In This Issue

15  Breaking case-method conditioning in law students

22  The formation of a customary and religious law interest group

24  AALL honors this year’s award winners
Grow your expertise, business and value.

Discover a unique asset to advise attorneys, stay informed and add value to your firm: Bloomberg Law®. With its suite of reference materials, news, and analysis, you’ll have complete access to comprehensive and trusted legal information not available anywhere else. So you can offer your attorneys legal insight they won’t find anywhere else.

Taking their business – and yours – to the next level.

[START] today with your free trial.

www.bna.com/bloomberglaw

Bloomberg Law
A Bloomberg BNA Product
From Inconceivable to Contagious

Harvard University psychologist Howard Gardner has a simple theory: people gravitate toward those who agree with them. Unlike the days of print and televised news, today’s online environment enables us to avoid anyone who disagrees with us by going directly to the digital outlets of the like-minded. In short, it’s easy to find those who you agree with and unknowingly have your own opinions and prejudices reinforced.

My recent experience with the passage of Indiana’s Religious Freedom Restoration Act exemplifies Gardner’s theory. All week my Twitter, RSS, email, and Facebook feeds repeated the same facts and opinions that aligned with my opinion—just as I am sure that the digital feeds of those who supported the opposite position repeated facts and opinions consistent with their stance. Stepping back a few weeks later, it is a little scary to see how truly easy it is to avoid having a conversation with anyone who doesn’t agree with you.

It takes time and work to seek out and understand differing opinions. In the past weeks I’ve made a concerted effort to read more deeply the opinions and ideas of those who I don’t agree with or with whom, at first glance, I don’t seem to have much in common. On the professional side, I’ve explored library activities and literature outside of the law librarianship arena. I’ve learned some things and found a new book to read—Jonah Berger’s Contagious: Why Things Catch On. Berger’s book, a fascinating read that explores the psychology of why ideas go viral, is the selection for “Libraries Read: 1 Book,” a program aimed at creating deeper connections among all libraries throughout Indiana and Michigan. Perhaps Contagious will be the basis for a column of mine one day. In the meantime, I’ll leave you with one startling fact: only 7 percent of word-of-mouth conversation (the underlying driver of product success) happens online.

The most interesting effect of stepping out of your information silo is that many things that once seemed inconceivable start to seem possible and maybe even contagious. In this issue of AALL Spectrum, law librarians write about new legal research instruction models, new ways for libraries to support faculty engaged in empirical research, the formation of a special interest group within the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Special Interest Section, and new ways that we can respond to challenging and potentially high-conflict patron interactions. The ideas discussed in these articles, which may have been inconceivable even a short time ago, certainly have the possibility of generating conversations that will spread widely among the AALL membership.

AALL members often advance compelling and diverse opinions about how to best move the organization and the profession forward. The theme of the 108th AALL Annual Meeting, The Power of Connection, presents the perfect platform for each of us to actively seek out and explore those whose opinions differ from our own and to learn new things. Perhaps this is the Annual Meeting to step out of your information silo by attending an education program or a meeting that you have never before attended or to engage in a conversation with a new person from a different special interest section. I know I plan to do so.

I look forward to seeing you in Philadelphia and to hearing what you have to say.

Catherine A. Lemmer
calemmer@iupui.edu
www.aallnet.org/Blogs/spectrum-blog
contents

FEATURES

06  Public Relations: Do As I Say, Not As I Did
    Advice for first-time AALL Annual Meeting attendees
    By Shira Megerman

09  A History of the Future of Law Libraries
    Lessons in forecasting from law librarians’ predictions of the past
    By Scott Frey

12  Neutralizing Conflict
    Counseling techniques for law librarians
    By Mary Beth Chappell Lyles

15  Breaking Case-Method Conditioning
    Teaching students how to conduct cost-effective legal research
    By Michael Bird

17  Faculty Scholarship Support
    Empirical research, project management, and library services
    By Christina Glon

22  Tackling the Most Foreign of Foreign Laws
    The formation of the FCIL-SIS Customary and Religious Law Interest Group
    By Susan Gualtieri and Kelly Buchanan

24  Achievements in Legal Literature
    Announcing the 2015 Joseph L. Andrews Legal Literature Awards
    By Katrina M. Miller

26  AALL Honors Four with its Top Award
    Coggins, Hazelton, Holterhoff, and Wiant chosen for the 2015 Gallagher Award
    By Frank G. Houdek

29  Welcome to the Hall of Fame
    Fessenden, Heller, Marion, and Trotta join the AALL Hall of Fame
    By Pauline M. Aranas
COLUMNS

From the Editor 01
Washington Brief 04
Members’ Briefing 19
The Reference Desk 32

DEPARTMENTS

Member to Member 34
Views from You 36

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Last Chance to Renew Your AALL Membership 31
Memorials 31

AD INDEX

American Psychological Association 8
Bloomberg Law/ Bloomberg BNA inside front cover
Oxford University Press 5
Thomson Reuters back cover
Nation’s Courts 16
West Academic 14, inside back cover

Connect with Spectrum Through My Communities

Interested in writing for Spectrum or the Spectrum Blog? Join the Spectrum Volunteer Pool, where you will receive announcements seeking authors for possible article topics, as well as book titles that are available for review on the blog.
Philadelphia, Here We Come!

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 2, 2015—The 2015 AALL Annual Meeting & Conference is fast approaching, and we look forward to seeing you in Philadelphia. The theme of this year’s conference, The Power of Connection, is particularly fitting to our advocacy work. Each July, we relish the opportunity to connect with law librarian advocates from across the country, share knowledge about information policy issues, and hone important advocacy skills. This year’s conference will offer a number of interesting educational programs and informal networking opportunities to help you to expand your advocacy knowledge and network. I hope you’ll join us at one of the following events and take a moment to say hello!

Preconference Workshop: Legislative Advocacy Training

We believe that the skills necessary in advocacy, from public speaking to coalition building, have broad application beyond public policy and can be used in any number of everyday situations. In keeping with this year’s conference theme, our annual preconference workshop, Legislative Advocacy Training 2015: The Power of Advocacy Connections, will be held Saturday, July 18, from 8:30 a.m. to noon and will focus on the skills and knowledge necessary to build successful advocacy relationships that will help you to meet your advocacy goals and excel in your professional and personal life. Join us to learn more about proposed federal and state legislation impacting law libraries and to help develop specific strategies for influencing successful outcomes. We’ll discuss myriad tactics for forming and maintaining useful advocacy connections with key legislators, allies, colleagues, and stakeholders and examine how to leverage those relationships to advance our policy agenda.

Preregistration is required to attend this workshop. You can sign up when you register for the Annual Meeting, or, if you are already registered for the Annual Meeting but would like to attend the Legislative Advocacy Training, please contact AALL Public Policy Associate Elizabeth Holland at eholland@aall.org.

Policy-Related Programs

For those interested in learning more about the diverse policy portfolio on which AALL members can engage, there is no better opportunity than Program C3: AALL Public Policy Update (Sunday, July 19, 4-5 p.m.), where you will connect with AALL Government Relations Office (GRO) staff, fellow advocates, and the chairs of AALL’s three policy committees to promote and strengthen the Association’s grassroots advocacy efforts. Participants will hear an overview of the GRO and committees’ past and upcoming legislative priorities and then break into small groups to hear about the committees’ recent advocacy efforts on topics like copyright reform in Congress, the Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act, and new rules on network neutrality. The program will conclude with the presentation of the Robert L. Oakley Advocacy and Public Access to Government Information awards.

Breakout sessions during last year’s AALL Public Policy Update in San Antonio.

There’s plenty of programming that touches on the specific policy priorities and legislative goals of the Association this year, too.

AALL has been working for years in support of net neutrality, and this year we celebrated the adoption of the Federal Communications Commission’s new net neutrality rules. The Hot Topic on Net Neutrality (Tuesday, July 21, 11 a.m.-noon) will feature a panel of AALL member experts, including Government Relations Committee Chair Leslie Street, who will address the latest developments and what the new rules mean for law libraries.

The Association and its members work in support of the Government Publishing Office (GPO), National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and Library of Congress (LC). With the rise of eGovernment and digitization projects, agencies are reconceptualizing what it means to access information as libraries shift from tangible to reliable collections. How does digital content from GPO, NARA, and LC fit into this new landscape? Speakers will hear from federal agency leaders and examine questions around the preservation of digital content at Program F3: Confronting the Future of Information Policy (Monday, July 20, 2-3 p.m.).

Supporting access to justice is an important part of AALL’s policy goals, as made evident by AALL President Holly Riccio’s recent testimony to the American Bar Association’s Commission on the Future of Legal Services.

Program B3: Building Sustainable Public Library Partnerships (Sunday, July 19, 2:30-3:30 p.m.) and G2: The Jail Mail Blues—How Law Libraries Support Access to Justice for Prisoners (Tuesday, July 21, 8:30-9:30 a.m.) will examine how libraries can take steps to ensure access to justice for all.

Those who have been tracking the many proposals on surveillance reform and cybersecurity in Congress might be interested in a practical look at the impact of privacy issues on your patrons.

G4: Library Privacy Laws and Drafting a Privacy Policy (Tuesday, July 21, 8:30-9:30 a.m.) will provide you with an overview of current laws and professional association guidance related to privacy to help your library craft a privacy policy that informs patrons of how their data is collected and used.

We’ll See You There

AALL’s policy committee meetings are open to all members and welcome your attendance. Find the schedules for the Copyright Committee, Digital Access to Legal Information Committee, and Government Relations Committee in the conference app, eventmob.com/aall2015.

Safe travels to Philadelphia—and don’t forget to pick up an “Advocate” ribbon for your badge when you arrive!

Emily Feltren,
Director, AALL Government Relations Office,
25 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20001 • 202/492-4233
• fax: 202/737-0480 • email: efeltren@aall.org • www.aallnet.org/gro
NEW MODULES NOW AVAILABLE IN OXFORD LEGAL RESEARCH LIBRARY!

Financial and Banking Law - *New!*

Financial and Banking Law is a collection of key reference works within the *Oxford Legal Research Library* (OLRL). The service brings together some of the leading works in the field and provides an unrivalled resource for practitioners and scholars researching the law of banking and finance. It includes titles covering many specialisms within the general field of financial law including banking law, financial regulation and enforcement, financial litigation, capital markets, and funds.

[olrl.ouplaw.com/FBL](http://olrl.ouplaw.com/FBL)

Private International Law - *New!*

*Private International Law* (PRIL) is a collection of key reference works within the *Oxford Legal Research Library* (OLRL). The service brings together some of the leading works in the field and provides an unrivalled resource for practitioners and scholars researching in the private international law fields.

[olrl.ouplaw.com/home/PRIL](http://olrl.ouplaw.com/home/PRIL)

Contact us at library.marketing@oup.com if you are interested in pricing, a 30 day FREE trial, or receiving more information about these products.
A
ttending your first AALL Annual
Meeting & Conference can
be incredibly overwhelming,
especially if you are anything like I was
the first time I attended: alone, without
a job, and with no idea of what to expect
at a national conference. I was 26, about
to graduate the following December with
my master’s in library science, and the
library where I worked as a student
employee sent me to the conference
in the hopes that I would make some
connections and be able to find a
job. They were not hiring and could only
allow me to remain as a student-
employee for so long after graduation.
I was hopeful I would find something
at the conference.

As Antoine de Saint-Exupéry said,
“A goal without a plan is just a wish.”
I had no realized plan for the conference,
and, as you might have guessed, it could
have gone better. There are things I wish
someone had told me before my first
conference that would have enabled me
to network throughout the meeting and
market myself successfully right into my
first job. Therefore, I want to give those
of you attending your first conference
some advice. However, before sharing
my Annual Meeting advice with you,
as an attorney, I feel that I must provide
the following disclaimer: no views or
opinions presented in this article are the
official views of AALL or of the Public
Relations Committee (throwing this
in just for good measure!). Happy
conferencing!

