

JURISDOCS

Spring 1999



ISSN 0162-3079



Volume 21, Issue 2



Government Documents
Special Interest Section

Letter from the Chair

by Charlene Cain

Louisiana State University

Paul M. Hebert Law Center Library

What's Inside

Letter from the Chair	1
Treasurer's Report	3
1999 Washington Programs	4
GPO Self-Study Introspection	5
Resources at the National Archives Pacific Southwest Region	7
DC Insider	8
AALL Special Interest Sections: Contributing to Successful Annual Meetings	9
1999 National Legal Research Teach-In	10
AALL New Member Grants & AALL Scholarships Information	11

The months since conference have been busy! Pegeen Bassett, as Vice-Chair/Program Chair, has developed a number of excellent programs for our meeting in Washington, DC. Among these programs is an all-day GPO workshop which we urge you to attend. I also urge you to attend the GPO Update which is scheduled this year for Sunday, July 18th at 5 PM. This update is one of the most substantive sessions for documents librarians at conference, yet it is chronically under-attended. Superintendent of Documents Francis Buckley will make a presentation on the status of the depository program and future plans to expand services. Those GD-SIS members who will not be able to attend the Federal Depository Library Conference should mark this session on their schedules, as this is a great time to ask questions and make suggestions. Don't miss the opportunity! Another opportunity for input, as well as learning, will be the pre-conference advocacy workshop slated for Friday, July 16, which our SIS is co-sponsoring with the Government Relations Committee, the Copyright Committee, and the Washington Affairs Office. Since time immemorial, each new session of Congress has had "interesting" ramifications for depository libraries. Learning how to participate in the legislative process can only strengthen our position as advocates.

On Monday morning the SIS will sponsor a free "Welcome to the Gov Docs SIS" continental breakfast for members old and new who are interested in getting involved in the work of the SIS. It is at this session that I will go over the functions of the various committees and provide sign up sheets for volunteers. Our outstanding Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect Pegeen Bassett will also speak about her plans for the new year, so this will be a good time to get to know next year's leadership and lobby for the type of programming you think we need.

(cont. on p. 2)

(Letter from the Chair, cont.)



www.aallnet.org/sis/gd

On Tuesday evening, our SIS, along with the Government Relations Committee and the Council of Chapter Presidents, will co-host a reception (funded by the Congressional Research Service) celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the legislation that brought law libraries into the depository system. Rumors that Elvis will make an appearance are much exaggerated, but we have invited many representatives from GPO to attend. This is a good time to express our appreciation for all their hard work and to re-affirm our interest and dedication as depository librarians. Be there, or be square!

As this article goes to press, Paul Arrigo, our former leader and chair of the Nominations Committee, will be hard at work recruiting candidates for SIS offices. When the ballot arrives, PLEASE VOTE! Then, at the conference, take advantage of your chance to lobby the new vice-chair on the initiatives you think the SIS should undertake during his/her year in office. My thanks in advance to Paul for undertaking one of the most important and difficult jobs of all.

Speaking of difficult jobs, during the course of this year I have started a project that I can now see will take at least two years to complete—that is the creation of web-based, interactive tutorials aimed at enhancing training for depository library clerks. I have contacted both GPO and the ALA GODORT Education Committee about this idea, and the project is slowly (but slowly) taking shape. So far, it looks like the best possibility for adapting procedures to such a tutorial would be a training guide for clerks learning the SuDocs classification system. Such a tutorial would instruct users in the structure of the system and basically tutor them in how to locate and file documents. It has been suggested that the best scenario would be scalable software that would allow the user library to add its own policies and procedures to the tutorial. Not surprisingly, the best instructional software for our purposes appears to be very expensive. Additionally, the usefulness of the tutorial will be dependent upon how successfully its textual content blends with interactivity to facilitate the learning process. In other words, not just anybody can write this stuff. If you have knowledge of instructional software or experience in this kind of writing, I would appreciate some input. Please call or email me (225/388-4957 or llcain@lsu.edu) with your suggestions.

The SIS had a windfall due to the transfer of royalties resulting from the publication of a book co-written by a government librarian (who shall remain nameless at his own request). It's a long story, but the upshot is that the SIS is \$750 richer than we expected to be. We channeled the money into our grant funding for this year, which has enabled us to offer two \$400 grants for our members to attend continuing education programs this spring, and another grant of equal value for a library school student to attend conference. My thanks to committee chair Peggy Jarrett for agreeing to handle all three grants.

