Centerfold: Baltimore Survival Guide

Bluebook Blues

MLS: flaunt it? flout it? forget it?

My Life as AALL President
by Frank Hondek

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES MAGAZINE
I am writing to encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting AALL’s scholarship program. This spring I posted a similar message on law-lib, inspired by the confluence of an NPR pledge break, the heated exchange on librarian credentials, and AALL’s inclusion of a “Giving Opportunities Pledge Card” in a mailing to members.

During the law-lib debate on the importance of the MLS, several people remarked about the financial sacrifices necessary to attend library school. It is true that education is expensive and requires commitment of time, energy, and money. Here is an opportunity to help! I received scholarships to go to library school (from AALL, my library school, and my state library association). I also worked, spent all my savings, and ran up my credit card debt. I am very grateful for the scholarships I received, and that’s part of why I regularly contribute to scholarship funds. Even if you did not receive a scholarship, consider contributing—the more money in the scholarship funds, the more the Association can help aspiring law librarians. If you believe the MLS is important, give. If you believe the JD is important, give. Likewise, if you believe that attendance at Annual Meetings is important, you can give to the grants fund. You may designate your contribution for one particular type of scholarship or grant, or you may spread it among several. (AALL has several scholarships—for example, Type I for law school graduates attending library school, Type II for library school graduates attending law school, Type III for library students with significant law library experience, and the George A. Strait Minority Stipend for minority students with law library experience.) See http://www.aallnet.org/services/scholarships.html for more information and applications.

The scholarship program has helped hundreds of law librarians pursue their education. (For a list of recipients 1967-90, see James E. Duggan, “Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Law Librarian?: A Look at AALL Scholarship Recipients, 1967-1988,” 83 Law Libr. J. 363, 388-91 (1990).) Significant funding has come from generous vendors (including West and LEXIS-NEXIS), but we members can and do contribute as well. You do not have to have the resources of Andrew Carnegie to have an impact. If a hundred members each gave $20, that could make a big difference to one or more library students. And what if five hundred members each gave $20? And what if some people gave $50 or $100 or more? And what if we all made it an annual habit, just as we regularly renew our NPR pledges, our donations to local food banks, and so on? We can make a difference! If we truly believe that education is important, let us all do something to make it easier for people who want to educate themselves for law librarianship to do so. They will still have to make sacrifices and they’re the ones who will have to write the papers and take the exams, but we can help.

While my main purpose in writing is to encourage others to join me in contributing to AALL scholarships, let me also encourage those of you who are in school or are considering further education to check out scholarships and grants that are available. Don’t limit yourself to AALL. Consider your local chapters, AUA, SLA, and your library school, as well. Those scholarships exist for a good reason: to help aspiring librarians like you get the education you need. Apply!

Mary Whisner
Gallagher Law Library, University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

The portfolio spread in the March issue of AALL Spectrum was an interesting follow-up to the feature story in the December article, “The Worst Thing That Could Happen.” The pictures are a stark reminder of the terrible damage fire or water can inflict on a law library.

I was one of the individuals involved in assessing the damage at Dalhousie following the fire in August 1995. I vividly remember touring the scene and witnessing the ravages created by heat and water.

Working with a printout of the library holdings, I was able to assist in providing a replacement cost for the insurance adjusters. To my knowledge, most academic libraries are well covered by blanket policies. This is not always the case with private law libraries. Private law librarians should remember that a current Law Library Replacement Evaluation is an important component of any disaster plan.

K.M. Barnett
Law Library Consultant, Kenneth M. Barnett
Scarborough, Ontario, Canada
It's Time to Unlock Our Doors—Why We Should Broaden Our Membership Now: An Open Letter to AALL Members
by Frank G. Houdek

Guarding Frank
by James E. Duggan

Librarian: Who's Entitled to the Title?
by Janet Reinke, Bryan Carson, Bob Ryan, Mary Whisner, Lamar Woodard

Matching Library Vision with Institutional Mission: the Library as Web Author and Publisher
by Claire M. Germain

Singing the Bluebook Blues: A Review of the Sixteenth Edition
by Warren D. Rees

Centerfold: Baltimore Survival Guide

Doing Easy Time in the King County Jail
by Amy Eaton

Behind "Closed" Doors—Or, One Member's View of an AALL Executive Board Meeting
by Susan Tulis

Program Planning—Ideas for Improvement
by Joyce Manna Janto

AALL and Publisher Relations: An Open Statement to the Membership
by Frank Houdek

Packing List for the AALL Annual Meeting
by Betsy Sandison

Washington Brief

Presidential Proclamation

Public Relations

Chapter News

Special Interest Section News

Membership News

Spectrumail

Calendar

Placement Listings

Memorials

Classifieds
April 25, 1997

Washington Affairs Representative Bob Oakley recently testified on behalf of AALL before the Judicial Conference’s Committee on Automation and Technology. His statement, urging adoption of the medium-neutral citation system recommended by the ABA’s Citation Resolution, follows. The decision of the Judicial Conference is due in September.

Good morning. My name is Robert Oakley. I am the Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law at the Georgetown University Law Center, and I am here this morning on behalf of the American Association of Law Libraries.

AALL is a nonprofit educational organization with nearly 5000 members nationwide. Our members build legal and law-related collections in over 1900 libraries, and they respond to the legal and governmental information needs of attorneys and law students, judges and legislators, and the general public. As law librarians, we deal with citation issues on a daily basis, and we are keenly aware of the changing patterns of legal publishing that make it necessary for the courts to adopt a new form of citation to their opinions.

AALL has been interested in this issue since the last time it was considered by the Judicial Conference in 1992. At that time, we reviewed the draft, offered some suggestions, and generally supported the proposal. Since then, AALL has spent a great deal of time studying the issue, and in 1995 it formally adopted a Task Force Report that contained substantially the same proposal as the one before you today.

To answer succinctly, then, the questions posed for today’s hearing, the American Association of Law Libraries believes that the Federal courts should adopt the medium-neutral system of citation recommended by the ABA resolution. We believe that the cost to the courts will be minimal and that the benefit to the bar and the public will be substantial. In support of these conclusions, I will make three brief points.

First, low-cost electronic systems for legal research now provide an alternative to the traditional systems that can lower the cost of research for the practitioner and the cost of justice for the American public.

In the last two decades, the nature of legal research has changed dramatically. In the early 1970s, virtually all research required the use of books—and a system of reference to those books was both necessary and appropriate. Today, practitioners use a wide range of sources depending on the nature of their need and how much they are willing to pay. Virtually every law student today is comfortable using LEXIS or WESTLAW by the end of the first year of law school. In practice, however, many lawyers find that they can neither afford those systems nor can they afford to maintain large print libraries.

Increasingly, these practitioners are turning to other forms of information, including information stored on CD-ROM or on the Internet as a low-cost way of getting the information they need. Almost every court now distributes its information in some electronic form—usually by means of an electronic Bulletin Board. A number of CD-ROM products give practitioners the equivalent of a library on their desktops. And the information from many courts is available free on the Internet. Decisions available on the Net include the decisions of the Supreme Court, every Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, and many state courts. Internet access also makes the opinions readily available to the American public. These new systems lower the cost of legal information to the bar. That, in turn, should lower the cost of legal services to the American public.

But, our second point is that for the bar to make effective use of such systems, there must be some generally accepted means of reference to the opinions that does not also require reference to some other source, such as paper.

Despite all the heat around this issue, the development of a medium-neutral citation system is not terribly revolutionary. It is simply necessary to facilitate access to the newest forms of legal information. More and more, the creators of legal information are distributing that information on the Internet. In addition to the Court information I mentioned before, legislatures and administrative agencies are also finding the Internet a convenient and inexpensive medium for the distribution of their information. If a lawyer finds such information to be useful and wishes to refer the court to it, there must be some mechanism by which to do so. The need for such a system of reference is just as necessary for the new electronic media as the system of reference to books was twenty years ago.

Furthermore, there should be no requirement of an additional reference to a paper version, because that would defeat the whole point of the proposal. If a practitioner in rural Virginia finds that it is too costly to maintain a print library or too hard to travel to a distant public law library, then s/he should not be required unnecessarily to do so.

Third, experience shows that it is neither difficult nor costly for the Courts to implement the systems required for a public domain citation system.

Several jurisdictions have already taken the steps that are necessary for this proposal to be effective. Implementation of a medium-neutral citation system would require the Courts to do two things: provide a sequential numbering system for individual written opinions as they are handed down, and number the paragraphs of each opinion.

Numbering the paragraphs does require some effort, but is also not difficult. It simply requires the Clerk, at the time of issuance, to add the serial number at the top of the opinion. For multi-divisional courts, it is a little more difficult, but still not hard. A single numbering system could be applied through an easily coordinated effort, or if that seemed too difficult, the separate divisions could each have their own system.

To conclude: as a result of the trend toward the electronic publishing of court and other legal information, it is inevitable that sooner or later there will have to be a system for reference to such information. The proposal before you is a reasonable first step in that direction that will make legal information more widely and less expensively available. The cost to the Courts is minimal, but the benefits to the bar and the public are significant. The American Association of Law Libraries urges its adoption.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today.

Mary Alice Baish, Assistant Washington Affairs Representative, Georgetown University Law Library, 111 G. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 • 202/662-9200 • fax: 202/662-9202 • baish@law.georgetown.edu • Web site: http://www.lil.georgetown.edu/aallwash
It's Time to Unlock Our Doors—Why We Should Broaden Our Membership Now

An Open Letter to AALL Members from President Frank Houdek

Dear Fellow AALL members,

Next month in Baltimore we will vote to change our Bylaws so that full membership rights in AALL will be available to a much more inclusive group than is presently possible. In essence, the changes will open membership to anyone interested in “law libraries, legal information, and the objectives of the Association,” whether they be law librarians, law library staff, members of the legal community, or legal information publishers. All will have full rights of membership, including those of voting and serving on committees, except that holding a position on the AALL Executive Board or running for elected office will be limited to those employed as law librarians.

This proposal to open membership emanates from the Executive Board but is based on a recommendation of two separate blue ribbon Association groups—the Special Committee on the Renaissance of Law Librarianship and the Task Force to Explore the Expansion of AALL Membership. Both gave much thought to the needs of our Association as we approach the end of the twentieth century; throughout their deliberations they gathered considerable input from a wide cross-section of our membership. They independently reached the same conclusion: open AALL membership.

The Executive Board agrees. This change is a vital step for AALL as we continue to pursue our mission of supporting all law libraries and law librarians. I am writing on behalf of the Executive Board to explain to you why this is such a crucial decision for AALL.

Pursuing the AALL Mission in a Changing Environment

The explicit mission of AALL is “to promote and enhance the value of law libraries to the public, the legal community and the world, to foster the profession of law librarianship, and to provide leadership in the field of legal information” (AALL Bylaws, art. II). This mission has not changed, but the conditions in which librarianship is practiced have, leaving AALL with the question of how to pursue the mission in a radically different and still-changing environment.

Changes in technology, in the means of publication, in the economy, and in libraries of all types, are causing fundamental shifts in the ways in which legal information is produced and disseminated, and in the ways in which we deliver it to our clients. Where once librarians organized an orderly, cohesive body of legal information and publications, today we must navigate and manage a vast, ever-changing, chaotic, and largely uncharted sea of information.

Libraries and librarians making their way in this changed environment need a much greater diversity of knowledge and ability than was previously required. No longer just the domain of degreed law librarians, getting the job done in today’s law libraries demands a range of talents and skills that are often possessed by paraprofessionals, information systems specialists, and others not traditionally viewed as librarians.

Another aspect of the changing environment that AALL must consider is the heightened awareness of, and interest in, law libraries found on the part of judges, law professors and deans, and law firm administrators. This is a direct result of the fact that the use—and cost—of technology is so integral to the practice of law. Similarly, legal publishers once known for particular resources are constantly expanding the formats of their products, even as they wonder about their own futures amid a constant flurry of mergers and acquisitions.

As law libraries become increasingly complex and those interested in their operation—and legal information generally—become increasingly diverse, AALL must rise to the challenge of existing in an environment that has a much larger sweep than in previous times. AALL must find a way to embrace all those who, by responsibility or interest, directly affect law libraries or influence legal information. We can do no less if we are to continue to achieve each element of our mission: promoting law library value, fostering law librarianship, and providing leadership in legal information.

Promoting Law Library Value

To “promote and enhance the value of law libraries,” AALL must help its members build libraries that are valuable to patrons. The value a patron places on any law library is directly related to his/her experience in using it—on the service received, the resources available, and the knowledge of the library personnel who provide assistance.

In today’s environment, helping libraries deliver that value means offering information and educational opportunities to all library staff members so that they are better able to serve their customers. By opening membership to paraprofessionals, technology specialists, and others who work in law libraries, AALL can more effectively provide such opportunities to the whole range of people who affect whether a library has “value” for its patrons. Only in so doing can AALL fully support and promote the value of all law libraries.

Fostering Law Librarianship

Whatever the qualifications or composition of the library staff, the law librarian is still pivotal to the library’s success. It is the law librarian who assembles the library’s information and staff resources and ensures that every library user receives the best possible library service, and it is the law librarian who must remain the expert on law librarianship and legal information.

Continued on page 28
First, that title. As I vacillated between I’m So Proud and Funny How Time Slips Away to describe my year as president of the American Association of Law Libraries—a vacillation inordinately affected by the flavor of the day’s e-mail—I realized that The Kinks had me down perfectly:

I’ve got acute schizophrenia, paranoia too
Schizophrenia, schizophrenia
I’ve got it, you’ve got it, we can’t lose
Acute schizophrenia blues.*

As President, I’ve been like the Pinball Wizard’s steel ball, careening from one job to another; tasks of high policy at one moment, minute detail the next. It has been a wild wild life, a year of precariously balancing dozens of hats on my head, addressing the varied needs of a diverse group of “constituents.” I needed eight days a week to get it all done, and too often all I had was a blue Monday or a Tuesday afternoon. Others can judge—and probably have—whether splitting my attention in so many ways for so many days has led me to the eve of destruction, but, for what’s it’s worth, I thought I would describe what I’ve been up to the past year. However, a simple report of my activities would hardly fit my usual approach to things;* so what follows is sort of a presidential montage filtered through the purple haze of PASD—the (presidentially) acute schizophrenia disease.

