.org>. Get them while you can!

Boston is filled with other fun things to do and other neighborhoods to explore. Be sure to check out the wonderful library tours and excursions that you'll see on your AALL Registration. For more guides and a list of libraries for a do it yourself "busman's holiday" and other information please check out the Local Arrangements Committee website <http://lac2012.csis.org> and the Hospitality Booth at the Annual Meeting.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are a couple of "sneak peaks" at events planned for the Annual Meeting. Submitted by Erika Wayne at Stanford Law Library.]

Two reasons to get up early at AALL:

Sunday's ALL-SIS Business Meeting and Breakfast will be worth the early wake-up call. Our special guest and speaker will be none other than Bryan A. Garner, the world's foremost legal lexicographer and editor-in-chief of Black's Law Dictionary. See if you're a snoot (learn more on Twitter @bryanagarner).

Monday's Middle Managers' Breakfast will get your creative juices flowing. As a special treat, our speakers for the breakfast will be from the ImprovBoston troupe. Breakfast and a little improv inspiration will be worth the \$25 ticket price - seats are limited so sign up early.

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Law Librarian in the Dark, Cont'd

how the real-life justice system works, and are invaluable to a law librarian's collection. Along with films like *Erin Brockovich* and *A Civil Action*, this is a true story that demonstrates civil procedure in action, shows the plight of the injured party, and tosses about ideas related to legal doctrine and effective trial advocacy. Any opportunity to showcase public interest work like that done by the Innocence Project, and to see the success of a citizen against seemingly insurmountable legal odds, is a great reason to use this movie as a visual example of legal skills and processes running through the practice of law. If the movie fails in cinematic entertainment, it succeeds as useful teaching tool for future practitioners of the law.

The DVD for *Conviction* was released in February 2011 by 20th Century Fox.

The Start of Something Beautiful...

St. John's University's Division of Library and Information Science Inaugural Student, Alumni and Faculty Symposium

Taryn Rucinski, Reference Librarian
Pace University School of Law Library

On Saturday November 19, 2011 St. John's University's Division of Library and Information Science (DLIS) held its inaugural student, alumni and faculty symposium at its Manhattan Campus located at 101 Murray Street. The conference was well attended with approximately forty participants reflecting a diversity of St. John's students and alumni. The day began at 8:30am with breakfast, followed by opening remarks from DLIS Director Dr. Jeffery Olson at 9. In his brief speech, Dr. Olson described the underlying reasons for initiating this conference including: 1) to showcase recent scholarship in the field of library science; 2) to explore and develop student research and presentation skills; and 3) to bring together members of the DLIS student body with working members of the profession. Dr. Olson's remarks were then followed by a brief student-oriented presentation by Dr. Shari Lee entitled "Online Learning: Blackboard 9 Tips and Tricks."

The main part of the conference was divided into two sessions (Session I 9:55-10:40; Session II 10:50-11:40) with each session containing two tracks. Session I, Track 1 was: "Social Justice and the Information Professions" moderated by Dr. Kevin Rioux with presentations by DLIS student Christian Collins ("The People's Library at Occupy Wall Street: Information in Liberation,") and alumnus Chris Pamboukes ("Social Justice in Library Science"). Track 2 in turn focused on "The Internet and the Public Library" and was moderated by Dr. Katherine Shelfer with presentations by alumna Leslie Chen ("WordPress: A Short Introduction to Building Blogs and Websites") and alumnus Robert Weiss ("The Digital Divide: A Challenge for Librarians and Society"). Session II was divided into Track 3: "Mobile Technology" moderated by Dr. Shari Lee with a presentation by Louise McKenzie

(Information Technology "Revealing the Mystery of QR Codes") and Track 4 "Databases and Metadata: Siblings or Distant Cousins?" moderated by Dr. James Vorbach with presentations by DLIS students Judy Jahnel and Diana Menashi ("Service Learning in Library Science: DLIS Database Applications"), DLIS student Anne McNamara ("Tracking Resources in a Publishing Company"), and alumnus Robert Drzewicki ("Content, Metadata and Taxonomy in Perfect Harmony").

Dr. Olson closed the conference at approximately 12:15pm with a few questions for students on the utility of the conference. He also requested student and alumni thoughts and feedback on the logistics for the next conference which is tentatively scheduled for March 24, 2012. Of note to ALLSIS members located in New York, this next conference is expected to contain a presentation by Professor Ralph Monaco of the New York Law Institute on the management of e-books in law library collections.