Lastly, we will need volunteers to sit at the SIS booth in the exhibits area. Please contact Pegeen or me for more information as we get closer to conference.❖

Treasurer's Report:

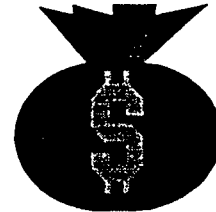
by Pamela Tull

Secretary/Treasury GovDoc SIS

University of Kansas School of Law Library

The most recent financial statement for the GD-SIS was current as of September 1998. The statement shows a balance of \$8,636.07.

Beginning balance 10/1/97	\$9,641.84
Income	
Dues - SIS	\$2,010.00
Expenses	
Food & Beverage	\$92.49
Newsletter	\$198.00
Ending balance	\$8,636.07 *



* An error was discovered and AALL is making the correction. The corrected balance will be \$8,765.61

JURISDOCS (ISSN 0162-3079) is the triannual publication of the Government Documents Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. Subscriptions are available through membership in AALL and in the GOVDOC SIS or through the AALL special subscription plan. The Government Documents Special Interest Section as a matter of policy does not print advertising in JURISDOCS.

Materials for publication may be submitted to the editor. Deadline for the next issue is May 24, 1999. The editor reserves the right to reject materials submitted for publication. The only exception to this rule is letters submitted for the "Letters to the Editor" column by current GOVDOC SIS members. This exception provides members an open forum within which to express their opinions. All of the opinions expressed in JURISDOCS represent only those of the individual authors and do not represent those of the GOVDOC SIS or AALL.

Claims for missing member issues should be directed to the business manager. The copyright to each article that appears in JURISDOCS is held by the author of that article. Reproduction without the author's permission is forbidden by the Copyright Act of 1976 ☺

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS/SIS WASHINGTON PROGRAMS

FRIDAY, JULY 16TH

LAW LIBRARIANS MEET THE 106TH CONGRESS--AALL ADVOCACY TRAINING AND LEGISLATIVE DAY
(WORKSHOP JOINTLY SPONSORED WITH OTHER SIS GROUPS)

SUNDAY, JULY 18TH

CYBER CONGRESS: ITS FUTURE AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST : 4-5 PM
DEPOSITORY UPDATE : 5-6 PM

MONDAY JULY 19TH

WELCOME TO THE GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS SIS BREAKFAST : 7:30-8:30 AM
FEDERAL DOCUMENTS WEBPAGE CREATION : 4:45-6:15 PM

TUESDAY JULY 20TH

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS BUSINESS MEETING : 7:30-8:30 AM
ELECTRONIC SERVICE GUIDELINES FOR FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES: THE IN'S AND OUTS OF MEETING
GPO'S EXPECTATIONS : 2:15-3:30 PM
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION: A CELEBRATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AS DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS
5-6 PM

WEDNESDAY JULY 21ST

EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS : 7:30-8:30 AM
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AT THE CROSSROAD: SELECTION POLICY OF GOVERNMENT
DOCUMENTS IN THE ELECTRONIC ERA : 8:30-10:00 AM

THURSDAY JULY 22ND

GPO DEPOSITORY LIBRARY WORKSHOP



GPO Self-Study Introspection

by G. LeGrande Fletcher,
Brigham Young University Law Library

My objectives with this *Jurisdocs* article are to: 1) share my perspective on the GPO self-study and on-site inspection experience, and 2) tell about GPO's Self-Study Advisory Committee, and GPO's efforts to further revise the self-study document.

BACKGROUND

I participated in two Government Printing Office self-studies of federal depository law libraries in the past three years (due to my changing jobs). Both written self-studies were followed by physical on-site visits. My first GPO self-study was for the Washoe County Law Library in Reno, Nevada (3% depository) in 1996-97, and the second at the Brigham Young University Howard W. Hunter Law Library in Provo, Utah (20% depository) in 1997-98.