Glory Days

A precursor to getting the PASD is actually becoming President. I don’t mean the election part, I mean the coronation. Not literally, of course, but at the Annual Meeting that ends with your installation—for me this was in Indianapolis, July 1996—people suddenly discover you have personality with a capital P. Pats on the back, pledges of assistance, words of love (and advice)—all pretty invigorating, and for me it was topped off by the incredible rush I got when my predecessor, Pat Kehoe, pointed at me and uttered those fateful words: “You got problems? Tell him, not me!” (I never did thank Pat for that.)

At this magic moment, I knew that I would not only solve all their problems and inspire them with my leadership skills, but, in my spare time, also become the first to hit .400 since Ted Williams and write the next great American novel. Mama said there’d be days like this and when they come, it certainly is a wonderful world. But soon enough, I discovered that the glory days are just one step removed from . . .

Dancing in the Dark

Actually not so much a stage of PASD as an environment in which you operate about 98.6 percent of the time as President. You think you have everything under control, but everyday something new and totally unexpected comes along to add to what can only be called your personal ring of fire. In fact it’s a year filled with putting out fires.

I try to know what’s going on, but with nearly thirty committees, thirteen Special Interest Sections, thirty Chapters, and thousands of members only a few keystrokes away, I quickly discovered that the days of having in-depth knowledge of anything were gone, gone, gone. And the sounds of silence?—forget that. Although talk to me, talk to me was and is the watchword of my presidency, more than once you could have found me wailing, “Please Mr. [Electronic] Postman, return (this e-mail) to sender!”

Let me hasten to add that as President I have had superb support, starting with President-elect Judy Meadows [She Who Waits, as she is affectionately called by some] and the other Executive Board members. Executive Director Roger Parent and his Headquarters staff are remarkable in the amount and quality of work they do for AALL. And, of course, the many members who serve on all those committees, SIS’s, Chapters—well, this Association stops in its tracks without them.

Contemplating what this year would have been like without this crew is as close to the end of the world as I ever want to be. But even with all that, the PASD can’t help but find you, especially when you’re . . .

On the Road Again

Chapter visits, committee meetings, conferences of sister associations, Executive Board meetings, planning sessions—you name ‘em, I’ve been to ‘em. President in name, but traveling man in truth, I made over 25 separate trips this year, racking up frequent flyer miles only a daydream believer could think possible. Not a frivolous junket among them, either, all legitimate trips with serious, concrete, Association-related goals. Here, there and everywhere is where I was pretty much most of the year—even a boy from New York City would have problems keeping up this kind of schedule, but traveling from Carbondale is like nowhere man. “You can’t get there from here” is the Saluki motto.

And the traveling is not even the worst of it. It’s the coming home to a desk full of accumulated work and a routine that must be blowin’ in the wind—because I sure can’t find it—that leaves you wishin’ and hopin’ for the peace train to arrive. You know you’re in trouble when Katy, the teen “angel,” asks you where you’ve been this week and you have a hard time coming up with the answer! Which leads to another aspect of PASD, wondering whether . . .

We Are Family

Contrary to urban legend, there is no rule against having a personal life while serving as AALL president. (I know, I looked it up. Right after I messed up royally on Valentine’s Day, but that’s a story better left unwritten. Trust me.) But I pity the fool who tries. The schizophrenia hits here hardest, because you not only
want to do your job as President—effectively addressing member needs, dealing with issues as they arise, meeting deadlines, reacting to emergencies—but you also want to be there for your loved ones as well. Suffice to say, it don’t come easy; in fact there was many a time I thought for sure this was the day they’re coming to take me away, ha-haaa. I mean tee shirts and key chains from faraway places only go so far in the “good dad” department. And parents are proud of a son’s accomplishments, but seeing him, not just a postcard from him, is what they really want. And in that vein, those afflicted with the PASD also suffer from ...

THE WORKING MAN BLUES

Did someone say something about takin’ this job and shoving it? More likely the other way around, since there are SIU law library staff members who have been overheard to say: “I’ve just seen a face, but I can’t remember who it belongs to.” I can hardly blame them, given the fact that so much of my time is spent with AALL-biz, not theirs. One is tempted to say the library has run itself during my presidential year, but mercy, mercy, me, that would be poppycock. The only thing keeping me from the unemployment line is an outstanding library staff, each member of which has given new meaning to the phrase “you can depend on me.” And a very understanding dean.

Of course none of this keeps me from feeling guilty about what I am not doing on the job. Or worrying that when I return I won’t have any skills left, except perhaps those of a . . .

PAPERBACK WRITER

I have always been a good writer. I know that. I enjoy writing and I don’t mind doing it. But this year . . . well, now it’s like I never can say goodbye to it, a fact that has made writing more like drag city than the stairway to heaven it used to be. Presidential columns, presidential statements, presidential correspondence—draft this, revise that, tinker there—nouns and verbs, sentences and paragraphs—sometimes they seem less like words to me, more like chains. Too many late nights this year have found me burning electricity (and brain cells), struggling to meet yet one more writing deadline without anything much left to say but de do do do, de do do. (Did I mention the Surgeon General’s warning that too many 12-hour days can definitely be hazardous to your health, not to mention your ability to string words together in a coherent and pleasing fashion?)

The funny twist to all this, of course, is that the writing—or better, the communication effort by AALL—has been one of the highpoints of this year. I view the introduction of our new magazine, AALL Spectrum, as one of our singular achievements during my presidency. I am especially proud of the “Presidential Briefings” that have appeared on a regular basis in the magazine. And the emergence of AALLNET as a true information resource has been nothing less than spectacular, improving both the efficiency and effectiveness of our operation. But speaking of my pride and joy reminds me of the other ways I feel about this year, namely . . .

I’M SO PROUD

I really am, you know. Though my year may sometimes sound more like blue eyes crying in the rain than betcha by golly, wow, the words that most accurately portray how I feel about being President in 1996–1997 are delighted, gratified, pleased, and satisfied. Especially that last one, because when I think about the hard issues tackled, the tough jobs accomplished, the key initiatives underway, and, particularly, the friendships cemented with the bond of passionate service, I have nothing if not a satisfied mind. Serving as President has been a crowning professional achievement for me, certainly, but more important, it has given me the opportunity to work with people that I admire on tasks that I think are important. A year filled with moments to remember and friendships to cherish—what more can I ask but . . .

(See AIN’T IT FUNNY) HOW TIME SLIPS AWAY?

Perhaps the funniest thing I heard all year was the reaction blurted out by a member introduced to me during...
one of my Chapter visits: “I thought you were much older!” A great way to start the day, I’ll admit, but maybe also an unintended comment on how long I’ve been around AALL. So you want to be a rock ‘n’ roll star? I never did. I just wanted to grow up to be AALL President. And I did, thanks to the encouragement of mentors like Earl Borgeson; role models like Albert Brecht, Roger Jacobs, and Dick Danner; and the support of incredible friends and colleagues way too numerous to mention without leaving out really key folks (I must list Dan Freehling and Don Dunn, though, and apologize to all the rest, but I trust you know who you are!).

Suddenly last summer I was indeed President, and now, almost as suddenly it seems, I won’t be. (No, I’m not forgetting that little get-together in Baltimore, but that’s just a shotgun blur waiting to happen!) Time waits for no one, and for the AALL President, hardly at all. That’s the way the acute schizophrenia works—you’re so busy you don’t see the days, weeks, and months flashing by until one day you wake up and, voidal, all you can say is, “it’s all over now.”

Regrets? Nope, nary a one—it was a very good year. In fact, if pushed to assess my year as AALL President in a single sentence, here’s what I would say: “And he stuck the landing!” I hope some of you feel the same way.

Frank G. Houdek, AALL President, Southern Illinois University School of Law Library, Carbondale, IL 62901-6803 • 618/453-8788 • fax: 618/453-8728 • houdek@siu.edu


2. Acute readers will discern the existence of a sub rosa something going on in this article. Those who choose to play along may consult the key found on page 34. Others will simply wonder at the author’s peculiar word choices.


American Association of Law Libraries

Mission: Recognizing that the availability of legal information to all people is a necessary requirement for a just and democratic society, the American Association of Law Libraries exists to promote and enhance the value of law libraries to the public, the legal community, and the world, to foster the profession of law librarianship, and to provide leadership in the field of legal information and information policy.

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Victoria K. Trotta (1997) victoria.trotta@asu.edu

Membership: Individual member dues are $129/year. Persons who are not law librarians may join as Associate members; individual Associate dues are $129/year. To join AALL, or for more information, contact Kate Kasprzyk at 312/939-4764, or request the membership application from Fax-on-Demand (908/544-5901, request document #510).

Fax-on-Demand: 908/544-5901
AALLNET Website: http://www.aallnet.org

Annual Meeting:
1997 July 19-24 Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, Maryland
1998 July 11-16 Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim, California
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Librarian: Who's Entitled to the Title?

Should Librarians Have the MLS Degree?

by Janet Reinke

In the recent law-lib debate about whether librarians should be required to have the MLS degree, I noticed that a number of messages seemed to question the value of the MLS. Some people asserted that individuals with an MLS were not necessarily performing their jobs well. One person said, “The MLS doesn’t make the man.” Let’s get down to the basics. Just exactly what do people learn when they earn an MLS degree?

An MLS program usually includes a course like “Foundations of Librarianship,” which studies the history of libraries and the roles that librarians have played throughout the centuries. The MLS program includes a course in cataloging so that the students understand the contents (and organization) of a catalog card and understand which cards will be included in a catalog. Nowadays, of course, we have automated catalogs rather than card catalogs, but the principles of organization learned in this class still apply.

Library schools have classes in reference and legal bibliography so that the students learn how to find information in a library. Classes in selection and acquisition teach students how to select worthwhile materials and build a collection. My MLS program included a mandatory computer class in which students had to develop a basic proficiency in many computer systems, including DOS, WordPerfect, and dBase. I took a course in Information Technology in which I learned to search DIALOG, BRS, and other systems. I attended library school six years ago; today’s MLS programs offer additional computer classes.

So what if I don’t have an MLS? I do the same work as people who have the degree—I am a librarian...

A couple of librarians wrote messages in which they pointed out that an MLS enables a person to see “the big picture,” to be able to create a library collection that fulfills the patrons’ needs, to catalog the collection so that it is accessible, and weed it so that it remains useful with the passage of time. I couldn’t agree more. I think the MLS degree confers understanding on a person. The degree enables the student to see libraries in the context of history and to understand a library’s role in society.

I see the debate about the MLS degree as a subset of a larger question about the value of formal education. Should people be required to have a formal education in order to work at particular jobs? If formal education has no value and people can learn everything they need to know “on the job,” it follows logically that children have no reason to go to school. If people can learn everything adequately in their employment, then children can be left to their own devices to watch television, play arcade games (or whatever) until they are old enough to work and then learn everything they need to know while working at their jobs.

Obviously, we do not hold these views in this society, and children are supposed to learn certain things before they are old enough to work. It seems that some formal education is necessary. People need to learn to read. People need to learn to write properly. People need to learn how to do basic mathematics. Those individuals who cannot read, write, or do math are at a severe disadvantage in our society. People generally cannot learn these things by themselves; they need to be taught.

There will always be extraordinary individuals who manage to learn everything about a particular field without any formal education. Some law-lib messages pointed out that some states allow individuals to take bar exams though they have never attended law school. There is no question that people who have completely mastered a field should be able to practice in that field. However, I think that even those extraordinary people who are capable of grasping an entire field without any formal education could benefit from the MLS program.

It seems that about 20% of law librarians lack the MLS degree. Our field includes some people who have the title “law librarian” who do not have a college degree. I would imagine that in the United States, there may be some people who have the title of “librarian” who do not have a high school diploma. Is there anything wrong with this? We cannot say categorically that a person who lacks a formal education cannot be an excellent librarian. Yet, the less education a person has, the more likely it is that the person will lack skills and understanding. A person who lacks a college degree might not be able to write
grammatical sentences. A person who lacks a formal education may do work that reflects poorly on the library.

A formal education is no guarantee of anything. There will always be people who have attained degrees but have not learned. Some students sleep through class or skip class entirely. Some educational programs are not as relevant as they could be. In general, however, the fact that a person has attained an advanced degree says something positive about the person. The person showed the tenacity to complete a lengthy educational program. The person completed all the requirements, which usually include extensive writing assignments, examinations, and oral presentations. In order to get an advanced degree, a person generally must read and think about various issues.

Occupations change over time. Centuries ago, a person could pursue just about any occupation without a formal education. Nowadays, many occupations (and arguably all professions) require a particular degree (some make exceptions for individuals who can prove that they have mastered the field without any formal education).

We need to ask ourselves, “What should a law librarian be?” Is a law librarian simply a clerk who fetches a book that the patron wants? Or is a law librarian a person who truly understands law? Today’s law librarian can benefit from the understanding that comes from earning the MLS degree.

Janet Reinke, JD, MLS, is CALR/Microcomputer Librarian at the San Diego County Law Library in San Diego, California.

Librarians Need Certification and Licensing

by Bryan Carson

Throughout the United States, librarians are under attack. This is true in law firms, businesses, and even in academic and public libraries. What is driving this attack on the profession? The factor that is cited most often is cost, but this is actually a symptom rather than the disease. The real problem is a lack of esteem for what a professional librarian does. How many of us have had to explain to people at parties that we do more than check out books? How many times have we had to explain that we actually have advanced degrees, and are not just working our way through school? If we are not perceived as being professionals, we will not be treated as professionals.

