Frank Houdek’s “President’s Briefing” in this issue of AALL Spectrum demonstrates AALL’s viability, resourcefulness, and contributions to the profession of law librarianship over many successful years. While Frank has been reminding us of the illustrious past of both the Association and law librarians, I have been reflecting on the Association’s present and speculating about its future.

As Executive Director since late 1993, I’ve been extraordinarily fortunate to be a part of AALL’s leadership that has been shaping that future. I’ve been privileged to learn from members who have devoted many years to both their professional careers as law librarians and to their Association. In this issue of AALL Spectrum that celebrates the past, I thought it appropriate to share some personal observations about the future. Although these views on several significant issues facing AALL are my own, I have certainly tried to reflect my understanding of the views of our elected leaders. I hope my opinions will inform the debate and not confuse the issues. In the end, of course, the future of AALL will be determined by you, the members and your elected leaders.

AALL is the only national association devoted exclusively to the interests of 5000 law librarians nationally. Although other organizations may provide AALL members with opportunities for participation and involvement, they do not maintain the singular commitment to the needs and interests of law librarians and law libraries that characterizes AALL.

Some of these issues, particularly the question of opening up the AALL membership, may be hotly debated in Baltimore. For those members unable to attend the Annual Meeting, I hope my comments will entice you to participate in the discussions by sharing your own opinions with your colleagues who will be there.

Will AALL meet members’ needs and remain viable in the future?

AALL will remain viable due to the dedication of its members and the investment of time and energy that the members so willingly make.

Remaining relevant will require that AALL respond effectively to members’ expressed needs, and in this regard AALL itself is no different than most law libraries. We are all pulled in different and competing directions, with resources that are exceedingly limited and numerous needs—sometimes conflicting—clamoring to be met. But AALL leaders are up to the challenge. AALL will continue to place ever-increasing reliance on decision-making data that are carefully collected and analyzed, and that are highly reliable. The opinions of a few people sitting around a conference room table are not enough. Knowing there is no way AALL can fulfill all members’ expectations, the challenge for the Association’s leaders is to make the right decisions, to choose the right menu of programs and services that will keep the largest possible number of members satisfied with the benefits they personally receive. Tough work.

Meeting members’ needs is the result of following basic total quality management principles, the same sort of principles that are guiding successful law libraries: listening to the clients/users, seeking out their input, involving them in decision-making, and continually striving to excel in developing and providing products and services.

These characteristics of all effective organizations are also hallmarks of the way AALL leaders conduct Association business. The astounding 46% response to the 1996 Demographic Survey indicated that members are more than willing—in unusually large numbers—to share their opinions with AALL’s leaders. Those opinions are valued and Association leaders do listen. In Baltimore, there will be further opportunities for member input into planning for continuing education programs. Under the auspices of the Professional Development Committee, and with the invaluable assistance of CCH marketing experts, AALL will again hold focus groups with conference attendees to clearly identify member program needs and interests before designing continuing education programs.

The 1996 Demographic Survey showed overwhelming support for the initiatives included in the current strategic plan, The Strategic Challenge 1994–1998. These initiatives are currently underway, and the Executive Board has agreed to forgo beginning a new and elaborate planning effort, like the one made four years ago, in favor of implementing the initiatives that have already been started and that members said they expect from AALL. The Executive Board and Executive Staff are committed to bringing high-quality programs and services to members.


Emphasis will be placed on:

- enhancing AALL Spectrum so members receive timely, informative articles highly relevant to their interests;
- continuing the Law Library Journal so members have access to thoughtful and thought-provoking articles that stand up to scrutiny by the scholarly community;
- representing the interests of law librarians by formulating policy and forming coalitions with other organizations in Washington, D.C.;
- in close cooperation with AALL Chapters, expanding education programs beyond the Annual Meeting;
- forming partnerships and serving as an advocate for members’ interests with publishers;
- communicating electronically with members through e-mail and AALLNET;
- building stronger relationships and alliances with the Chapters; and,
- producing higher-quality and more practical and useful publications.

Do law librarians need a new association with a different agenda?

AALL is the only national association devoted exclusively to the interests of 5000 law librarians nationally. Although other organizations may provide AALL members with opportunities for
participation and involvement, they do not maintain the singular commitment to the needs and interests of law librarians and law libraries that characterizes AALL. This primary and predominant focus is becoming increasingly important in today’s environment.

For a long time there has been a synergy between the members of SLA and AALL, and one can hope this will continue.

If AALL’s priorities are not right . . . if they do not reflect the current agenda of law librarians . . . if they are not responsive to the members’ interests, then an examination of them is definitely in order. Members have the right to advocate for a new or different agenda. If AALL were to become unresponsive—a highly unlikely possibility given the commitment of AALL’s current leadership—then certainly a new organization might be necessary.

In recent months there has been considerable interest expressed by AALL leaders and publishers in the “growing” Special Libraries Association (SLA) Legal Division. In her article in the October 1996 issue of AALL Spectrum, Donna Tuke Heroy speculates on the impact that this division will have on AALL. Certainly this competition in the marketplace for member dues and volunteer time needs to be recognized.

For a long time there has been a synergy between the members of SLA and AALL, and one can hope this will continue. There has always been a considerable overlap in membership between AALL and SLA. In the 1996 Demographic Survey, 35% of AALL members who work in law firms or corporate libraries indicated that they also belonged to SLA. This number, approximately 650 members, is roughly the same as the number who are reported to be members of the SLA Legal Division.

Other AALL members belong to the American Library Association, American Bar Association, state or local bar associations, Association of American Law Schools, and others. This is reflective of the complex environment faced by all law librarians. Today it is becoming increasingly difficult to remain informed about the diverse set of complex issues that we must understand to perform our jobs, or to acquire the full range of skills and knowledge that we must have to succeed. Today it is impossible for any one association to meet all the needs of all of its members. Many of us maintain memberships in several organizations. For those who can afford it and for those who recognize the personal value of it, multiple memberships result in a better-informed and more knowledgeable professional.

AALL plans to continue exploring opportunities to partner with SLA, ALA, and others. The sale of products from ALA, SLA, and other associations that members have enjoyed for the past couple of years in the AALL Store at Annual Meetings is one example. AALL, ALA, and SLA will continue to work together regularly and collaborate on public policy issues in Washington, D.C. However, while these other associations pursue agendas that serve broad constituencies of librarians from many different types of libraries, AALL’s exclusive focus will remain on the needs and interests of law librarians and law libraries.

Has AALL grown too much? Does AALL have too few or too many SISs and Chapters?

These are fundamental questions about the nature of the Association, how it is organized, its expectations for the future, and what role it expects to play serving its members and influencing the publication and dissemination of legal information.

The size of the Association now and in the future is a significant issue. The number of dues-paying members is important for some fairly obvious economic reasons and for the prospect of holding greater collective power and influence in the marketplace.

Comparatively speaking, AALL remains an association that is fairly small in numbers—it is still possible to sit all the Annual Meeting registrants (approximately 40% of the membership) in the same (admittedly rather large) room at one time. However, the Association’s growth in the 1980s, a growth that has stabilized in recent years, fundamentally changed the AALL that some members fondly remember. If at one time AALL served the interests of members who wanted to be a part of a small club, this is certainly no longer possible. And when members’ opinions in recent focus groups and surveys are considered, this is no longer desired either.

The size of the Association now and in the future is a significant issue. The number of dues-paying members is important for some fairly obvious economic reasons and for the prospect of holding greater collective power and influence in the marketplace.

SISs and Chapters represent the grass roots, the life and energy of the Association. There should be as many of them as needed.

In order to respond to the demands for more informative publications and for enhanced educational programs, economies of scale are critical. Publishers will not incur the expense of exhibiting at poorly attended conferences. Advertisers will not pay for space in publications that reach few readers. Associations cannot produce publications for a handful of readers. In each example the size of the audience—the size of the customer base—has a profound effect on the quality of the product that is delivered. As AALL members expect high-quality products and services from AALL, there is a need to ensure an adequate market for those same services.

Power in the marketplace and influence in policy-setting in Washington, D.C., are additional and compelling drivers for whether AALL should remain smallish or grow in size. Publishers will heed an association that represents a significant number of their customers and a significant portion of their revenues. Legislators will pay attention to an association that represents the interests of many of their constituencies.

SISs and Chapters represent the grass roots, the life and energy of the Association. There should be as many of them as needed. They help to achieve the goals of law librarians and provide opportunities for current and future members to participate meaningfully in their profession. They represent the variety of special interests within the profession and they offer the broadest opportunity for involving law librarians, and others interested in legal information, in the work of the Association.

Although these are compelling reasons to value the growth and diversity of special interests in the membership, this growth

Continued on page 15
May 29, 1997

Oakley Testifies on GPO before House Committee


- library participation in the Federal Depository Library Program, including the significant investments made by participating libraries and some of the innovative electronic services that FDLPs have created to enhance public access;
- the challenges and opportunities brought about by new technologies, and the need for a strong, centralized and coordinated program that will ensure preservation and permanent public access to electronic government information; and,
- increased agency non-compliance with Title 44.

During the question and answer period, Subcommittee Chairman Steven Horn (R-CA) noted with regret that it’s hard to browse online. Horn in fact enjoys paging through the daily Congressional Record, and said that he would contact members of the Appropriations Committee about the elimination of the bound CR. Oakley was asked about the impact of electronic information on libraries and used the opportunity to discuss the significant new burdens on both libraries and users, as well as the cost-shifting.

Senate Rules Hearing on JCP Draft Bill

On the same day, Francis Buckley (Chairman of the Inter-Association Working Group (IAWG) on Title 44) testified before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, accompanied by representatives from the Association of Research Libraries, the Medical Library Association, and me. The joint library statement for this second hearing was also drafted by the Washington Affairs Office. In it, we stressed the need to strengthen the depository library program; to ensure permanent public access by empowering the Superintendent of Documents to coordinate this responsibility government-wide; and to ensure participation and compliance by agencies in all three branches. We attached to the testimony the IAWG’s proposed enforcement language that would hold each branch responsible for ensuring compliance. The draft bill, unveiled in April, addresses the separation of powers problem, which is one of the key goals for this revision of Title 44, by:

- taking away the remedial powers of the Joint Committee on Printing;
- empowering the Public Printer to promulgate regulations; and,
- moving the Government Printing Office into the executive branch as an independent regulatory agency.

Our testimony expressed strong reservations about this third point, and the independent status for GPO were it to be moved into the executive branch. Opposition to this provision from many others, along with the recent opinion from the American Law Division of the Library of Congress that removing the JCP’s remedial authority solves the separation of powers problem, appears likely to have killed this provision. At the same hearing, OMB Director of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) Sally Katzen was grilled relentlessly about specific agencies’ titles that are not made available to depository libraries. Ranking minority Sen. Wendell Ford (D-KY) said that the notion of moving GPO into the executive branch “would be like putting the fox into the hen house.”

U.C.C. Article 2B

AALL expressed serious concerns with the draft proposal of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) to revise Article 2B of the Uniform Commercial Code that applies to the licensing of information products and computer software. In a March letter to the drafting committee, Bob Oakley and Copyright Committee Chairman Jim Heller stated that “...widespread licensing of information is likely to give creators and publishers far greater rights than Congress conferred upon them in the Copyright Act and, at the same time, limit the ability of libraries and their users to use information in the ways they have come to expect.”

In addition, Oakley was invited to speak from the floor at the May 20 annual meeting of the American Law Institute to express the concerns of the library community on this issue. Speaking in support of a motion that these mass market licenses be consistent with copyright law, Oakley also raised the question of whether it is lawful to contract away rights with a “unilateral” contract. The motion passed by an 86-83 vote, and the draft revision will be considered next during a summer meeting of the NCCUSL in Sacramento.