Make sure to get a bag at registration
and a “First-Time Attendee” ribbon.
What you do at the registration desk sets
the tone for the rest of the conference.
I know this sounds obvious, but at my
first meeting, after I received my
badge/nametag, I simply went on my
merry way. However, the person who
checks you in at registration should hand
you a bag (a good number of people carry
the bag throughout the conference, but
do not feel it is required if you have a
personal bag you want to use), your badge
(this is required to wear in the Exhibit
Hall and for entry at some other events),
and a ribbon. A ribbon? Yes, a ribbon! As
a first-time attendee, ask for the ribbon
that identifies you as such. Put the ribbon
directly on your badge so other attendees
know your status, which will encourage
fellow attendees to speak to you and
welcome you to the conference. Also, go
through the entire bag you receive at
registration and get to know the materials.
Your registration bag will be full of helpful
information (i.e., times of presentations,
roundtables, ballots for raffles for awesome
prizes that are held each day, etc.).

I, unfortunately, never received a
bag at registration. Not even aware that
I was supposed to collect a bag, I picked
up my badge and went about navigating
the conference by what I found on the
conference website. It was not until well
into the meeting that I finally asked a
person sitting next to me in a program
where everyone got the bags they were
carrying around. Imagine my shock when
she told me they were the registration
bags with all the information about the
conference. I rushed back to registration
to ask if I could get a bag, and imagine
their shock at finding I never received
one. I quickly flipped open the program
guide and made a plan for the remainder
of the conference.

If looking for a job, bring copies of your
résumé and business cards and visit the
Placement Office.
As you will probably guess, plan No. 1
for me was to get to the placement office
as quickly as possible since my goal of
attending the conference was to find a
job. At the placement office there will
be a list of all available job postings, and
you can leave your résumé with all the
postings that interest you. Of course, not
realizing that there would be a place on-
site specifically for interviews, I did not
have my résumé printed. I rushed to the
nearest Kinko’s and printed out copies
for the postings that interested me. This
piece of advice is a must: bring copies of
your résumé with a general cover letter
for the type of work that interests you.
The goal of the placement office is for employers to meet with as many job seekers as possible. It is a way to skip the phone interview and meet in person. I was able to get one in-person interview during my first conference. I did not get the job, but I learned what I would need to do for the conference the following summer if I was still job hunting, and it was good practice for any future interviews I would have in the meantime.

You also should bring as many business cards as possible. Students may not have business cards, but, if you do, bring at least 80. Your card should include your name, email address, phone number, location, and area of focus (public services/technical services, foreign and international, corporations, family, environmental, etc.). I did not have business cards, so looking back, I’m not sure how I intended for people to get in touch with me had I made any connections. Again, not a well-laid plan. Business cards are a great way to market yourself even if the card indicates that you are a student or simply identifies you as “researcher” if you are between jobs. Something in-hand leaves much more of an impression than a two-minute passing conversation among 30 conversations over a four-day conference. People will be giving you their card, and it is customary for you to give one in return.

Bring business casual clothing that is weather appropriate for everyday wear, and pack at least one suit. I was unsure how people dress for the conference, and, wanting to look professional, I brought with me mostly summer attire (read: not air-conditioned law school (read: not professional, I brought with me mostly summer attire). This would have been fine if I never stepped outside, but I had a short commute each morning to the conference center, and by the time I arrived, I was sweaty, my hair a mess, and I felt very alone at my first conference. I did not even know that on-site interviews would be taking place. But, even if I was not hoping for an interview, I should have packed a suit for a “what if” situation. You never know what you will get invited to or who you might meet, so come prepared.

Visit the Exhibit Hall as much as possible. The Exhibit Hall is the heart of the conference. It is important to be brave and introduce yourself to others wherever possible, as difficult as this might be when you’re new at the lunch table. Make sure to visit the Activities Area of the Exhibit Hall, which has tables promoting all of the Association’s caucuses, chapters, and special interest sections (SISs). Ask questions: What events are planned for that evening? What do they recommend becoming active in to get ahead in the field? How do they recommend you get your name out there? What are some good ways to get published? Are there interest groups for newer attendees? (Hint: if you do not know about CONELL, read on.) Attend the free ice cream social held in the Exhibit Hall, and visit as many booths as possible. You will learn about new and cutting-edge library tools, and you’ll be given freebies just for listening! Each day there is a raffle, so be sure to get your ballot in by the specific time (the raffle entries are in your registration bag), and show up for the drawings. A large group attends, and it is another great way to meet people and find out what events people are attending that evening, which leads to my next piece of advice.

Attend events each evening, and do not be afraid to “party hop.” There are events each evening that are very well attended, and if you are not as successful in meeting people at the conference during the day, this can also be a great way to do so. Some things that I recommend for a first-time attendee: events hosted by the Professional Engagement, Growth, and Advancement SIS (PEGA-SIS); Karaoke with Ken (usually Saturday night of the conference); SIS receptions (whichever interest you—there is no wrong choice, as they are all fantastic); and chapter receptions (these are often by invitation, but I also recommend that you consider joining a chapter). Many of these will overlap, and it is common to “party hop.” I felt very alone at my first conference and had a hard time interacting with people, as everyone is busy visiting with their friends and colleagues. I chose to spend my evenings alone rather than push myself to see where others were going. This was a mistake, and I am still working to make connections in the field because of this. Connections help you get placed on committees, find inspiration for articles, and make friends that you will have throughout your work life. Make sure to get started from day one.

Attend CONELL. Attending CONELL—the Conference of Newer Law Librarians—is imperative. It will be the best thing you do for your conference career, your work career, and yourself. I, unfortunately, was not able to attend CONELL during my first meeting. I am Sabbath observant, and this mini-conference is held on Saturday, immediately preceding the start of the Annual Meeting. I also did not know about CONELL before attending the conference, but I quickly learned that first-time/new attendees meet their conference “besies” by attending this full-day pre-conference program. From what I hear from everyone I know who has attended, it seems to be the end-all, be-all of conference programs. I have never heard any negative feedback about CONELL, and it seems that the networking opportunities available through CONELL are endless. If you are able to attend, you will meet the people who will set the tone for your future in AALL. You will also have people to attend events with, which makes meeting new people less daunting. Navigating the conference with others is much easier, and your new friends can share information and experiences. CONELL will also give you an overview of the conference, which will enable you to hit the ground running come Saturday evening and Sunday morning. Don’t be like me and go in knowing no one and nothing; go in as educated as possible.

Ready, Set, Connect! If you are attending the 2015 Annual Meeting as a first-time or newer attendee, the best piece of advice I can offer is to come prepared. Be aware of the Placement Office if you need a job, and come with the proper clothing and materials. If you do not know anyone else attending, be active in the Exhibit Hall and find out what events you can attend in order to meet people. Do not forget to get all of your materials at registration. Without them, you might as well attend the conference in the dark! And do not be afraid to put yourself out there. This is the time to meet colleagues from across your field. Who knows what great ideas, programs, and articles are waiting to be realized when two or more minds meet? The moment is just waiting to happen. Go out there and make connections because there is no better time than now.
ENHANCE YOUR PSYCHOLOGY SERIALS BY ADDING THESE JOURNALS TO YOUR LIBRARY

To Order Journal Subscriptions
Contact your subscription agent or APA Subscriptions
750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242
Call 800-374-2721 or 202-336-5600
Fax 202-336-5568
Email subscriptions@apa.org
www.apa.org/pubs/journals
Lessons in forecasting from law librarians’ predictions of the past

By Scott Frey

Since at least 1915—100 years ago—law librarians have forecast the future of law libraries. You may have read recent forecasts, or you may have even written one yourself. But are you familiar with predictions from days far enough back that "we" are in the distant future?

Someday, maybe someone will publish "Looking Backward: 2065-2015 in Law Libraries" or even "...2115-2015..." Of course we can’t look backward from the future now except as a thought experiment. We can, though, see how law librarians from 1965 or 1915 envisioned later times and determine what they anticipated accurately. This examination can instruct us in how to make our own realistic forecasts.

Extreme futurology is a dangerous game. The peril is that the law librarians (or legal information robots?) of 2065 or 2115 will laugh at us. Fortunately, long-term predictions about law libraries aren’t as dangerous as short-term ones. We won’t create budgets, make personnel decisions, collect resources, invest in technologies, or build library spaces based on visions of 50 or 100 years from now. However, we might be curious how law librarians will look like or transform into (e.g., will there be flying libraries in the 22nd century?), how people will conduct legal research, and how law librarians will fit into this picture.

As Gail M. Daly, associate dean for library and technology, director of the Underwood Law Library, and associate professor at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, has noted, there’s no law library on the Starship Enterprise, though there likely were (will be?) law librarians somewhere in Federation space. Like the creators and fans of Star Trek, we, the present-day law librarians, might want to see what the future may hold, in part because it’s fun to imagine but also because it gives us perspective on what we do now and what we might do to advance the profession. Similarly, looking at past predictions (and the past in general) can give us insight into our current situation.

Books! Books! Books!


In light of the increasing number and expense of law books, Pulling lamented, “Without a doubt the problems confronting the law librarian of the future will greatly surpass those of his predecessor.”

Godard envisioned cooperation via interlibrary loans, with larger libraries providing books to smaller ones. He went further:

It should be possible, and I believe sometime will be, for anyone who really has a real need to consult any particular book, to be able to do so practically anywhere at any time, which is something we’re getting closer to now.

Lathrop looked to cooperation, codification, and classification as ways to deal with the flood of books into law libraries. Regarding cooperation, Lathrop was:

Books! Books! Books!


In light of the increasing number and expense of law books, Pulling lamented, “Without a doubt the problems confronting the law librarian of the future will greatly surpass those of his predecessor.”

Godard envisioned cooperation via interlibrary loans, with larger libraries providing books to smaller ones. He went further:

It should be possible, and I believe sometime will be, for anyone who really has a real need to consult any particular book, to be able to do so practically anywhere at any time, which is something we’re getting closer to now.

Lathrop looked to cooperation, codification, and classification as ways to deal with the flood of books into law libraries. Regarding cooperation, Lathrop was:

Books! Books! Books!


In light of the increasing number and expense of law books, Pulling lamented, “Without a doubt the problems confronting the law librarian of the future will greatly surpass those of his predecessor.”

Godard envisioned cooperation via interlibrary loans, with larger libraries providing books to smaller ones. He went further:

It should be possible, and I believe sometime will be, for anyone who really has a real need to consult any particular book, to be able to do so practically anywhere at any time, which is something we’re getting closer to now.

Lathrop looked to cooperation, codification, and classification as ways to deal with the flood of books into law libraries. Regarding cooperation, Lathrop was:

Books! Books! Books!


In light of the increasing number and expense of law books, Pulling lamented, “Without a doubt the problems confronting the law librarian of the future will greatly surpass those of his predecessor.”

Godard envisioned cooperation via interlibrary loans, with larger libraries providing books to smaller ones. He went further:

It should be possible, and I believe sometime will be, for anyone who really has a real need to consult any particular book, to be able to do so practically anywhere at any time, which is something we’re getting closer to now.

Lathrop looked to cooperation, codification, and classification as ways to deal with the flood of books into law libraries. Regarding cooperation, Lathrop was:

Books! Books! Books!


In light of the increasing number and expense of law books, Pulling lamented, “Without a doubt the problems confronting the law librarian of the future will greatly surpass those of his predecessor.”

Godard envisioned cooperation via interlibrary loans, with larger libraries providing books to smaller ones. He went further:

It should be possible, and I believe sometime will be, for anyone who really has a real need to consult any particular book, to be able to do so practically anywhere at any time, which is something we’re getting closer to now.

Lathrop looked to cooperation, codification, and classification as ways to deal with the flood of books into law libraries. Regarding cooperation, Lathrop was:
the air by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company during its golden jubilee. We were told it was quite a common occurrence for as many as five points of the country, each distant from the other, to be simultaneously in conference by telephone. I thought that might be a future development for libraries, exchanging ideas and information as to the problems confronting the various administrators of libraries.

Teleconferencing in the 1930s! Of course, librarians today have access to a range of synchronous (e.g., web conference) and asynchronous (e.g., listserv) technologies for group communication. But I think the main point is that Lathrop identified a library issue (group communication), its significance, and a technology to address it.

Skipping back to the 1910s for a moment (warning: time travel can be dizzying), I’ll note that 1917 AALL President Luther E. Hewitt pointed out a variant on the problem of too many books—too many cards in the card catalog, which he believed made it difficult to find books. He pictured a book/looseleaf catalog system as a solution.

As for use of books in the future, Hewitt imagined, “Special tables will be invented on which books can be arranged in temporary classifications for special study.” Was this a glimmer of Vannevar Bush’s “mexem”—a precursor of today’s computer and internet—or the computer “desktop”? (If you don’t recognize the mexem, please put down my article, read Bush’s “As We May Think,” and then return.)