This article will address two problems in the field of librarianship. The first problem is the development of talented support staff members—who are both service-oriented and research-oriented—into professional librarians. The second issue is keeping unqualified people out of the profession. Although some librarians think that these issues are contradictory, in fact they are not. I believe that both problems can be solved through a change in the way that we define professional librarians. The solution lies in a program of certification and licensure for librarians.

Certification involves a professional title that can only be used by those who have passed the minimum requirements in the field.

Continued on page 14
Licensing is somewhat different, in that it permits only licensed persons to practice. This article will suggest the use of both certification and licensure.

There are two types of non-MLS people working in the field. One group is made up of talented researchers who have worked in law libraries for many years. I know (and I'm sure that everyone who thinks about it also knows) people who are excellent but don't have the degree. They are the talented researchers. The other group is composed of untrained people who do not understand the smooth functioning or administration of a library. We want to encourage the first group to become more professional without putting them down, while making sure that librarian positions are filled by qualified people.

The reason that un-trained workers can be hired as “librarians” is that, with no licensing procedures, there is no way for us to legally enjoin people who do not have any qualifications from using the term “librarian.” The term “librarian” has become so generic that we cannot prevent anyone who works in a library and wants to use the term in a title from using it. Licensing and certification would solve this problem because we would have a legally protected way to keep unqualified people from misrepresenting themselves to the public.

According to the 1996 Survey of Members, more than 4 out of 5 AALL members have an MLS degree—which means that almost 1 in 5 do not.... Do we want to write off 15-20% of our colleagues? Open up the AALL Biographical Directory at random. Nearly every two-page spread has at least one person who lacks the MLS. Here's someone who has a paralegal degree; he has worked as a law librarian for nearly twenty years at two New York law firms; he has served on two LLAGNY committees and has written for LLAGNY Law Lines. Here's someone with a BS who began her career as an elementary librarian (perhaps her undergraduate education included certification as a school librarian) and has worked at a county law library for 11 years. Here's someone who has an AB and a JD who has been working as a public services librarian at an academic law library for 10 years; she has written a book on legal research in her state (as well as two law review pieces when she was a student). Here's someone who has a BA and a JD; she worked at a county law library for six years and has been a law firm librarian for 11 years.

It's clear that in librarianship, some people learn on the job—and through reading and professional development activities—and become professional librarians without an MLS. They exercise professional judgment and have broad and deep expertise; they are much more than the undergraduate at the circ desk or the secretary who files pocket parts. (from the law--libristserv)

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We should institute a professional test, similar to the bar examination. Those who pass it would have the right to put the title “Certified Librarian” (CL) or “Certified Professional Librarian” (CPL) after their name. Legal action could be taken to enjoin others from using the title. (We can do this by trademarking the term “Certified Librarian,” as well as through the licensing process.) Many of the talented researchers who have been in the field for years, but don't have their MLS degrees, would easily pass a certification test, although untrained personnel would have a difficult time.

There are several ways that new MLS graduates can be incorporated into a certification system. One way is to qualify the graduates by virtue of their degree. Another possibility is to take a test right after graduation, like the bar exam. Still another model is to take a page from the accounting and actuarial profession, and require a combination of work experience and tests. Karen Mahnk has suggested that perhaps the certification tests could count towards the MLS degree, since many library schools have procedures for testing out of classes. Certification and licensure are not at all unusual for professionals. In fact, most professions have some sort of certification process as well as a licensing procedure and the ability to take legal action against those who do not have legitimate qualifications. Several states have instituted such licensing procedures. An example is Indiana, which has a system of licensing (and discipline) for librarians. Indiana's procedures for licensing librarians are similar to that state's procedures for licensing attorneys. In the early part of this century, a person with a two-year college degree or even a high-school graduate could get work as a teacher. The increase in status and pay for teachers came as the profession became more specific about who was qualified to teach. Other professions that have increased their status after instituting licensing and certification tests include nurses, engineers, accountants, and actuaries.

With no certification process, what is being done about unqualified people who call themselves “librarians”? Right now, nothing is done. We don't take fake librarians to court or try to prevent them from using the title “librarian.” What we do is talk about unqualified people at our professional meetings and put down our colleagues who don't have their MLS degrees. This situation has the result of keeping good people who don't have degrees from advancing, but it does nothing about outsourcing or about keeping the unqualified workers out of the field. In effect, the current situation splits the profession in two.

Because we have no licensing or certification process, librarianship is an undervalued profession. We also have some of the lowest salaries of any profession. Many administrators think of librarians as being nothing more than clerical employees, so we are not treated with the respect that is due to professionals.

We need to take a stand and keep our profession from being eroded—BEFORE we wake up and find that it is too late. In New York State, schools are no longer required to employ librarians. Some schools have no librarians. A few books may be set up in the hallway, but the students are sent to the public library, where they often encounter “information assistants” who do not have a library degree. The result is the promulgation of misinformation, and whenever patrons receive a wrong answer or are helped by an untrained person, their view of librarianship in general declines.

We need a certification and licensing body for librarians that cuts across the lines of the major organizations, but is associated with all of them. This has been done by accountants, engineers, and many
other professions. Under my proposal, no one who currently has the title “librarian” would be excluded. Certification and licensure are not a threat to anyone currently in the profession. Certification and licensure are the way to stop the threat to our profession.

No other professionals have been as passive about letting their duties be done by less expensive and untrained people. Remember that if lawyers were to find themselves in this position, they would take legal action against anyone who usurped the title “attorney.”

This is a time of crisis for all librarians. If we institute professional licensing and certification requirements, we can protect the profession from further decline, and show the world that professional librarians are the only ones who can provide a high level of research and guidance in the most cost-effective and efficient use of resources during the twenty-first century. If we choose to bury our heads in the sand, it may be too late by the time we are vindicated. I don’t want to be remembered as a member of the last generation of professional librarians.
Matching Library Vision with Institutional Mission: the Library as Web Author and Publisher

Creative implementation of technological sophistication—focused on the mission of the parent organization—can be a formidable tool for increasing cooperation and enhancing the library's role.

by Claire M. Germain

The Web as Opportunity

The Web offers leadership opportunities for libraries and enterprising librarians, in the form of new Web-based legal information services that can be developed at modest costs, resulting in products that are useful and become part of the programs of the parent institution. These services take advantage of the proven skills of information professionals in gathering and organizing information, and allow the law library to reinforce its role as a vital force in the intellectual life of the parent institution. They are based on fostering cooperative relationships within and outside of the library itself, lead to enhanced communication of information and contribute to the reputation of the parent organization.

The following thoughts are oriented toward projects developed within the academic law library and the law school as the parent institution. They are, however, applicable to court, county, law, and other libraries in their relationships toward their parent institutions.

Before embarking on a Web project, the library needs to determine how to mesh with the environment of the law school and what it can do to make its information resources and services more useful to its constituents, and to the legal community in general, when appropriate. The Web provides an incomparable new medium of communication, with potential universality, unless password-restricted. To be most effective, the library efforts will parallel the aspirations and programs of the law school. The partnerships to be fostered include other units and programs within the law school, or within the university, such as other libraries on campus and the university computing center, and outside units, such as national and international associations and organizations, or vendors.

Continued on page 18
As an example, Cornell Law School boasts special strengths in technology applied to law, empirical studies, and international legal studies. A new program underway is the Death Penalty Project. The following are descriptions of a few projects undertaken by the Law Library—each with different features and utility—with some evaluation of what we have learned so far. Please visit our Web site at http://www.law.cornell.edu/library.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice, located in the Hague, the Netherlands, is the supreme judicial body of the United Nations. Thanks to special arrangements made with one judge from the Court in August 1996, the library has made the decisions of the World Court available over the Internet for the first time, in English and French, the two official languages of the United Nations, together with other related useful information, including pictures of the judges, a list of all the judges and cases, a research guide, UN press releases, etc. The project is unique in three ways. (1) The primary sources are not available anywhere else in electronic form. This is contrasted with most US primary sources, which are available in multiple electronic sources, such as LEXIS/WESTLAW and the Internet, both through official, commercial, and university sources. WESTLAW has the older International Court of Justice decisions, but not the current ones. The International Court of Justice is providing official documentary assistance and sends the decisions, annual reports and other documents as soon as they are released directly to Cornell Law Library, currently on a disk. (2) Together with the texts of the decisions themselves, the library is providing a compendium of useful related information, some directly from the Court (annual reports), others from the UN (press releases), and from scholarly commentary (research guide). That value-added information represents the intellectual and original contribution of the library staff, who have selected and organized the Web site. (3) Student help was instrumental in the Web design, HTML encoding and the maintenance of the Web site. This attests to the large-scale contribution made by students in the field of information technology, where students often may know more than regular staff, but can still intellectually benefit from involvement in such a project. Student involvement fits into one of the primary missions of the law school and library—which is to impart a number of research and computer skills to students so that they can function in a state-of-the-art law firm. The ICJ Web site is bilingual, thanks to the specialized language skills available at Cornell, with a number of French law students at Cornell as a result of the Cornell-Sorbonne summer study program, joint degree programs, and other institutional ties.

This project is an example of a successful partnership between an international organization and a university. The university performs a valuable public service. The international organization lends the official character and authority to the project. The project combines globalization in legal practice and legal scholarship with the global force of the Internet, offering the potential for people in every nation to access information at a negligible cost. An unexpected benefit of Web publishing has been in its interconnectivity with the readers, who communicate with us via e-mail and tell us when we are not up to date, need to correct a typographical error, etc. The ICJ is currently working on establishing its own Web site. It has actually enrolled help from our staff, who will be consulting with them in the Hague this coming summer.

Continued on page 37

What Makes a Web Site Great?

Since AALL's Information Technology and Implementation Working Group was created in Spring 1996, its members have reviewed numerous Web sites from the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branches of government, as well as various municipalities around the country. The result of this work is a Legal Information Web Site that will be accessible from AALLNET later this summer.

During its evaluation process, the AALL Working Group found that the overriding characteristic of the best Web sites is that they offer comprehensive and thorough information that is easy to use and access. Some tips from the Working Group on what makes a Web site the "best":

- Cover a defined time period and include all information issued within that time period (while some sites carry information from pre-1990, most sites cover from the mid-1990s to the present).
- Update the site frequently, with information added within 24 hours of availability, and state the date of the last update.
- Include a defined mission or description of the site, and all relevant information to meet that mission. For example, a court Web site should include all decisions, dockets, rules, biographies, and perhaps records and briefs.
- Include full text information, ideally with abstracts or indexing available.
- Save information in a format that is common to many users, such as PDF, which can be read with Adobe Acrobat software (available free from www.adobe.com). Other options include straight ASCII text or WordPerfect 5.1. Macintosh format is probably too limited for law sites.
- Provide a variety of ways to access information, such as by bill or case number, name, or date.
- Offer full text searching of the data.
- Cite the source of the data and some indication that the information is reliable and verifiable, such as "Data provided by the governor of the state of X, as described in Executive Order 123."
- Provide well-organized, logical links to information, with descriptions that are easy to understand. Data should be found within three to five links of the homepage.
- Indicate the timeliness of the data published, such as how quickly information is posted after receipt, date last modified/updated, and a "current through" date if applicable.
- Include the name of the person responsible for the information and an e-mail link to him or her.
- Provide reference to documents that pre-date those on the Web site.

AALL's Information Technology and Implementation Working Group includes Tim Coggins and Michele Finley, co-chairs; Shirley David, Maureen Kays, Catherine Lemann, John Nann, and Cheryl Rae Nyberg, members.
Singing the Bluebook Blues: A Review of the Sixteenth Edition

The new edition isn’t quite what was hoped for—a tale of expectations unmet and promise unfulfilled.

by Warren D. Rees

When all is said and done, more was said than done. This maxim is certainly true of the Sixteenth edition of The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation. Expectations were high that at last the Bluebook would make needed changes aimed at making it more useful to the legal professional. While important changes were made, some appear to be feeble attempts to address the underlying issues and others appear to lack any obvious explanation. Beyond a doubt, the expectations for the Sixteenth edition exceeded the reality. I would like to add, however, that the chances of making a majority of Bluebook users happy in such a venture are slim indeed. I don’t think anyone envies the job of developing a uniform system of citing.

Reliance on Print Paradigm Retained

Having said this, however, I do believe the Sixteenth edition seriously fails in certain areas. The biggest disappointment, for me, is that it still relies so heavily upon the print paradigm of citing to materials. For example, I expected dramatic changes in the rules about citing online sources, especially materials found on the Internet. Databases, even commercial ones, are still treated as second-rate players in the world of information providers. Rule 17.3.1 clearly prefers citation to printed sources if readily available in paper. Rule 17.3.3, regarding materials found on the Internet, explicitly discourages citing them unless there is no alternative source for the information.

In other words, citing to online sources, whether in the commercial databases or on the Internet, is basically only done if the item is unavailable in print or is difficult to obtain in the printed format. Does this square with the current reality and is this likely to be true over the course of the next several years?

The print paradigm is based on at least two assumptions: that all or nearly all sources worth citing are in print and that all or nearly all users of legal information have greater access to these materials in the printed format. Regarding the first assumption, this has certainly been the case. In the past, all information has been based on the printed version. WESTLAW and LEXIS have, for the most part, loaded material that was in print and provided both the print cite with the record and the search engine that allowed the searcher to retrieve the material by the print cite.

However, the Internet has now begun to break that mold. Some material does not have print equivalents and, even if it is in print, one cannot necessarily be assured of retrieving it with the print cite. Increasingly we will see materials on WESTLAW and LEXIS that do not have print equivalents. Commercial publishers are using the Internet to create unique products not available in print and other organizations are putting articles online that will not be available in print. Based on this, the first assumption is questionable now and certainly will not hold true in the future.