CONFU Guidelines

Bob Oakley attended the final meeting of the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU) on May 19, 1997. Of the three guidelines proposed by CONFU, AALL endorsed only the Distance Learning Guidelines. The Copyright Committee decided not to endorse the Multimedia or Digital Image Guidelines because they did not reflect a fair balance between the rights of creators and users, and their fair use provisions were inadequate.

See You in Baltimore!

Bob and I are looking forward to the 90th Annual Meeting, and especially the GRC’s annual Legislative and Regulatory Update (ES) that this year will be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, July 22. Program coordinators Jackie Wright and David Gay have invited Eric Peterson, Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Printing, as the guest speaker. Keeping with the nautical theme of this year’s meeting, Bob will moderate a very timely and important program on “A Sea Change in Access to Federal Government Information: Revising Title 44 and the Role of the Government Printing Office” (H6). Jointly sponsored by the Government Relations Committee, the Government Documents SIS, and the Washington Affairs Office, this program takes place at 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 23. Join us to hear firsthand from top government officials how the plans of the 105th Congress to revise Title 44 and the Federal Depository Library Program will impact their agency. Speakers are Michael F. DiMario, Public Printer, GPO; Sally Katzen, Director of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB; Dr. Lewis Bellardo, Deputy Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration; and John Hehman.

Continued on page 12
Beef Up Your Browser: Using Helper Applications and Plug-ins

by Terry Cullen

The newest releases of both Netscape’s Navigator and Microsoft’s Internet Explorer allow the user to work with documents in many formats, including audio, video, images, and virtual reality. For several years, users have had the ability to display Internet media such as audio and video using programs other than a Web browser, called helper applications. Numerous software developers have now made available small applications called “plug-ins,” which allow viewing of media files using the browser’s own window. Plug-ins and helper applications can allow you to seamlessly move from a Web page to a multimedia presentation, play a sound recording, or launch a business utility application from within your browser. These support elements will become increasingly important as law firms and libraries develop intranets to deliver information to individuals within the organization. Unfortunately, many people are unable to avail themselves of their browsers’ full functionality because of difficulty understanding helper applications and plug-ins. This article will familiarize you with the differences between helper applications and plug-ins, help you understand how they work, and provide guidance on installing and configuring these tools to optimize your Web browser.

**Helper Apps**
At one time, only words (text or hypertext) and certain images could be displayed within a browser’s window. Other formats had to be displayed in the window of an external application (that is, some program other than the Web browser). These external applications were called “helper applications” or “helper apps.” Despite recent advances in Web authoring, helper apps are still required in many instances to display Internet content. A helper app is any program that can be configured to execute and display or “play” a file when the user clicks on the hyperlink to the document.

**Plug-Ins**
Today, additional functionality for displaying external media is available in the form of “plug-ins.” The ability to “play” a file other than an inline media file (files that browsers can display directly, such as .txt, .html, .gif, and .jpg) within the browser’s window is the distinguishing feature of a plug-in. Plug-ins generally are small applications that use much less memory and occupy much less disk space than a full scale application like a word processor. Knowing the differences between helper applications and plug-ins, and knowing how to configure these modules to work with Internet content, can help prevent confusing error messages when trying to download files with your Web browser.

Both helper apps and plug-ins are external components that need to be installed and configured to work with the browser you are using. Helper applications may actually be programs you are already using on your computer. Once your browser is properly configured to recognize an application as a helper, when you encounter a document on the Web with the associated format, such as a word processing document, the browser “spawns” the external application for viewing the document. For example, if WordPerfect is correctly configured as a helper application, when you click on a Web page link to a WordPerfect document (with a “wpd,” “wp5” or “wp” file extension), the browser reads the file extension and launches WordPerfect automatically. The process is similar to creating file associations in Windows, though slightly more complicated. Just as a Windows file association lets you launch an application by double-clicking on any file with the associated file extension, so a helper application association allows you to launch the application by clicking on the hypertext link in your Web browser window. However, it is more complicated to configure a helper app association than a Windows file association because each file extension must be associated with a “MIME type” that tells the server the kind of file that is being sent your browser and tells your browser how to handle that particular kind of file.

**MIME Types for Helper Apps**
MIME, or Multipurpose (sometimes seen as multimedia or multipart) Internet Mail Extension, was developed to allow media files to be transferred with Internet e-mail messages, but is now also used to identify file types for Web documents. Correctly identifying the MIME type for an external application is an important step in configuring the browser to launch a helper app. Both the server where the file is stored and the user’s browser must be configured to understand that when the user clicks on a file with a particular extension, a MIME type is associated with that extension. This requirement makes it imperative that the MIME type configuration in the user’s browser matches the configuration on the server where the document is stored.

In Windows 95, you can use the “Add/Remove Programs” utility in your “Control Panels” folder to run the plug-in file.
The MIME type consists of two parts: the main type denotes the main category, such as video, and the subtype specifies the file format, such as quicktime. The tables listing MIME type and associated extensions (such as “qt” for Quicktime movies) must designate identical main types and subtypes both on the server and in the browser. The browser’s table must also identify the helper application to launch on the user’s computer. In both Navigator and Internet Explorer, make sure that the MIME type designations you enter in the table are the same as those specified on the server that holds the file(s) you wish to access. You may need to read the host site’s documentation or contact the site’s system administrator to get the correct information.

In Netscape’s Navigator, the table for specifying these parameters is located in the “Options” menu, under “General Preferences,” “Helpers.” Navigator comes pre-configured to recognize a number of common file types, but you can easily add a type by clicking on the “New” (Mac) or “Create New Type” (PC) button.

Once you have entered the correct MIME main type and subtype, you must then specify the file extensions to associate with that type, and tell the browser which application to use for that file format. In Navigator, still at the “Helpers” tab in the “Options” menu, enter the file extensions separated by commas in the box marked “File Extensions” and click on the circle beside “Launch the Application.” You can then either enter the path to the executable file for the application, or click the “Browse” button and select the application’s executable file on your hard disk. Click “OK” and you are finished.

In Microsoft’s Internet Explorer, the table is located in the “View” menu, under “Options,” “Programs.” To have Internet Explorer recognize a helper, from the “Programs” dialog box, click on the “File Types” button.

Click on “New” again to go to a dialog box that will let you enter the action to perform and specify the filename for your helper application. Type “open” in the first text box and type the path to the application in the second text box. If necessary, you can use the “Browse” button to find the application on your hard drive. When you are finished, click “OK” on each of the open dialog boxes, and you are ready to go.

Setting Up Plug-Ins
Plug-ins are generally easier to set up than helper applications, because most install themselves using a setup program that puts the necessary files in the appropriate directories automatically. Many plug-ins are available from vendors of proprietary multimedia Web-authoring tools. Developers who have purchased such authoring tools for creating business applets, multimedia Internet sites, or other external Web media generally distribute the plug-ins to make content created with these tools viewable on the users’ computers. To install most plug-ins to use with Netscape Navigator, make sure you have a temporary directory or folder (you can just call it “Temp”) on your hard disk, go to the Web page for the plug-in, and click on the link to the downloadable file. Save it to the temporary directory. After the file finishes downloading, close all your other programs (including your Web browser), and run the plug-in file. (If the filename for your plug-in

Continued on page 12
ends in .zip, you will have to use a program like PKUnzip to decompress the file before you can install it.] If you have Windows 95, you can run it using several methods. You can launch the file by double-clicking the filename in either Windows Explorer or My Computer; by choosing "Run" from the "Start" menu, clicking "Browse" to locate the file, and then clicking "OK"; or by using the "Add/Remove Programs" utility in the "Control Panels" folder.

If you are using Navigator under Windows 3.x, you can install the file using the "Run" command in the Program Manager "File" menu. Some plug-ins will be completely installed at this stage, but others may require you to run a "Setup" or "Install" program as well. In most cases, complete installation instructions for a plug-in are available on the developer's Web page along with the download link. Once the plug-in has installed itself, you will be able to "play" media files associated with the applet automatically, just by clicking on the link.

Internet Explorer 3.0 makes plug-ins and similar tools called ActiveX controls easy to install. The program will check to see if you've already installed the plug-in you need; if you've been using the plug-in with Navigator, Explorer will automatically find it and configure itself to use the plug-in. If you don't have a plug-in you need, use one of the three procedures described above to put the applet in your Internet Explorer folder (usually c:\program files\plus\microsoft internet\plugins). If you use both Navigator and Explorer, you can put the file in Navigator's Plug-in folder, so that both programs will be able to use it. With Explorer, there may be both a plug-in and an ActiveX control for a particular filetype; Microsoft recommends using the ActiveX control with Explorer instead of the plug-in, although some recent literature suggests that ActiveX may introduce security problems to your system.

Further Options

Plug-ins are available for many of the newest Internet media types. Some of the business productivity applets allow viewing searchable address books, calendars, and spreadsheets in your browser's window. There is a Netscape e-mail spelling checker plug-in called "CyberSpell," and even a Netscape plug-in for Microsoft Word that let you view a Word document from within Netscape, without having Word installed on the computer.

Many plug-ins are associated with multimedia applications, allowing the user to play movies with synchronized sound or view virtual reality animations. Although these applets are less useful today for law librarians than the business plug-ins, they may become necessary components as more Web developers move to multimedia pages for content delivery. For an up-to-date and comprehensive listing of the latest plug-ins, check out "BrowserWatch—Plug-In Plaza" at http://browserwatch.iworld.com/plug-in.html. The list includes not only URLs for downloadable files, but also links to sample pages you can view or play using your new plug-ins. Just make sure your hardware will support the file formats you wish to view (for instance, even if you've properly installed the Crescendo MIDI sound plug-in, you cannot play MIDI sound files without an adequate sound card and speakers or headphones). Even virtual reality sites become easily accessible with the correct plug-in installed. Happy multimedia Net surfing!

Terry Cullen is Computer and Electronic Services Librarian at Seattle University School of Law Library in Tacoma, Washington.

Washington Brief continued from page 6

Chief of the Appellate Court and Circuit Administration Division, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Last but far from least, the informal get together a year ago in Indianapolis for Chapter liaisons to the Washington Affairs Office proved so popular that this year it is part of the new "AALL Chapter Alliance" series of meetings. Each Chapter president has been invited to send at least one representative for an issues and advocacy update that will take place on Tuesday, July 22 at 5:15 p.m. We hope to have representatives from all the Chapters and as many states as possible. Please join us to learn more about our government relations program and how you can become part of our exciting efforts!

Mary Alice Baish, Assistant Washington Affairs Representative, Georgetown University Law Library, 111 G. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001-1417 • 202/662-9200 • fax: 202/662-9202 • baish@law.georgetown.edu • Web site: http://www.l.georgetown.edu/aallwash
New Directions in Professional Development

Our newest committee is taking AALL down the right road.

AALL’s Professional Development Committee and Director of Programs Martha Brown are taking Association educational programs to new heights, with a long-range plan to help members grow and learn into the next millennium. By the year 2000, the plan will have transformed AALL professional development efforts from today’s Annual-Meeting-focused approach, to a year-round process of meeting member needs with a diverse range of programs—available at least once a month—in numerous locations and formats.

The Professional Development Committee (PDC) was created by AALL in July 1996, to expand the educational opportunities available to all Association members and others interested in law libraries and legal information. The PDC is the culmination of a number of special committees, task forces and Education Committees that have worked over the years toward developing an expanded and comprehensive continuing education program for the Association.