All in all, while the conference was a bit disjointed and informal, the information provided was excellent and the conference presented a spectacular opportunity for students and professionals to engage in a discussion of some of the more pressing issues in librarianship today. In particular I was very impressed with some of the questions that were asked during the presentations which served to further deepen the thoughts and arguments of the presenters. With this conference St. John's has taken the initiative in pushing the bounds of scholarship in the field of librarianship. Hopefully they will carry on with this endeavor in an effort to continue adding to this necessary dialog in the years to come.

AALL Announcements

Julia O'Donnell, Director of Membership Marketing and Communications



AALL2go Picks

[Editor's Note: Below are the AALL2go Picks for January, February and March.]

AALL's Continuing Professional Education Committee presents the AALL2go pick of the month for January: [Reinventing the Law School Library](#).

What do we, as law librarians, envision for the law library of 2020? Will it be a mere shadow of what we know today, or will it not have changed as drastically as we might think?

This presentation is a panel discussion that addresses the idea of the law library in the year 2020. Each panelist speaks regarding different facets of what makes the library and how things may change over time. The idea of the library as a physical space is mentioned, as well as the notion that law libraries may eventually be defined by the librarians rather than the physical space the law libraries occupy. Library collections are discussed, bringing up such topics as the change in formats to digital collections, as well as the access and ownership issues that follow. The final panelist proposes the idea that there may not be as much change as we anticipate due to budgets and the current disconnect that is common between services provided by law libraries and the profiles they carry. With this comes the idea of switching the focus of librarians as service providers to becoming more proactive partners with faculty members and the resulting benefits of doing so. All these notions combine to provide a thought-provoking session about the future and direction of our law libraries.

The AALL's Continuing Professional Education Committee's AALL2go pick of the month for February: : [The Five-Minute Strategic Plan: When You Don't Have the Time or Resources to Do It Perfectly](#).

Strategic planning is one process for setting goals and priorities. What we do and how we do it contributes to what we want to achieve in the long term. However, it is easy to become distracted by unwieldy and repetitive processes, jargon, and arguments over whether something is a goal, outcome, principle, or strategy. Learn a simple, proven model that translates strategic planning into four basic steps (plus one repeating step). It allows for effective design and execution when time is short and you need to move ahead quickly—without driving yourself and other people crazy.

This program is presented by **Pat Wagner** of Pattern Research, Inc. Wagner's entertaining programs are well-known for offering specific, practical skills and strategies that can be applied immediately to real problems.

AALL's Continuing Professional Education Committee presents the AALL2go pick of the month for March: [The New Generation of Legal Research Databases: Eighteen Months Later](#).

In January 2010, WestlawNext and Lexis for Microsoft Office were unveiled at the Legal Tech trade show in New York. Both products, with their natural language and Google-like search capabilities, promised simplified research and workflow collaboration for attorneys, paralegals, law students, and law librarians.

At the 2011 AALL Annual Meeting, a panel of law librarians convened to discuss the results of their survey of WestlawNext users and share their

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AALL Announcements, Cont'd

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AALL2go Picks, Cont'd

experiences using the next generation of legal research databases (due to the delayed debut of Lexis for Microsoft Office and Lexis Advance, only WestlawNext was discussed). The panel used a “lessons learned” approach regarding database strengths and weaknesses, pricing, generational differences among users, and training. This session provides an excellent overview for any law library that is considering WestlawNext or already using it but wants to compare it with other database options.

Find these and more than 80 other free continuing education programs and webinars for AALL members on [AALL2go!](#)

Learn How to Make Your Voice Heard in State Advocacy

In the midst of state budget cuts that threaten the very existence of public law libraries and a growing number of state governments looking to eliminate print legal resources in favor of online-only, now is a critical time for law librarians to speak up for the important issues that affect the profession.

Join the free webinar, [Making Your Voice Heard: Your Role in State Advocacy](#), on **March 20 at 11 a.m. CST**, to learn practical skills and strategies to make a difference in your state. You'll hear the latest and most effective ways to influence decision-makers and come away prepared to advocate for the enactment of the *Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act (UELMA)* to ensure authentication and preservation of electronic legal material in your state. [Register by March 13.](#)

This webinar is free for AALL members and chapter members.



Register Today for the 2012 AALL Annual Meeting

Designed by law librarians, for law librarians, the [AALL Annual Meeting](#) is an event you look forward to every year. Join nearly 2,000 of your colleagues from across the country to find out what they are doing in their libraries.