The next assumption, that users have greater access to the paper sources, is arguably the most questionable of the two. With greater variety in pricing plans from WESTLAW and LEXIS and with the increasing popularity and low cost of accessing the Internet, these sources are becoming very important in information delivery. They must be considered as serious alternatives to print resources because eventually the number of people with access to online databases will exceed those who have access to the information in paper, if this hasn’t already happened.

While those working on the Bluebook may consider it too early in the game to specify detailed rules for citing online materials, more precise guidelines for citing materials on the Internet and permitting increased citing to the online version are necessary.

Regarding the Internet, the Bluebook should at least provide guidance on citing e-mail messages, news groups, and discussion lists. As clearly pointed out in the article by Mark Giangrande in the February issue of AALL Spectrum, other disciplines have at least attempted to publicize rules for citing Internet resources. This lack of attention on the part of the Bluebook leads one to wonder whether serious attention is being given to the medium as a player in the distribution of information.

Doing what I propose is, of course, not easy to accomplish. The problem for the Bluebook is to devise a system of citation that provides for citing as many different materials in as many different formats as possible. Given the current state of affairs on the Internet, this is a rather difficult task. The Bluebook also indicates another problem, the transitory nature of materials found on the Internet. While this is indeed a problem that needs to be addressed, it does not justify the almost total neglect of the Sixteenth edition.

In addition, the solution to the problems of citing does not rest solely with the Bluebook. Critical to breaking from the print paradigm of citing is an effort by producers of information and other interested parties to develop vendor and medium-neutral cites. The Bluebook’s acknowledgment of the importance of medium-neutral citation systems in rule 10.3.1 signals the beginning of change to accommodate other technologies as well. The incorporation of this rule in the Sixteenth edition is a positive step for the future of legal citation.

Sixteenth Changes Signals

A couple of other problem areas with the Sixteenth edition are also worth mentioning, such as changes in introductory signals. Changing these signals every five years creates problems in understanding what the signals meant when the author wrote the article and adds confusion for authors currently working on articles. In other words, it destroys uniformity, the very thing we are supposed to gain from using the Bluebook. Fine and changing distinctions, such as the differences between no signal and the “See” signal for example, can become very confusing. This type of

Continued on page 27
Doing Easy Time in the King County Jail

Amy and Jean spend a night in jail and learn first-hand about direct supervision, racking up, and administrative segregation. Yikes!

by Amy Eaton

The Tacoma [Washington] Police Department recently ran a successful sting operation, designed to attract and trap people with outstanding warrants. Hundreds of letters were sent, promising prizes of fabulous vacations. Some folks drove from as far away as 600 miles to claim their "prize": visiting a booth at a travel show, being ushered into a small room for free drinks . . . and then being quickly arrested. Afterwards, the fugitives were interviewed, a few stated that they had approached the giveaway with some misgivings, suspecting it was too good to be true. When Jean Holcomb (Director of the King County Law Library in Seattle) and I received invitations to spend the night in the new King County jail—along with 150 community leaders and project team members—we felt somewhat the same way.

The jail overnighter followed five years of planning for the Regional Justice Center in Kent, Washington—King County's first branch courthouse and jail. We knew the event was coming, anticipated the invitation, and still approached it with some trepidation. Of course, we realized that the experience would not equal the claustrophobia of real incarceration. And, as insiders for much of the planning, we knew details that some of the newly trained guards did not. Still, a night in jail...

The King County Regional Justice Center detention facility has no bars or exterior windows. Each unit is designed for 64 inmates, supervised by one guard. The cells form a block, surrounding the large community eating and gathering area. Floor-to-ceiling windows along one wall lead to an internal open-air basketball court, letting in enough natural light to make the entire unit feel open and expansive. Inmates are permitted open access to the basketball court, which is covered by a thick wire mesh screen, regardless of the weather. The design is based on two ideas: borrowed light and "direct supervision."

"Direct supervision" proposes that—given a positive atmosphere—the inmates will behave better and need less supervision. The glass partition between the basketball court and the housing unit "borrows" light and distributes it throughout the unit. Each housing block is an autonomous unit. Inmates never leave the unit; they shower, eat, sleep, meet their lawyers, visit their families, and go to the doctor in the unit. A guard is present at all times.

The guard can control the doors, lighting, and hall access from a computer console in the center of the room.

March 14 began with Opening Day festivities—awards, speeches, the ribbon cutting and many, many visitors. Jean and I stayed in the new law library with the rest of the King County Law Library staff and greeted visitors to the new courthouse. At about 4:00 p.m. we went to my house to change clothes and relax for a little while before beginning our night in jail. We had time to quickly quaff a few glasses of very nice cabernet and munch on some grapes and baked brie before heading back down the hill to the "big house."

We realized that the experience would not equal the claustrophobia of real incarceration. Still, a night in jail...

My cell on the second level had only a small table, a single plastic chair, and a narrow concrete slab covered with a plastic mattress. Nervously I noted that the combination sink and toilet unit could easily be viewed through the glass panel on the door. On my bed was my jail attire, a blue T-shirt stating "I spent the night in the King County Regional Justice Center." I changed quickly, keeping my eyes on the male guards, then went downstairs to find Jean.

Jean had already located the Kent mayor's assistant and arranged to be interviewed by Mayor White on the local access cable channel. Our group of about 40 women included reporters, the City of Kent prosecutor, social workers, and a representative from the county budget department. While we wandered about chatting, the area seemed spacious and open. The environment was not as harsh as I had anticipated.

Jean Holcomb demonstrates that, even in jail, some of us are able to maintain a high standard of civilization.
Before long it was time for dinner. In honor of our special status, we were treated to the “Saturday night” dinner, the highlight of the inmates’ week. As dinner time approached, the guards yelled, “inmates, rack up.” We all headed to our rooms to await the meal. Once the meal was set out and ready, we lined up for trays of chicken, mashed potatoes with gravy, carrots and salad. We looked in vain for dessert and wine, but found only very sweet Koolaid. After dinner we received a very detailed tour of the facility: kitchen, health services, booking, and “administrative segregation” (housing for misbehaving or at-risk inmates).

Nervously I noted that the combination sink and toilet unit could easily be viewed through the glass panel on the door.

“Lights out” came at 11 p.m.; we were sent to our cells. As guests, we were permitted to wedge a shoe in the door if the self-locking mechanism worried us (it worried me). I took the two sheets on my bed, wrapped them around the plastic mattress, climbed in—still wearing my t-shirt and leggings—and pulled the thin blanket over me. “Lights-out” was a relative term; the lights were merely dimmed. However, it was dark enough for privacy and I heard toilets flushing up and down the corridor. I lay there awhile, listening to the guards laughing and changing shifts below. As soon as the shift change was complete, the new guards wandered through the cells introducing themselves and inviting us to join them downstairs. As a working mother, 11:30 p.m. was hours past my bedtime; I politely declined. Many women did join them, and I heard laughing and talking until the early morning hours. I tossed and turned restless all night and was easily awakened when the guards began flicking the lights at 6:00 a.m.

I tossed and turned restlessly all night and was easily awakened when the guards began flicking the lights at 6:00 a.m.

Others, including Jean, were less easily roused. Breakfast would not be served until all the “inmates” had stripped their beds, brought their laundry out, and joined the line of early risers. In a part of the country that considers coffee one of the basic food groups, the breakfast menu sans coffee approached cruel and unusual punishment. Following a meal of generic Cheerios, three slices of whole wheat bread, a brown flat object (reportedly sausage), milk and Tang, we said good-bye to our fellow inmates and raced off to find the nearest coffeestand.

On my way home, I thought about the evening and how it would stay with me for years. I was not an inmate. We were treated with the utmost courtesy by the staff, yet I found it difficult to endure an environment totally controlled by others. It was an educational, but disconcerting experience. I was exhausted, hungry, and a little lonely. I stopped and picked up a dozen doughnuts on my way home through the rain to my family.

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Behind “Closed” Doors—Or, a Member’s View of an AALL Executive Board Meeting

by Susan E. Tulis

Let me begin by saying that while the “door” to the room where an AALL Executive Board is meeting might be closed, the meeting itself is open to any member who wishes to observe the proceeding. I realize that most would not view this as a good way to spend valuable “leisure” time, but really folks, these are our leaders and we should know what it is they “do” (and how they go about doing it).

Since I have observed a handful of these meetings, most during the annual conference, I thought I would perform a “public service” by giving you my AALL “citizen’s” perspective—sort of a fly-on-the-wall impression of a Board meeting.

The “Board Book” Guides The Process

The first thing to note is the impressive-looking “Board Book” that they all carry into the meeting. I always thought that this thick black binder must contain a wealth of information because members constantly turn from tab to tab during the meeting (though some complain about being forced to file a looseleaf at this stage in their career), I “snuck” a look at one for the most recent board meeting in March and found that it contained information, action, and consent items. For example, reports from the President, President-Elect, Executive Director, Washington Affairs Representative, Chapter and SIS Council chairs and nominations to the Depository Library Council were all information items. A letter of congratulations to the Chicago Chapter on its 50th Anniversary was a consent item. Two resolutions on funding for GPO and LC, additions to the financial policies, recommendations from the Research Committee, and the proposed Bylaws amendment to open the AALL membership were all action items. Information or consent items often are not intended for actual discussion at the meeting, but they can be moved to the active agenda if a Board member requests it. Some information items will be presented during the meeting, even though no action associated with them is expected.

The Executive Director works together with the current President to prepare the Board Book and the agenda for each Board meeting. A first mailing of contents for the Book goes to Executive Board members two weeks prior to a meeting, with a second containing updates and additions a week later. Last minute items are passed out during the meeting itself.

I found the discussion on publisher relations to be fascinating and informative, maybe the best part of the whole meeting.

Would I recommend that AALL members attend an Executive Board meeting? You bet! In fact, it boggles my mind that anyone would even consider running for an Executive Board position without having attended such a meeting beforehand. I was pleased to learn that for the past few years, current candidates for the AALL President-Elect position are invited to attend the Spring Board meeting. Of course, there is the risk that after witnessing a meeting they may decide to run screaming in the other direction and say “take my name off that ballot!” (Just kidding.)

Finally, here are a few suggestions:

• The easiest meeting for most AALL members to attend would be the one held during the Annual Meeting, since the Spring and Fall meetings are held in Chicago. Two meetings take place during the Meeting—the Friday before and the Thursday afterwards. To me, the Friday meeting is the one with the most action, but unfortunately, it is not the easiest to locate. It would help if Headquarters would post the location of the meeting on AALLNET at least a week in advance, since attendees can’t get the official program [which usually lists the location] until Friday evening and by then it is too late.

• Each AALL President should issue a statement inviting any and all members to attend an Executive Board meeting. This is clearly the policy but it wouldn’t hurt to remind us of the opportunity.

• Copies of the agenda and possibly the Board Book should be available for those of us who do make the effort to attend the meeting.

I hope this brief account helps you to better understand what is happening behind those closed doors. But remember, all you have to do to open them is turn the handle and walk in. Hope to see you there—I’ll save you a seat.

Susan E. Tulis is Documents Librarian at the University of Virginia Law Library in Charlottesville, Virginia.
Program Planning—Ideas for Improvement

by Joyce Manna Janto

Picture the scene: you’re at the Annual Meeting, it’s Tuesday, and you’re listening to your fifth “talking head” presentation. At the front of the room are five librarians/speakers, each of whom has exactly 15 minutes to shower you with their words of wisdom on the selected topic. In the audience are scores of librarians, whose eyes are glazed over and whose thoughts are wandering to more congenial topics. Sound familiar? This describes way too many programs at the typical AALL Annual Meeting. Instead of a good, thought-provoking discussion, or vigorous give-and-take between panelists and audience, we get sound bites. Why do we do this to ourselves?

No self-respecting librarian would design an educational program like this for the patrons of his/her library. How many firm librarians, faced with the influx of summer clerks, sit them in a room and have different members of the library staff lecture them for 90 minutes on how to use the library? How many academic librarians, when teaching legal research to first-year students, rely strictly on a lecture? Instead, we combine lectures with tours of the library, scavenger hunts with candy prizes, trivia contests, and hands-on training in the use of resources.

In the past few years, much has been written and programs have been sponsored (by AALL no less!) on the different ways in which people learn. By now we all know how auditory learners differ from visual learners. We are even coming to accept that some people are tactile or kinetic learners. Now we must also realize that, in addition to this, we adults learn differently than children. First of all, the majority (55%) of adults are global learners. Adults prefer to have an overview of the subject first. Once they have the big picture in focus, they can concentrate on the details. Another obvious (if you think about it) difference with adult learners is the background they bring to the learning experience. They bring to the classroom not only previous academic experiences but also, in many cases, practical work experience. A good teacher of adults will assume some background knowledge and try to tap into the learners’ experiences and opinions. She will try to make the presentation learner-centered rather than teacher-centered.

Teachers of adults have another advantage denied to those who teach younger students. Because of their previous academic exposure, adults, regardless of their individual learning styles, have become adept at handling other styles. Multi-media presentations are particularly well-suited to adults. A successful presentation would combine text, video, and sound.

So what does all of this have to do with librarians and AALL? Quite a bit, when you consider that our organization’s premier educational event is just around the corner. During our time in Baltimore, we will all sit through some wonderful, energizing programs—programs that will fill us with the desire to go back to our libraries and institute new services, new procedures, new attitudes. Unfortunately, we will also sit through some boring talking-head programs that will be a waste of our time. Fortunately we now have the tools at hand to ensure that none of the programs offered at the Annual Meeting fit the first scenario rather than the second.