“Historically, AALL had an Education Committee and staff that necessarily focused their efforts on developing an Annual Meeting and associated workshops, plus two institutes,” says Kay Todd, 1996-97 Chair of the Professional Development Committee and Senior Legal Researcher at Paul Hastings Janofsky & Walker in Atlanta. “They could never step back and take a broader look at AALL’s educational programming—never had time to say ‘What can we change?’ By making a two-committee structure, AALL still has a committee to create the Annual Meeting, but the task of developing a broader education program and examining bigger policy issues now rests with the PDC,” she explains.

Three-Year Start-Up

The AALL Executive Board has committed $100,000 through 1999 to provide for the start-up of the professional development effort, which is expected to be self-supporting after the first three years. Part of AALL’s support is a new professional-level staff position, Continuing Education Coordinator, reporting to AALL Director of Programs Martha Brown. The new staff member’s expertise, and sole responsibility, will be creating and supporting continuing education programs of all kinds for AALL members.

The Professional Development Committee’s initial focus is on needs assessment—to identify what AALL members want and which programs are most appropriate. Building on the 1995 AALL Demographic Survey of member needs, which was supported by CCH Incorporated, the group will work closely with AALL Chapters, Special Interest Sections, and individual members to identify their interests through focus groups and additional surveys. Among its other important efforts will be sharing these assessments, and related educational priorities, with AALL’s Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee, to ensure that the Annual Meeting program reflects what members want.

Based on Member Needs

One of the important differences between the new PDC plan and previous AALL efforts is a strategic focus on member needs, rather than proposed program ideas. “We are responding to what we are learning from a variety of sources, and we are going to prepare programming to meet needs,” Todd says. “Instead of asking for program proposals on any subject, we are going to outline the needs expressed by members and request proposals on those topics.”

The PDC also will look at ways to leverage Association resources by developing programming and offering it repeatedly, and using the program content in a secondary way when possible. “We want to use a variety of delivery systems or media—making the most of the monetary and human resources used to develop the programs,” Todd says.

More Choices, Formats and Participants

The PDC expects future educational programs to extend well beyond AALL’s current offerings. Part of its ongoing research will be to explore new technologies to deliver information, and new audiences that would benefit from it.

“What’s exciting is that we’re reaching out to a broader group,” says 1997-98 AALL President Judy Meadows, State Law Librarian of Montana, who is Board Liaison to the PDC. “It’s not just for the directors or professional law librarians with time and money to go to the Annual Meeting, but for the ones who don’t have a large travel budget. We’ll be able to bring them educational opportunities that didn’t exist before—live programs, publications, satellite, regional live programs and hopefully, desktop programs.”

“We’re going to help people be better at their jobs—help them provide better service to their customers,” says Meadows. “We’re the only association that’s going to give them this kind of diverse programming specifically for law librarians. We’re bringing opportunities to people—not waiting for them to come to us at the Annual Meeting. We’re going out to them.”

Continued on page 14

AALL Educational Policy

- To provide members and non-members with educational opportunities consistent with the AALL Mission Statement.
- To provide members with readily available, high-quality and timely educational programs, publications, and services in a variety of formats, using all available and future technologies in order to enable members to remain current in the profession of law librarianship.
- To provide members with educational opportunities enabling them to meet core competencies for law librarianship.
- To provide non-members with comparable educational opportunities in our area of expertise.
- To engage in collaborative educational endeavors with for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, including AALL Chapters.
Professional Development Committee Goals:

- opportunity for each AALL member to participate in at least one learning event per month;
- development of programming that attracts 1,000 new members to AALL by the year 2000.

At a minimum, the PDC wants to offer each year:

- two distance education programs;
- two extended programs prior to the Annual Meeting;
- six regional programs of short duration; and
- one program of extended length (2–3 days).

AALL Professional Development Committee

1996–2000 Long-Range Plan Highlights

To meet its stated goals, the Professional Development Committee has an aggressive long-range plan covering activities over the next three years. The plan says the PDC will:

1. Establish guidelines and review mechanisms to promote programming that meets member needs, including:
   - reviewing program priorities annually; and
   - establishing program priorities for private, academic and state/court/county law librarians.

2. Work collaboratively with all segments of AALL to meet the professional education needs of all members, such as:
   - developing working relationships with all segments of AALL to insure quality educational offerings;
   - developing a Request for Proposal (RFP) process for new program ideas, tools and materials, as well as compensation guidelines for program developers and speakers; and,
   - developing an expanded educational publishing program, including a process for offering secondary educational products such as books, course handbooks and tapes.

3. Establish and maintain ongoing mechanisms for assessing member educational needs and the needs of other target audiences, including:
   - conducting focus groups at the AALL Annual Meeting and selected Chapter meetings;
   - surveying the membership through electronic technology or formal membership surveys; and,
   - conducting annual evaluations to ensure the needs of AALL’s core groups are clearly met.

4. Recommend ways that AALL’s Annual Meeting can best meet member needs by providing the Annual Meeting Program Selection Committee with information on:
   - member educational needs and topics of interest; and,
   - AALL educational policies and long-term objectives.

5. Communicate the continuing education goals and plans frequently to AALL members, through vehicles such as:
   - contributing substantive professional development articles to AALL Spectrum; and,
   - updating AALLNET regularly on PDC activities and publishing details in AALL Spectrum when appropriate.

6. Seek collaborative educational endeavors with:
   - Chapters, Special Interest Sections and other sub-groups of AALL;
   - other professional associations, including SLA, ALA and its divisions; and,
   - legal publishers and others.

7. Formulate, review and oversee standards of professional education for law librarianship, including:
   - working with library schools to promote continuing formal and informal education for law librarianship; and,
   - investigating credentialing and certification for library schools.

Progress to Date

PDC’s progress already can be seen this year with the following new educational activities:

- March 20 satellite teleconference on “The Future for Librarians”
- New Copyright Workshop offered to AALL Chapters
- AALL’s first Continuing Education Coordinator hired
- New Guidelines drafted for Annual Meeting programming, to increase breadth, depth and variety of formats.

What to Expect Soon

According to its long range plan, in the 1997–98 year the Professional Development Committee will:

- conduct focus groups/needs assessments at the Baltimore Annual Meeting;
- present a 1-day workshop on Legal Research for Non Law Librarians;
- conduct several Copyright workshops in cooperation with AALL Chapters;
- explore a 2–3 day program on Teaching the Internet;
- develop a Request For Proposal process;
- conduct another Satellite Conference;
- publish professional development articles in AALL Spectrum; and
- oversee the Anaheim Annual Meeting, which is the first under new guidelines.

By 2000

- Develop a grant/stipend program for all PDC educational activities of more than two days duration
- Conduct one two-three-day program
- Present six one-day programs
- Introduce a two-week course on a core area of law librarianship
- Conduct two distance education programs
- Conduct two Institutes prior to the Annual Meeting
- Collaborate on educational activities with at least two library organizations and one law-related organization
- Revise the standards for Graduate Law Librarianship Education, and work with library schools on curriculum issues.

For more information on AALL educational programs, or to participate in activities of the Professional Development Committee, contact Martha Brown, Director of Programs (mbrown@aall.org).
should not be achieved at the expense of clarity of purpose and mission. Any increase in size should be in order to serve and foster AALL’s mission. In fact, this is the very intent of the proposed Bylaws Amendment that will be submitted for a vote in Baltimore: bring in as many members as possible, members who will represent the broad spectrum of individuals who have a stake in the success of law libraries and the dissemination of legal information; remain focused, however, on AALL’s mission, and keep ultimate control of that mission in the hands of working law librarians.

Do vendors control AALL’s destiny? Do vendors control the destiny of law librarians?

Although publishers do indeed have considerable control over the publications and products that are offered to consumers, those same consumers have the power to accept, shape, or reject those very same products. Publishers and consumers alike benefit by a healthy dialog and synergy in the marketplace. Successful publishers listen to their customers. Wise consumers know how to communicate with publishers, and know how to influence products and services.

In today’s legal information environment, AALL and law librarians need to explore ways to effectively partner with publishers to influence and shape legal publications and services offered to end-users. At the same time, AALL and law librarians must be strong, vocal, and articulate advocates for their own interests and needs, as well as those of their clients.

Building relationships with legal information providers takes time and effort on the part of individual law librarians working directly with their customer representatives to plan for the future and to address site-specific problems. Yet some trends, changes, and problems that affect large groups of law librarians and AALL members warrant concerted attention at the national level by AALL. In the past, the Committee on Relations with Information Vendors (CRIV) has provided a focal point for Association activity and action. The CRIV will continue to do so and is now engaging in efforts to become an even more effective voice and resource in representing the interests and needs of law librarians. Taking successful and effective action requires a united front provided by the Association and entities like the CRIV.

In his Open Letter, “It’s Time to Unlock Our Doors—Why We Should Broaden Our Membership Now” (AALL Spectrum, June 1997, p.6), and in his “Open Statement on Publisher Relations” (AALL Spectrum, June 1997, p.25), President Frank Houdek described AALL’s current efforts toward building an effective ongoing relationship between law librarians and publishers. His statement describes the balance that must be achieved between building trust and developing productive two-way communication, and serving as an advocate for members’ interests. These are two objectives that AALL will continue to pursue. In today’s legal information environment, AALL and law librarians need to explore ways to effectively partner with publishers to influence and shape legal publications and services offered to end-users. At the same time, AALL and law librarians must be strong, vocal, and

Continued on page 24
AALL 1997 Annual Business Meeting Agenda

Monday, July 21, 1997 3:15-5:00 BCC 314-317

Wednesday, July 23, 1997 10:15-11:45
BCC 314-317

Agenda

Business Meeting Session I and Open Forum
Monday, July 21, 1997 3:15-5:00  BCC 314-317

Frank Houdek, President, Presiding

- Call to Order—Frank Houdek
- Introductions—Frank Houdek
- Adoption of the Agenda for Both Sessions—Frank Houdek
- Approval of the Minutes from the 1996 Business Meeting
  (see LJ, Fall 1996, Vol. 88, No.4)—Susan Siebers, Secretary
- Report on Elections—Susan Siebers
- Introduction of Newly Elected Board Members—Frank Houdek
- Memorials—Frank Houdek
- President's Report—Frank Houdek
- Introduction and Remarks by Justice George Nicholson—
  Candidate for Honorary Member
- Honorary Memberships—Frank Houdek
- Secretary's Report on Proposed Bylaws Amendments—
  Susan Siebers
  - Amend Article IV Membership (See AALL Spectrum, April 1997)
  - Amend Article XI Chapters (See AALL Spectrum, April 1997)
- Treasurer’s Report—Anne Grande
- New Business—Frank Houdek
- Announcements—Frank Houdek
- Recess

Members’ Open Forum—Moderator: Dan Freehling,
Law Library Director and Professor of Law, Boston
University Pappas Law Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

There will be an Open Forum on Monday, June 21, at the
conclusion of the first session of the Business Meeting. The Open
Forum provides members with an opportunity to raise questions
and discuss issues that may lend themselves to more productive
discussions without following the requirements imposed by
parliamentary procedures. Action may not be taken during the
Open Forum. However issues may be raised and action taken
at the next scheduled session of the Business Meeting.

Business Meeting Session II
Wednesday, July 23, 1997 10:15-11:45  BCC 314-317

Frank Houdek, President, Presiding

- Call to Order—Frank Houdek
- Introductions—Frank Houdek
- Adoption of the Agenda—Frank Houdek
- Voting on the Proposed Bylaws Amendments—Susan Siebers
  - Amend Article IV Membership (See AALL Spectrum, April 1997)
  - Amend Article XI Chapters (See AALL Spectrum, April 1997)
- Executive Director’s Report—Roger Parent
- Washington Affairs Representative Report—Bob Oakley
- Vice-President’s Remarks—Judy Meadows
- Professional Development Committee—Kay Todd, Chair
- Unfinished Business—Frank Houdek
- New Business—Frank Houdek
- Announcements—Frank Houdek
- Adjournment—Frank Houdek

May 30, 1997

AALL will publish the Biennial Salary Survey 1997 once again in collaboration
with Gordon S. Black Corporation, an independent market research firm,
Rochester, New York, and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), 21 Dupont
Circle, Washington D.C. 20036. Julia Blixrud, Senior Program Officer, ARL,
will serve as research specialist and coordinate the survey and the publication
of results (phone: 202/296-2296; fax: 202/872-0884; e-mail: [blix@cnr.org].
All inquiries about the salary survey should be directed to Julia Blixrud.