MY FIVE CENTS OF ADVICE

- 1) Doing a GPO self-study well takes a while, so start early.
- 2) If you read the entire document before answering any questions, you'll save time overall. The GPO self-study's official name is *Federal Depository Library Manual Supplement 3: Self-Study of a Federal Depository Library*, SuDoc # GP 3.29:D 44/993/SUPP.3, and it's on the web at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/dpos/selfstud.html. Note: The 1997 web version supersedes the 1996 print edition.
- 3) Get a copy of another library's completed self-study. There are 11 Internet accessible self-studies at the ALA GODORT Handout Exchange site at <http://www.lib.umich.edu/libhome/Documents.center/godort/selfstud.htm>, including the well-done Boston University Law Library GPO self-study at <http://www.bu.edu/lawlibrary/tech/docs/selfstudy.htm>. (These are at the FDLP website (http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/dpos/fdlppro.html) under "Tools," then "Self-Study and Inspection Information," then "Sample Self-Studies.") Two other GPO self-studies online (not on the ALA GODORT site) are the State University of West Georgia Ingram Library at: <http://www.westga.edu/library/depts/govdoc/selfstudy.htm>, and the Northwestern State University Watson Library (Louisiana) at: <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/6274/sstoc.html>.
- 4) Relax. GPO is "well aware that [depository] librarians and their administrators cannot totally control their working environment, architecture, or funding."¹

5) Do your best. This may seem like a contradiction to #4 "relax," but a GPO self-study is a snapshot of a depository library's strengths and weaknesses at a particular point in time, and can motivate a law library's administrators to improve government document service. It's also a tool that can be useful for updating procedures, training new staff, and keeping track of operations in a time of change. Read through the information at the FDLP website under "Self-Study and Inspection Information" http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/dpos/selfstudy/ to get a feel for the resources available to complete a self-study, the importance of the process, and the ways a self-study can help you and your library.

WRITING OUR SELF-STUDIES

My Nevada GPO self-study was written jointly by three different librarians, splitting up the questions into our respective areas. It took a few weeks to complete, then some days to input and revise the answers before submitting them to GPO. The Utah GPO self-study was completed by my predecessor right before I arrived at the position, who spent most of her time gathering information from other areas of the law library (circulation, reference, systems support, administration, etc.). She said that having a sample of my Nevada law library's completed self-study helped give her a better idea of what GPO was asking for in many questions.

GPO changed the submission procedure after dealing with a wide variety of formats from Nevada and other depository libraries in the first round of mandatory self-studies in late 1996. (Submissions must now be mailed in.) I sent mine in as an email attachment in WordPerfect, while other Nevada libraries mailed, faxed and one even faxed a handwritten document cut and pasted onto photocopies. One Nevada depository turned in their report quite late, which impacted GPO's schedule for visiting, and helped insure that library was physically inspected. All of the Utah self-studies were mailed in fall 1997, primarily in wordprocessor format.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

GPO also improved its style of preliminary reports after the first round of mandatory self-studies and followup inspections. The GPO inspector in Nevada was quite critical in her written preliminary report (primarily pointing out problems). In person, however, she was very complimentary. In fact, she apologized when visiting us and said she needed to change her style of response to the self-studies. She remarked that she writes up the preliminary report "to herself" to convince her why she needs to visit a

library. In contrast, the two Utah inspectors (the one who wrote my preliminary report was not the one who came for the on-site visit) both pointed out strengths as well as areas where improvements could be made.

Timing was very different between the two self-studies and GPO's responses. The Nevada libraries turned in self-studies in mid-December 1996, received preliminary results in early February, and completed site visits in May 1997. Utah depositories turned in their reports mid-October 1997, received preliminary results in June 1998, with site visits planned for summer, then postponed to October 1998. BYU Law Library was an exception for the preliminary results, as GPO hurried our preliminary report to arrive before an ABA inspection in April 1998. That was some very nice customer service by GPO!

SITE VISITS

My Nevada library self-study resulted in a site visit for somewhat complicated reasons. Essentially, we shared depository status with another library which was deficient in a few areas. Since we were partners (but in compliance), we ended up with a site visit. The noncompliance areas were outdated computers, public access problems, and lack of a joint housing agreement on file at GPO (all at the other library). The combined low selection rate between the two libraries (3.5% total, with 3% at our library) probably contributed to GPO wanting to visit. The actual inspection was a repeat of the self-study, with some clarifications of things better explained in person than on paper. The major results of the site visit was a change between the two libraries in our relationship with GPO, a reconsideration by the other library on whether they wanted to remain a depository library, and the selecting of CDs at our library.

Here in Utah, the preliminary report said we were in compliance (greater than average selection rate for our type of library, almost 98% of our GPO items are in the online catalog, etc.), but a site visit was warranted since I was new to the library, our library was remodeled and we were migrating to a different integrated library system. A positive result of the self-study report was GPO's strong recommendation that I get some additional training. The law library director saw that as the one negative in the report, and sent me to the Federal Depository Conference in DC last Spring. And, typical of many academic law libraries, GPO encouraged more public outreach.