What are these tools? The first is the demographic survey commissioned by AALL last year. (“AALL 1995 Survey of Members—Summary Report,” AALL Spectrum, October 1996, p. 19 ff.) This survey is a fascinating snapshot of our membership. But more than that, it is an excellent tool to help us improve AALL and the programs offered. Did you know that the average attendee at the Annual Meeting has 13 years experience in law librarianship? I didn’t. This figure is even more jarring if you review past programs and see how many programs are advertised as being for the beginner or novice librarian. No wonder membership in the Shopping and the Sightseeing SISs is booming. The demographic survey also provides information on the types of educational programming members find the most desirable. (See the graph on this page.) I would highly recommend that anyone who wants to propose a program for the Anaheim meeting read this document. (Heck, you should read it anyway. It is an absorbing glimpse into who we are.)

The second tool is the Program Planners Handbook. This remarkable document was developed by the Executive Staff with significant input from the Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee. Copies have been distributed to all Chapter Presidents, SIS Chairs, and Committee Chairs. This document takes you step by step, helping you plan a successful presentation. What may be the most worthwhile feature of this handbook is the list of alternative formats for presentations. It lists such techniques as the audience reaction team (where a pre-selected group reacts to speakers); the interview (where the moderator asks the speaker questions prepared in advance or taken from the audience); brainstorming (where the moderator solicits ideas from the participants, with a speaker who shares experience on the topic).

We should be using these tools to make our programs more meaningful and relevant to those who attend the Annual Meeting. Soon we will begin submitting program proposals for the 1998 Annual Meeting in Anaheim. I would like to challenge all of the program planners out there to start thinking “outside of the box.” Try to come up with innovative ways to present information to your colleagues. Try to use formats that will keep every member of your audience engaged, for at least part of the time. Challenge assumptions. Expect your audience to contribute something to the process. Dare I say it? Let’s try to make every program for us just as good as the ones we plan for our patrons.

Joyce Manna Janto is Acting Director of the Law Library at the University of Richmond in Richmond, Virginia.
AALL and Publisher Relations: An Open Statement to the Membership

Frank Houdek, President

Law librarians are justifiably concerned about the recent consolidation of the legal publishing industry and its actual and potential impact on their libraries and on access to legal information generally. All of us—no matter what our positions or the type of institution in which we work—are affected by the dramatic changes that have occurred in the legal information environment. While the merger of the Thomson Corporation and West Publishing is perhaps the most striking of these changes, the circumstances go beyond that particular matter and require a new activism on the part of law librarians and AALL.

The purpose of this statement is to assure you that AALL recognizes the critical nature of this situation and is committed to assuming that active role on your behalf. It will inform you about what AALL has done in the case of the West-Thomson merger and describe tangible steps taken by AALL that are designed to ameliorate conditions that for some (i.e., those librarians directly involved with acquisitions and budgeting) are approaching an intolerable state.

The West-Thomson Merger

AALL has been an active participant in the West-Thomson antitrust review process since it began in Spring 1996. Through our Washington Affairs Representative Robert Oakley, we have communicated the serious concerns of law librarians about the implications of the merger in two comment letters and personal meetings with Department of Justice officials. Despite these efforts, the results have been disappointing, not only to the Executive Board, but to many law librarians and others interested in the dissemination of legal information. The cause of that disappointment lies primarily in the conclusion that some of the primary concerns of law librarians, consistently emphasized by AALL throughout the process, are not adequately addressed in the outcome reached to date.

Although the Executive Board decided last spring not to formally oppose the merger, the Board, through Mr. Oakley, did send a strong letter to the Department of Justice outlining its concerns in this matter. The focus of the concerns expressed by the Board was not then, nor is it ever, on the issue of which company owns which other company, but rather with maintaining a sufficiently competitive environment to ensure the continuation of high quality legal information products at reasonable prices in a healthy competitive environment. The Board hoped that by making those concerns explicit, the Department of Justice would find a compromise that maximized the public interest.

Unfortunately, based on the changes that are occurring in the industry and the problems that our members are now facing, the Executive Board believes today that the actions of the Department of Justice, as approved by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, do not achieve the goal that we sought.

Our letter of March 26, 1996, to Anne Bingaman, Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, outlined several specific areas of concern:

- Reduced competition would likely raise prices, a fact that could be "devastating" for law library and public library budgets, could limit access to legal information, and ultimately increase the cost of access to justice.
- The merger could have a negative impact on the need to have available a variety of format choices for legal information—forcing a move from fully accessible print materials to electronic formats that cost less to produce, but are inaccessible to consumers and libraries without budget or training to use them.
- The merger could reduce competition in the on-line arena and eliminate the market incentives to develop CD-ROM products, some of the most cost-effective and thorough research tools currently available.

When the proposed settlement was announced last summer, the Executive Board, again through Mr. Oakley, commented further in a letter to Craig Conrath, Chief of the Merger Task Force of the Antitrust Division. At that time we raised four additional concerns in response to the announced terms of the settlement:

- the viability of divesting individual titles, rather than entire subsidiary companies;
- pricing of the proposed license for the use of West’s pagination;
- the license requirement that would have required users of West’s pagination to give up their legal right to contest the copyright issue in court; and
- the impact of the merger on the market for online legal information.

In our view, many of these concerns have not been adequately addressed in the resolution of the matter. When, in February of this year, it appeared that there might be an opportunity to make further comments on the effect of the merger, Mr. Oakley, on behalf of the Board, requested that the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia grant an extension of time for filing such comments in order to allow the Executive Board to deliberate further and decide how it should respond to the final proposed settlement. The Court had indicated its concern that the recent withdrawal of LEXIS from the market had removed any major opposition to the merger. Our request to Judge Friedman was denied.

Although the current status of the settlement accommodates some of our concerns—for instance requiring that West-Thomson divest 52 publication titles and that it license West’s Star Pagination system rather than keep it proprietary—AALL and others feel this minor divestiture isn’t enough to ensure adequate industry competition. Unfortunately, although the issues remain of significant concern to the Board, the cost of seeking to intervene or filing a brief with the court amicus curiae, together with a realistic assessment of the chances of changing the outcome, have led the Board to decide not to take any further formal action in the West-Thomson matter at this time. We will, of course, continue to monitor the legal proceedings and take action where it seems appropriate.
What Now for Law Librarians?

The concerns about the impact of consolidation that AALL has continuously voiced over the past year remain of paramount importance to all law librarians. Whatever one thinks about the West-Thomson matter, there can be no denying that the legal marketplace has changed more in the past several years, and on a more profound scale, than any currently active law librarian has ever seen. The era of “family publishers” has passed and we must recognize this reality. We may not like it, but this is the environment today and in the foreseeable future.

But that does not mean we must passively accept the new order. On the contrary, law librarians must be activist consumers, using our not inconsiderable position of strength in the legal information marketplace to achieve positive ends. The 1996 AALL Demographic Survey found that law librarians who are AALL members control more than $2.4 billion in legal publishing budgets each year. We have the final call on how approximately one-half of the industry’s total dollars is spent. The clout represented by those numbers is undeniable, and we must use it to ensure that law librarians play a major role in all aspects of the development, dissemination, and utilization of legal information products. Simply recognizing the power that we have, not only in the money we represent but in the tools that we have to affect how that money is spent—or not—is the crucial first step. AALL will help with the next steps, the ones that let you put that power to work.

AALL’s Next Steps on Your Behalf

The Executive Board devoted many hours of its recent meeting to discussing publisher consolidations, their impact on libraries and librarians, and how AALL could play a meaningful role in helping members not just weather the storm but right the ship and sail confidently into the future. We want you to know that AALL is working right now to ensure that law librarians can participate in this new legal publishing environment from a position of strength and knowledge. Here are just a few of the things already underway or planned for the very near future:

- A roundtable meeting with publisher representatives will be held this Spring to establish more effective and timely methods for specific problem resolution.
- A “President’s Briefing on Publisher Relations and Relationships” will be prepared for the July issue of AALL Spectrum.
- The Committee on Relations with Information Vendors (CRIV) will post and keep timely a variety of practical information on AALLNET (http://www.aallnet.org), including reliable publisher contacts, hot publisher news items and an interactive complaint form to be completed on line.

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A team of CRIV Ombudsmen has been formed, with each member assigned to forge relationships with an individual publisher and serve as a direct conduit of information between the publisher and AALL members.

Guidelines for publishers that identify the needs of librarians, and for librarians that detail how to proceed when problems with publishers arise, will be produced.

A "Publisher Relations" Tool Kit to help librarians effectively—and quickly—resolve problems will be developed.

AALL is committed to developing productive tools that members can use to resolve the significant problems that mar today’s legal information landscape. We will use all possible resources to create solutions for you and share ideas with you. To ensure we meet your specific needs, we must hear from you. Let us know what’s working and what’s not, and how AALL can serve you better. Please write, call or e-mail me at houdek@siu.edu, President-Elect Judy Meadows at jmmeadows@mt.gov, or Executive Director Roger Parent at rparent@aall.org.

In the new legal information environment, we need to focus on our strengths—together. AALL is working on it, but we cannot do it alone. We need your support, your input, and your very active participation. Together, we can make it better.

Bluebook Blues continued from page 20

change destroys uniformity between editions. The citation of foreign law materials has improved as has citation to state materials. For example, citing Texas legal materials now is more consistent with the rules that attorneys in Texas must follow. (See Hope Viner Samborn, What’s New in Blue: Citation Guidelines Change along with the Times, A.B.A.J., December 1996, at 16.)

We have come to expect a conservative approach to this subject since it is known as A Uniform System of Citation. Assuming the title means uniformity from one version to the next, the Sixteenth edition generally lives up to its name, although not all changes maintain uniformity. And—as pointed out in A. Darby Dickerson, An Un-Uniform System of Citation: Surviving with the New Bluebook, 26 Stetson L. Rev. 53, 97-99 (1996)—the rules themselves are not entirely uniform within the Sixteenth edition. Finally, the complexity of the Bluebook makes uniformity difficult. Such detailed rules and minute variations quickly become complicated, causing the user to eventually despair of ever trying to get it right. One has to believe that there must be a simpler, better way to handle this project of citing material. However, whether you love it or hate it, it is here and we must deal with it. Maybe the Seventeenth edition will make all things clear.

Warren D. Rees is Research Librarian at Notre Dame Law School’s Kresge Library in Notre Dame, Indiana.

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To “foster the profession of law librarianship,” AALL must provide law librarians with the information and exposure they need to develop and refine their expertise.

In this era of fast-changing technology, it is imperative that every library decision-maker be exposed to a broad range of ideas, resources, and contacts. This can be done most effectively if the law librarian has close contact and good working relationships with other active participants in the legal information arena—technology experts, legal administrators, and legal publishers, to name a few. By opening full membership to the broad array of people involved in legal information, AALL will encourage and facilitate opportunities for law librarians to expand and broaden their expertise.

Leadership in Legal Information

Technology has not only made traditional information issues much more complex, it has also created whole new ones to challenge those involved in developing information policy. And challenge it is, because the policies that are made today will shape our world and the legal profession of tomorrow. Providing “leadership in legal information policy,” the third element of AALL’s mission, requires familiarity with, and sensitivity to, a wide spectrum of issues and viewpoints. By actively involving the whole range of those interested in these issues as members of AALL, the Association can help members develop a global view to keep pace with and understand the diverse forces at play in the legal information arena.

Concerns and Opportunities

I know that AALL members have diverse opinions on the proposed Bylaws amendments. You have legitimate concerns and questions, and some of you may even wonder why these changes are necessary. To help answer your concerns, you should understand that if the changes are made:

• AALL Chapters will still be free to make their own membership rules more restrictive than AALL’s if they wish.

• Control of Association activities and direction will still be the responsibility of the Executive Board and membership in it will still be restricted to law librarians.

As for why AALL would benefit by opening its membership, keep in mind that:

• A broader membership base will more closely reflect the changes that are occurring in the staffs of law libraries.

• Increasing the size and diversity of our membership will help AALL gain influence in debates on national policy issues.

• Greater opportunities for interaction on an equal footing could positively affect the relationships between law librarians and legal publishers. The very fact that old roles are being redefined in the wake of a new environment makes it all the more imperative for librarians and publishers to find ways of working constructively together to meet their individual and mutual needs.

Meeting Needs Through A Diverse Membership

Law librarians faced with a changing present and an uncertain future have needs that go beyond simply gaining the skills of librarianship. They need knowledge of technology and the ability to manage information resources—to select the right legal information, in the appropriate formats, to meet the needs of their patrons. They need skills for effectively deploying personnel and financial resources, and marketing their libraries’ services to ensure those resources are in demand and available from year to year. And they need knowledge about the changing legal information environment and the policies that affect it.

Meeting these needs has never been easy, but it is particularly difficult in today’s environment. There is much to know and many people from whom to learn. And not all of it is traditional knowledge and not all of them are law librarians. That is why it is so important—so essential—that we cast our membership net as wide as possible to include everyone who is interested in, or has an influence on, law libraries, law librarianship, or legal information. Far from losing our identity or our authority, every AALL member, current and future, will gain immeasurably if we extend the opportunity for full participation in our professional organization to the all those with mutual and complementary interests and enthusiasms. I urge you to support the bylaw changes that will open membership in AALL. It is the right thing to do. It is the right time to do it.
Preparing for the Annual Meeting

In my first column, back in September, I talked about using the information gathered at the AALL Annual Meeting. By the time you read this, it will be time to start thinking about going to the 1997 Annual Meeting. Handling the public relations aspects of your upcoming absence from the office can help make the experience easier on everyone. Yes, you have to prepare your organization when you will be away from the library. How will library services be handled when you are gone? While this presents different dynamics for small one-person libraries than for larger libraries, the larger library may send more people to the Meeting and services may still be curtailed.