Survey instruments were mailed to all
AALL library directors and heads of
libraries on June 23, 1997. Responses
are due August 8. The Biennial Salary
Survey 1997 will be available for
purchase on October 31, 1997—
$75 for AALL members, and $115 for
non-members.

The AALL Biennial Salary Survey 1997 is
the only source for up-to-date information
about salaries for law librarians and other
law library employees who work in firms,
schools or state, court and county law
libraries. Information is cross-tabbed by
position, region, gender, education, years
in current position, years of experience,
and membership in AALL.

The report summarizes salary information
for all library types, with sections
that cover academic libraries; private
firm/corporate libraries; and state,
court and county libraries. The survey
is customized to provide information
unique to the needs of each of these three
institutional types. Data are broken out by
nine geographical regions in the United
States, and further broken down for most
large cities within those regions.
Law Librarians and AALL: Who We Are and Where We’ve Been

To understand the significance of AALL’s history, it’s important to remember how dramatically the way we live and work has changed since AALL’s first Annual Meeting in 1906. Radio broadcasting and motion pictures premiered in the 1920s, the now-ubiquitous photocopy machine was only commercialized in the ’50s, and the fax machine and computer began their transformation of libraries just within the past 20 years or so. As our libraries have constantly adjusted to the changing world and legal profession, so has AALL kept pace with the people it serves.

“Looking at history allows us to learn from others’ knowledge and experience, avoid ‘reinventing the wheel,’ and effectively move into the future,” says Michael Chiorazzi, Director and Professor of Law at the University of Arizona College of Law Library, and co-editor (with Lolly Gasaway) of Law Librarianship: Historical Perspectives, published by AALL. “There have been some incredibly intelligent, thoughtful people who have worked hard and mightily for our Association.”

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Earl Borgeson, AALL’s 1968-69 President, formerly law librarian at Harvard and Southern Methodist Universities. “You get a sense of pride in who you are. There are some things I can look upon as personal professional accomplishments, but as a law librarian I am also a part of a dynamic profession that challenges me even today to help move it along.”

Déjà Vu?

The challenges that faced AALL’s founders in 1906 were in many ways similar to those we experience today. There was:

- an exponential increase in the amount of legal information available
- an explosive growth in the numbers of law books being published
- a great need for someone to step forward to organize and manage the new information.
- fierce competition between legal publishers that spilled over into their relationships with law librarians.
- Librarians were hard-pressed to address these issues individually; by organizing they sought to do it collectively.

The creation of AALL gave law librarians, for the first time, a way of connecting with other professionals, with similar demands, concerns, and backgrounds who could work together to solve problems.

Building a Profession

The founders of AALL came together for a single purpose—to make of law librarianship something beyond simply holding a job; to make it a profession.

As the fledgling association grew, the members of AALL used their Annual Meetings to reach toward this objective, discussing common issues, seeking collective solutions, and honing their knowledge and expertise with legal information.

Leadership in Legal Information

From the very beginning, AALL stressed the importance of working toward ends that were important for the development of legal information. In his 1908 President's
We've come a long way since 1906—take a look at the law library world

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEN (1906)</th>
<th>NOW (1997)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In the law library:</strong></td>
<td><strong>In AALL:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Decennial Digest 1897–1906</td>
<td>AALL's first meeting, with 10 attending, was held at the American Library Association meeting in Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To obtain bibliographic information librarians ordered cards from the Library of Congress</td>
<td>Charter members—24 men and one woman—including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 state law librarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 academic law librarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 bar association librarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 private law libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 county law librarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume 202 United States Supreme Court Reports</td>
<td>In April, 1997, AALL membership is 5,037—21% men and 79% women—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building complete library collections often required interlibrary exchange of duplicates</td>
<td>1,559 private firm librarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries shared resources through the U.S. mail</td>
<td>1,514 academic law librarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education requirement for law librarians</td>
<td>392 government law librarians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AALL by the Numbers**

- **7** Number of Special Interest Sections first created by AALL in 1977
- **10** Number of people at AALL’s first meeting, 1906
- **24** Number of changes to AALL recommended in the 1930 “Roalfe Plan”
- **30** Number of AALL Chapters (Law Librarians of Alabama became the 30th in 1991)
- **89** Number of years AALL has held Annual Meetings (every year since 1906 except for 1943 & 44 due to WWII)
- **3002** Amount of AALL’s first grant, received in 1935 from the Carnegie Foundation to expand Law Library Journal
- **$5000** Amount of 1996 contributions received to support AALL scholarships, grants, and other activities
- **$253,000**

**AALL Archives**

Any AALL member is permitted to research or use the AALL Archives, housed at the University of Illinois at Champaign. The Archives contains letters, meeting minutes, Law Library Journals and other Association materials from the early days of the AALL. For more information, call 217/333-0798 and ask for the AALL Archives Assistant, or open “Archives” on AALLNET.
AALL Milestones at a Glance

Early Development
1906–1929
>
- 25 Charter members create AALL
- First meeting with 10 attendees, July 2, 1906
- First committees formed (1907) including Liaison with the Bar and Library of Congress
- Index of Legal Periodicals/LLJ published (1908)
- Annual meetings with ALA
- First meeting in Canada (1912)
- First dinner meeting concluding Annual Meeting (1920)

The Association is just what we make it, its usefulness depends wholly upon the interest we, as members, take in it, and upon the work we are willing to do for it and for each other.

—AALL President Elias J. Lien at the 11th AALL Annual Meeting, 1916

The Roalfe Years
1930–1970
>
- First long-range plan created by William R. Roalfe (1930-31) (guides next 40 years of the Association)
- AALL incorporates so it can receive grant funding (1935)
- First grant received in 1935 ($5000 from the Carnegie Foundation to expand LLJ)
- First woman president, Rosamond Parma, takes office (1930)
- Helen Newman becomes first executive secretary-treasurer (1934-42)
- First AALL testimony before a Committee of Congress (1939)
- First Chapter chartered (N. Carolina Law Librarians, 1940)
- 1943 and 44 Annual Meetings cancelled due to WWII
- Scholarship and Grants Program begins with publisher contributions (1953)
- First issue of the Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals published
- First Institute held apart from an Annual Meeting
- First private firm librarian President, Elizabeth Finley, elected (1961)
- Headquarters office established with first Administrative Secretary (1964); long-time Administrative Secretary Antonette (Babe) Russo begins (1969)

This is a time such as comes in the history of any organization that lives, a time when to stand still is to die. We must either go forward, or neglect our very great opportunity, and going forward only means healthy growth.

—William R. Roalfe, 1934

Rapid Growth
1970–1990
>
- First CONELL meeting 1970
- 7 Special Interest Sections created (1977)
- Council of Chapter Presidents formed (1981)
- First Distinguished Service Award given to Marian Gallagher (1984)
- First AALL Winter Institute held (1985)
- First Call for Papers competition presented at the Annual Meeting (1985)
- AALL Career Hotline begins operation (1988)
- First professional development officer hired (1988)

Technology's Sea Change
1990s and Beyond
>
- First “Government Relations Policy” adopted (1990)
- Internet Web site established—AALLNET (1994)
- First electronic roundtable discussion held on AALLNET (1996)
- First marketing toolkit published (1996)
- First “Educational Policy” adopted (1996)
- AALL Spectrum magazine replaces AALL Newsletter (1996)

Moses was the first law librarian of whom we have a record...his job was not so hard since he had only 10 laws and they arrived in numbered order!

—State Librarian of North Carolina, welcoming attendees to the 1907 AALL Annual Meeting

U.S. Law Libraries Before AALL

- Library history in the U.S. dates back to 1732, when Benjamin Franklin organized the Library Company of Philadelphia.

- Until the early 1800s, law libraries consisted primarily of the private collections of justices and legal practitioners, and some were used as the basis of early “law office schools.”

- Once in practice, attorneys in the early 1800s paid for access to law libraries such as Philadelphia’s Social Library, which opened in 1802 and sold stock and memberships to fund its collections.

- As the number of attorneys grew, many relied on local bar association libraries, which remained the primary resource for the law practitioner until the mid-20th century.
Law Librarians and AALL continued from page 17

Address, A. J. Small recommended appointing a committee to confer with the Librarian of Congress, the first of many years of cooperation with the Library. This and other relationships allowed AALL to play a major role in helping to shape today's legal information environment. Among other things, AALL:

- proposed that the Library of Congress “prepare and publish its classification schedules for foreign law and . . . prepare a tentative list of subject headings for the cataloging of foreign books”;
- passed a resolution asking the U.S. Postmaster General establish a library rate; and
- worked to persuade Congress to use a popular title for statutes.

Early collaboration with other legal organizations were the basis for the partnerships that today are so integral to AALL's national presence. For instance, AALL members attempted to persuade Congress to furnish statutes and other publications to the state libraries, and then worked jointly with the American Bar Association to distribute early printings of the laws as passed by Congress. Similar partnerships with the National Association of State Libraries, the American Library Association, the Association of American Law Schools, and others became integral to AALL's operation and mission.

Providing access to legal information was another AALL commitment that continues today. One of AALL’s first efforts was a partnership with the National Association of State Libraries that created a National Legislative Reference Service, offering libraries subscriptions to reports on current legislation from various states. The program was very successful and praised by many subscribers from around the nation.

These early cooperative efforts preceded later collaborations with fellow library and legal associations on such issues as copyright, public access to government information, and funding for federal libraries—issues that are still evolving more than 30 years after AALL's first experience with them.

Commitment

Commitment—the dedication and time AALL leaders devoted to the cause of their profession—is what has moved the Association from a small group of individuals to the 5000-member national entity it is today. Early AALL Presidents not only arranged and led the Annual Meetings, but they handled communications with all members, coordinated mailing lists, and collected dues. Franklin O. Poole, AALL charter member from the New York City Bar Association, exemplified this dedication and commitment. He held office in AALL from 1906 to 1914, then chaired the Index of Legal Publications and Law Library Journal committee for 28 years until his death in 1943.

The first executive secretary-treasurer, Helen Newman, law librarian of the U.S. Supreme Court, was an untiring and invaluable advocate for AALL from 1933 to 1945. As her good friend Bernita Davies wrote in Law Library Journal, “Week after week for many years, she set aside Saturday and Sunday for the Association’s work.” Jane Hammond, AALL’s 1975-76 President and former law librarian at Villanova and Cornell Universities, remembers that “until 1964 or so when I came in, the secretary was not a candidate but a half-time employee that maintained membership rolls, sent out dues notices and took care of the business of the Association. . . . now we have a large full-time staff which has enabled the Association to do many things it couldn’t do when it relied strictly on members.”

In fact, relying on pledges from its members was the way AALL in the 1960s generated the $220,000 required to open its first headquarters office. “We all made a commitment of pledging so many dollars over a three-year period,” says retired member Viola Bird, “and a lot of the money to open the office came from personal pledges.”