Like BYU Law, many Utah depositories were visited last fall due to new staff, new facilities, and/or new integrated library systems. Since so much time had passed between the preliminary report and on-site visit, my department made substantial progress in correcting deficiencies noted in the preliminary report. As a result, the physical inspection was

relaxed, upbeat, and generally positive.

SELF-STUDY CONCLUSION

I'm upbeat about the self-study process, and the idea of taking time to evaluate where things are once in a while. A shorter self-study would be nicer, and I know some librarians did not like answering all the same questions on paper and then again in person with a site visit. My Nevada experience taught me about GPO expectations and perspective, while the Utah experience gave me a comprehensive overview of my current library's depository operations and history I don't think I could have had any other way.

GPO SELF-STUDY REVIEW COMMITTEE

GPO proposed at the fall 1998 Depository Library Council meeting that the self-study document be revised, and later that fall, created a short-term "Self-Study Advisory Committee" made up of regional and selective depository librarians, the GPO inspectors, and a representative from the Depository Library Council. The committee members were primarily those who had completed a self-study with a follow-up physical inspection.² The committee reviewed the self-study document, emailed suggested changes to GPO in early February, and will be looking at a revised draft during the last half of March 1999. Members of the committee who are attending the April Federal Depository Conference in Washington, DC will meet there, and by May 1st, final revisions will be submitted to GPO for additional editing. By June 1999, GPO hopes to publish the next edition of Supplement 3 to the Federal Depository Library Manual (in paper and at the FDLP website). Libraries last inspected in 1994 will be required to use the new edition for GPO self-studies after October 1999, assuming the deadlines listed are met.

I will not be attending the April FDC meeting, but I am interested in input from other law librarians. I posted a short-note on gdis and law-lib in early 1999, and received some helpful suggestions from a handful of academic law libraries (covering questions to be improved, style of questions, repetition, etc.). If others of you see something you'd like changed in the self-study document, please contact me soon. Sheila McGarr told me that GPO is not able to deal directly with self-study revision comments from the entire documents community, and would hope those with concerns would channel them through the Self-Study Advisory Committee before it disbands at the end of April 1999.

1. "[Even with the inspection process change,] the inspectors still have their dual role, to identify areas of strength and weakness in the entire depository operation and to act as a consultant. We do not judge the documents librarian or

assign blame." McGarr, Sheila M., "Self-Study of a Depository Library: Progress Report," *Administrative Notes*, v.18, no. 8 (May 15, 1997), p. 30.

2. GPO Self-Study Advisory Committee: council liaison: Donna Koepf, University of Kansas; 3 regionals: Kathie Brinkerhoff, U. of Nevada, Stephen Henson, Louisiana Tech, Gwen Newborg, Portland State U.; 4 selectives: Adele Morris, Ramsey County Public Library (MN), Sally

Ensor, State Library of North Carolina, John Fobert, Roger Williams U. (RI), G. LeGrande Fletcher, Brigham Young U. Law (UT); 3 inspectors: Gail Snider (project leader), Cindy Etkin, and Tom Oertel. ❖



RESOURCES AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION

by Sushila Selness

University of San Diego Legal Research Center

I recently attended the Fall meeting of the Depository Library Council which was held in San Diego, California, October 18-22.

The four day program consisted of plenary and working sessions of the Council, tours of depository libraries in the area, and programs covering a range of topics of interest to documents librarians. Many of the programs dealt with U.S.-Mexico border issues since local speakers with expertise in these issues were available.

I want to report on a program I attended that may be of interest to law librarians. Paul Wormser, archivist from the National Archives Pacific Southwest Region, spoke about resources available at the regional archival repository in Laguna Niguel, California.

The National Archives Pacific Southwest Region is a part of the Regional Archives system of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Established in 1969, the regional system preserves and makes available for research federal records created outside the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

The Laguna Niguel facility has over 26,000 cubic feet of noncurrent federal records available for research. Of its collections, federal census records get the heaviest use by genealogy researchers. However, their holdings also include record groups relevant for legal research. According to Mr. Wormser, patrons doing legal and environmental research outnumber historians.