**Microprint, Memex, and the Rise of the Machines**

Pulling, Hewitt, Godard, and Lathrop were writing in a pre-computer era and also a pre-microprint era. Beginning in the mid-1940s, both microprint and electrical and mechanical means for using it in research (discussed by Bush) began to garner attention from those interested in law libraries. Bush’s mexem made an impression on a couple of legal academics in the late 1940s, Louis O. Kelso and Lawrence A. Harper, who looked forward to a memex for law. (Kelso called it the “Lawdex.”) Another professor, John Henry Merryman—not a librarian by training, but soon to be a law librarian at Stanford—didn’t invoke the memex in his 1955 article “Legal Research Without Books,” but he did describe a research system of punched microcards of legal materials, sortable by topic, date, etc., which strikes me as a cousin of memex or a proto-Lexis or Westlaw.

Then, in 1953, in the first article of his career, J. Myron Jacobstein—at that time a library school graduate attending law school—considered “Scientific Aids for Legal Research.” Jacobstein cited Bush, Kelso, Harper, and Merryman among others in describing the potential for better search of the ever-growing volume of legal materials, aided by advances in microtext and sorting. He believed that the solution to legal research difficulties was “an electronic searching machine specifically designed for use in connection with literature-searching” along with “a comprehensive code to legal literature which could be ‘read’ by the machine.” His candidate for the machine was the Rapid Selector, which took pictures of the abstracts relevant to the desired subject and reproduced them on microfilm that could be shipped to the researcher. The code would be “the familiar classification of law presently known to all lawyers.” Jacobstein’s envisioned “machine” strikes me as essentially the backend of systems such as Westlaw and Lexis, while the “code” is essentially the algorithms they use, based in part on legal classifications. The output is not microtext but rather electronic search results.

For its 50th anniversary in 1956, AALL held a “Golden Jubilee Essay Contest” with the theme of AALL during the next 50 years. Two entries were published: the winning paper, “... Be Those That Multiply the Commonweal” by Howard Jay Graham, and “The Future of the Law Library” by Robert W. Wienpahl.

Graham thought that classification, indexing, jurisdictional and subject specialization, and cooperation would help librarians cope with the mass of legal materials. But the greatest change would come from “the microfacsimile—electronic revolution.” Like Jacobstein, Graham envisioned a microprint system searchable by a code based on familiar legal classification. Wienpahl believed “the future of all types of libraries” lay in “cooperative measures... to reduce operating expenses and in microeditions to reduce the incredible storage problems.” He also considered other ways in which technology might benefit libraries: a photo-composition and telefacsimile system for sending “printed matter by television circuit” and a machine translator for rendering “printed matter from one language into another.”

In 1959, a legal scholar, Layman E. Allen, published “Logic, Law and Dreams” in *Law Library Journal*. Allen focused on a dream of encoding and retrieving law via a system of logic. More pertinent to us was another dream that Allen described:

In brief outline this dream was about a library user who had complete access to the total corpus of all written information from within the walls of his own office. By a device similar to a telephone this user could dial into any spot in a master repository of all written information and what was available at that spot would appear on a viewing screen in his office. If he wished to have a permanent copy for his personal use of something that appeared on the screen, there was another button to push, and the copy would be produced and delivered to his desk almost instantly.

This dream was largely fulfilled by a combination of the internet, databases, computers, monitors, and printers. Westlaw, Lexis, etc., don’t quite provide access to “the total corpus,” but close enough.

In 1963, Julius J. Marke, then president of AALL, pondered the future in “The Glorious Uncertainty of Law Librarianship.” (“There’s an alternate version of this paper called “The Implications for the Future.”) Marke attempted forecasts (with “glorious uncertainty” and, in retrospect, only mixed success) about a range of changes to law schools and law firms; law library collections and staffing; and education of law librarians. The longest section is on technology. He surmised that, “The law librarian of the future will probably be spending a good portion of his time studying or learning to meet the academic and technological changes of a new age.” Been there and done that! Marke did not hazard specific predictions about technology, since he recognized that “the rapid rate of scientific and technological change will result in not only an accelerated technical obsolescence of the librarian’s hardware, but also much of his specialized educational training.”

We reach the end of our time travel with Jack A. Hiller’s “Automation in the Libraries” in 1965. Hiller, a law professor,
mentioned the possibilities of a national system of centralized cataloging; machine indexing of case law; and a ‘precognitive’ system of organizing and furnishing information that ‘will not suffer from present limitations.’ He also noted a report contemplating that the Library of Congress’ catalogs would become: . . . so mechanized that they can be consulted electronically (on viewing screens) with convenience to the user and subject to his complete manipulation; and the collections to which the catalogs refer will themselves be so mechanized through photographic or electronic microreproduction as to place them within the individual user’s electronic control.

The Blurry Crystal Ball

It’s impossible to know what will happen—next week, and certainly 100 years from now. However, some things are harder to foresee than others. As sci-fi author William Gibson has observed, the future is unevenly distributed. Some of it is here; but how do we identify it? (The rest of it remains in the future and thus remains a mystery)

Think back to 10 years ago and consider what’s occurred since then and what we might have envisioned. (I’ve chosen 10 years rather than 50 or 100 due to this article’s limited size in the space-time continuum. Summarizing 50 or 100 years would take a while.)

The law librarian of 2005 would surely have imagined, correctly, that the Internet in general and electronic legal resources in particular would grow in importance over the coming decade, putting pressures on law libraries to adapt. These trends were easy to extrapolate from trends up to 2005, not just in law libraries but throughout society. Getting more specific, some librarians might have forecast that Lexis and Westlaw would become more like Google or that more legal materials would be available for free online.

But how many law librarians envisioned the financial crisis of 2007 and the resulting pressures on governments, legal employers, law schools, and law libraries? How many foresaw the rise of smartphones and tablets? (The iPhone was introduced in 2007. Apparently Blackberry didn’t anticipate it either.) Or who predicted various other technological developments or changes in law-related fields and the world? If there were predictions of these changes, how many of us knew about or believed them?

Now, projecting 10 years forward from 2015, how many of us know whether, say, a majority of current legal resources in print will remain in print, or what the next great technologies will be, or who will win the presidential election of 2024? We can make educated guesses, especially as to legal resources, which are in our realm of specialized knowledge and experience.

As to 2065 and beyond, what hope do we have of accurately predicting anything specific? Will Lexis or Westlaw even exist in a recognizable form 50 years from now? Will many (or any) legal books or serials be in print? Will law libraries exist?

Function Over Form in the Future

I believe there is hope of making some 50-year forecasts that should be essentially correct. I won’t attempt a lengthy forecast here. It’s not wise to do so without addressing post-1965 comments about the law library future, which are beyond the scope of this article. I merely wish to show how pre-1965 predictions are helpful for current ones and sketch a prediction based on that.

Library/information school students read “As We May Think” 70 years later because the memex is a recognizable solution to needs that haven’t gone away, even if the memex doesn’t precisely match today’s technology. Prospective law librarians could likewise read, say, the Jacobstein and Marke articles and see familiar issues and solutions. I don’t think a valuable long-term prediction needs to get the technology right. Rather, it’s sufficient to picture technologies that may allow legal researchers to better discover relevant legal resources and obtain the information they need, as well as other improved means of dealing with core law library issues.

The basic fact that legal researchers as a whole benefit from access to a wide range of primary and secondary authorities, especially on legal subjects, and from tools to sort through them, was true in 1915 and 1965; is true today; and presumably will be true in 2065 and 2115. Pulling saw a problem in this situation (books! books! books!). Subsequent law librarians saw similar problems and potential solutions.

Extrapolating solutions from current or developing technologies (e.g., WestlawNext, cloud storage services, Google Glass) is perilous unless we can identify which aspects are most appealing and useful to legal researchers. Microprint was the future once upon a time; now it’s the past. But some of its features—such as space-saving and affordability—are still advantages, though now in the guise of electronic materials.

While function matters more than form, the form of technology, especially physical versus virtual, still matters. If there’s little need for print materials or bulky means of organizing and accessing information, then there’s reduced need for a physical library. While many legal researchers currently find print materials superior to electronic equivalents in some respects—e.g., browseability, no need for electricity, less eye-strain—publishers and technologists will likely continue to strive for a technology that’s generally deemed better than print. (Maybe we’ll end up with something that looks and in some ways functions like print but is essentially electronic and has benefits that print can’t match.)

New technology isn’t everything. As Marke indicated, many things (e.g., library science, legal education, society) change and affect law libraries. Moreover, law libraries can become more effective through training and cooperation. But until we reach the utopia of universally affordable and expeditious access to pertinent legal materials in optimally useful formats (i.e., never), improvements in technology will be needed.

Law librarians understand that we add value to legal resources and technology. For one thing, we’re in an excellent position to select, obtain, and explain the technology of legal research. But in the long term, will legal communities see this value enough to keep law librarians employed?

Fortunately, law librarians have continually added roles to their repertoire—we find, create, organize, use, and show how to use legal and non-law resources, and we implement and troubleshoot technology too! If my library is a representative example, then library paraprofessionals are likewise broadening their skill sets. Here’s to future law libraries as they continue to repurpose and expand in ways that benefit patrons!

Time in a Bottle

Now would someone please put this article in a time capsule? On the outside of the capsule, kindly engrave instructions to the law librarians/infobots of 2065 to open the bottle and read the article for their amusement. If you know of a future-proof electronic equivalent of a time capsule, please put the article in there too.

Scott Frey
(stfrey@uslaw.edu), Reference Librarian, Western State College of Law, Fullerton, California
Neutralizing Conflict

Counseling techniques for law librarians

By Mary Beth Chappell Lyles
We all have war stories. During some point in our careers, most law librarians who provide reference services will encounter an upset or challenging patron. Perhaps it is a near-hysterical, sleep-deprived student who shows up at the academic reference desk, usually about 10 minutes before the end of reference hours, convinced that the world will literally end if he or she fails to find a pristine PDF of some incredibly esoteric and often cryptically cited source. Another scenario from the academic side of things is a faculty member whose needs exceed the library’s resources.

Librarians in public law libraries often encounter patrons who do not understand the appropriate boundary that exists between being a helpful librarian and the unauthorized practice of law and must contend with the patron frustration that can result. After all, people who need legal research assistance are usually involved in the legal system, which can be very stressful. Librarians in public law libraries may also encounter patrons who are suffering from a host of personal problems that can adversely impact behavior.

Law librarians in the firm environment often work in high-stress situations with colleagues who operate under the rigid deadlines imposed by the court system and client/firm expectations. Alternately, they may find themselves providing remedial research instruction to terrified summer associates who stumble into their orbit in a last-ditch attempt to complete a project.

The common denominator in all of these scenarios is that while few librarians have training in counseling, they all too often find themselves in close proximity with people experiencing varying levels of emotional distress. While we are not and cannot be expected to be professional counselors, law librarians, by helping patrons access appropriate information, are often in a position to help those patrons navigate trying times.

Techniques and Suggestions

The link between librarianship (especially reference librarianship) and counseling skills is long-established and grounded in the “helping professions” designation shared by both fields. In 1975, Theodore Peck, an associate librarian at National University in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, published an article in RQ titled “Counseling Skills Applied to Reference Services.” In his article, Peck compared the reference interview with counseling sessions, highlighting key “counseling” techniques that should be employed by reference librarians: an empathetic demeanor, attentive behavior, and content listening focusing specifically on the practice of paraphrasing. Law librarians may also recall suggestions from library school regarding putting patrons at ease during the reference interview and trying to uncover the need behind the initial request through mediation.

In practice, this can be easier said than done, especially with a distressed patron. But basic techniques can make a big difference.

In his landmark book, The Art of Helping, now in its ninth edition, renowned sociologist Robert R. Carkhuff, Ph.D., breaks down helping behavior to its most basic components, providing step-by-step guidance for would-be helpers. His advice for the development of listening skills is particularly interesting in the context of librarianship: he emphasizes several components including recalling themes, recalling expressions, focusing on the helper and the content, suspending judgment, and having a reason for listening. When our goal is helping, he notes the importance of knowing why we are listening in the first place, being aware of the person we are helping and of the content of their speech while monitoring both verbal and non-verbal expressions. The idea is to ascertain the patron’s level of “physical, emotional, and intellectual functioning” from voice tone and presentation. Carkhuff also notes that the helper needs to suspend personal judgment about the helpee.