Fundamental Principles

Wherever it met, whatever the issue it faced or task it sought to accomplish, AALL has always been one thing: a group of talented people dedicated to moving their profession forward toward common goals. Regardless of the era, AALL has demonstrated dedication to law libraries, law librarians, and the basic principles of open and ready access to legal information. AALL today remains dedicated to:

- meeting the needs of law libraries and their personnel;
- providing leadership in the field of legal information;
- adapting to the circumstances of the environment; and
- remaining an integral component of the legal and library communities. (See AALL Milestones at a Glance)

How eagerly we set about to form an organization, having no idea as to its extent and possibilities, but we were firmly convinced that one was necessary for advancement of the libraries and cooperative work among the law librarians.

—AALL founder A.I. Small

Resources

Chiorazi, Michael G. & Gasaway, Laura N., Editors, Law Librarianship: Historical Perspectives, Rothman & Co., covering the history and background of Law Libraries, the People, the Association and the Profession.


Houdek, Frank G., AALL Reference Book

American Association of Law Libraries
53 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 940, Chicago, Illinois 60604
312/939-4764 • Fax: 312/431-1097
Fax-on-demand: 908/544-5901
Annual Awards Program

The AALL Awards Program was established as a way to publicly recognize the achievements of law librarians based on service to the profession and contributions to legal literature and materials. The awards are presented each year at the Annual Meeting.

The Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award

The Distinguished Service Award was established in 1984 to recognize extended and sustained service to law librarianship, for exemplary service to the Association, or for contributions to professional literature. The award was renamed the Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award in 1990. Nominees are those who are or at one time have been a member of AALL and who are near or at the end of their careers. The award may be given posthumously. It is the highest honor presented by the Association.

1997 Recipients

Betty W. Taylor
Director, Legal Information Center and Professor of Law College of Law, University of Florida

Marie Wallace
Retired

The Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award

This award was established in 1967 in honor of Joseph L. Andrews, Reference Librarian at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The Andrews Award is given for significant contribution to legal bibliographical literature, measured primarily by its creative and evaluative elements and the extent to which judgment was a factor in its formulation.

1997 Recipients

Penny A. Hazleton
Peggy Roebuck Jarrett
Nancy McMurrer
Cheryl Rae Nyberg
Mary Whisner
Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library
University of Washington, School of Law

The Washington Legal Researcher’s Deskbook, 2d (Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library, 1996)

Law Library Journal Article of the Year Award

Established in 1989, the award honors outstanding achievement in research and writing as represented by published work in Law Library Journal. Members of the Law Library Journal and AALL Spectrum Advisory Committee recommend finalists to the Awards Committee, which selects the recipient of the award.

1997 Recipient

James S. Heller
Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law Marshall-Wythe Law Library College of William and Mary


New Product Award

This award is presented to a new information product which enhances or improves existing law library services or procedures, or which improves access to legal information or the legal research process. The Award honors the hard work and dedication of legal publishers and their efforts to create, improve or redesign products for the legal information professional. A product is considered “new” if it has been in the market for less than two years. Eligible products include computer hardware and/or software, educational materials, bibliographical materials, or other products or devices that aid or improve workflow, research or intellectual process. Members of the AALL Committee on Relations with Information Vendors screen nominations for the New Product Award and recommend finalists to the Awards Committee, which selects the recipient of the award.

1997 Recipient

Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.

BNA’s Health Law and Business Series, 1996
(available in print and CD-ROM)

AALL/Matthew Bender Call for Papers Competition

The Call for Papers program was established to promote scholarship, provide an outlet for creativity, and to draw attention to new members of the Association. Papers may be submitted on any subject relevant to law librarianship and are judged in three categories: the Open Division, for papers submitted by current AALL members who have been members of the Association for five or more years; the New Member Division, for papers submitted by individuals who have been AALL members for less than five years; and the Student Division, for members and non-members who are currently enrolled in law school or law school. There was no award this year in the Student Division.

Open Division:

Michael J. Lynch, “An Impossible Task But Everybody Has to Do It: Teaching Legal Research in Law School.”

Janet Sinder, “Inefecto Legal History: An Overview and Guide to the Sources.”

New Division:

Lawrence Eto Liebert, “Researching California Ballot Measures.”
Election Results

The new executive board for ALLA (Atlanta) includes:

President
Pam Deemer
Vice President/President-Elect
Joy Garmon
Treasurer
Kathy Crosslin
Secretary
Louella Randall
Member-at-Large
Ladd Brown
Past President
Nancy Deel

The LLAGNY (Greater New York) membership has elected the following new officers and directors:

Vice President/President-Elect
Elizabeth Klampert
Secretary
Janet Pinkowitz
Board Members
Deborah Cinque
Linda Wood
Nora Hartley

The new officers for LLNE (New England) are:

Vice President/President-Elect
Catherine Breen
Treasurer
Kathleen Flynn
Education Director
Darcy Kirk

WPLLA (Western Pennsylvania) announces its new executive board:

President
Joanne Mast
Vice President/President-Elect
George Pike
Treasurer
Christine Dyne
Secretary
Susan Brosms
Board Members
Agnes Robinson
Melissa Seaman
Past President
Katherine Manners

Another New Web Site

The Law Libraries Association of Alabama (LLAA) is pleased to announce its new home page (http://www.alalinc.net/llaa/). Among the page's many offerings are announcements and a calendar of events, a list of officers and committee members, minutes of meetings, and links to sites such as Alabama legal resources.

Professional Development

The Law Librarians of Puget Sound (LLOPS) held its sixth annual professional development workshop on May 29 in Seattle. The program was entitled “The Changing World of Legal Publishing: Developing Successful Management Strategies.” Joe Stephens (Oregon Supreme Court Library) delivered the keynote address. A panel discussion about the new publishing climate was followed by breakout sessions covering the development of a business plan, World Wide Web technology in the library, collection evaluation skills for acquisitions librarians, and communication with key decision-makers.

Spring Conference

On May 16, MALL (Minnesota) held its annual spring conference at William Mitchell College of Law on The Business of Management. Joan Howland (University of Minnesota Law Library) gave the keynote address, The Business of Management: Principles, Trends and Directions. Other sessions and their presenters included Revolution or Ritual: Strategic Planning and Budget Preparation, Anne Grande (Hennepin County Law Library) and Ann Carter (Dorsey & Whitney); Technology and Strategic Alliances, Peter Sidney (Cargill); Technical Services: Skills and Competencies for the “More, Better, Faster” Era, Margaret Axtmann (University of Minnesota Law Library); Managing People: Administrative Challenges and Legal Consequences, Joan Oyaas (Dorsey & Whitney) and Marshall Tanick (Mansfield & Tanick). Program planners for the meeting were Anne Abramson (William Mitchell), Jane Hopeman (Popham Haik Schnobrich & Kaufman), Pat Cummings (Leonard Street & Deinard), and Janice Leichter (Faegre & Benson).

50th Anniversary Celebration

In March, CALL (Chicago) celebrated its 50th anniversary with a seminar held at the John Marshall Law School, followed by a reception at the Chicago Bar Association. Three speakers addressed the theme of “From Then Until Now and Beyond: The Impact of Librarians on the Legal Community.” Frank Houdek (Southern Illinois University) focused on “The Ghosts of Libraries Past,” commenting on the influence of CALL on AALL. Susan Siebers (Katten Muchin & Zavis) spoke about the future and the importance of access to information. Thomas H. Morsch (Sidley & Austin) discussed the changes in law practice over his 42 years of practice. The 50th Anniversary Committee was chaired by Mary Lu Linnane and included Bob Doyle, Dorothy Dryden, Camille Dzija, Ruth Halibey, Carolyn Hayes, Laura Hyzy, Mary Ann Lenzen, Jayne McGuoid, Anita Strautmanis, Christina Wagner, Samantha Whitney-Ulone, and Lorri Zipperer.

Reading the Newsletters

AzALL (Arizona) is the first chapter of AALL to have its newsletter included within a legal publication, Arizona Journal. The April issue of Arizona Journal debuted the AzALL News as a 12-page insert.

“What Becomes an Urban Legend Most®” by Brian Smith (Jones Day Reavis & Pogue). This article defines “urban legend” in the context of the Internet and describes recent urban legends. 164 CALL Bulletin 26 (April 1997), edited by Anita Strautmanis and Jean Wenger.

“The Joy of Cataloging CD-ROM Libraries,” by Julie Moore Crowley (Stetson University College of Law). The author shares her creativity in cataloging CD-ROM libraries, titles that formerly were a variety of monographs. 22(3) Southeastern Law Librarian 3 (Spring 1997), edited by Mary McCormick.

“Citation Practice in Texas: Blue vs. Green,” by Kurt Adamson (Underwood Law Library, Southern Methodist University). This article describes writ history as used in Texas citation format. 28(3) SWALL Bulletin 20 (May 1997), edited by John Perkins.
Often, in some of the more sensational cases that I tried, the stories in the papers hardly reflected the trial I was involved in. The discrepancies could be astounding. The camera, however, does not and cannot lie or misinterpret.

Consider, for example, O.J. Simpson trying on those infamous gloves. Did they fit or didn't they, as we read in conflicting media reports? With the camera, you could see the event and judge for yourself. As the jurors said, those gloves "just didn't fit." It wasn't the surgical gloves beneath or acting by the defendant—they weren't "snug"—only the camera could have made people realize the truth.

**Is it reasonable to believe that if television existed 200 years ago, the writers of the Constitution would have said that print reporters could enter the courtroom, but no devices that accurately recorded the proceedings would be permitted to deliver the trial to the public?**

And what better way to expose police perjury and misconduct than to see and hear it? During the Simpson trial, affluent and middle-class white people were stunned by these developments. Others of us, who are accustomed to such events as a way of life in the courts today, were not. Remember, only the government with something to hide benefits from a blackout of scrutiny of those charged with upholding the law. We cannot and must not remain silent about these issues—the camera in the courtroom is the defense attorney's best ally, not his or her worst enemy.

I firmly believe that cameras in the courtroom do not, in any way, compromise the rights of defendants to fair trials. First, there is no evidence that jurors are tainted by cameras. There is more activity for jurors to notice in the courtroom when the sketch artist is working with his or her colors and charts, when the still camera is clicking away and reporters are furiously writing and moving about, looking for a better view.

There is no evidence of even a single witness being frightened away by a courtroom camera as opposed to the media circus outside the courtroom door. In fact, there is documented evidence of witnesses, previously silent, coming forward with relevant, probative evidence that might help a defendant or the government as a result of seeing a trial proceeding on television.

The only other argument that a defense attorney might muster is that of damage to the client's reputation. I agree with Steve Brill, founder of Court TV—any damage done by making more public what is already intended to be a public proceeding is a consequence that is not always unfortunate. Those who are acquitted may have been on the front page at the time of arrest but may find their victory buried in the back of the paper. Often, the defendant's reputation appears irrevocably tarnished by the prosecution's press conference at the time of the indictment. Actually seeing the evidence often levels the playing field. Even the physical image of seeing the accused citizen, seated with his or her counsel during the trial, is a far better image than the person being filmed in handcuffs and a prison jumpsuit upon arrival at the courthouse.

We ought to remember that one of the greatest fears of our country's founding fathers was government abuse of justice. We see that in the right to a jury trial, the prohibitions of ex post facto laws and bills of attainder. Public scrutiny was the best defense against government attempts to corrupt the system. Is it reasonable to believe that if television existed 200 years ago, the writers of the Constitution would have said that print reporters could enter the courtroom, but no devices that accurately recorded the proceedings would be permitted to deliver the trial to the public?

Justice William Brennan wrote for the court in *Globe Newspapers Co. v. Superior Court*, 457 U.S. 596, 606 (1982), as follows:

Public scrutiny of a criminal trial enhances the quality and safeguards the integrity of the fact-finding process, with benefits to both the defendant and to society as a whole. Moreover, public access to the criminal trial fosters an appearance of fairness, thereby heightening public respect for the judicial process. And in the broadest terms, public access to criminal trials permits the public to participate in and serve as a check upon the judicial process—an essential component in our structure of self-government.