This year in Boston, July 21-24, you can look forward to:

- [Keynote speaker Richard Susskind](#)
- [Nearly 100 educational sessions](#)
- [A bustling Exhibit Hall featuring about 100 vendors](#)
- The return of the [Association Luncheon](#)
- Connecting with the people who understand the issues you face every day

Make sure your plans for this summer include the No.1 educational conference for legal information professionals—you can't afford to miss it. [Register today!](#)

Spread the word to your nonmember colleagues: **Nonmember Conference Registration packages include a complimentary one-year AALL membership.** By joining us in Boston, they'll be joining AALL!

Renew Your AALL Membership Early for a Chance to Win a Free 2012 AALL Annual Meeting Registration

In March, AALL dues invoices for 2012-2013 mail out to all library directors for their institutionally paid memberships and to all other

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AALL Announcements, Cont'd

(Continued from page 19)

Membership Renewals (Cont'd.)

individual members. The deadline for membership renewal is May 31.

When you renew early—by May 1—you will be entered in a drawing for a free 2012 AALL Annual Meeting and Conference registration. If you renew on time—by May 31—you'll be entered in a drawing for a free AALL webinar of your choice in 2012-2013.

Following is the 2012 membership renewal schedule:

- **March:** First dues invoices mailed out.
 - **May:** Second dues invoices mailed out.
 - **June:** Final dues invoices mailed out.
 - **July:** Expiration notices e-mailed to all members—individuals and those paid by institutions.
- August 1:** Expired members deleted from the AALL membership database and access to the AALLNET members-only content and *Law Library Journal* and *AALL Spectrum* subscriptions discontinued.

For more information or to renew your membership online, view the [application form](#) on AALLNET. If you have any questions about your membership renewal, contact AALL Headquarters at membership@aall.org or 312/205-8022.

AALL Members Receive Discounted Registration for 2012 LMA Annual Conference

AALL is an association partner for the upcoming [2012 Legal Marketing Association \(LMA\) Annual Conference](#). The LMA Annual Conference is the largest educational and networking event for legal marketing and business development professionals, attracting more than 1,000 attendees. The 2012 conference will take place **March 14-16 at the Gaylord Texan Resort in Grapevine, Texas (Dallas-Fort Worth).**

Through the partnership, **AALL members can enjoy all the benefits and registration discounts that full LMA members receive**—simply reference your AALL membership when registering and receive the prevailing LMA member rate. Book online at www.LMAconference.com or call 877/562-7172.

ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES—SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

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General Information

ALL-SIS was established in 1979 to promote interest in and to address issues of common concern to those employed in academic law libraries. The SIS serves as the umbrella organization for all interests--administration, collection development, consortia, directors, fees for service, interlibrary loan, public services, technical services, middle management, etc.

ALL-SIS Officers

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Edward T. Hart, Secretary/ Treasurer	hart@law.ufl.edu
Deborah Person, Executive Board Member	dperson@uwyo.edu

ALL-SIS provides opportunities for all librarians to contribute to the overall betterment of the entire academic law community. ALL-SIS has grown to more than 800 members and is the second largest SIS in AALL. Our members come from all aspects of academic law librarianship. Because of the SIS's broad coverage and subtopic focus, all those working in academic law libraries can benefit from membership and are

The ALL-SIS Discussion Group

The ALL-SIS discussion group, aka mailing list, is used for official ALL-SIS announcements, news from AALL, and discussion of topics of interest to our members. If you're a member of ALL-SIS, you should be automatically subscribed! To send a message to the list, address the message to all-sis@aallnet.org. Please direct any questions to the forum moderator at owner-all-sis@aallnet.org. For more information, see ALL-SIS Discussion Group Instructions, 23 ALL-SIS Newsletter 18 (Summer 2004), available at

www.aallnet.org/sis/allsis/newsletter/23_3/Discussiongroup.htm.

ALL-SIS on the Web

Visit the ALL-SIS Home Page at www.aallnet.org/sis/allsis/. Electronic versions of The ALL-SIS Newsletter are available on our website, as well as other vital information.

Newsletter Information & Deadlines for 2011 - 2012 Academic Year

Please submit all articles and announcements to the ALL-SIS Newsletter Editor. Are you

working on any interesting special projects? Have you attended a meeting and learned something you want to share with colleagues? Do you just want to rant and rave about some problems related to academic law librarianship? If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, please send your thoughts. Any format, printed, faxed, or e-mailed will do, but it would be easiest for Newsletter production if the article is sent either as an attached text or word processing file or as the body of an e-mail. The **deadlines** for this year's remaining issue is **May 21, 2012**. Thank you for your contributions and for your consideration.