In the context of librarianship, this could mean suspending judgment about a patron’s lack of research skills or the timeframe in which the patron is trying to complete a project.

When you are in the line of fire, a technique from the world of mediation called an E.A.R. Statement can be a good way to defuse a verbal attack. As described by Bill Eddy, author and president of the High Conflict Institute, in “Calm Upset People with Empathy, Attention, Respect,” published on Mediate.com, an E.A.R. Statement consists of acknowledging the other person’s level of distress in an empathetic manner by saying something along the lines of “I can hear how upset you are,” by providing verbal or non-verbal assurance that the other person has your attention, and by making a statement that indicates respect for the other person—for example, acknowledging the person’s hard work, even if this is far from the truth.

Eddy feels that this technique is particularly effective when used by people in positions of authority who must interact with high-conflict individuals. In the world of law librarianship, this could be particularly applicable when dealing with upset students, public patrons, or anyone making an “unreasonable” request.

The Narcissist on the Other Side of the Desk

Narcissism is a cultural buzzword closely aligned with egotism or egocentrism. The therapeutic community often discusses a condition at the extreme end of narcissistic behavior known as Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD). As noted on Psychology Today’s website, the following symptoms are indicative of NPD: anger, shame, or humiliation in response to criticism; exaggerated sense of self-importance; “takes advantage of others to reach his or her own goals”; exaggeration of achievements and talents; “entertains unrealistic fantasies about success, power, beauty, intelligence, or romance”; expects favorable treatment unreasonably; needs constant attention and reinforcement from other people; becomes jealous easily; ignores or is oblivious to the feelings of others, basically an empathy deficit; obsessively self-interested; and pursues goals that are primarily selfish. Narcissistic behavior, as noted in Carl Vogel’s Psychology Today article, “A Field Guide to Narcissism,” ranges from “a tendency to a serious, clinical disorder.”

Whether the term is used to describe a personality trait or a full-blown, diagnosable personality disorder described by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, it is both a popular topic in the therapeutic community and an unfortunate reality in the legal community.

This type of behavior is so prevalent in the legal world that BCG Attorney Search CEO Harrison Barnes, Esq., posted a web-based article, “Narcissistic Entitlement Syndrome” (NES) on a phenomenon he observes in attorneys seeking new jobs. Barnes describes five key behaviors as indicative of the presence of NES: (1) preoccupation with “fantasies of limitless, brilliance, power, and success”; (2) an “exaggerated sense of self-importance that is not commensurate with their actual level of achievement”; (3) lack of empathy for others; (4) envy and a frequent perception that others envy them; and (5) an excessive need for and expectation of approval. Barnes views this behavior to be widespread and highly problematic, speculating that at least 10 percent
of young associates at large law firms display NES-indicative traits to the detriment of their careers. He also notes that it often afflicts the highest-performing attorneys from the highest-ranked law schools.

So what should you do if your life as a librarian involves frequent interactions with narcissists? In her book *Disarming the Narcissist*, Wendy T. Behary, a licensed clinical social worker, focuses, among other things, on mindfulness, empathy, and moving beyond the natural fight-or-flight responses that humans inherently possess in order to effectively manage narcissists. Her insights on the fight-or-flight response are particularly interesting and provide a good go-to for high-conflict situations. For example, if your tendency is to fight back when either ignored or verbally attacked, Behary recommends learning to assert yourself and what you feel are your rights while not attacking. If flight is your normal response, then she advises giving yourself a “time out” but not withdrawing permanently. In other words, state your intention to take a cooling off period and your intention to return to the discussion another time. Some people completely freeze when under attack. If this is your usual behavior, Behary recommends relying on a rehearsed script. She also recommends a shift in internal dialogue for all three situations.

*Children of the Self-Absorbed*, by Nina W. Brown, Ed.D., LPC, focuses primarily on narcissism’s impact on parent/child relationships, but her recommended coping skills for conflicts with narcissists seem easily applicable to professional life. Brown recommends avoiding conflicts with narcissists whenever possible. Her techniques for diffusing narcissism include the following: “fogging the situation” by switching topics, focusing on something irrelevant, or mentioning something out of left field; creating a distraction to get out of the situation such as a trip to the restroom; keeping your emotional cards close to your chest during the discussion; correcting any errors the narcissist makes once and then letting it drop; leaving others out of the conversation; and allowing the narcissist to maintain his or her point of view since challenging it will probably escalate the situation.

Accommodating All

These suggestions are relevant for dealing with the high-conflict situations and difficult personalities that present themselves in the day-to-day life of many librarians. Although we are not professional counselors, we can better serve our patrons by helping them to navigate trying times and by being understanding and accommodating to all personalities.

Mary Beth Chappell Lyles (chappell.marybeth@gmail.com), Assistant Law Librarian for Reference, Emory School of Law’s Hugh F. Macmillan Law Library, Atlanta
Breaking Case-Method Conditioning

Teaching students how to conduct cost-effective legal research

By Michael Bird

The struggle to prepare law students to perform effective legal research has long been of deep concern to academic law librarians. The 2013 study conducted and prepared by AALL's Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section Task Force on Identifying Skills and Knowledge for Legal Practice, "A Study of Attorneys' Legal Research Practices and Opinions of New Associates' Research Skills," showed that new associates to immediately search teaching law conditions law students research courses, I'd like to propose one for this problem, but based on my this is simply practice, to be sure, but what can we do to help? I don't think there's a magic bullet for this problem, but based on my experience teaching upper-level legal research courses, I'd like to propose one possible factor: the case method of teaching law conditions law students and new associates to immediately search for cases when confronted with a legal question rather than considering other, more efficient strategies. A discussion of this problem and some possible solutions follow.

Langdell and the Specter of Formalism

The shadow of Christopher Columbus Langdell still looms large over the structure and doctrine of legal education, even if his influence has, in recent years, been somewhat curbed. According to a paper by Catharine Pierce Wells, "Langdell and the Invention of the Legal Doctrine," published in the May 2010 Buffalo Law Review, at its core, Langdell's pedagogy was mainly focused on forcing students to think critically about a series of cases to state a working legal rule that could predict future holdings on the issue. Langdell's theories have been roundly criticized in recent years, but his philosophy of learning the law almost exclusively through cases has proven remarkably durable. We still largely teach the law through cases, especially in first-year classes where future lawyers have their first brush with legal doctrine. But what if this grants a false impression?

First, a conceit: Langdell's tight focus on cases may have accurately reflected the zeitgeist of American law in 1870. According to William E. Nelson's "The Impact of the Antislavery Movement Upon Styles of Judicial Reasoning in Nineteenth Century America," published in the January 1974 Harvard Law Review, at the time, the legal philosophy of Formalism was gaining traction with the American judiciary, which sought to resolve legal problems through strict adherence to legal first principles as revealed through precedent. This was in contrast to a looser, "implementalist" style in the early 1800s in which judges sought to use their decisions to implement desired social policies.

Langdell's vision for legal education took Formalism to extremes and seems to have been fairly dismissive toward any law not produced by judges. Lawrence M. Friedman's A History of American Law: Third Edition divulges that Langdell's first casebook consisted of nothing but cases, arranged chronologically, without so much as a single explanation or footnote from the author. Langdell's commitment to the idea that the four walls of the law were bound entirely by cases was so complete, his Contracts casebook did not even include the Statute of Frauds. This is fine and good, but it isn't 1870 anymore, and even if Langdell's extremism made sense in his day, it can scarcely accommodate the massive expansion of codified law since. Judicial thought followed this trend with a slow and steady rejection of the quasi-religious Formalism in favor of Legal Realism and an attendant regard for the will of the legislature and executive (if constitutional) that Langdell would have found unrecognizable.

There is much more to say about this shift in American legal thought—too much for this article—but the important point is that the Formalist world that informed Langdell's case method basically no longer exists. Arguably the most prominent modern judicial debate, that of the value of strict textualism vs. legislative history between Justices Antonin Scalia and Stephen Breyer, takes as a premise that the role of the judge is to enact the will of the legislature; the disagreements only come about regarding which legislatures matter more and how judges are to ascertain that will. (See Kenneth R. Dortzbach's "Legislative History: The Philosophies of Justices Scalia and Breyer and the Use of..."
Legislative History by the Wisconsin State Courts,” published in the Fall 1996 issue of *Marquette Law Review.* Precedent and the Common Law still occupy an important space in the legal landscape, of course, but the Formalist conviction that the law can be understood entirely through them no longer holds water.

**What This Means for Legal Research Instruction**

Even if it’s based on outdated Formalist assumptions, I want to be clear that I don’t necessarily think the case method is a bad way to teach the mercurially defined set of critical thinking skills that law school purports to. At the very least, there is a bevy of scholars far more competent than I ready to discuss that question at length. However, it has been my experience that the case method creates a false impression of the law that has real consequences for students when they enter their first legal research courses: their first-year classes lead them to believe that cases are mainly what matter, so they assume legal research is going to be strictly about finding cases and will proceed with that assumption unless warned otherwise up front. Fortunately, a few quick and easy precautions at the start of the course can alleviate much confusion.

First, when teaching primary sources, underscore the importance of codified law. Even if academia is still fixated on case law, the professional world recognizes the importance of codified law as a starting point for research, and available research materials reflect this through editorial content. This is not to say cases aren’t important; indeed, a case may be where the researcher wants to end up. But it’s rarely where he or she wants to start, and a great deal of the wheel-spinning I’ve encountered comes back to this.

Different instructors should underscore this in the way they are most comfortable.

For instance, I typically analogize modern American law to solar systems: a controlling statute or collection of statutes is the star, and administrative law and precedent are the planets locked in orbit. As an astronomer seeking new planets would first look for a star, as planets radiate no light and are thus effectively invisible, so, too, ought a legal researcher begin a search looking for a central controlling statute to which any case law will be beholden even if the researcher’s ultimate goal is a case that lines up with the facts. Only after eliminating the possibility of a controlling statute should the researcher begin the far more laborious task of looking for cases directly.

Next, downplay the importance of Boolean searching beyond the classroom. In my experience, nothing in legal research pedagogy reinforces case method priorities more than the sheer amount of time spent teaching Boolean searching. Students getting this impression strikes me as reasonable; after all, why would we spend so much time on how to search for cases in Lexis and Westlaw if finding cases in Lexis and Westlaw is not what matters most? This can be difficult since Boolean searching represents a completely new skill for any student without a programming background, so there really isn’t a good way to ensure competency without devoting a good portion of class time and homework to it. I try to be up front with students about my purpose: more than anything else I cover, Boolean searching represents a skill rather than a tool, so it requires practice to master. However, there was a time before electronic research databases when lawyers could and did carry out case research without it, and the tools they used still exist. I usually advise students to use Boolean searching to find one relevant case and then push them to use that case as a jumping off point for finding other cases on the topic through resources like digests and key numbers rather than constructing a completely new search from scratch.

And last, log research steps for major assignments. Obviously, not every student will have trouble adjusting from the case method, nor will every problem be based in it. I find the best way to stay on top of who’s having trouble and why is to require students to log the steps they take when carrying out their research and submit it to me. Indeed, asking students to do this is how I noticed the prevalence of this problem to begin with. I find the form of the log doesn’t matter when I use it for these diagnostic purposes; I usually leave it up to the students to record the information in a way with which they’re comfortable. The important thing is that they do it and submit it in a timely fashion.

These strategies have helped me break case method conditioning in students, and it shows in the early phases of future legal research, as reported in their logs. Ultimately, it may be fair to say that this is not the most pressing issue facing legal research instruction, but I’ve found that awareness leads to small adjustments in my teaching style that reap significant rewards.

Michael Bird (birdm@cooley.edu), Reference Librarian, Western Michigan University, Thomas M. Cooley Law School, Auburn Hills, Michigan
Supporting faculty scholarship is important. We all know that. But have you ever thought of working with your faculty to support their empirical research as well? Last spring and summer, I had the opportunity to work with a member of our faculty who was interested in determining whether specific trends were occurring in state supreme courts as a result of the *Citizens United* decision in early 2010. As we all know, the best way to spot a resulting trend is by looking at cold, hard facts, both before and after the event in question. And who better to find cold, hard facts in thousands of legal cases than a librarian? The library faced successes, challenges, trials, and tribulations while working on this project, which ultimately resulted in a happy faculty member, a great piece of legal scholarship, and the tremendous appreciation of the law school for a job well-done.