First, you will have to decide what can and cannot be done while you are gone. Will you check in by phone or e-mail each day? At what time? Will other local librarians help you (and your staff)? What kinds of questions can you reasonably answer over the miles? You will need to communicate this information (how long you will be gone, who will be in charge, what the staff can and cannot handle, how you can be reached—or who will have that information) to your superior as well as your staff. Post signs if necessary (I know—lawyers and law students don’t read signs, but they would also complain if one wasn’t there).

You may have to give your staff special instructions on how to deal with difficult persons you normally deal with. Ask your staff to keep a record of things that happen—you can follow up when you return and they won’t forget to tell you.

Let your accounting people know that upper-level management people from many of the vendors will be at the meeting and you will talk to them to work out some of the account problems many of us have discussed on law-lib lately.

You can try new products in the Exhibit Hall without having to waste set-up time and distraction in the library. You’ll also have a chance to talk to other librarians about “how we do it in our library” (also known as networking). Librarians from firms with multiple branches can get together and conduct business. I know of one firm librarian who got the firm to pay for all its librarians to attend the AALL Meeting by saying “The firm across the street [name withheld] does it.” When you return,

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Election Results

Officers for CALL (Chicago) for 1997–98 are:

President: Rebecca Corliss
Vice President/President-Elect: Rae Ellen Best
Treasurer: Laura Hyzy
Secretary: Kay Collins
Directors: Robert Winger, Brian Smith
Past President: Denise Mahaney

VALL (Virginia) announces its new and continuing officers for 1997–98:

President: Frosty Owen
Vice President/President-Elect: Rae Ellen Best
Treasurer: Bonnie Gates
Secretary: Katherine Clarke
Directors: Nancy Loewenberg, Peggy Rogers

Amy Eaton, current President of LLOPS (Puget Sound), has been elected 1997–98 Chair of the Council of Chapter Presidents. She will begin her term in July at the AALL Annual Meeting in Baltimore. Amy can be reached at King County Law Library, 1N Regional Justice Center, 401 Fourth Ave. N., Kent, WA 98032; 206/205-2900; 206/205-2905 (fax); eatona@wln.com.

Spring Meetings

On April 12, DALL (Dallas) held its spring institute, Technomart: Exploring New Products for the Information Professional. Representatives from six vendors—BNW, CourtLink, GalleryWatch, LivEdgar, NewNet, and UMI made short presentations, answered questions, and met with individual DALL members.

VALL (Virginia) held its annual conference, Covering the Riverfront, April 4–5 in Richmond. Sessions and their faculty were: Mergers and Acquisitions: How Publisher Mergers Have Affected Your Pocketbook, Joyce Manna Janto (University of Richmond), Isabel Paul (Henrico Municipal Reference and Law Library), Lyn Warmath (Hirsclier, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen), C. Leig Robinson (Michie); Making Your Library More Efficient, Russ Linden (Linden & Associates); Internet Training—Speaking From Experience, Lynn Davis-Gabriel (McGuire Woods Battle & Boothe), Steven D. Hinckley (George Mason), Terry Long (Virginia State Law Library); Marketing Law Library Services: Getting Your Message Across Effectively, Donna Bausch (Norfolk Law Library), Hazel Johnson (Lighthouse Franklin & White), Petra Klemmack (William and Mary); and Building a Defense Against Disaster, Glenn T. Smith (Library of Virginia). In addition, a pre-conference workshop on book repair was offered.

MALL And Law Day

MALL (Minnesota) hosted an exhibit table at the Hennepin County Bar Association Legal Expo in honor of Law Day, which was held on May 2. MALL members also staffed a career table where they talked to junior and senior high school students who were taking field trips to the Expo.

LLAM Events

The Law Library Association of Maryland (LLAM), while busily preparing for the AALL Annual Meeting in July, has hosted several informative programs this year. The Chapter’s October meeting in Annapolis featured presentations by Marilyn McMannis (Maryland Department of Legislative Reference), who spoke about the legislative process, and Mike Miller (Maryland State Law Library), who discussed researching legislative history in Maryland. In November, Gayle Lynn-Nelson (LEXIS-NEXIS) gave a program called “Rebalancing: When to Use Print, Online, and CD-ROM Materials.” Other LLAM programs this past year included the unauthorized practice of law by law librarians, surfing the Web, and researching public records.

SNELLA Panel Discussion

Several members of SNELLA (Southern New England) participated in a panel discussion on changes in technology, publishing, and other issues concerning legal research and information delivery, published in the Connecticut Law Tribune, April 21, 1997, page 4A. Panel members included David Matthews (Robinson & Cole), Jim Purnell (University of Connecticut), Mary Scott (Pepe & Hazard), Maureen Well (Connecticut Judicial Branch), and Sara Zangs (Day Berry & Howard), as well as Ken Svengalis (Rhode Island State Law Library) of LIINE (New England).

Reading The Newsletters

“Virtual Virtues? My Experiences in Cyber Library School,” by Steve Anderson (Baltimore County Circuit Court). This author recounts his experiences with distance education at the University of Arizona and provides information about other distance education library science programs. 40(4) Law Library Lights 1 (March/April 1997), edited by Mabel Shaw.

“Gathering Corporate Intelligence on the Internet,” by Margaret Maher Krause. This article examines search strategies and Web sites to consider when researching corporate information. 40(4) Law Library Lights 4 (March/April 1997), edited by Mabel Shaw.

“You’re Downsized—What’s Next,” by Nathan Rosen (Law Research Institute). This article reviews the steps to be taken when you find out that “new employment is necessary,” including surprise, leaving, writing a resume, finding a new job, reading, reaching out, following through, Internet, and employment agencies. 21(2) LAGNY Law Lines 1 (March/April 1997), edited by Elizabeth Cafferky.

“Tips for Conducting Effective Meetings,” by Donna Bennett (Chase College of Law, Northern Kentucky University). Six guidelines are offered to ensure that meetings accomplish their intended goals. 1997(1) ORALL Newsletter 5 (March 1997), edited by Shaun Esposito.

Compiled and edited by Susan L. Trask, College of William & Mary
Marshall-Wythe Law Library, S. Henry Street, Williamsburg, VA 23187-3175 • 804/221-6351 • fax: 804/221-3175 • sltras@facstaff.wm.edu
Congratulations to Jim Milles, newly elected SIS Council Chair for 1997/98

Social Responsibilities

The Social Responsibilities SIS (SR-SIS) Web page has a new look—please visit it. Volunteers are needed for the Activities Table in Baltimore. If you can spare an hour, and would like to chat with people about AALL and social issues, please contact Prano Amjadi (408/554-5320 or pamjadi@scuacc.scu.edu).

“Have newsletter, need editor.” If interested, contact Bruce Kleinschmidt (317/274-1929 or bkleinsc@indyvax.iupui.edu).

The SR-SIS Business Meeting is scheduled for Saturday, July 20, at 1:30 in Baltimore. New members are especially invited.

Private Law Libraries

The Private Law Libraries (PLL) SIS and AALL have jointly named Hazel Johnson as the official representative to the Law Practice Management Section of the ABA. Hazel's role will be to foster cooperation between the two organizations and thus further mutual interests.

In cooperation with AALL, the PLL sent a letter to 85 law firms whose librarians are not members of AALL or PLL, highlighting the advantages of membership and inviting them to join.

The “First” Annual PLL Appreciation Reception is planned for Baltimore. This reception will honor those PLL members who have served in a leadership role in the past year and celebrate both past and future accomplishments.

PLL volunteer forms were sent with the section ballots. Please consider volunteering; with over 15 active committees and task forces, your help is not only welcome but essential!

TS/OBS/RIPS/CS SIS Joint Reception at AALL (Where's Vanna White when you need her?)—hereinafter referred to as the Alphabet Reception—is planned for Saturday, July 19, from 6 to 7:30 p.m. in the Convention Center (check the program for exact location). There will be food (but not dinner), a cash bar, and old and new friends. It is again sponsored this year by Innovative Interfaces, Inc.

Foreign, Comparative and International Law SIS

The Foreign, Comparative and International Law SIS (FCIL-SIS) annual meeting (Tuesday, July 22, from 5:15 to 6:45 p.m.) will include a special reception for attendees from abroad and new members. The FCIL-SIS working groups are open to all interested. Please check the meeting schedule and the Web page at AALLNET. For more information contact Margareta Horiba (mhoriba@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu).

And when in Baltimore, don’t forget to drop by the On-Line Bibliographic Services SIS table in the activities area. The Second Annual Book Swap will be in full swing! An equal opportunity event: all AALL members welcome, all genres of books welcome—the only rule being no missing pages!

Melinda D. Davis, University of Tennessee Law Library, 1505 W Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37996-1800 e 423/974-6552 * fax: 423/974-6571 davis@libra.law.utk.edu

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July 15-18: “Law for the Non-JD,” AALL Institute, Washington, D.C. For detailed information, see the 1997 AALL Annual Meeting Preliminary Program.

July 17-18: “Leadership Skills for the Law Library Manager,” Baltimore, Maryland. For detailed information, see the 1997 AALL Annual Meeting Preliminary Program.


July 31-August 3: Black Caucus of the American Library Association, third national conference, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Theme is “Culture Keepers III: Making Global Connections.” For more information contact the Conference Chair, Gertiana Chess Williams, New Orleans Public Library, 504/596-2609; e-mail: twillia@www.gnofn.org.


August 31-September 5: International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) Conference, Copenhagen, Denmark.

September 5-8: British and Irish Association of Law Librarians Annual Conference, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom.

September 9-12: Fifth National Court Technology Conference, Cobo Center, Detroit, Michigan. For more information, contact Dawn M. Spinazza, Communications Specialist, 757/259-1877.

September 29-October 3: Banned Books Week.

October 16-18: Mid-America Association of Law Libraries (MAALL) Annual Meeting, Omaha, Nebraska. Contact: Kay Andrus, Creighton University School of Law Library (402/280-2251 or e-mail: andrus@culaw.creighton.edu) or James E. Duggan, Program Chair (duggan@siu.edu).

October 22-24: The 1997 ORALL Annual Meeting, Omni Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio; Local Arrangements Co-chairs: Anne Abate and Carol Bredemeyer; Kathleen Carrick, Program Chair.

October 23-25: ALCTS/RUSA National Institute on Collections.

November 6-8: Managing Court Libraries in the 21st Century: Changing Realities and Changing Roles for Court Librarians, Williamsburg, Virginia. For further information, contact Peggy W. Rogers at NCSC headquarters (phone 800/877-1233; fax: 757/220-0449; email: progers@ncsc.dni.us).

[1998]


April 21: ALA Legislative Day, Washington, D.C.

April 19-25: National Library Week.


May 31-June 3: Canadian Association of Law Libraries, Toronto, Ontario.

June 6-11: Special Libraries Association Annual Conference, Indianapolis, Indiana.

June 25-July 1: American Library Association Annual Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

July 11-16: American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, Atlanta, Georgia.


September 21-24: International Association of Law Libraries, Rome, Italy.

[1999]


April 11-17: National Library Week.

April 13: ALA Legislative Day, Washington, D.C.


August: International Federation of Library Associations Annual Conference, Bangkok, Thailand.

[2000]


April 9-15: National Library Week.

April 11: ALA Legislative Day, Washington, D.C.


[2001]


April 1-7: National Library Week.

April 3: ALA Legislative Day, Washington, D.C.

June 14-21: American Library Association Annual Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

Changing Places

Heather Garretson Bragdon, formerly the Legislative Librarian at Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky, Washington, D.C., is now the Reference Librarian at Bingham Dana and Gould, Boston, Massachusetts.

Carmen Brigandi, formerly the Legislative Librarian at Changing Places Washington, Inc. on electromagnetic Washington, D.C.) delivered a lecture to law librarianship. Carmen was the recipient of the 1997 Law School Faculty Excellence in Service Award. The award included a solid brass apple and $1000. Carmen was honored for his service contributions to both the law school and to law librarianship.

Marija Hughes (Technical Information Specialist, U.S. Department of Labor Library, OSHA Technical Data Center, Washington, D.C.) delivered a lecture to the Well Mind Association of Greater Washington, Inc. on electromagnetic hypersensitivity. The speech was published in the March 1997 issue of Our Toxic Times under the title “Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity Is Progressive.” She will be speaking on the same topic at the Second World Congress for Electricity and Magnetism in Biology and Medicine in Bologna, Italy, in June.

Sabrina Pacifici (Director of Library and Research Services, Sidney and Austin, Washington, D.C.) and Diana Botlik (Reference Librarian, Judge Kathryn J. DuFour Law Library, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.) spoke at the ABA Techshow97 in Chicago, in April. Their presentation was entitled “Search Engines: Finding the Needle in the Haystack.” Sabrina also gave a presentation on “Intranets: A Case Study.”

On April 15, 1997, Public Printer Michael DiMario presented the United States Government Printing Office Special Award for Exemplary Public Service to Susan E. Tulis (Documents Librarian, University of Virginia Law Library, Charlottesville) for demonstrating an exemplary record of dedication and support to the principle of providing public access to government information through the Federal Depository Library Program.