The records of the District Courts of the U.S. from Arizona, southern California, and Clark County, Nevada are housed

here. Historically, they go as far back as the Arizona Territorial District Court 1864-1912. An example of records in this group is the transcript of the criminal trial of Sidney de Long who was one of the leaders of the 1871 Camp Grant Massacre. (See www.desertusa.com/mag98/april/stories/campgrant1/html for details). Other records relate to Chinese exclusion, fraud by Indian agents, disputes over land grant titles, railroad rights-of-way, and water rights. Files on water rights get heavy use from patrons researching the Arizona Water Rights case, a long drawn out case from the 19th century.

Records of the California Circuit Court, L.A., 1887-1911, include cases involving the Southern Pacific Railroad's right-of-way claims to Mexican land grants.

Among the more recent records are those from the second trial of Rodney King (civil trial in Federal Court). The first trial was in the L.A. Superior Court and therefore not in the NARA system.

Among other collections of note housed here are the pre-presidential papers of Richard M. Nixon. Over 300 cubic feet of correspondence, newspaper clippings and photographs from his vice presidency were deeded to the federal government in the late sixties. (You may recall that one of the articles of impeachment was Nixon's attempt to take a tax write-off on this gift). Non-deeded materials from Mr. Nixon's political campaigns (1946-1968) and his House and Senate years is also housed here as is the manuscript for his book *Six Crises*. It is important to note that papers from his presidential years (1969-1974) are at the NARA facility in College Park, Md. These include the

Watergate tapes. The Nixon presidential library in Yorba Linda houses the rest of the Nixon material. Nixon researchers have to cover three places to completely span his political career. By the way, the Nixon and the Rutherford Hayes libraries are the only two presidential libraries not under the NARA system.

Another notable record group consists of the Sirhan B. Sirhan trial exhibits which include transcripts of witnesses, testimony, photographs and drawings of the scene of the Robert Kennedy assassination, medical records, ballistics data, and artifacts. Files from the L.A. County District Attorney's office and the L.A. Police Department relating to the Sirhan case are not included.

The original copy of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) is currently at the Laguna Niguel facility. Complete records of the Mexican Claims Commission are housed here as well. The latter are invaluable to legal researchers who investigate land claims along the border.

It is interesting to note that archivists talk of their collections in terms of cubic feet rather than linear feet or volume count. Each agency or organization retiring its records to the Archives is identified by a record group number. Inventory lists for each record group act as finding aids. Additionally, staff members prepare finding aids with a topical focus which serve as subject guides.

Mr. Wormser concluded the program by showing slides of the original immigration petitions of celebrities such as Errol Flynn, Marlene Dietrich and Vladimir Horowitz. If you ever want to find out the ages of some of the Hollywood celebrities who immigrated here, you can visit the Regional Archives and look up the date of birth recorded on their petitions.❖



D.C. Insider

by Mary Alice Baish

AALL's Assistant Washington Affairs Representative

Life without S. 2288, the *Wendell H. Ford Government Publications Reform Act of 1998*

Strong opposition to the broad scope of S. 2288 doomed the bill in the 105th Congress. With the beginning of the new congress, members of The Inter-Association Working Group on Government Information Policy (IAWG) are hard at work forming a new plan of attack to strengthen the depository library program. The sense is that IAWG will proceed on a smaller scale and gain fuller support from all constituencies for the dissemination provisions. With the presidential election two years away, it is unlikely that the Administration would support any movement towards a total revision of Title 44.

Significant leadership changes have taken place in Congress. Sen. John Warner (R-VA) has resigned as chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and has become the new chairman of the Armed Services Committee. He remains on the Rules Committee now chaired by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY). Ranking Minority Member Sen. Wendell Ford (D-KY) has retired and will be replaced by Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-CT). Kennie Gill will continue as minority staff director and general counsel for Dodd. Kennie Gill

worked diligently in putting Sen. Ford's commitment to a revision of Title 44 into action, and worked closely with IAWG to develop this legislation.

The Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) vacated their office space in December, 1998, after the FY 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act defunded the committee. The members dispersed to the House Oversight and Senate Rules Committees.

Show GPO the Money

GPO announced a FY 2000 budget request of \$31,245,000 for the Superintendent of Documents Salaries and Expenses appropriations. This year I again drafted the joint library community testimony on behalf of AALL, ARL, MLA and SLA, urging full support of the Salary & Expense budget increase. Ridley Kessler, Regional Documents Librarian at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill appeared before the Subcommittee on behalf of five national library associations on February 10, 1999. His testimony (<http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/aallwash/tm021099.html>) focused on three key points:

- ◆ GPO's proposed budget increase of \$1.98 million is essential to support the *FDLP Electronic Collection*, including the future development of *GPO Access*.
- ◆ The success of *GPO Access* cannot be measured without acknowledging the substantial services and investments by depository libraries to maintain tangible collections and to facilitate public access to the growing array of electronic Federal government information.
- ◆ Users are frustrated when the government information they need is fugitive, or when electronic publications disappear from agency web sites.