**The Question Presented**

The faculty member I worked with is a highly regarded scholar in the area of campaign finance and election law. She received a significant grant to determine whether there was a correlation between the *Citizens United* ruling in early 2010 and elected state supreme court judges’ decisions. The question presented was fairly straightforward:

Now that *Citizens United* allows corporations and special interest groups to provide unlimited contributions to political campaigns, are elected judges in state Supreme Courts becoming tougher on crime in order to avoid the potential for an attack ad during the next judicial election?

The theory underlying this Question Presented goes a little something like this:

A special interest group decides a particular state supreme court judge (who also happens to be an elected official) is not sympathetic to their cause—be it liberal or conservative. The group begins monitoring every criminal decision handed down by that judge looking for that one perfect case—the case where the clearly guilty and controversial defendant (a rapist, murderer, pedophile, etc.) is released due to some extenuating circumstance. When the next election cycle comes around, the special interest group provides significant contributions to the judge’s opposition campaign (who actually supports the group’s cause). The unlimited, anonymous funds are used to finance attack ads featuring the shocking decision and declaring the incumbent judge has been “soft on crime” (s/he let the rapist go!). The public hears the ad but does not understand the “extenuating circumstances” that required the judge to rule in favor of the defendant and votes for the opposition—who, by the way, is now more likely to rule in favor of the special interest group on their next case before the newly elected judge.

Or so the theory goes. Curious and more than a bit uncomfortable about the potential “unintended consequences” of the *Citizens United* holding, our well-regarded faculty member received funding for a study to determine if this theory was actually becoming reality. Thus, the “*Citizens United* project” began at our law school.

Excited about the prospect of digging deep into controversial campaign finance issues and questions of constitutionality and due process, the faculty member in particular and the law school administration in general were ready to start reading cases as soon as possible. In January 2014, the faculty member (under the direction of the vice dean) reached out to the library for assistance with the collection and evaluation of 5,000-6,000 criminal cases heard in state supreme courts between 2008 and 2013 in order to produce this cutting-edge scholarship. Naturally, the library agreed, and we were off on our eight-month adventure!
The Project
The library agreed to find the criminal cases relevant to this research as well as provide a librarian to act as project manager for the review of those cases. Having been in document review prior to librarianship, I was asked to serve as project manager. Upon agreeing to the role, I sent my boss an email with a few paragraphs about my experience in document review and why I was qualified for the position, which he could then forward to the faculty member as a bit of an introduction. I had yet to meet this faculty member, and I wanted to kick off the project with a good impression. I wanted everyone involved to know that I was ready for the task, but I also wanted to start establishing some sort of expert authority in document review as early as possible.

Managing the Collection/ Data Review Process
When conducting a document review project, some of the most important decisions have to do with which software you will use. Clearly, finding the cases was going to require the use of either Westlaw or Lexis. We ran some trial searches in both databases to see if we were getting a similar number of results in each database. Most of the results were within 10 cases of each other. Considering we would be working in all 50 states, this margin of error was acceptable. We ultimately chose to go with Westlaw for the Folders feature. Cases would need to be randomly selected and “delivered” to the students for review. The Folders feature in Westlaw allowed me to create a folder for each state, populate it with our randomly selected cases, and then share it with the reviewers when it came time for them to work in each state. Working with thousands of cases in 51 jurisdictions, organization was going to be the key to success. Through the Folders feature, I was able to maintain control of every folder and simply granted and terminated sharing privileges as the review progressed through the states.

The second major software decision was what to use to organize and analyze the data we collected. The library agreed to find the criminal offenses to be analyzed. Once we started reviewing multiple cases and among the different states, it was going to take much longer to maintain the same standard of inclusion and exclusion criteria. Our team of reviewers consisted of two incredibly different groups—five recent alumni and nine rising 3Ls. The alumni were part of our law school’s fellowship program and were available for the project immediately. The 3Ls would need to be hired specifically for the project. Each alum was committed to working varying hours per week, while the 3Ls would be required to work 30 hours per week beginning immediately after finals. The alumni had a different set of legal interests, and the 3Ls were all interested in criminal law in some fashion. The one area where they were the same was location—of lack thereof. Everyone was permitted to work remotely and on their own schedule.

Ideally, document review projects should be done as a group. There is a steep learning curve, and the coding guidelines are always fuzzy in the beginning. By working as a group, everyone learns from each question, and discussion among reviewers helps fine-tune the review guidelines. After a few weeks in this communal setting, the group has conquered the learning curve and is along at a steady pace. Without the benefit of group discussions and shared learning, it was going to take much longer to overcome the learning curve, and maintaining consistent standards across multiple states and among the different reviewers was certain to be a challenge.

I decided that the best way to deal with this reality was by relying heavily on the Google Doc and by directing the reviewers to it whenever possible. They needed to read it, learn it, and know it. They needed to observe how it was developing and changing each day with each question asked. This took a lot of discipline on my part. It would be easiest for me in the short term to just answer each question for each individual reviewer as the questions came in. However, in the long term, I needed them to trust the Google Doc and go to it first for guidance. I felt this was the only way to ensure consistency among the states, thus producing a defensible database.

With each question that came in, I would first check the Google Doc to see if the answer was already there. If it was, I would reply the same way every time. “The Google Doc provides . . . ,” and then I would copy and paste the answer into the email. If the answer
Members’ Briefing

Authority

ROI Study
In January 2015, AALL released a research-based study designed to aid legal information professionals in communicating the return on investment they deliver to the organizations they serve. The report identified 20 best practices, including five actions that librarians can take to enhance their visibility among decision makers, four strategies for communicating qualitative measures, and five methods of communicating quantitative measures. Now that the study is complete, we will be devoting time and effort to applying these findings, identifying concrete strategies and specific examples for our members to draw from when communicating the value they provide. To that end, efforts are underway to produce a digital white paper containing real-world examples across library types.

Branding Initiative
Over the next 18 months, AALL will conduct a comprehensive, Association-wide branding initiative. Minded, a marketing communication firm specializing in nonprofits, has been selected to lead this project. The project will be conducted in two phases: (1) brand strategy development and (2) creative development and implementation. The first phase, already underway, is focusing on research and includes a survey of all AALL members and key stakeholders. The second phase will dig deeper into our brand by conducting a communications audit. This initiative will result in a reinvented brand with a new visual identity, unified messaging, and a refreshed website.

Committee Restructure
One of the benefits of AALL membership is the ability to volunteer and gain critical soft skills and leadership experience. Finding those opportunities, however, is not always so simple. As someone who has now served on and then chaired the Appointments Committee, I have seen firsthand how many amazing volunteers the Association has each year and how few volunteer opportunities we have at the committee level to accommodate them all. This challenge, combined with the fact that our committee structure had not been looked at with a critical eye since 2007, led to the creation of the Committee Review Task Force. The task force conducted a comprehensive review of all AALL standing committees and shared its report with the AALL Executive Board last fall. The board voted to approve the task force’s recommendations and has since implemented them, resulting in a smaller, core set of committees to address ongoing Association needs. At the same time, the board created new award juries, featuring one-year appointments, which will expand the pool of volunteer opportunities. Additionally, the report called for a needs-based approach to committee assignments that would facilitate the formation of ad hoc task forces, bringing members together to complete specific tasks that align with AALL’s current goals and needs.

Advocacy

ABA Access to Justice Opportunities
Earlier this year, American Bar Association (ABA) President William Hubbard established the Commission on the Future of Legal Services to improve the delivery of—and access to—legal

The Past Year: Authority, Advocacy, and Education

Like every candidate for the AALL presidency, I was asked to submit a personal statement after I made the decision to run in 2012. I wanted it to be a snapshot of who I am but also a peek into the future—a brief list of initiatives that I intended to focus on if chosen to lead AALL. It proved a difficult exercise, even for someone who has been a very active, involved AALL member over the course of her law librarian career; without having access to the Association’s other initiatives, priorities, and opportunities, developing your own can be a challenge. In the end, I settled on four principles:

• To prepare members to be leaders, both in their own organizations and within the Association, by providing more opportunities for training and development

• To connect all of our members, regardless of library type or job function, through new and existing technology

• To encourage transparency and communication so members can openly and constructively discuss the issues confronting the Association

• To identify what newer law librarians and potential members want from a professional association and to look for ways to provide it

That was nearly three years ago. Looking back, I am excited to say that those bullet points have indeed served as an umbrella for the changes and initiatives that AALL has started and, in many cases, completed during my year as AALL president. As a measure of our accomplishments and a roadmap for our future, I would like to share an overview of these past 12 months—organized around the three pillars of AALL’s Strategic Directions: Authority, Advocacy, and Education.
services. The commission published an Issues Paper, requesting that key stakeholders submit written comments, which AALL did. The commission also held hearings at the ABA Midyear Meeting in Houston in February, and I was able to attend and testify on behalf of AALL—along with other bar leaders, judges, law firm practice managers, and legal service providers—focusing my remarks on libraries’ integral role in expanding access to justice for all.

The culminating event for this commission was the invitation-only National Summit on Innovation in Legal Services, which took place in May 2015 at Stanford Law School. AALL was invited to participate in this event, convened to “challenge thought leaders both from within and beyond the legal profession to . . . spark fresh thinking about the delivery of legal services and to find new, actionable ideas that are not constrained by traditional models and are rooted in the essential values of protecting the public, enhancing diversity and inclusion, and pursuing justice for all.” The two-day event—jam-packed with inspiring keynote speakers, panelists, and TED-style mini-lectures and combined with ample time for breakout sessions organized around the key areas identified in the Issues Paper—is just the beginning. Now the commission will take all of the inspiration and information from the summit and begin creating and prioritizing action items to implement change in the legal profession. Judging from what I experienced in my breakout session and the reports from the other breakout groups, there are definite possibilities for AALL to partner with the ABA on some of these newly identified opportunities.

**Education**

**Education Program Review**

Education is a hallmark of our Association, so it made perfect sense to appoint a special committee to take a discerning look at all of our educational offerings, focused on being more strategic and providing appropriate educational opportunities throughout a librarian’s professional career. Going forward, this group will help establish a set of criteria for the development and selection of educational content in all formats (e.g., the Annual Meeting, webinars, standalone programs, publications), identify content that can be repurposed, and develop more opportunities to expand through collaboration with other legal professional associations.

**No-Cost Webinars**

This year, AALL secured funding to enable members to take advantage of our monthly education webinars at no cost. This significant member benefit is made possible through a partnership with Wolters Kluwer, which is now sponsoring these e-learning opportunities. Attendance at AALL’s monthly webinars has increased exponentially, demonstrating that this added member benefit is already proving its value.

**Business Skills Clinic**

Business skills are critical to success in any profession, and law librarianship is certainly no exception. Law librarians aspiring to assume director-level positions or increased leadership roles need to be business-savvy and possess a strong command of business concepts—finance, marketing and communication, strategic planning, negotiations, and innovation. A task force was appointed to develop an education program that would meet this need. The result, the AALL Business Skills Clinic, is a two-day intensive educational experience designed to provide attendees with the tools needed to navigate the professional road ahead of them. This inaugural program will be held October 16-17 in Chicago at the Hyatt Chicago Magnificent Mile hotel.

**AMPC Restructure**

Ever since the AALL Executive Board decided to take a closer look at our Annual Meeting, culminating in the 2011 report from Velvet Chainsaw Consulting, the Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC) has been stepping up its game each year with the constant goal of improving the Annual Meeting experience and educational outcome for members. This year, the AMPC took it a step further, focusing on making the committee even more strategic and forward-thinking while also looking to align our processes with current best practices in conference education development and delivery. To that end, six Content Area Teams, each representing a specific content area “bucket,” were established. These teams were each charged with identifying five programs that reflected their content areas and with curating those programs as needed. Next year, these teams will officially be part of the AMPC, increasing the number of members on that committee from nine to 48.