Continued on page 29
articulate advocates for their own interests and needs, as well as those of their clients.

Today, every individual and every organization is grappling with change—sometimes effectively and sometimes less so. Some law librarians are fearful; others are excited about the possibilities and the new roles they will play in the future. Publishers are also unsure about their futures. Some worry about the impact of mergers on their organizations and their ability to continue delivering publications and customer service with the high quality of the past. Yet others are pursuing mysterious long-term strategies and investing millions to make sure they continue to be leaders in legal publishing.

AALL is no different. Of course there aren’t millions to invest and there are no mysterious strategies. The initiatives and priorities listed earlier are in plain view for everyone to see, to challenge, and hopefully to support. AALL’s leaders are sometimes fearful of competition for members, and sometimes anxious about funding and supporting the many activities demanded by members. But these same leaders are always dedicated to finding a way to adapt the Association to meet members’ expectations. Most members see clearly that AALL has changed in recent years; all members should be assured that AALL’s leaders are dedicated to supporting the many activities requested by members.
Designing Effective Newsletters

The late syndicated columnist Sydney J. Harris used to write an occasional column he would call “Things I Found on My Way to Looking Up Other Things.” Librarians frequently find themselves in this situation. I never expected to find a public relations column idea in a word processing magazine. When I work evening reference, there is rarely anyone to eat dinner with so I catch up on my reading. One night while reading *WordPerfect for Windows* magazine, I came across an article in the February 1997 issue by Daniel Will-Harris, “How Do I Design Effective Newsletters?”

Law librarians in all types of libraries produce newsletters. Depending on the organization, they can serve either as internal or external public relations vehicles. Many of us are also responsible for Chapter newsletters. However, how much thought goes into newsletters—do we plan or do we “just do it”? Harris contends that there are four elements to every piece of design: text, graphics, typeface, and layout. The first rule for any of these elements seems to be “don’t overdo it.” Starting with text, how long is your newsletter? Is it longer than your patrons will read? If the answer is yes, then you have defeated your purpose even if the newsletter is beautiful in appearance. Maybe you need to do a shorter newsletter more often.

Once computer users discover graphics, they often don’t know when to quit. You won’t always need a graphic for every article. You can be clever without being cute. The title of your newsletter can be a play on legal terms or even your organization’s name. The University of Kentucky calls its newsletter *Tort and Sweet*. My school’s student newspaper is called *The Paper Chase*.

There are four elements to every piece of design: text, graphics, typeface, and layout. The first rule for any of these elements seems to be “don’t overdo it.”

Choose a typeface that is easy on the eyes. Making the type too small to fit in a lot of text will not encourage the reader. Choose one typeface and stick with it. You might use a second typeface to highlight one piece, but again don’t overdo it. You can also try making the first letter of the first paragraph larger. This technique is frequently used in magazine articles. Headlines will also draw attention to your articles.

Layout is possibly the most important aspect for your newsletter. Harris’ article shows an example of a page cramped with text and too many boxes. You need some blank space to draw the reader’s attention to the text. The design should be simple. Don’t contradict the message of your text with the message of your design. Harris gives an example of a newsletter planning form. He also reminds us about using time saving devices such as templates and macros.

One aspect of newsletter design not discussed in the Will-Harris article is the use of color. Paper is the first color issue. What color do you use? You can try to use a bright color that will catch the reader’s attention. Does your organization have a color scheme you can work with? The use of a color printer can give you many new design options and can revitalize a white paper newsletter. Cost, of course, will be a factor in how much color you can use.

Take a look at some library newsletters. See what you like and what you don’t like. There will be examples in the AALL Public Relations Committee’s “Marketing Medley” exhibit in Baltimore. Please come and see what other libraries are doing. We are constantly learning from each other. The area of library publications should be no different.

Daniel Will-Harris is a designer and author who writes the Desktop Publishing column for *WordPerfect for Windows* magazine. You can find his work on the Internet at http://www.will-harris.com. *WordPerfect for Windows* articles can be found at http://www.wpmag.com. As of late May, the February issue was not on the Web site, but by the time you read this it may be.

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

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It’s Been a While....

...and you probably didn’t even notice. This column was pushed back one month to make room for (drum roll please) a chart. With dignity partially intact, let’s begin this month’s roundup of the usual suspects.

Oh Give Me a Home....

Who’s been running the Housing Bureau for the Annual Meeting, West Customer Service? I know it’s not funny, but I couldn’t help chuckling at some of the postings on law-lib concerning the lateness or non-existence of housing confirmations. This system reminds me of trying to borrow something on OCLC. Submit a request and find out two weeks later that no one can loan you the item. There should be a quicker and more efficient way to perform this function, but don’t look to me for the answer. It’s more fun just posing the questions. I would hope that by the time this column is published, someone in authority who works for AALL would have investigated this snafu and cleared up the problem.

Same Old, Same Old

There’s no way I can get through a column without mentioning something about West Publishing. The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York decided that West has no copyright interest in the elements of reported opinions that rival Hyperlaw intends to copy. This would seem to be a big blow for West. I can imagine the spin doctors in Minnesota see this as an opportunity to get to the case to the appellate level. Reaction to this decision on law-lib was surprisingly mixed. Some felt that other companies shouldn’t be able to reap the benefits of the work performed by West in compiling the cases. Other responses were of the “too bad” variety. My take on this issue is that the decision could be reversed at the appellate level. Not to anyone’s surprise, some judges interpret copyright issues differently. If West gets the right panel of judges, it may yet prevail.

Last Writes?

For those of you interested in the future of law reviews and journals, Volume 30 Number 2 of the Akron Law Review was recently published as a special issue, “Who Needs Law Reviews? Legal Scholarship in the Age of Cyberspace.” The articles are responses to the excellent article published by Prof. Bernard J. Hibbits, “Last Writes? Reassessing the Law Review in the Age of Cyberspace.” Hibbits’ article can be found at http://www.law.pitt.edu/hibbits/last.html. You can also find it, ironically, in hardcopy in Volume 71 of the New York University Law Review on page 615. I happen to believe that Hibbits is partially right. For retrospective articles where time is not of the essence, paper journals will probably survive for quite some time. In growing areas of law, such as the Internet, it makes more sense to get these things published as soon as possible, before the information becomes stale. I even have to be careful what I put in this column, and the lag time is just a little over a month. I’m sure there will be more discussion in this area as the electronic peer-reviewed journal continues to grow in number and stature.

Does CD-ROM Have a Future?

The definitive answer is yes and no. Microfiche was supposed to be the cat’s meow when it came out, just as CD-ROM was a few years ago. CD-ROM is at best an interim technology. At worst, it is a scam perpetrated by publishing companies to make you pay more money for less access to the product. Microfiche at least has archival value, as long as the reader/printers continue to exist. CD-ROM’s problem is that it’s not a sure thing that the discs you’ve saved for archiving will ever be able to be played again on computers and/or operating systems that exist five years from now. Nobody that I know is saving old computers or software on the off-chance of using them one more time. The next wave of databases will be Web-based. To put it more accurately, the current wave of databases is Web-based. The Federal Register that is available on GPO Access is a great product, especially with its newest search mechanism. LegalTrac, Martindale Hubbell, and Medline are other databases that I use frequently on the Internet. Some of these are free; others are not. I believe that prices will come down as usage goes up (big surprise, huh?). As additional information providers enter the world of micropayments (paying pennies for information every time you access it) and see they can make a buck off of them, look for more and better databases to appear on the Web. I found an article (“A Strategy For Making Millions, One Penny At A Time,” [Broward Daily Business Review, Apr. 11, 1997; B1; Grossman, Mark]) that explains that money can be made on information if you price it right, even at two or three cents per access. This still doesn’t solve archiving problems, but it sure makes it easier to maintain a network when you don’t have to load twenty different software programs or update the disks. You just have to have a capable browser and enough digital cash to spend.

I Heard It Through the Grapevine

Actually, I’m paying attention to what’s happening on various listservs. Law-lib has been particularly active, especially in the area of the aforementioned housing arrangements. There has also been more than the usual share of carping about West and its customer service practices. It seems more and more of us are shedding our fear of criticizing the Monolith of Minnesota, especially now that it is a subsidiary of a foreign corporation. Unbelievable as this sounds, there was also a lot of discussion concerning the MLS/Non-MLS status of various Association members. What’s next, another round of JD v. Non-JD?

If you don’t subscribe to the list Net-Lawyers, you should. In my opinion, it is one of the best lists around. It is also moderated, so you aren’t bothered by any mindless chatter. The big topics on this list for the past few weeks have been discussions concerning malpractice in the area of legal research and the new anti-spam bill introduced in Congress (S.771). It is a good list to lurk on and pick up a host of good sites to add to your research arsenal.

End Notes

Not much to say here but have fun in Baltimore. I won’t be writing for another three months because we don’t publish in August. Talk to you then.

Ken Kozlowski, Cleveland Law Library Association, 1 Lakeside Ave, 404 Cuyahoga County Courthouse, Cleveland, OH 44113 • 216/861-5070 • fax: 216/861-1606 • kkaz@clelaw.lib.oh.us
New Law Librarians

Rose Gavin and Mike Matis have joined the staff of the Schmid Law Library at the University of Nebraska College of Law, Lincoln. Rose graduated from Arizona State University College of Law and received her MLS from the University of Washington. She was formerly a prosecutor and a public defender in Arizona. Mike received his JD from the University of Buffalo Law School and his MLS from SUNY at Albany. Prior to library school he practiced with the Office of the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C.

Changing Places

Kelli Bacon, formerly Library Director at McLane Graf Raulerson and Middleton, Manchester, New Hampshire, is now providing research and information services through her new consulting firm, KBI Research of Londonderry, New Hampshire.

Leah Chanin retired from the District of Columbia School of Law, Washington, D.C., as Director of the Law Library and Distinguished Professor of Law in December. She now works part time at Howard University Law Library, also in Washington, in Public Services Collection Development.

John Hasko, Associate Law Librarian, Cornell Law Library, Ithaca, New York, will become the Law Library Director and Associate Professor of Law at the University of Idaho College of Law, Moscow, in August 1997.

Elizabeth Geesey Homes, formerly Catalog Librarian at Roger Williams School of Law Library, Bristol, Rhode Island, is now Head of Copy Cataloging and Database Management at Harvard Law School Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

James Leonard has been appointed Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law at the University of Alabama School of Law, Tuscaloosa, effective January 1, 1998. He is currently the Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law at the Petit College of Law, Ohio Northern University, Ada.

Amy Osborne, formerly Librarian at Landrum and Shouse Law Offices in Lexington, Kentucky, is now Reference/Circulation Librarian at the University of Kentucky College of Law Library, Lexington.

Jane Reynolds is now the Manager of Library Services for Jenkens and Gilchrist, Dallas, Texas. She was formerly the Reference Librarian at Thompson and Knight in Dallas.

Alan T. Schroeder, Jr., formerly Research Librarian at Southern California University for Professional Studies, Santa Ana, is now the Senior Law Librarian at Rutan and Tucker in Costa Mesa, California.

Katharene Smith, formerly Reference Librarian at Crowell and Moring in Washington, D.C., is now a Research Librarian at Steptoe and Johnson, also in Washington.

Professional Activities

Carol Elliott, University of Arizona College of Law Library, Tucson, has been selected as a 1996/97 ALA USIA Fellow. Her project entails spending ten months in Accra providing training and consultation to the staffs of the Ghana Supreme Court Library and the University of Ghana Faculty of Law Library to broaden the staff's knowledge of American legal research and U.S. librarianship and law librarianship.