Report on managing the FDLP electronic collection
Managing the FDLP Electronic Collection: A Policy and Planning Document was released by GPO on October 1, 1998. The report contains guidelines that serve as the agency's blueprint for action, based on the need to work closely with federal agencies, depository libraries, and other partners to increase the amount of electronic resources available through the FDLP and to ensure that

they remain permanently available. According to the report, Government information products that are in scope of the *FDLP Electronic Collection* include:

1. Core legislative and regulatory *GPO Access* products which will reside permanently on *GPO* servers.
2. Other remotely accessible products managed by either *GPO* or by other institutions with which *GPO* has established formal agreements.
3. Remotely accessible electronic Government information products that *GPO* identifies, describes, and links to but which remain under the control of the originating agencies.
4. Tangible electronic Government information products distributed to Federal depository libraries.
http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/dpos/ecplan.html)



AALL Special Interest Sections: --- --- Contributing to Successful Annual Meetings

by Timothy I. Coggins, Chair
 Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee

Most AALL members who attend the AALL Annual Meeting each year think about the significant number of business meetings, task force meetings, special activities, and receptions sponsored by or hosted by the Special Interest Sections. But there is another portion of the Annual Meeting that simply would not succeed as well as it does without the active participation of the Special Interest Sections - the educational program component of the Annual Meeting. Each year the Special Interest Sections and their education or program committees develop, submit, and present a considerable number of educational programs that address the needs of all AALL members.

The Washington, D.C. meeting, "At the Crossroads: Information Management, Technology, and Policy" (July 17 - 22, 1999), is no exception. The SIS education committees submitted more than 100 of the 170+

program proposals (each proposal was counted only once even if it was co-sponsored by more than one SIS) for the 1999 Annual Meeting. Additionally, the SISs also participated in the development of ten of the 17 submitted workshop proposals. The Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee appreciates very much all the hard work completed by the SISs for the 1999 Annual Meeting.

Following are some statistics that show the crucial role that the SISs will play in the 1999 Annual Meeting.* The 1999 Annual Meeting will include 76 educational programs and six workshops. Five of the six accepted workshops are sponsored or co-sponsored by an SIS. The Private Law Libraries Special Interest Section (PLL) is sponsoring two workshops - "All Systems Are Not Created Equal: How to Navigate the World of Integrated Library Systems" and "Second Generation: the Advanced

Intranet Web Site." The Government Documents SIS also is sponsoring or co-sponsoring two workshops – "Law Librarians Meet the 106th Congress: AALL Legislative Day" and "Depository Library Workshop for Law Librarians at the Government Printing Office." The other SIS-sponsored workshop is "Meet the Legal Specialists: Expert Advice on Research and Acquisitions of Foreign Law in the Vernacular," developed and sponsored by the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law SIS.

Of the 76 programs that will be presented at the 1999 Annual Meeting, 46 - approximately 60% - are sponsored or co-sponsored by the Special Interest Sections! All thirteen SISs are sponsors or co-sponsors of programs. Several of the SISs are sponsoring or co-sponsoring many programs. One SIS, for example, is sponsoring eight programs, while another SIS is sponsoring 7 programs. SIS-sponsored programs will deal with crucial issues facing all of us as law librarians and legal information specialists. Some topics covered by SIS programs are the impact of electronic publishing on law libraries; improving public trust in the justice system; getting clients to value legal research; the year 2000 millennium bug; information architecture for the world wide web; court information and access to it; official gazettes; encryption; privacy law in the Internet age; the Cuban

legal system; antitrust review procedures; use of the Internet in Technical Services; collaborative knowledge sharing; and many, many, others!

The Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee gratefully appreciates the SIS efforts to develop, submit, and present terrific educational programming for AALL members. The Committee absolutely could not put on the great show that the 1999 Annual Meeting will be (we hope!) without your help!

See you in Washington, D.C. in July, 1999.

(*This article is intended to illustrate the importance of the SISs to the educational program of AALL and is not intended to generate competition among the SISs for program slots. The Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee selects programs based on the quality and the strength of the proposals and does not look at the sponsoring person or group.) ❖



THE 1999 NATIONAL LEGAL RESEARCH TEACH-IN - - - COUNT ON IT!