**AALL Spectrum Redesign**

Think about your favorite magazine or publication that you read for pleasure. If you’ve followed it for any length of time, chances are its look, feel, and content have evolved over the years, a response to reader feedback, changes in publishing and technology, or simply a new creative team. Well, *AALL Spectrum* is no different, and this key AALL publication will soon be undergoing an “extreme makeover” of its own. The redesigned magazine will be published bimonthly, will have an increased page count, and will be available in print, digital, and PDF formats. In addition to the visual overhaul, an *AALL Spectrum* Editorial Board is also being established to focus on developing, soliciting, and curating timely, relevant content around emerging trends and the future of law librarianship.

It has been both my honor and privilege to serve as the AALL president this past year. I have learned a great deal from working with the Executive Board, AALL committees, and SIS and chapter leadership. In 2012, when I made the decision to run for AALL president, I had no idea how rewarding it would turn out to be and how much I would gain from working and interacting with so many members willing to donate both their time and talents to moving AALL and the profession forward.

When I ran for office, I self-identified as “an unapologetic connector,” and I continue to maintain a deep appreciation for and understanding of the importance of connection. My service on the AALL Executive Board over the past two years has afforded me a lifetime of connections and is something for which I will be eternally grateful. At the end of the day, AALL is really all about connection, and it is through harnessing the power of connection that we can accomplish great things with no ceiling on what we can ultimately achieve.
was not there but was going to be based on a similar question raised earlier in a different state. I would direct the student to review that state's guidelines and decide if their situation was similar. Then asked them to tell me how to update the Google Doc for their state based on their own legal analysis. This made them really think about their question and gave them a stake in the outcome. If they reached the correct conclusion, I would update the Google Doc and ask them to confirm that I had updated it correctly. If they did not make the appropriate decision, I would work with them through the logic and guide them to the correct answer. This reinforced the importance of the Google Doc as a reliable resource as well as allowed them the opportunity to work on their legal research and reasoning skills.

It was a lot of work for me in the beginning, but in the long run, the reviewers became more and more confident in their reasoning skills, and, eventually, we were able to maintain a nice, consistent pace and eliminate most of the careless and routine questions. Finally, we were able to offer our faculty member a clear definition of what cases were included in (or excluded from) our defensible database.

Another significant benefit of working in a group is knowing you are not alone and that you, as a group, are making progress each day in the overall review. Document review is a long, slow process. It takes time to chip away at the mountain of documents involved in each case. For example, our goal was to review close to 6,000 cases. If each individual reviewer reads 20 cases in a day (0.3 percent of the overall dataset), reading 6,000 cases becomes an impossibly large number. It is hard to keep your spirits up when you are only finishing 0.3 percent of the project per day. However, if 14 people review 20 cases in a day, suddenly you have reviewed 280 cases that day (4.6 percent of the dataset) and you can actually see that you, as a team, have made real progress. To keep everybody's spirits up, every few days I sent out a progress report—a color-coded Excel spreadsheet that clearly showed our progress. At a glance, anyone on the team, including the faculty member, could see that we were moving forward—even when it did not feel like it. This regular reminder of progress could make a significant difference for a reviewer who was saddled with a difficult state to see that his teammates were still making progress.

Managing the Faculty Member

When working on a long-term project like this, it is important to manage up as well as down. Make no mistake: my faculty member was ultimately the one in charge. It was her funding. It was her project. It was her name on the scholarship. However, the library committed to supporting my research, organization, and document review skills to create a defensible database for her analysis. As far as I was concerned, we were in this 50/50. She had her strengths, and I had mine. I would defer to her expertise as often as possible and compromise wherever I could. However, I also held my ground when it came to my area of expertise—legal research and document review.

A source of ongoing friction on this project was estimating the complexity of the review and identifying a benchmark number of cases that should be reviewed in an hour, day, week, month, etc. For staffing purposes and project schedule management, everyone wanted to know how long it takes “to review a case.” The answer, of course, is “it depends.” Having been in document review for nearly three years, the only thing I know for sure about any particular review is that it is impossible, and I mean impossible, to predict how long a review will take. There are just too many variables. In our case, the first variable was “How long is an opinion?” Was the code complex? Was the fact pattern? How many defendants are there? What is the procedural history? How many motions and appeals have been filed? Another question is “How much of an opinion do you have to read to determine if the crime is violent enough to be included in our analysis at all?” If a reviewer starts reading a case involving second-degree criminal sexual misconduct, is it considered “rape” for the purposes of our review? The only way to answer that question is to research the criminal code of that state. How long does that take? Well, it depends on the complexity of the code.

For instance, Kentucky has 18 different statutes regarding criminal sexual conduct that vary by age of the victim, relationship to the perpetrator, injuries sustained, etc., and only three of those statutes actually use the word “rape.” For our purposes, we decided to include 12 of the 18 crimes in our definition of “rape.”

It took our reviewer days to get through her Kentucky cases. On the other hand, Arkansas takes a hard line on sexual violence and has only one statute (actually titled “rape”) that we included in our review. As a result, our Arkansas reviewer was able to quickly skim the sexual violence cases to determine whether to include them in our review.

In hindsight, I am able to articulate these facts. However, at the beginning of the project, though I knew we would run into issues, I didn't know what they were going to be. Who knew that Kentucky was so complicated? Such is the nature of document review. You don't know the problems until you run into them. Also, it is very hard to explain these types of problems in the abstract. My faculty member became frustrated that I couldn't make an educated guess on how long the review was going to take. After all, I was the document review expert.

The only solution was to take the issue out of the abstract and put it into reality. During our next meeting, I provided her copies of the first five cases returned from one of our typical searches and asked her to code them with me so that we could estimate how long it would take to code five cases. Within a few paragraphs of the very first case, my concerns became crystal clear to her. There were so many questions that we had never even considered. And this was just figuring out if we should actually include the case in our review! There were still 21 variables we would be picking out of the case if we indeed decided it was “violent enough” for inclusion in the study. You can imagine what the actual cases analysis was going to be like.

This inability to predict timeframes became an ongoing problem throughout the review. How many reviewers will we need? How many hours will they have to work a week? How long will the project take? When will the first 10 states be done? When can the faculty member begin analyzing the data? Every time, the answer was “I don't know.” Once the faculty member began reading the cases, she supported me 100 percent in my “I don't know” answers. We talked as a team to human resources when hiring the 3Ls (“We don't know how much of the summer the project will actually take”). We talked as a team to the vice-dean when he wanted progress reports on the fellows (“We don't know when they will be available for other projects”). This alliance became invaluable for both of us when communicating with those funding the study as well as the law school administration. When we presented a united front, those around us trusted that we were doing our best.

Educating everyone in the uncertainty of the project was critical. Maintaining competency and trust in this world of uncertainty became vital. I developed a mantra of over-
Tackling the Most Foreign of Foreign Laws
The formation of the FCIL-SIS Customary and Religious Law Interest Group

By Susan Gualtier and Kelly Buchanan

Since 1985, AALL’s Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Special Interest Section (FCIL-SIS) has served as a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on foreign, comparative, and international law and legal research. Nearly 400 members strong, the FCIL-SIS is a considerable presence within AALL. Recognizing the growing relevance of FCIL research and resources in the increasingly globalized legal profession, the FCIL-SIS aims to design conference programming, create research guides, and compile teaching materials to assist librarians and researchers working in areas of foreign, comparative, and international law.

Within the FCIL-SIS, a number of interest groups allow smaller groups of SIS members to plan programming and work on projects relating to their individual interests and specializations. There are currently 10 interest groups within the FCIL-SIS. These groups focus on a range of topics, including the laws of specific geographical regions, particular types of legal systems, and various aspects of FCIL librarianship (such as teaching FCIL research and selecting foreign legal materials). Until recently, however, there were no interest groups focusing on customary law or religious law systems. This may have been the result of many law librarians’ relative unfamiliarity with the systems. Religious law is based largely on a religion’s scripture or its exegesis, and it often requires reading knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or Arabic, while customary law is based primarily on oral tradition and is rarely memorialized in writing. Both systems present obstacles when it comes to legal research, and, while a number of helpful resources are available to assist librarians and researchers with religious law, resources dealing with customary law are still relatively scarce.

CARLIG’s Beginnings
Over the past two years, a group of FCIL-SIS members has been working to establish a Customary and Religious Law Interest Group (now officially known as CARLIG) in order to fill this gap and to introduce customary and religious law topics to the AALL membership. The idea of a new interest group focusing on this subject first arose at the 2013 Annual Meeting in Seattle, where Kelly Buchanan, Hanibal Goitom, and Tariq Ahmad, all from the Law Library of Congress, presented a panel discussion on customary and religious laws in New Zealand, Nigeria, and India. Drawing upon their extensive experience in handling customary and religious law research questions at the Law Library of Congress, Buchanan, Goitom, and Ahmad discussed different approaches to researching customary and religious law questions and shared resources available to librarians and researchers working in these areas of law. The session was very well-attended and triggered discussions among a number of librarians who said they would like to learn more about customary and religious law in order to improve their research skills and be better able to teach these topics in their FCIL research classes.

Meanwhile, Susan Gualtier, foreign, comparative, and international law librarian at the Louisiana Law Center Library, had already identified the need for an interest group on customary and religious law but had not yet been able to assess the interest or the potential success of such a group. However, the level of attendance at the customary law panel and the animated discussions taking place afterward convinced Gualtier that the idea would be worth presenting to the FCIL-SIS board. Immediately after the panel, Gualtier approached Buchanan to discuss the possibility of forming the new interest group.

While both Gualtier and Buchanan were familiar with religious law systems and legal research, their interests were primarily in the area of customary law. As a student at the Georgetown University Law Center, Gualtier had participated in a women’s human rights clinic, where she was introduced to customary law research over the course of a semester-long human rights investigation in Tanzania. When she entered the law library profession, she began to develop a specialty in customary law research, incorporating it into her FCIL research course and encouraging students to choose research topics that would require them to work with customary law. As a law student in New Zealand and then as a policy analyst with both the Ministry for the Environment and the Ministry of Justice, Buchanan had learned about customary norms in Maori and Pacific Island societies. She maintained her interest in customary law after joining the Law Library of Congress in 2009 as the Pacific Law specialist.
Gualtier and Buchanan presented the idea of a new interest group to Don Ford, who was then chair of the FCIL-SIS, initially focusing on the formation of a customary law interest group. Over the course of several discussions, Gualtier, Buchanan, and Ford, along with Lucia Diamond of the Robbins Collection at Berkeley Law, made the decision to combine customary and religious law into a single new interest group. CARLIG was officially approved on June 2, 2014, by the FCIL-SIS Executive Board, with Gualtier serving as CARLIG’s chair. Gualtier and Buchanan announced the formation of the new interest group on a number of AALL email lists, as well as on the FCIL-SIS blog, DipLawMatic Dialogues. The initial response was extremely positive, with approximately 20 librarians asking to be placed on the membership roster prior to the 2014 AALL Annual Meeting in San Antonio.

The FCIL-SIS offers informational materials in the Activities Area during the 2014 Annual Meeting. Projects and Programming

CARLIG held its inaugural meeting in San Antonio, where, after some general introductions, the attendees brainstormed projects and goals for the coming year. They decided to create bibliographies of core customary and religious law resources for use in collection development and to identify the major collections in customary law and in each of the major religious law systems. The group also discussed potential customary and religious law programming for the 2015 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia and considered the possibility of informal programming, such as coffee talks and book discussions, which had already proved to be successful programming formats for some other interest groups. After meeting on Sunday during the conference, the group reported its activities during the FCIL-SIS business meeting on Monday morning, which generated even more interest in the new interest group.

At this stage, there are 31 members in CARLIG’s Member Community, with additional members participating in the discussions through related FCIL email lists. The group’s members come from all types of law libraries and represent both reference and technical services. CARLIG has also drawn the interest of members outside of the FCIL-SIS and welcomes everyone who wants to participate, regardless of whether they work in the area of FCIL or are an FCIL-SIS member and regardless of whether they have previous experience with religious or customary law.

Looking forward to its second year, the group plans to continue its current projects while also working on a research and teaching toolkit and developing new programming proposals for the 2016 Annual Meeting. Group members have also been publishing book reviews and other resources on religious law and customary law topics, and CARLIG plans to continue its efforts to recruit book reviewers and to offer its members other opportunities for raising awareness of customary and religious law systems and legal research.

While a number of helpful resources are available to assist librarians and researchers with religious law, resources dealing with customary law are still relatively scarce.