New Members

Donna L. Barratt, Thompson Coburn, St. Louis, Missouri.
Whitney M. Berriman, Richmond, Virginia.
Laura C. Brecher, Haynes and Boone, Dallas, Texas.
Maria E. Cardona, University of Puerto Rico Law Library, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
Caroline Coggeshall, Boston, Massachusetts.
James Crawford, Port Clinton, Ohio.
Sherry Dorris, Hartford, Connecticut.
Michelle Ducellier, University of Pennsylvania School of Law, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Christine M. Dumas, San Francisco, California.
Andrea R. FitzGerald, Syracuse University College of Law, H. Douglas Barclay Law Library, Syracuse, New York.
Kinda E. France, College Park, Maryland.
Paula Higgins, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Gretchen Hoffman, Northwestern School of Law, Paul L. Boles Law Library, Portland, Oregon.
Valerie Hooper, Keck Mahin & Cate, Chicago, Illinois.
Corinne Jacox, University of Orlando School of Law, Euliano Law Library, Orlando, Florida.
Merilee R. Jennings, Seton Hall University Law Library, Newark, New Jersey.
Crystella T. Kauka, University of Hawaii, William S. Richardson School of Law, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Kathryn Kerchof, Jones Day Reavis & Pogue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Victoria Lamb, Fulbright & Jaworski, LLP, Dallas, Texas.
Kaye L. Maerz, Detroit Metropolitan Bar Association Foundation Library, Detroit, Michigan.
Pamela Rogers Melton, McKenna & Cuneo, LLP, Washington, D.C.
Stacy R. Meranus, Professional Publications & Services, Pine Brook, New Jersey.
Carolyn M. Michaud, Massachusetts Trial Court Law Libraries, Brockton Law Library, Brockton, Massachusetts.
Susan Mills, Shaw Pittman Potts & Trowbridge, Washington, D.C.
Peggy A. Miits, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Library, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Joe C. Morris, Georgia State University, College of Law Library, Atlanta, Georgia.
Jennifer M. Munnejad, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin.
Andrea M. Muto, Ernst & Young, Cleveland, Ohio.
Susan M. Panasik, Westlake, Ohio.
John Papadopoulos, Fasken Campbell Godfrey, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Rachel Pergament, University of Southern California Law Library, Los Angeles, California.
Cecilia F. Roberts, Boston, Massachusetts.
Tamara L. Smith, University of Denver, Westminster Law Library, Denver, Colorado.
Gillian Swanson, Bank One Corporation Legal Department, Columbus, Ohio.
Tracy L. Thompson, New Haven, Connecticut.
Joseph J. Toth, Jr., Danbury, Connecticut.
Stephanie Tripp, Thomas Jefferson School of Law, San Diego, California.
Sybil R. Turner, Arnall Golden & Gregory, Atlanta, Georgia.
Susan L. Wild, University of Orlando School of Law, Euliano Law Library, Orlando, Florida.

Compiled and edited by Janet Sinder, Duke University School of Law Library, P.O. Box 90351, Durham, N.C. 27708-0361 • 919/613-7120 • fax: 919/613-7237 • jls@law.duke.edu
CONELL 1997 Update

Have you registered for the 1997 Conference of Newer Law Librarians (CONELL)? If not, there's still time to reserve a place for this exciting AALL Conference! CONELL is scheduled for Saturday, July 19, in Baltimore. CONELL, a 20-year tradition of the AALL Annual Meeting, is designed to welcome newer members of the profession to the organization, introduce them to the Association and its leaders, and provide a setting for newer members to become acquainted with each other.

This year's conference includes remarks by Frank Houdek, AALL President, the CONELL Marketplace, featuring representatives from AALL Committees and Special Interest Sections (SISs), along with an “Ask the Expert” session, where participants will have an opportunity to talk with librarians from different types of libraries, who will share information about their careers and opportunities in the profession.

The conference will conclude with lunch at the Joy America Cafe, atop the American Visionary Art Museum. This museum has been deemed by unanimous vote in Congress as America’s official “national museum, repository, and education center for the best in original, self-taught artistry.” After lunch, CONELL attendees will have the opportunity to enjoy, at their leisure, the unique collection found in the seven galleries in the museum.

So make your plans now to join other newer members of AALL in CONELL 1997!

For additional information or questions, contact Karen M. Moss, Chair, Mentoring & Retention Committee (karen_moss@cal.uscourts.gov).

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4th Edition

The Honourable James A. Fontana

This definitive text is a comprehensive and detailed study of all aspects of search and seizure law in Canada. The author examines the various processes of issuing and executing search warrants. He also discusses the different kinds of searches and seizures possible under the Criminal Code as well as pursuant to other federal and provincial statutes.

Since the last edition was published in 1992, firearms, DNA samples, special warrants, assistance orders and controlled substances have been the subject of legislation and jurisprudence. All these topics are covered in this new fourth edition. Plus a new chapter has been added dealing with computer searches.

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✓ warrantless searches
✓ “stop and risk” personal and vehicle searches
✓ legal implications of seizure of bodily samples

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34 AALL Spectrum June 1997
Placement Listings

The listings here are edited for space and are provided to keep readers informed of what sorts of jobs have been recently available. Many jobs listed here will have been filled by the time the issue is printed. Full listings of all current placement ads are available through several means: by phone, from the 24-hour Career Hotline, 312/939-7877; by FAX, from the AALL Fax-on-Demand service (call 908/544-5901 and request document 730); or on the World Wide Web, at AALLNET (http://www.aallnet.org). To place an ad, call Kate Kasprzyk at 312/939-4764.

Librarian, Banner & Wilcoff Ltd., Chicago, Illinois. Responsible for all library duties in three locations (Chicago, Boston, Washington, D.C.), including research, vendor relations, ordering library materials, technical aspects of library (check-in mail, cataloging). Occasional travel to other offices. Requires an MLS. #13238

Special Projects Librarian, Bryan Cave LLP, St. Louis, Missouri. Provides reference services to lawyers, legal assistants, and staff in main office as well as other offices as needed; performs database research; develops training programs; assists in marketing library services. MLS required, 1-2 years law library experience preferred. Salary commensurate with experience. #13237

Director of Library, New York City Bar Association, New York, New York. Duties include collection planning, development and maintenance, library technology & training center, supervision of superintendents, budgeting, and staff development. Requires MLS and 10+ years significant law library experience, technological knowledge important, JD desirable. #13236

Director of the Library, Golden Gate University School of Law, San Francisco, California. Responsible for oversight of all operations, including budgeting, personnel management, computerization, long-range planning, and collection development, staff of five full-time professional librarians, seven library assistants, other clerical and part-time employees. Must hold JD and MLS degrees. #13235

Law Librarian, Chapman University, Anaheim, California. Requires MLS and JD, experience in law library public services including supervisory experience, and excellent oral and written communication skills. Salary competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. #13234

Reference Librarian, Loyola Law School, Los Angeles, California. Provides reference services to faculty, students, and law school staff. May participate as instructor for first-year legal writing/research program through adjunct appointment to the faculty. MLS and JD required. Knowledge of legal bibliography, Internet, computer-assisted legal research and instruction is highly desirable. Salary commensurate with experience, excellent benefits. #13233

Reference Librarian, University of Memphis Law Library, Memphis, Tennessee. Provides reference services and instruction in library use, including computerized research. Manages circulation, reserve, and interlibrary loan. Supervises the library service desk and trains employees. Requires MLS, one year law library experience (may substitute JD). Salary is commensurate with experience. #13232

Reference Librarian (entry level), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Provides reference service, including evening and weekend rotations; works with public services team in developing, teaching, and evaluating research and educational instruction; identifies and evaluates electronic resources and develops innovative services for patrons using electronic resources. Requires JD and MLS. #13231

Reference Librarian, Wake Forest University of Law, Professional Center Library, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Provides reference service, including some evening hours. Prepares exhibits, bibliographies, and service guides; serves as faculty liaison; participates in student instruction. Informs professional staff of developments in online information sources. Requires MLS and JD. Salary commensurate with experience. #13230

Information Manager, New York County District Attorney’s Office, New York, New York. Responsible for administration of all the operations of the library and supervision of staff; developing long-term legal information strategy; advising executive staff on new library technology and overseeing new systems implementation. Requires MLS (JD preferred), experience as a library manager in a legal environment, and proven familiarity with law library technology. Salary competitive depending upon experience and qualifications. #13229

Head, Access Services, San Diego County Law Library, San Diego, California. Leads customer-oriented marketing and sales division, including membership services, circulation and stack maintenance, fee-based services, and newsletter production. Requires BA plus five years’ experience, including customer service, marketing, supervising, and database/accounting management. MLS preferred, plus knowledge of law library industry, public library experience, desktop publishing. Salary $35,000+, depending on credentials. #13228

Library Services Director, Shea & Gardner, Washington, D.C. Required expertise: Reference (both traditional and computer-assisted), legislative, automated library systems for cataloging, serials, acquisitions, etc., space/collection management (electronic and hardcopy materials), library staff management. Salary based on experience, excellent benefits. #13227

Technical Services Librarian, Appalachian School of Law Library, Grundy, Virginia. Set up and manage technical services, including cataloging, serial management, and acquisitions, for new library. Requires MLS, two years’ professional technical services experience (law library experience preferred), knowledge of online library systems, ability to plan for and develop systems. #13226

Public Services Librarian, Appalachian School of Law Library, Grundy, Virginia. Set up and manage public services, including reference, circulation, interlibrary loan, and collection management, for new library. Assist with teaching Legal Research. Requires JD and MLS; two years’ professional law library experience, knowledge of online search systems and network environments. #13225

Assistant Library Manager, New York, New York. Daily interaction with senior partners. Requires MLS, 5+ years at major firm, supervisory experience and expertise in legal and corporate research mandatory. Comprehensive computerized research skills a must! #13224

Associate Law Librarian, Cornell Law School Library, Ithaca, New York. Responsible for day-to-day administration of large academic research law library, coordinates departmental and interdepartmental library activities. Provides reference and research services and instruction, including a credit course in legal research. Requires JD and MLS; minimum five years law library experience. Competitive salary. #13223

Assistant/Associate Reference Librarian, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan. MLS required, plus organizational and teamwork skills. JD preferred, plus law library and computer experience. Salary $30,000 and up, depending on qualifications; generous benefits worth 22% of salary. #13184

Assistant/Associate Reference Librarian, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Provides full range of reference service for all parts of the collection to law school community. Responsible for collection development in assigned area of international law and documents, JD and MLS required. Salary: $34,000 and up, depending on qualifications; generous benefits worth 22% of salary. #13133
Seeking Nominations for the 1997 Spirit of Law Librarianship Award

Each year the Spirit of Law Librarianship Award Committee selects a law librarian to honor for his or her special service to society. Please help us recognize special law librarians who, using their law library skills, have made a meaningful contribution to a social concern or cause, or in some way have used their professional training in service to their fellow man, by nominating a worthy individual. It is the belief of the Committee that law librarians who use their skills in this capacity benefit not only the recipients of their hard work, but benefit the profession as a whole through their examples of service. The Spirit of Law Librarianship Award Committee is seeking nominations for the 1997 recipient of the Award.

Past recipients of the award have been Professor and former Law Librarian Wes Daniels (University of Miami School of Law), recognizing his work in establishing a resource center for legal work on behalf of the homeless; Ms. Jesse L. Matthews, who was recognized for her work developing the Patient Learning Resource Center at the Magee Rehabilitation Hospital in Philadelphia; Ms. deanna harragarra waters, for her work with the Native American Rights Fund libraries; and Professor and Law Librarian Frank Liu (Duquesne University School of Law), for his work with US-Chinese academic exchange programs and in the Chinese American community.

The award, established by Roy Mersky (Atlas Family Centennial Professor of Law and Director of Research, Jamail Center for Legal Research, Tarlton Law Library, The University of Texas at Austin, School of Law) and Richard Leiter (Library Director and Associate Professor of Law, Howard University School of Law), was created in order to give special recognition to individual law librarians who might not otherwise be recognized by the profession for their important work. The award was established in lieu of accepting royalties from their book, published in 1991 by the Fred B. Rothman Company, The Spirit of Law Librarianship. The award itself consists of a crystal book set in a walnut base. The award is presented to the recipient at a reception at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries. The award committee consists of Professors Mersky and Leiter, Publisher Paul Rothman, and the immediate past award recipient, Professor Frank Liu.

An award will be given only when an outstanding individual is nominated. In its five-year history, there has only been one year when an award has not been given because a worthy nominee was not brought to the committee's attention. The committee encourages nominations from anyone with information regarding individuals that might fit the profile of an award recipient. Please help us to recognize the special people who represent a special dimension of the Spirit of Law Librarianship.

To make a nomination, please contact Professor Roy Mersky (Jamail Center for Legal Research, Tarlton Law Library, University of Texas School of Law, 727 E. 26th Street, Austin, TX 78705-3224; 512/471-7735; rmersky@mail.law.utexas.edu).
Web publishing in that instance has greatly expanded the availability of ICJ source materials to a varied audience, at no cost beyond basic access to the Internet. The Cornell-ICJ site is currently the only Web site that comprehensively covers the ICJ and provides a unique collection of primary documents and research materials.

**Cornell Law School Death Penalty Project**

The library has established a Web site for the Law School Death Penalty Project, which currently encompasses three closely interrelated activities: operating the law school's capital punishment clinic, providing assistance and expertise to defense counsel in capital cases, and conducting empirical studies and objective scholarship on the operation of the death penalty.²

The Web site contains relevant primary sources (cases and statutes), as well as scholarly commentary, and links to useful Web sites, as well as limited-access materials for defense counsel.

This is an example of a collaborative project between the library and the faculty, spurred on by a major research and teaching initiative of the school. The Web site contains curricular and practice elements. It combines intranet aspects (parts of the Web site are restricted to defense lawyers) and public information.

**InSITE**

Since February 1996, the law library has provided a weekly annotated list of the best new legal and law-related Web sites, in conjunction with the Legal Information Institute (LII)'s Big Ear project, which scans various listservs for new Web sites. Every professional librarian participates in the annotation service; currently one staffer is assigned annotations on a given day of the week.

This is an example of a collaborative project between the library and the UI, a research institute of the Cornell Law School.

**Legal Research Encyclopedia**

The central concept for the Legal Research Encyclopedia is to create an intellectual gateway to the integration of electronic and print sources on a variety of topics and jurisdictions. It consists of a compendium of Internet, print, LEXIS/WESTLAW, and other legal resources, organized by U.S., international, foreign, or subject categories. The goal is to create a prototype for direct delivery of electronic information to the desktop, focusing on direct links to electronic texts, but also referencing print, video, and other formats, and linking to university online catalogs for further research and publishers’ catalogs for ordering information. The idea is to favor and encourage the use of electronic information, while reminding legal researchers of the usefulness of research sources beyond what they see on the computer screen.