Are you feeling beleaguered and bewildered in our fast-paced, ever-changing law library environment? Or maybe you are one of the "lucky ones" who has everything figured out! Either way, you will be pleased to know that there is one thing in our crazy, mixed-up world that remains constant -- the National Legal Research Teach-In! It is returning in 1999 for its seventh consecutive year!

The 1999 Legal Research Teach-In, organized by the Research Instruction & Patron Services SIS (RIPS-SIS), offers the opportunity to improve the skills of your patrons and showcase your skills as a teacher and information provider. Following the pattern of the past six years of highly successful Teach-Ins, Teach-In '99 is scheduled in conjunction with National Library Week (April 11-17, 1999). As in previous years, the Teach-In

committee has worked with the West Group and LEXIS-NEXIS to prepare unique instructional and promotional materials. Thanks to generous donations from the two companies, the MATERIALS WILL again BE AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE. It is a true measure of their commitment to the law library community that both West Group and LEXIS-NEXIS continue to underwrite this activity, as they have since its inception seven years ago.

RESEARCH TRAINING KITS

Topped the "BESTSELLER" list again last year! -- West Group distributed approximately 650 kits to law librarians all over the world! The kits are designed to provide that extra assistance to get an instructional program off the ground. The kits include pathfinders, research guides, posters, lesson plans, lecture notes, research exercises; a

myriad of instructional materials developed by law librarians for use by law librarians. Again this year there is one kit that covers a wide range of subject areas bringing traditional legal research sources together with the newest electronic sources. One kit per institution is available free of charge from the West Group. Contact Marketing Support, West Group, by fax 1-800-854-1597 or email mkgssupport@westgroup.com. Be sure to provide your name, address, institution, telephone number, and, if available, your West Group account number.

PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

A BIG HIT from last year is back by popular demand! Over 20,000 notepads were sent out to approximately 525 locations around the United States, Canada, and Australia, setting another new record! Colorful notepads designed with Teach-In committee assistance and produced by LEXIS-NEXIS, can help you promote your 1999 Teach-In activities. These notepads can be used by library staff or given away to patrons as an incentive to participate in your library events. Email or fax requests to Judy Floyd Evans, Director, Librarian Relations Group, LEXIS-NEXIS, at judy.floyd@lexis-nexis.com or 937-865-1585. Be sure to indicate your name, address, and the minimum quantity you need. If deemed necessary, a limit will be imposed in order to accommodate as many requests as possible.

Orders for training kits or promotional materials should be placed by March 20, 1999, so you will receive them in time for your National Library Week events.

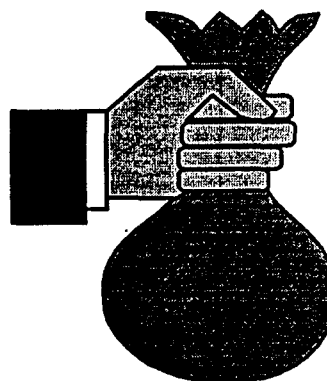
Now is the time to make the commitment that your library will conduct some sort of event involving legal research during National Library Week 1999. With the vast amount of materials available to you, it's easy to plan an educational event. If you need more ideas, the Teach-In kits from previous years are available at AALL Headquarters. Contact: AALL, 312-939-4764. Questions or comments about the 1999 Legal Research Teach-In should be directed to the coordinators for the event, Gail Partin, Associate Law Librarian, Dickinson School of Law, Penn State University, 717-240-5294, gap6@psu.edu; or Karen Brunner, Library Manager, Riker Danzig Scherer Hyland & Perretti, 973-538-0800, kbrunner@riker.com. ❖



AALL NEW MEMBER GRANTS INFORMATION

Grants covering registration costs are available to enable newer members to attend the AALL Annual Meeting. The purpose of the grants is to assist librarians who hold promise of future involvement in the law library profession. Applications can be obtained from AALLNET (www.aallnet.org), as a return fax from AALL's fax-on-demand service (908-544-5901, or by contacting AALL headquarters (312-939-4764 or e-mail: aallhq@aall.org).