CARLIG will meet in Philadelphia on Sunday, July 19. The meeting will be held as part of the FCIL-SIS Jurisdictions Interest Groups Joint Meeting, with separate discussion tables set up for each of the interest groups. Information on all of the interest groups can be found on the FCIL-SIS website at www.aallnet.org/sections/fcil. Any informal customary or religious law programming will be announced prior to the meeting in the FCIL-SIS and CARLIG Member Communities on AALLNET and on DipLawMatic Dialogues (available at https://fcilsis.wordpress.com).

Get Involved

Whether you already specialize in religious or customary legal systems, have a work-related or “extracurricular” interest, or simply want to learn more about how these systems work, CARLIG encourages you to get involved by joining the Member Community at www.aallnet.org/sections/fcil/cmtesgro ups/Customary-and-Religious-Law and by attending the meeting in Philadelphia. Judging from the many AALL members who have already expressed their interest and enthusiasm, this newer interest group is sure to gain traction as a forum for discussing and working with these often overlooked areas of law.

Susan Gualtieri
(susan.gualtier@law.lsu.edu),
Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Librarian,
Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Kelly Buchanan
(kbuch@loc.gov), Chief,
Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Division I,
Law Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C.
Achievements in Legal Literature
Announcing the 2015 Joseph L. Andrews Award Winners

By Katrina M. Miller

The AALL Awards Committee is pleased to announce the two recipients of the 2015 Joseph L. Andrews Legal Literature Award: A Bibliographic Catalog of William Blackstone and Appeals to the Privy Council from the American Colonies: An Annotated Digital Catalogue.

A Bibliographic Catalog of William Blackstone

Compiled by Ann Jordan Laeuchli

A Bibliographic Catalog of William Blackstone is Ann Jordan Laeuchli’s monumental bibliography published in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the first publication of Blackstone’s Commentaries on the Laws of England. Her comprehensive catalog supersedes Catherine Spicer Eller’s The William Blackstone Collection in the Yale Law Library: A Bibliographical Catalogue from 1938. Laeuchli has cataloged each of Blackstone’s works and listed all available legal publications by or about Blackstone, including electronic resources, for a total of 672 entries. The work is organized in sections: his commentaries; his miscellaneous works; biography and criticism of Blackstone; catalogs, exhibitions, commemorations, and prospectuses; and microtexts and electronic resources. It also includes a section on symbols and references, three indices, and three appendices.

To complete this masterwork, Laeuchli physically examined each of the actual volumes of Blackstone’s work, which she then described in great bibliographic detail. Morris Cohen, in his forward to the work, wrote, “Eller, at the end of her Introduction, stated that information about other editions, other Blackstone items, and any corrections to her entries would be gratefully received. She had no idea of the amount of material that remained unrecorded. While Eller listed 266 entries, Laeuchli has identified and lists over 670 items.” In addition, as one nominator for the Andrews Award commented, “Ann also displayed originality and dramatically improved upon Eller by conforming her own volume to the very highest standards of modern bibliographic scholarship.” Laeuchli passed away in September 2014, just four days after seeing the published version of her book. At the time of her passing, she was associate law librarian at Yale Law School in New Haven, Connecticut. Before her time with Yale, she served as associate law librarian at Temple University in Philadelphia, where she earned her law degree.
Appeals to the Privy Council from the American Colonies: An Annotated Digital Catalogue

Compiled by Sharon Hamby O’Connor and Mary Sarah Bilder with the assistance of Charles Donahue, Jr.

Appeals to the Privy Council from the American Colonies: An Annotated Digital Catalogue provides another historical bibliography reaching even further back in time than Laeuchli’s remastered Blackstone. Between 1696 to 1776, legal appeals from the 13 American Colonies were heard by the British Privy Council; this annotated digital catalog (available online at amesfoundation.law.harvard.edu/ColonialAppeals) links to digital images of the original documents relating to these appeals—including, for 54 of them, the original briefs that were filed. Before this digital catalog’s publication, researchers had little, if any, access to such materials. No comprehensive list of the names of cases heard on appeal existed. Indeed, according to O’Connor and Bilder’s work, Blackstone’s Commentaries on the Laws of England excluded colonial law in total because the documents were inaccessible even to him. Now, thanks to the combined efforts of O’Connor, Bilder, and Donahue, what was previously uncataloged, inaccessible, and impossible to research is now available to all scholars and students through a single interface.

O’Connor is an associate professor emerita of law at Boston College in Newton, Massachusetts, and previously served as associate dean for library and computing services and as associate dean for academic affairs. Bilder teaches at Boston College Law School; her scholarship focuses on constitutionalism and the history of the Constitution, early American legal culture and the legal profession, and the history of the book and legal education. Donahue is the Paul A. Freund Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; his primary scholarly interests are legal history and property.

Congratulations to the Winners

The Joseph L. Andrews Legal Literature Award was established in 1967 to honor Joseph L. Andrews, a reference librarian at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Originally, the award recognized legal bibliographical literature, but it has expanded to include all significant textual contributions to legal literature including both print and online pieces. The members of the 2015 Andrews Award Subcommittee are Pauline Aranas, Frank Houdek, Patrick Kehoe, and Chair Katrina Miller.

The Andrews Award will be presented during the Association Luncheon on Tuesday, July 21, during the AALL Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. Please join the Awards Committee and AALL in congratulating our 2015 Andrews Award recipients.

Katrina M. Miller (kmiller@law.fsu.edu), Assistant Director for ILL & Document Delivery, Florida State University College of Law Research Center, Tallahassee, Florida
AALL Honors Four with its Top Award
Coggins, Hazelton, Holterhoff, and Wiant chosen for the 2015 Gallagher Award
By Frank G. Houdek

In 1984, AALL bestowed its first-ever Distinguished Service Award on Marian Gould Gallagher, law librarian emeritus (and extraordinaire) of the University of Washington Law Library. AALL has since recognized 62 members for their “outstanding, extended, and sustained service to law librarianship, to the Association, or [their] contributions to the professional literature.” As chair of the AALL Awards Committee, I am pleased to announce the newest recipients of AALL’s highest and most coveted award, renamed the Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award in 1996: Timothy L. Coggins, Penny A. Hazelton, Sarah G. Holterhoff, and Sarah K. Wiant. These brief profiles highlight how the 2015 Gallagher Award recipients have lived up to the high standards of professional achievement and service established by Marian Gould Gallagher.

Timothy L. Coggins
As old-timers will recall, William D. Murphy, long-time Chicago firm librarian, was known to his peers as “Mr. AALL” because he so often came to the rescue of the Association when there was an important task to perform (e.g., establish a permanent headquarters, serve as interim executive director, etc.). One can’t help but think that the mantle shifted sometime during the lengthy law library career of Timothy (Tim) L. Coggins, retiring associate dean for library and information services and professor of law at the University of Richmond School of Law, Richmond, Virginia.

Based on his record of service for AALL and the number of presidents who have acknowledged it with certificates of merit or appreciation, Coggins has for years been the go-to person when AALL needed something to be done and done well. While his curriculum vitae describes a wide range of interests and endeavors, much of the work for which he is so well known centers on advancing the Association’s efforts in member education, government relations, and information policy. The list is ridiculously long and won’t be duplicated here, but highlights include chairing the Program Committee for the 1999 Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., which featured “strategic initiatives sessions” that had guests from the legal community discussing information policy issues with law librarians; serving a two-year stint as chair of the Professional Development Committee; chairing the Access to Electronic Legal Information Committee (AELIC) and its successor, the Electronic Legal Information Access and Citation Committee; and twice chairing the all-important Government Relations Committee.

In addition to these important but “regular” Association duties, presidents frequently have asked him to undertake unique assignments for which there was no precedent to follow. I know this firsthand, as I asked him to co-chair (with Michele Finerty) the Information Technology and Implementation Working Group, a high-profile initiative of my presidential year in 1996-1997. My successor, Judy Meadows, presented the co-chairs with the first of Coggins’ four (!) presidential certificates for successfully completing that very big job, which ultimately resulted in the formation of AELIC and started AALL on its path to the leadership role it now holds in this area of critical importance to law librarians. Though it is impossible to mention them all, other such contributions include chairing both the Task Force on Government Relations Activities and the Joint Study Institute Planning Committee (for which Coggins received another presidential certificate in 2008), and co-chairing the planning committee for the 2007 Summit on Authentic Legal Information in the Digital Age (yes, another presidential certificate).

Space limitations force me to give short shrift to an outline of Coggins’ law library career and many other activities, but it wouldn’t be right not to note that prior to coming to Richmond in 2004, he was director of the law library at the University of Alabama School of Law in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, from 1993-1997 and that he started his law library career in 1981 at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, serving as head of readers’ services and associate. Also, he is a prolific author and speaker (the list takes up five CV pages). Finally, while the Gallagher Award may be seen as a culmination, his peers already have recognized Coggins on several occasions, including with the Distinguished Service to SEAALL Award (1995), the Frederick Charles Hicks Award for Outstanding Contributions to Academic Law Librarianship (2004), the Virginia Library Association Intellectual Freedom Award (2005), the AALL Hall of Fame Award (2011), and the Robert L. Oakley Member Advocacy Award (2013). Mr. AALL, indeed!

Penny A. Hazelton
For those who knew Marian Gallagher or are familiar with her career, it is hard to imagine anyone taking her place, but that is exactly what Penny A. Hazelton has done in her long and distinguished career. This is not because Hazelton has directed the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library of the University of Washington in Seattle since 1985, including serving as professor of law and associate dean for library and technology services from 2002 until the beginning of her phased retirement this summer. Nor is it because for the past 30 years
Andrews Bibliographical Award with for which she shared the Joseph L. Washington Legal Researcher’s Deskbook, professional publications, including books, chapters, articles, and other (AALS) Section on Law Libraries. She Association of American Law Schools’ Committee on Libraries and the both the American Bar Association’s Conference on Library and Information law librarianship and represented AALL task forces focusing on education for just getting started. AALL president (1990-1991). But she surprisingly, was elected by her peers as on the AALL Executive Board (1984-1987), participated on countless standing and special AALL committees, and, not surprisingly, was elected by her peers as AALL president (1990-1991). But she was just getting started. After completing her presidential duties, Hazelton chaired two separate task forces focusing on education for law librarianship and represented AALL as a delegate to the 1992 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. She later served as the chair of both the American Bar Association’s Committee on Libraries and the Association of American Law Schools’ (AALS) Section on Law Libraries. She somehow also found time to produce books, chapters, articles, and other professional publications, including Washington Legal Researcher’s Deskbook, for which she shared the Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award with other contributors. In recognition of her tireless efforts, the Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section (SIS) presented Hazelton with the inaugural Frederick Charles Hicks Award for Outstanding Contributions to Academic Law Librarianship in 2000.

This list of Hazelton’s tangible achievements, partial though it is, leaves no doubt as to her qualifications for the Gallagher Award. But it may not fully explain why another nominator wrote: “In considering the expanse that will be left empty in our profession when Penny officially retires, I am struck with a non-Penny-like sense of panic.” To understand that concern, consider the intangibles Hazelton has brought not just to the profession but to the countless individuals she has trained and mentored over the years: enthusiasm, ingenuity, energy, generosity, wisdom, devotion, commitment, advocacy, involvement, intelligence. With these in mind, it is easy to see why a third nominator wrote: “Penny’s contributions to the future of our profession are unique. Nobody is more deserving of AALL’s most distinguished award.” We agree.

Sarah G. Holterhoff

There was little surprise in 2014 when AALL honored Sarah G. (Sally) Holterhoff, government information/reference librarian and associate professor of law librarianship at Valparaiso University Law School Library, Valparaiso, Indiana, with its Robert L. Oakley Member Advocacy Award. Holterhoff has long been synonymous with all issues pertaining to government information, including advocacy for its public accessibility, so it was entirely appropriate that she receive the Oakley Award. Similarly, in 2015, given her many years of extensive and effective service to AALL and the profession, she is an ideal recipient of the Gallagher Award.

After earning an MA in library science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Holterhoff first worked in public and school libraries before beginning her law library career at Valparaiso in 1981 as government documents librarian. She has served in her present position, which includes regularly teaching both legal research and advanced legal research courses, since 1994. She has published extensively and is frequently called on as a speaker, particularly about government information and public policy issues. But this only scratches the surface of a person who one nominator calls “an AALL force of nature.”