Richard Leiter, Director and Associate Professor at the Allen Mercer Daniel Law Library, Howard University, Washington, D.C., was a guest on WorldNet TV's "Dialogues" program on May 7, 1997. Prof. Leiter was interviewed with copyright attorney Eric Schwartz on copyright issues of Internet and online information resources. The program was produced at the request of the Singapore government, which is in the midst of its ambitious IT 2000 program that by next year will result in 100% of the businesses and homes on the island nation being cable-wired to the Internet.

Jean Sinclair McKnight, Reference Librarian and Associate Professor, Southern Illinois University School of Law Library, Carbondale, is the author of the second edition of "Law for the Layperson: An Annotated Bibliography of Self-Help Law Books" recently published by Fred B. Rothman and Company.

Roy Mersky, William Stamps Farish Professor of Law and Director of Research, and Ralph Weston, Coordinator, Computer Operations, Jamail Center for Legal Research, University of Texas at Austin, recently published "The Role of the Law Library in the New Technological Environment" in the Spring 1997 issue of Townes Hall Notes.

Michael J. Petit, Head of Acquisitions at the Edward Bennett Williams Library of the Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C., recently published an entry on "Looseleaf Services" in the Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences.

Carol Watson, Computer Services Librarian, University of Georgia Law Library, Athens, and Rhea Ballard-Thrower, Associate Librarian, Georgia State University Law Library, Atlanta, coordinated a program for the Georgia Institute of Continuing Education on "Cost Effective Legal Research," in April, in Atlanta. Other participating librarians were Nancy Johnson, (Law Librarian); Nancy Deel, (Electronic Services Librarian); Joe Morris, (Reference Specialist); all at Georgia State; and Ann Buckett, (Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law); Anne Burnett, (Foreign and International Librarian); and Ceci Cleveland, (Faculty Services Coordinator); all at the University of Georgia.

New Members

Louise Adams, Kilpatrick Stockton LLP, Atlanta, Georgia
Torin W. Andrews, San Diego County Law Library, San Diego, California
Anna Ashikhmina, Villanova University School of Law Library, Villanova, Pennsylvania
Michele Banks, Piper & Marbury, Baltimore, Maryland
James Barrett, Suffolk University Law Library, Boston, Massachusetts
Beverly Bryce, Ropes & Gray, Washington, D.C.
Beth Colon, Hodgson Russ Andrews Woods & Goodyear, Buffalo, New York
Deborah Dancik, University of Alberta John A. Weir Memorial Law Library, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Ruck P. DeMinico, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida

Continued on page 34
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); on the World Wide Web, at AALLNET (http://www.aallnet.org). To place an ad, call Kate Kasprzyk at 312/939-4764.

Assistant (or Associate) Technical Services Librarian, Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Library, Notre Dame, Indiana. Supervises acquisitions and accounting personnel and procedures; maintains and develops Innopen ILS; identifies and implements in-house and outsourced cataloging activity; traces vendor performance and pricing; and compiles departmental statistics and reports. Requires MLS, two to three years’ experience in library technical services. Competitive salary. #13250

Law Librarian, Alan R. Stone, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts. Large intellectual property firm with offices in several cities seeks firm-wide Law Librarian. Can be headquartered in any of its offices. Must have MLS; law degree preferred. ALS experience absolutely necessary. Outstanding compensation package. #13249

Practice Support Manager, Squire Sanders & Dempsey LLP, Cleveland, Ohio. Manages library, docket & records departments. Requires MLS, law library experience, strong computer skills and interest. Five+ years management experience in large law firm, and strategic thinking. Competitive salary and benefits package. #13248

Reference Librarian (half-time, 20 hours per week), Duke University School of Law, Durham, North Carolina. Shares responsibility for extensive reference services in Anglo-American, foreign and international law. Some evening and weekend hours. Requires MLS; JD desired. #13247

Reference Librarian, The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York, New York. Seeking motivated service-minded individual with strong interpersonal skills for high volume reference desk. Knowledge of online services and law office applications. MLS plus two-three years’ experience in a law library. #13246

Access Services/Documents/Reference Librarian, Washington University Law Library, St. Louis, Missouri. Supervises interlibrary loan, faculty document delivery, and government documents units. Provides reference assistance to faculty, students, and other patrons. Requires MLS and JD as well as previous law library experience. #13245

Head Librarian, Powell Goldstein Frazer and Murphy, Washington, D.C. Responsibilities: supervision of the library staff, implementation of policies and services to provide reference and research assistance, evaluation and implementation of collection and space management, coordination of the cataloging with the Atlanta. Requires MLS, two years’ experience in a law library, including at least two years in a supervisory position. #13244

Legal Librarian/Information Technologist, Montana Power Company, Butte, Montana. Diversified energy service and supply company seeks individual with an MLS and experience in professional library work with strong information technology skills to manage corporate legal information services and direct/coordinate legal department’s use of technology-based work methods. Competitive salary. #13243

Part-time Assistant Cataloger, Loyola University Chicago, School of Law Library, Chicago, Illinois. Copes with cataloging; input holdings on OCLC/SILO. Requires MLS; one to two years’ cataloging experience; familiarity with OCLC, MARC format, AACR2R, NOTIS. #13243

Acquisitions & Collection Development Librarian, The Ohio State University College of Law, Columbus, Ohio. Responsible for managing the materials budget, evaluating and selecting materials for the Law Library and overseeing binding and preservation. Requires MLS plus a minimum of three years’ library experience. #13242A

Cataloging Librarian, The Ohio State University College of Law Library, Columbus, Ohio. Responsible for managing cataloging functions, performs original cataloging for English and foreign language titles in various formats. Requires MLS plus a minimum of two years’ library cataloging experience preferred. Knowledge of AACR2, LC classification and subject headings, LCR and MARC format. #13242B

Reference/Audio Visual Services Law Librarian, The Ohio State University College of Law Library, Columbus, Ohio. Provides sophisticated research and reference service, including participating in the regular rotation of evening and weekend reference duty, responsibility for provision of AV and microforms services, teaches legal research classes. Requires MLS; JD preferred. #13242C

Systems Librarian, Dechert Price & Rhoads, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Primary responsibilities include the implementation and management of all electronic systems in the library (including Datatek, Lotus Notes and a number of online databases and CD-ROMs), training staff and end-users, and providing reference service. MLS required, law library experience preferred. #13241

Reference Librarian for Anglo-American Law, Harvard Law School Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Provides general and in-depth reference in Anglo-American law; participates in development and implementation of instructional programs, including first-year legal research instruction; development of Web-based library guides and resource materials. Requires MLS and JD; substantial law library experience as well as familiarity with Commonwealth materials preferred. #13216

Assistant Librarian, D’Ancona & Pflaum, Chicago, Illinois. Assists the Head Librarian and attorneys with legal research, shelves books, maintains a library catalog on an online system, checks-in and routes all library mail and materials, obtains interlibrary loans, provides reference assistance to patrons in the library, performs a variety of other duties to effectively maintain the library and its services. Salary commensurate with experience, excellent benefits. #13240

Reference Librarian, University of San Diego Legal Research Center, San Diego, California. Provide evening and weekend research and reference services. Provide assistance in traditional legal research methods, as well as help teach computer-assisted legal research skills. Requires MLS; JD strongly preferred. Work schedule: Sunday, noon til 4; Monday through Thursday, 5 p.m. til 9 p.m. (20 hours per week). Competitive salary and benefits. #13239

Librarian, Banner & Witcoff 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

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
American Association of Law Libraries

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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 Kaspzyk 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
1999 July 17–22 Washington Convention Center, Washington, D.C.

Justice continued from page 23

I firmly believe that is true. If courts were to pull the plug after Simpson, it would be a tragedy. More scrutiny leads to less wrongdoing by the system itself. The American people would have been privileged, indeed, to have observed the dignity and integrity of the proceedings against Timothy McVeigh—it might have restored their faith and diminished their cynicism.

Justice Brandeis was correct when he wrote that when it comes to policing our courts, “sunshine is the best of disinfectants.” If the camera reveals the flaws as well as the virtues of the system, it becomes a vehicle for observation, reflection, and change—three excellent goals for journalism, as well as for justice.

Rikki J. Klieman is an anchor with Court TV (Courtroom Television Network), based in New York City.
Index to AALL Spectrum

A

“AALL and Publisher Relations: An Open Statement to the Membership” by F. Houdek (6/97:25)
“AALL Board Report” by S. Siebers (4/97:22)
“AALL Co-Sponsors Satellite Videoconference” (5/97:13)
AALL Electronic Roundtable—The Future of the Law Firm Library
“Week One: The Library’s Place within the Law Firm” [9/96:14]
“Week Two: Technology in the Law Firm” [10/96:26]
AALL Model Law Firm Copyright Policy (12/96:28)
Abate, Anne K.
“Access to Government Information in the Electronic Age” President’s Briefing by F. Houdek (10/96:21)
“Adapting to the Changing Legal Marketplace” by R. Stanoch (part of “Responding to ‘A Law Librarian’s Response’: A Virtual Symposium”) (4/97:8)
Anglim, Christopher
“Annual Awards Program” [7/97:21]
Aranas, Pauline M.
“Attorney Use of the Internet: Training is the Key” by A. Abate [11/96:14]
B

“A Baltimore Sampler” by A. Morrison (4/97:15)
Bausch, Donna
Review of Indianapolis Annual Meeting Program C1. Town Meeting: Redefining the Law Librarian’s Profession [9/96:21]
“Behind ‘Closed’ Doors—Or, One Member’s View of an AALL Executive Board Meeting” by S. Tulis (6/97:23)
Bernau, Brent
“News from the Council of Law Library Consortia” [10/96:33]
Bowie, Cathryn
Brecht, Albert
“Changes Affecting Law School Libraries—Similarities to and Differences from Other Law Libraries” (part of “Responding to ‘A Law Librarian’s Response’: A Virtual Symposium”) (4/97:10)
Bredemeyer, Carol
“Delivering the Message—from Indianapolis to the Home Office” [9/96:26]
“Broadening the Scope of Membership” by J. Meadows [2/97:20]
Brown, Ladd
“Men at Work/Minds at Risk: The All-Male Reference Experiment” [9/96:40]
“A Seasonal Carol” [12/96:48]

C

Carey, Sue
Carson, Bryan
“Librarians Need Certification and Licensing” [6/97:13]

D

“Changes Affecting Law School Libraries—Similarities to and Differences from Other Law Libraries” by A. Brecht (part of “Responding to ‘A Law Librarian’s Response’: A Virtual Symposium”) (4/97:10)
“Changing to Meet the Challenges” by M. Estes (part of “Responding to ‘A Law Librarian’s Response’: A Virtual Symposium”) (4/97:11)
“Citation to Electronic Documents Takes a Small Step Forward” by M. Giangrande (2/97:12)
“Copyright in the Real World” President’s Briefing by F. Houdek (12/96:23)
Cornaby, Mary
“Six Days Among Road Warriors: Notes from the ASIS Annual Meeting” [2/97:9]
Cullen, Terry A.