The library is currently seeking grant money and support from publishers to enhance the program of this ambitious project, which includes a study of the best options to deliver CD information over the Web and direct Web access to LEXIS, WESTLAW, and other sources, in addition to the usual direct links to useful Web sites of all kinds.

The Cornell Law Library State Law Project contains online guides that indicate what is available on the Internet, LEXIS and WESTLAW, and in print, microform, and CD at Cornell Law Library, for an integrated view of legal sources for the 50 states.

Although several Web sites gather links to state Web resources, this project is unique in giving researchers information on a variety of formats.

**How to Get from Here to There**

The Web medium requires little investment to start with. This is fortunate, since it is hard to wait until you have enough staff to start a new project. Web publishing can start on a shoestring. Technical requirements include enough adequate infrastructure for access to the Internet, both in terms of hardware and software. The Law Library Web site is currently loaded on the UI server. At the Cornell Law Library, Web activities are performed as a team effort. All staff are involved, and Web activities have been added to and folded into regular job activities. Jean Pajerek, Head of Cataloging, is the main Webmaster. Scott Childs, Pat Court, John Hasko, Jean Wenger, and Claire Germain all contribute to various parts of the Web projects. The law library fosters an environment that encourages initiative and innovation. The staff has been enthusiastic and willing to try new things, and feels justifiable pride at seeing the results of a job well done on the Web.

**Conclusion**

Web-based information services push the walls of the library in yet a new way. They are different from the "digital" library, in the sense that they go further than digitizing documents. They give a context to the primary sources and present the information in a useful way, with value-added content.

These efforts also fit right into the Knowledge Management concepts expounded during the recent AALL Satellite teleconference on "The Future for Librarians: Positioning Yourself for Success," broadcast on March 20, 1997, Joanne Marshall, one of the panelists, explained that special librarians bring together content (in-depth knowledge of print and electronic sources and ability to design and manage information services), technology, and people (knowledge of clients’ information needs and the environment). Other people in the organization may know more about each category, but the librarians bring the three together and have the interests of the whole organization at heart.

Web services provide a new role for librarians in the information age. Librarians are skilled at selecting, organizing, and disseminating information. They are also most effective when they are involved with the mission of their parent organizations. Academic law librarians should focus on the mission of the school, the curriculum, faculty, and student research. Projects similar to the ones described in this article can be undertaken in law firms or court libraries and any other information center, focused on the mission of the parent organization.

**Notes**

1. The law and technology emphasis has manifested itself in the modernization of the Cornell Law library, the pioneering efforts of the Legal Information Institute in delivering legal information over the Internet, and the wide variety of technology-supported scholarship currently conducted by Cornell Law Faculty, including classes taught over the Web, extensive use of f Olympias, and a federal judicial database created and maintained by Profs. Clermont and Eisenberg.


Claire M. Germain is Edward Cornell Law Librarian and Professor of Law at the Cornell Law School, Ithaca, NY. Cornell’s Web site can be found at www.law.cornell.edu/library.
Each of the following songs is included in the text of the “Presidential Proclamation” (page 8).

Betcha by Golly, Wow—Stylistics (1972)
Blowin’ in the Wind (written by Bob Dylan)—Peter, Paul & Mary (1963); Stevie Wonder (1966)
Blue Eyes Crying in the Rain—Willie Nelson (1975)
Blue Monday—Fats Domino (1957)
The Boy from New York City—Ad Libs (1965); Manhattan Transfer (1981)
Chains—Cookies (1962)
Cherish—Association (1966); David Cassidy (1971)
Dancing in the Dark—Bruce Springsteen (1984)
Daydream Believer—The Monkees (1967)
De Do Do Do, De Da Da Da—Police (1981)
Drag City—Jan & Dean (1964)
Eight Days a Week—Beatles (1965)
The End of the World—Skeeter Davis (1963)
Eve of Destruction—Barry McGuire (1965)
Everyday (written by Buddy Holly)—John Denver (1972)
For What It’s Worth—Buffalo Springfield (1967)
Funny How Time Slips Away (written by Willie Nelson)—Jimmy Elledge (1961); Johnny Tillotson (1963)
Glory Days—Bruce Springsteen (1985)
Gone, Gone, Gone—Everly Brothers (1964)
Here, There and Everywhere—Beatles (1966)
I Pity the Fool—Bobby Bland (1961)
I’m So Proud—The Impressions (1964)
I’ve Just Seen a Face—Beatles (1965)
It Don’t Come Easy—Ringo Star (1971)
It Was a Very Good Year—Frank Sinatra (1966)
It’s All Over Now—Rolling Stones (1964)
Mama Said—Shirelles (1961)
Mercy, Mercy, Me (The Ecology)—Marvin Gaye (1971)
Moments to Remember—Four Lads (1955); Vogues (1969)
Never Can Say Goodbye—Jackson Five (1971); Isaac Hayes (1971); Gloria Gaynor (1975)
98.6—Keith (1967)
Nowhere Man—Beatles (1966)
On the Road Again—Willie Nelson (1980)
Paperback Writer—Beatles (1966)
Peace Train—Cat Stevens (1971)
Personality—Lloyd Price (1959)
Please Mr. Postman—Marvelettes (1961); Carpenters (1975)
Pride and Joy—Marvin Gaye (1963)
Purple Haze—Jimi Hendrix (1967)
Return to Sender—Elvis Presley (1962)
Ring of Fire—Johnny Cash (1963)
A Satisfied Mind—Johnny Tillotson (1965)
Shotgun—Jr. Walker & The All Stars (1965); Vanilla Fudge (1969)
So You Want to Be a Rock ‘N’ Roll Star?—The Byrds (1967)
Sounds of Silence—Simon & Garfunkel (1966)
Stairway to Heaven—Neil Sedaka (1960)
Suddenly Last Summer—Mötels (1983)
Take This Job and Shove It—Johnny Paycheck (1978)
Talk to Me, Talk to Me—Little Willie John (1958); Sunny & The Sunglows (1963)
Teen Angel—Mark Dinning (1960)
Tell Him—The Exciters (1963)
They’re Coming to Take Me Away, Ha-Haaa—Napoleon XIV (1966; 1973)
This Magic Moment—Drifters (1960); Jay & The Americans (1969)
Travelin’ Man—Ricky Nelson (1961)
Tuesday Afternoon (Forever Afternoon)—Moody Blues (1968)
Twist—Chubby Checker (1960; 1962); Hank Ballard (1960)
We Are Family—Sister Sledge (1979)
What’s Going On—Marvin Gaye (1971)
Wishin’ and Hopin’—Dusty Springfield (1964)
A Wonderful World—Sam Cooke (1960); Hermans Hermits (1965)
Words—The Monkees (1967); Bee Gees (1968)
Words of Love—Mamas & Papas (1967)
Workin’ Man Blues—Merle Haggard (1969)
You Can Depend on Me—Brenda Lee (1961)
be a good source of information on library use habits. The Academic SIS always sponsors a reception at a local law school library, which provides a look-see.

Formal library tours of all types of libraries are also usually available. You might see how a library has handled a particular architectural challenge or the kind of furniture you want in your new library.

As your public relations columnist, I will be looking for new column ideas for the coming year. I'd like to thank all the librarians who wrote guest columns this past year. The February column about the upcoming poster session was written by Janice Shull and Rebecca Trammel, the coordinators of the session. If you are interested in writing a column, please contact me.

Carol Bredemeyer, Salmon P. Chase College of Law Library, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41099-6110 • 606/572-5395 • fax: 606/572-6664 • bredemeyer@nku.edu

AALL Spectrum has been advised of the deaths of Dr. William A. "Bill" Newman, Director of the Trumbull County (Ohio) Law Library, on January 12, 1997, and Diana Priestly, Emeritus Professor of Law at the University of Victoria (Canada) and a founding member of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries, on March 27, 1997.

AALL Spectrum carries brief announcements of members' deaths in the Memorials column. Traditional memorials should be submitted to Frank Houdek, Editor, Law Library Journal, School of Law Library, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, for inclusion in the Law Library Journal.

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OHIO LEGAL RESEARCH GUIDE

by Melanie K. Putnam; Head of Public Services at the Ohio State University College of Law Library & Susan M. Schaefgen; Law Library Manager at Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur; Columbus, Ohio xv, 371 pages......$65.00

If You Use Ohio Legal Publications, You Need The Ohio Legal Research Guide! Putnam and Schaefgen's Ohio Legal Research Guide is the first comprehensive reference book for Ohio legal research questions. It will earn a permanent place in law libraries and general research collections not only in Ohio, but across the country! The Guide is written by two experienced law librarians and provides for attorneys, librarians, law faculty, students, and other researchers, an invaluable roadmap to the most current and historical sources for performing Ohio legal research. The book provides the reader an in-depth description of the past and current legislative and judicial systems with references to applicable statutes and constitutional provisions.

An Invaluable Guide To Both Print And Non-Print Resources -- Including The Internet!! The Guide provides information on all legal materials of statewide interest. The reader will learn the nuances of codes and reporters in Ohio. Information regarding the use of CD-ROMs, LEXIS-NEXIS, WESTLAW, Hannah Online, and the Internet is incorporated into the text.

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Packing List for the AALL Annual Meeting
Baltimore, July 19-24

by Betsy Sandison

To assist you in preparing for all that Charm City has to offer, I have compiled this annotated packing list. Because of space limitations, this list contains the bare essentials. For additional guidance, please consult the Baltimore Local Arrangements Committee’s Web page at http://www.law.umab.edu/marshall/balt97 and Anne Morrison’s informative article in the April issue of AALL Spectrum. Haul your luggage down from the attic, dust it off, and prepare to pack!!!

Clothing

Elastic Waist Shorts
After indulging in a foot-long, 1.5 pound eclair or a mixing-bowl-sized portion of gelato at Vaccaro’s Pasticceria [410/685-4905], located in the heart of Little Italy, you will need room for expansion!

Lederhosen
[please note: regular shorts or jeans may be substituted if your Lederhosen are at the cleaners]

Suit up and enjoy award winning brewed-in-house beers and German cuisine in an authentic beer hall setting at the Baltimore Brewing Company [410/837-5000], a ten-minute walk from the Inner Harbor. Wunderbar!

O’s Baseball Cap
[please note: NO SUBSTITUTIONS ALLOWED]

An O’s cap is a must for properly viewing a game at Camden Yards. If you don’t own one already, you may purchase a cap from one of the many friendly vendors located just outside the park. Make sure you also pick up a pretzel and some fresh-squeezed lemonade on the way in, too!

Swimwear
Baltimore is a 3H rated town in July—HOT, HAZY, AND HUMID! Though you will be the beneficiary of many soothing breezes off the harbor, you need an alternate plan for cooling off during those still moments, e.g. taking a dip in the hotel pool.

Sunglasses
Sightseeing via the Water Taxi [410/563-3900] or Harbor Shuttle [410/675-2900] necessitates some protection from the brilliant glare off the water. Each service has over 15 stops ranging from Harborplace to Canton. Reasonable all-day passes are available.

Loincloth
[Fellow librarians, I double dog dare you! Just think, you could use it for your Hein Fun Run outfit!] (Okay, okay, other appropriate jungle attire such as wild print shorts or shirts may be substituted!)

Take a Tarzanic swing through Africa in the Baltimore Zoo’s [410-366-LION] largest indoor/outdoor exhibit, the Chimpanzee Forest. Wind your way through tropical foliage and come face-to-face with something wild (hopefully, not a librarian in a loincloth)! The zoo also boasts the number-one-rated Children’s Zoo in America.

Sneakers/Walking Shoes
You’ll need comfortable shoes to “walk back in time” at Baltimore’s many historic attractions. For instance, tour 300 years of history at the Baltimore City Life Museum [410/396-3523], only a ten-minute walk from the Inner Harbor.

Spangled Lab Coat
[Please note: other glamorous scientific garb (e.g., Star Trek tie) may be substituted]
The Opening Reception will be held at the intriguing Maryland Science Center in the heart of the Inner Harbor. With the five-story IMAX Theater, the star-studded Davis Planetarium, and three floors of interactive exhibits, the event is sure to be an unforgettable experience for all (even non-scientists)!

Toiletries

AquaNet/Brylcreem (2 containers minimum)
Tease/grease your hair and head to Hampden, hon! You’re only a quick cab ride away from experiencing Bawlmer in this John Watersesque North Baltimore neighborhood. Dine with the locals at Cafe Hon [410/243-1230] and enjoy a home-cooked meal such as meatloaf with real “smashed” potatoes (vegetarians, fear not! The Hon also offers a variety of hip veggie entrees). Don’t forget to order the bread pudding with caramel sauce and whipped cream for dessert. It’s to die for, hon!

Sunscreen
Exploring the majestic grounds of the Fort McHenry National Monument [410/962-4290] could turn many a stack-sheltered librarian’s complexion a very patriotic shade of red! SPF 15+ highly recommended.

Fingertip Bandaids
After dining on crabs at Obrycki’s [410/732-6399], one of Baltimore’s finest crab houses, neophyte crab eaters may discover that the spiny crustaceans still have some fight left in ‘em!

Miscellaneous

Camera and plenty of film
When touring scenic Fells Point, you will want to take plenty of five action photos of your fellow librarians in front of the “Homicide: Life on the Streets” police station featured in each episode (NBC, Fridays, 10:00 EST).

Whistle
You won’t be able to resist the urge to blow your whistle when you tour the B&O Railroad Museum [410/752-2490]. The historic Mt. Clare Station is the birthplace of American railroading and now houses a 120-piece collection of full-size locomotives, passenger cars, and other railroad memorabilia. All aboard!!

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