The application deadline is April 1. Contact Grants Committee Chair Carol Watson at the University of Georgia School of Law (706-542-7365 or e-mail cwatson@uga.edu if you need additional information. ❖



AALL Scholarship Deadline Arrives April 1

The American Association of Law Libraries is committed to providing opportunities for professional growth. Each year, the Association awards scholarships in significant amounts in the categories listed below and nearly \$50,000 was awarded in 1998 alone. Minorities are particularly encouraged to apply.

The following five types of scholarships are available from the American Association of Law Libraries to assist law librarians in meeting educational expenses:

Type I

Library Degree for Law School Graduates

Awarded to a law school graduate working towards a degree in an accredited library school. Preference is given to AALL members, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Preference in selection is given to persons with meaningful law library experience. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type II

Library School Graduates Attending Law School

Awarded to a library school graduate working toward a degree in an accredited law school, who has meaningful law library experience and has no more than 36 semester (54 quarter) credit hours remaining before qualifying for the law degree. Preference given to members of AALL, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type III

Library Degree for Non-Law School Graduates

Awarded to a college graduate with meaningful law library experience who is a degree candidate in an accredited library school. Preference is given to members of AALL, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Preference is given to applicants working for degrees with emphasis on courses in law librarianship. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type IV

Library School Graduates Seeking A Non-Law Degree

Awarded to library school graduates who are degree candidates in an area, other than law, which will be beneficial to the development of a professional career in law librarianship. Scholarship restricted to members of AALL. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type V

Law Librarians in Continuing Education Courses

Awarded to law librarians with a degree from an accredited library or law school who are registrants in continuing education courses related to law librarianship.

The following named scholarships are available by the American Association of Law Libraries:

The John Johnson LEXIS-NEXIS Memorial Scholarship fund is allocated at the discretion of the Scholarship Committee. Mr. Johnson was Director of the Legal Librarian segment of Library and Information Services at Mead Data Central and a long-time law library supporter.

The George A. Strait Minority Stipend

\$3500 awarded to college graduates with law library experience who are members of a minority group as defined by current U.S. government guidelines and are degree candidates in accredited library or law schools. Preference will be given to individuals with previous service to, or interest in, law librarianship. Applicants must show evidence of financial need.

The James F. Connolly Congressional Information Service Scholarship

Up to \$3,000 will be awarded to a law librarian who is interested in pursuing a law degree and preference will be given to a librarian who has demonstrated an interest in government publications. Mr. Connolly was a CIS executive who maintained close ties to law librarians.

Applications must be received by April 1 and awards are made shortly thereafter. Forms are available from AALL via: 1) the AALL Web site at <http://www.aallnet.org/services/scholarships.html>, 2) Fax-on-Demand at 908/544-5901, 3) email at scholarships@aall.org, 4) phone at 312/939-4770 ex. 24, 5) AALL headquarters by sending a request indicating the type of scholarship application needed with a self-addressed envelope to:
American Association of Law Libraries
53 West Jackson Blvd. Suite 940
Chicago, IL 60604

AALL Scholarships Committee Chair John Edwards may be contacted if additional information is needed (515.271.2141 or John.Edwards@drake.edu). Students also may want to review the scholarships offered by the American Library Association at <http://www.ala.org/work/awards/grt-scho.html>. ❖

**AALL Government Documents
SIS Officers and JURISDOCS and Website Staff 1997-98**

Chair

Charlene Cain
Louisiana State University
Paul M. Hebert Law Center Library
Phone: (504) 388-4957; Fax: (504) 388-5773
llcain@lsuvm.sncc.lsu.edu

Vice-Chair/Chair Elect

Pegeen G. Bassett
Northwestern University Law School Library
Phone: (312) 503-7344; Fax: (312) 503-9230
p-bassett@nwu.edu

Secretary/Treasurer

Pamela Tull
University of Kansas School of Law Library
Phone: (913) 864-9264; Fax: (913) 864-3680
ptull@law.wpo.ukans.edu

JURISDOCS Business Manager

Keith Buckley
Indiana University School of Law Library
Phone: (812) 855-9666; Fax: (812) 855-7099
buckley@indiana.edu

JURISDOCS Editor

Cecily A. H. Giardina
Dickinson School of Law Library
Pennsylvania State University
Phone: (717) 240-5226; Fax: (717) 240-5127
chg3@psu.edu

JURISDOCS Production Manager

Mon Yin Lung
University of Kansas Law Library
Phone: (913) 864-9253; Fax: (913) 864-3680
mylung@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu

Webmaster

Emily Carr
Law Library of Congress
Phone: (202) 707-3790; Fax: (202) 707-3585
ecarr@loc.gov