Dateline AALL: April 1, 1997” [4/97:36]
David, Shirley H.
“Technology and the Courts: An Interview with the Honorable George Nicholson” (10/96:10)
“Delivering the Message—from Indianapolis to the Home Office” by Carol Bredemeyer (9/96:26)
Dempsey, Bert J. and Vreeland, Robert C.
“LHClient: An Internet Legal Research Tool” [12/96:22]
“Doing Easy Time in the King County Jail” by A. Eaton (6/97:21)
Downing, Kathryn M.
"Shaping Your Future: Law Librarians as Key Performers" (2/97:14)

Drake, Katie
"Portfolio: Photographs by Katie Drake" (12/96:20)

Duggan, James E.
"Guarding Frank" (6/97:9)

Eaton, Amy
"Doing Easy Time in the King County Jail" (6/97:21)

Ebbinghouse, Carol
"Current Awareness in the Law: Legal Periodical Information" (5/97:15)
"Electronic Publication Covers Legislative Research" by M. Giangrande (3/97:13)

Estes, Mark
"Changing to Meet the Challenges" (part of "Responding to 'A Law Librarian's Response': A Virtual Symposium") (4/97:11)

Erling, Paul D.
"Fear and Loathing at the Reference Desk: A New Look at Pro Se Patrons" by P. Healy (9/96:10)

"From the Treasurer" by A. Grande (5/97:22)

"A Reference Librarian's Mutilation Policy" by K. Todd (5/97:32)

Germain, Claire M.
"Matching Library Vision with Institutional Mission: the Library as Web Author and Publisher" (6/97:16)

Giangrande, Mark
"Citation to Electronic Documents Takes a Small Step Forward" (2/97:12)
"Electronic Publication Covers Legislative Research" (3/97:13)

Grande, Anne
"From the Treasurer" (5/97:22)
"Guarding Frank" by J. Duggan (6/97:9)

Healy, Paul D.
"AALL and Publisher Relations: An Open Statement to the Membership" (6/97:25)
"It's Time to Unlock Our Doors — Why We Should Broaden Our Membership Now: An Open Letter to AALL Members" (6/97:6)

President's Briefing: "Access to Government Information in the Electronic Age" (10/96:21)
President's Briefing: "Copyright in the Real World" (12/96:23)
President's Briefing: "From Narragansett to Now: Looking for AALL" (7/97:17)
President's Briefing: "Technology and the Courts" (4/97:17)

"In Their Faces: Strategic Positioning for Law Librarians" by M. Koslov (9/96:27)

International Library Systems
"Survey Shows Growing Importance of Technology" (2/97:16)

"Internet Happenings" by M. Place (9/96:24)

"Intranets: Why There's No Need for a [sic]" by A. White (11/96:8)

"It's Time to Unlock Our Doors — Why We Should Broaden Our Membership Now: An Open Letter to AALL Members" by F. Houdek (6/97:6)

Heroy, Donna Tuke
"The Once and Future World of US Legal Publishing" (10/96:6)

Houdek, Frank G.
"AALL and Publisher Relations: An Open Statement to the Membership" (6/97:25)
"It's Time to Unlock Our Doors — Why We Should Broaden Our Membership Now: An Open Letter to AALL Members" (6/97:6)

President's Briefing: "Access to Government Information in the Electronic Age" (10/96:21)
President's Briefing: "Copyright in the Real World" (12/96:23)
President's Briefing: "From Narragansett to Now: Looking for AALL" (7/97:17)
President's Briefing: "Technology and the Courts" (4/97:17)

"In Their Faces: Strategic Positioning for Law Librarians" by M. Koslov (9/96:27)

International Library Systems
"Survey Shows Growing Importance of Technology" (2/97:16)

"Internet Happenings" by M. Place (9/96:24)

"Intranets: Why There's No Need for a [sic]" by A. White (11/96:8)

"It's Time to Unlock Our Doors — Why We Should Broaden Our Membership Now: An Open Letter to AALL Members" by F. Houdek (6/97:6)

Janto, Joyce Manna
"Program Planning — Ideas for Improvement" (6/97:24)

Kleinschmidt, Bruce
"Open All Night" (3/97:28)

Koslov, Marcia
"In Their Faces: Strategic Positioning for Law Librarians" (9/96:27)

Kunsch, Kelly
"Natural Born Killers: An Argument Against Teaching Natural Language Searching" (10/96:16)

Kyriakodis, Harry
"What Librarians Should Know About the American Law Institute and ALI-ABA" (3/97:10)

"LIBClient: An Internet Legal Research Tool" by B. Dempsey and R. Vreeland (12/96:22)

"A Law Firm Librarian's Response to Climbing Prices" by K. Sullivan (part of "Responding to 'A Law Librarian's Response': A Virtual Symposium") (4/97:7)

"Law Librarians as CALL Authors—Why Not?" by J. Mayer (11/96:12)

"Law Librarians—Positioning for Our Future Impact on the Legal Community" by S. Siebers (5/97:8)

"Law Librarianship: Rebirth or Buried Alive?" by J. McNeil (9/96:12)

"The Lawyers of Summer: Confessions of a Born-Again Law Librarian Baseball Fanatic" by M. Carnaby (5/97:20)

Lewis-Somers, Susan

"Librarians Need Certification and Licensing" by B. Carson (6/97:13)

Continued on page 32
"Make Them Feel Our Collective Weight" by J. Stephens (part of "Responding to 'A Law Librarian’s Response': A Virtual Symposium") (4/97:6)

"Marketing and Managing—An open letter to Kathie Sullivan" by C. Olson (part of "Responding to 'A Law Librarian’s Response': A Virtual Symposium") (4/97:13)

"Matching Library Vision with Institutional Mission: the Library as Web Author and Publisher" by C. Germain (6/97:16)

"NE96: The End of the Story" by K. Sullivan and A. Matthewman (12/96:37)

"Marketing and Managing—An open letter to Kathie Sullivan" by C. Olson (part of "Responding to 'A Law Librarian’s Response': A Virtual Symposium") (4/97:13)

"The Once and Future World of US Legal Publishing" by D. Heroy (10/96:6)

"Open All Night" by B. Kleinschmidt (3/97:28)

"Portfolio: Photographs by Katie Drake" (12/96:20)

"Portfolio: the Dalhousie Law Library Fire" (3/97:14)

"Program Planning—Ideas for Improvement" by J. Janto (6/97:24)

"Recently Board Actions" by S. Siebers (2/97:22)


"Should Librarians Have the MLS Degree?" by J. Reinke (6/97:12)

"Response to Kathie Sullivan" by M. Saint-Onge (part of "Responding to 'A Law Librarian’s Response': A Virtual Symposium") (4/97:8)

"Response to Kathie Sullivan" by M. Saint-Onge (part of "Responding to 'A Law Librarian’s Response': A Virtual Symposium") (4/97:8)

"Review of Indianapolis Annual Meeting Program A1: Articulating and Implementing Value in Law Libraries" (9/96:20)

"Shaping Your Future: Law Librarians as Key Performers" by K. Downing (2/97:14)

"Should Librarians Have the MLS Degree?" by J. Reinke (6/97:12)

"A Seasonal Carol" by L. Brown (12/96:48)

"Six Days Among Road Warriors: Notes from the ASIS Annual Meeting" by M. Cornaby (2/97:9)

"Delivering the Message: Thank You!" (9/96:25)

"Adapting to the Changing Legal Marketplace" (part of "Responding to 'A Law Librarian’s Response': A Virtual Symposium") (4/97:8)
Stephens, Joe
“Brian & Me” (2/97:32)
“Make Them Feel Our Collective Weight” (part of “Responding to ‘A Law Librarian’s Response: A Virtual Symposium’”) (4/97:6)

Sullivan, Kathie
“A Law Firm Librarian’s Response to Climbing Prices” (part of “Responding to ‘A Law Librarian’s Response: A Virtual Symposium’”) (4/97:7)
“Survey Shows Growing Importance of Technology” by International Library Systems (2/97:16)

Sullivan, Kathie and Matthewman, Anne
“NE96: The End of the Story” (12/96:37)

Sullivan, Kathie
“A Law Firm Librarian’s Response to Climbing Prices” (part of “Responding to ‘A Law Librarian’s Response: A Virtual Symposium’”) (4/97:7)

“Survey Shows Growing Importance of Technology” by International Library Systems (2/97:16)

Todd, Kay M.
“The Emperor’s New Clothes Are on the Internet” (5/97:32)

Tulis, Susan
“Behind ‘Closed’ Doors—Or, One Member’s View of an AALL Executive Board Meeting” (6/97:23)

Vaughan, Richard

Vreeland, Robert C. (Dempsey, Bert J. and)
“LIBClient: An Internet Legal Research Tool” (12/96:22)
“What Librarians Should Know About the American Law Institute and ALI-ABA” by H. Kyriakodis (3/97:10)
“What Message are We Delivering? Or, Carpe Diem” by C. Bowie (11/96:36)
White, Adrian Sherwood
“Intranets: Why There’s No Need for a [sic]” (11/96:8)

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397/303
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Membership News continued from page 27

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34 AALL Spectrum July 1997

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Justice Must Not Only Be Done—It Must Be Seen to Be Done
Why the camera belongs in the courtroom.

by Rikki J. Klieman

In the O.J. Simpson case, those opposed to cameras in the courtroom have found a cause celebre—and a backlash that has swelled their ranks. The members of this opposition group seem strange bedfellows—government officials, members of the judiciary, and the criminal defense bar. That fact alone should give thinking champions of the citizens accused some reason to pause and reflect on their position.

The unblinking, unforgiving “warts and all” aspect of the courtroom camera is threatening to its opponents, preventing them from realizing its enormous value. As a journalist who was a criminal defense lawyer for many years, I believe that we should not allow a celebrity trial in California to obscure the reality of justice in the rest of the country. In fact, we can learn from the flaws exposed by the courtroom camera. In that way, flaws may become virtues.

Many of the most vocal defense lawyers in opposition to the camera are people who have never tried a case with gavel-to-gavel coverage. Rather, they fear what they do not know . . . what they believe might happen to the rights of their clients. Yet, many others who may have been opponents before have become advocates after they experience the benefits that the camera provides.

The reality underlying the camera-phobic hue and cry among lawyers today is that attorneys do not agree with the Simpson verdict and they fear a backlash against their clients because of that decision. So, they join California Governor Pete Wilson, whose response to the verdict was (a) eliminate cameras, (b) eliminate unanimous verdicts, and (c) curtail what defense lawyers can say in their closing arguments. Criminal defense attorneys should be at the barricades screaming against such rhetoric, instead of appearing to support parts of his program.

For critics to personify the camera and give it the weight of justice misses the point. Justice should be the rule of law but human beings decide and administer justice. Susan Smith in South Carolina and Timothy McVeigh in Oklahoma are not Simpson in California. The legal system is as varied as the places where the trial occurs and the people who participate in it. California has an interminably ponderous legal process; Indiana prosecuted Mike Tyson in 15 days. On average, cases take twice as long in California, with or without a camera. The Hillside Strangler case took 23 months; Charles Manson’s trial took nine-and-a-half months. Neither case had a camera present.

Public scrutiny is essential, not only for justice, but for the appearance of justice in a system of balanced government.

With the camera in the courtroom we are able to scrutinize the work of elected officials (district attorneys), as well as public defenders and superstars of the bar. Public scrutiny is essential, not only for justice, but for the appearance of justice in a system of balanced government. The legislative branch now has hearings on television. The third branch of government, the judicial branch, is the least understood and yet is the one that may have the greatest effect on the lives of Americans.

Would we be better off leaving our legal proceedings, the most cherished ritual of democracy in action, to interpretation from journalists and sketches from artists, closed to mass analysis and commentary? Should the reporting be done by those outside the courtroom, lying in wait to ambush the lawyer, client, or witness?

It’s a chilling thought. The camera is a brutal reflector. It’s also a great teacher, a constant reminder of the critical, often overlooked human element of the law. I speak from experience. I learned to live with the camera in the courtroom when I practiced law as both a prosecutor and defense attorney for 20 years.

In Massachusetts, as of the late 1970s, cameras were a fixture in the courtroom. It was these brutally instructive—and often painful—times, watching myself on replay, that I came to understand the power of the camera in the development of my craft. I blessed the camera when certain judges were kept honest, rather than being arbitrary or capricious. I learned the value of thorough preparation. Through years of experience, I learned that jurors and witnesses were no more affected by one camera in the back of the courtroom than they were by one more spectator. The camera simply became part of the landscape.

Continued on page 23