No characterization could be more apt for Holterhoff, who, among other things, has served roles as president of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries, Government Documents SIS chair, standing committee chair (Government Relations; Public Relations), special committee chair (Chapter Relations, Washington Affairs Office Review; Government Policy Advisory Group, Federal Depository Library Program), and chair of the Council of Chapter Presidents. A three-time recipient of presidential certificates, she also was the founding chair of the Publishing Initiatives Caucus and AALL’s representative to the International Federation of Library Associations. Strangely, listing this record of sustained service may make Holterhoff’s three-year term on the Executive Board, followed by a second stint when she served as AALL President in 2006-2007, seem almost an afterthought. Almost.

Given her advocacy for advancing access to government information, it was only natural that she convened the National Summit on Authentic Legal Information in the Digital Age during her presidential tenure. This ultimately led to one of AALL’s crowning achievements: the development of the Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act and its passage in an ever-growing number of states. Working for AALL on government information issues was not enough for Holterhoff, however. She also served two terms on the Federal Depository Library Council and was a member of Indiana’s Pro Bono Commission. It is no wonder that one nominator wrote of Holterhoff: “She has inspired many of us through her commitment to the principles of free, equal access to government information.”
Perhaps the most telling evidence that Holterhoff is a worthy Gallagher Award recipient comes from the fact that long after completing the heavy responsibilities of AALL president, she continues to work tirelessly on behalf of AALL, law librarians, and her passion, access to government information. In 2011, she co-wrote a chapter on authenticating digital government information for a book on government information management, and in 2012 she wrote a four-page Members Briefing on “The AALL Representatives Program,” which was published in AALL Spectrum. In 2014-2015, as she nears retirement, she serves as a member of AALL’s Government Policy Advisory Group and is an ex-officio member of three important policy committees—Copyright, Government Relations, and Digital Access to Legal Information. It is this kind of commitment that inspired one of her nominators to write: “Sally stands as an ideal role model in our profession, showing that even after one attains leadership, she can continue to serve generously by sharing her expertise as an advisor and mentor.” An AALL force of nature, to be sure.

Sarah K. Wiant
Sarah K. Wiant completed her MLS at the University of North Texas in Dallas in 1970 and then embarked on a professional career as assistant law librarian at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas. In 1972, she began what became a remarkable career at Washington & Lee University School of Law in Lexington, Virginia, starting as assistant law librarian. In 1978, she earned her JD at Washington & Lee as a member of its first class of women and became director of the law library. She served in that role for more than 30 years, moving through the ranks as assistant, associate, and full professor of law until stepping down in 2010. But today, four decades after arriving at Washington & Lee, Wiant still teaches a full course load. Truthfully, the record of excellence she established as a library administrator, teacher, scholar, speaker, and information policy expert (particularly in copyright and intellectual property law) are sufficient to qualify her for the Association’s highest honor. But there is more.

Wiant’s leadership role in AALL stretches back almost to the beginning of her professional career. In 1973-1974, barely started herself, she served as vice chair of the Conference of Newer Law Librarians, the beginning of her long history as a mentor and role model to so many colleagues. She later chaired the Education Committee (1977-1980), immediately followed by three years on the AALL Executive Board (1981-1984) and her first turn as chair of the Copyright Committee (1984-1985). Simultaneously, Wiant also took on the role of chairing a critically important special committee on the future of AALL and overseeing the educational program for the 1987 Annual Meeting in Chicago. In the years that followed, she continued to provide extraordinary service to AALL, chairing the Copyright (again), Bylaws, Economic Status of Law Librarians, and Scholarships committees and serving as the Association’s representative to the U.S. Copyright Office and to the Special Libraries Association (SLA).

Wiant’s service has not been limited to AALL. She was SLA’s representative to the USPTO Conference on Fair Use and served on several SLA committees and as president of the Virginia SLA. In recognition, SLA honored Wiant with its prestigious John Cotton Dana Award for Excellence in Librarianship. For AALS, Wiant served on its Accreditation Committee and chaired the Section on Law Libraries. Her work for the Southeastern Association of Law Libraries was so significant that the organization presented Wiant with its Distinguished Service Award.

Despite its importance, this record of service may pale in comparison with her contributions as a public policy advocate, particularly her influence as a nationally known expert on copyright. The U.S. Copyright Office, the U.S. House of Representatives, and federal courts have relied on her for testimony and legal briefs. AALL, SLA, the Association of Research Libraries, and the American Council of Learned Societies all asked her to represent them on intellectual property issues. She has written two books in the field, Libraries and Copyright and Copyright Handbook (with Heller), along with numerous chapters, articles, and columns, and she frequently speaks on the subject. Finally, in 2001, AALL recognized Wiant with a presidential certificate of appreciation for her leadership in opposing the enactment of the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act in Virginia.

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of this distinguished record is that Wiant’s service has never waned in a career that now spans 45 years. She completed her last term on the Copyright Committee in 2009, and then chaired the Scholarships Committee in 2011-2012, two years after exiting the library at Washington & Lee. For such exemplary and sustained service on behalf of AALL and the profession, Wiant is a more than worthy recipient of the Gallagher Award.

Congratulations to the Winners
Please join the Awards Committee in recognizing the four recipients of the 2015 Gallagher Award at this year’s AALL Annual Meeting and Conference in Philadelphia on Tuesday, July 21, at the Association Luncheon.

Frank G. Houdek
(houdek@siu.edu), Chair, AALL Awards Committee, and Emeritus Professor, Southern Illinois University School of Law, Carbondale, Illinois
Welcome to the Hall of Fame
Fessenden, Heller, Marion, and Trotta join the AALL Hall of Fame

By Pauline M. Aranas

The newest inductees to the AALL Hall of Fame are four highly regarded and distinguished law librarians who have made significant, substantial, and lasting contributions to the Association and to the profession. The Awards Committee is pleased to present the 2015 Hall of Fame inductees: Ann T. Fessenden, James S. Heller, Phyllis Marion, and Victoria K. Trotta.

Ann T. Fessenden
Ann T. Fessenden retired in April 2015 after serving as circuit librarian for the United States Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit in St. Louis since 1984. She previously served as technical services librarian at the University of Mississippi Law Library in University, Mississippi, from 1978-1984 and also as co-acting law librarian in 1982. Fessenden has an exemplary record of distinguished service to the Association. Her many leadership positions have included AALL president and Executive Board member; executive board member of the State, Court and County Special Interest Section; and president of the Mid-America Association of Law Libraries. During her tenure as AALL president, Fessenden created the Leadership Academy, which continues to develop and mentor new leaders within the Association and the profession; appointed a board working group on vendor relations issues whose work resulted in the creation and hiring of an AALL vendor relations representative; guided the Association during its transition to a new executive director; helped set up new communication venues; and coordinated the development of a new committee structure within the Association. Fessenden has also significantly contributed to the law library profession through her work at the federal circuit court. She has chaired the Circuit Librarians Advisory Committee; served as a member on the Court Compensation Study Working Group, the Joint Advisory Council, and the Appellate Advisory Council; and served as secretary/treasurer and treasurer for the 8th Circuit Historical Society. Fessenden’s nomination letters note that she is a “tireless supporter of the Association, willing to do whatever jobs needed to be done.” Fessenden’s induction into the Hall of Fame recognizes her leadership, professional contributions, and tireless efforts on behalf of the Association and the law librarianship profession.

James S. Heller
James S. Heller is director of the law library, professor of law, and professor of public policy at William and Mary Law School in Williamsburg, Virginia. Heller has a well-deserved reputation as an outstanding scholar and teacher. He has published numerous works in the area of copyright law in professional journals, law reviews, and topical journals such as Law Library Journal, Richmond Journal of Law & Technology, and Journal of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A. His most recent work is The Librarian’s Copyright Companion (co-authored with Paul Hellyer and Ben Keele). He is the recipient of both the Law Library Journal and AALL Spectrum article of the year awards (1996 and 2002, respectively). He is a sought-after speaker on the topics of copyright law and law library administration. Heller began his involvement in AALL around 1980 as a member of the AALL Copyright Committee. As he noted, “Once you become ‘active, you’re asked to do more.” And Heller was certainly willing to do so, serving as a member and as chair on several committees, including the Copyright Committee (chair 1982-1983, 1996-1997, 2000-2001), the Program Committee for the 1995 Annual Meeting, and, most recently, the AALL LexisNexis Call for Papers Committee.

A nomination letter on Heller’s behalf described him as “knowledgeable, thoughtful, and always willing to give his time to help his colleagues.” Another letter affirmed Heller’s “willingness to share his experience and to mentor . . . he has the best qualities of a leader. He listens, advises, and teaches.” During his term as AALL president, Heller led the Executive Board and the membership to adopt bylaw revisions regarding the categories and rights of membership. The revisions allow any member to enjoy all the rights of membership except the right to hold elective office on the Executive Board, which is limited to active and retired members. Heller has also served as president of the Virginia Association of Law Libraries and president of the Southeastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries (SEAALL). In 2004, Heller received the Service to SEAALL Award.

Heller is a credit to our profession and richly deserves to be inducted into the AALL Hall of Fame.
Throughout the World,” was considered Determining Citation Practice in Courts through the intricacies of the national cataloging helped guide law librarians.

Advisory Committee on Foreign Law representative to the Library of Congress Cataloging Committee: Description and the American Library Association’s cataloging rules for legal publications.
on the national development of career, Marion exerted a strong influence institutes, and workshops.

frequent speaker at AALL programs, honored as a recipient of that chapter’s Outstanding Contributions to Technical Services Law Librarianship. For the Chapman Award, she was cited as a “role model for an entire generation of law librarians in technical services.”

In addition to serving as TS-SIS chair from 1979-1980 and executive board member from 1980-1982, Marion has chaired or served as a member of several AALL committees throughout her career. She has also chaired special AALL task forces and special committees. At the chapter level, Marion served as president of the Minnesota Association of Law Libraries and was honored as a recipient of that chapter’s Law Librarianship Award. She is a frequent speaker at AALL programs, institutes, and workshops.

For a substantial portion of her career, Marion exerted a strong influence on the national development of cataloging rules for legal publications. She was AALL’s representative to the American Library Association’s Cataloging Committee: Description and Access from 1979-1984 and AALL’s representative to the Library of Congress Advisory Committee on Foreign Law Classification Schedules from 1984-1994.

Marion’s early publications on law cataloging helped guide law librarians through the intricacies of the national cataloging rules established at that time (i.e., AACR2). Her article, “Sources for Determining Citation Practice in Courts Throughout the World,” was considered essential reading for catalogers working with AACR2. As someone whose career path moved from law cataloger to law library director, Marion generously shared her insights in an AALL Spectrum article titled “Why Technical Services is Good Preparation for Being a Library Director: A Desktop Learning Opportunity.”

One nomination letter noted that Marion has been “the gold standard by which other technical services law librarians should be measured. Be active in your profession and continue to educate yourself.” Marion recently announced that she will step down from her administrative duties as associate dean effective July 31, 2015, and will phase into full retirement at the end of the 2015-2016 academic year. Her induction to the Hall of Fame is a capstone to a long, distinguished career.

Phyllis C. Marion
Phyllis C. Marion, associate dean for library and information resources and professor of law at California Western School of Law in San Diego, is highly regarded for her exceptional mentorship, teaching, and expertise in all aspects of technical services and law library administration.

Marion has achieved many “firsts” within our Association. She served as the first chair of the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) in 1979 and guided that SIS through its development and organization for two years. In 1992, the TS-SIS recognized and honored Marion’s longstanding efforts and contributions by selecting her as the inaugural recipient of the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions to Technical Services Law Librarianship. For the Chapman Award, she was cited as a “role model for an entire generation of law librarians in technical services.”

Victoria K. Trotta
Victoria K. Trotta, associate dean for the Ross-Blakley Law Library at Arizona State University Sandra Day O’Connor College of Law in Tempe, Arizona, has built an exemplary reputation as an outstanding leader, administrator, and educator. According to an AALL past president, Trotta “[e]xemplifies the best of our profession—she is tireless in her service, a leader in developing creative solutions to professional challenges, and a dynamic advocate for our profession. [She] goes above and beyond for law librarianship every day.”

Trotta’s professional experience includes technical services, public services, and administrative positions in academic, law firm, and county law libraries. In a nomination letter, one writer observes that her “ability to transition easily between these . . . types of law libraries is a tribute to her mastery of law librarianship and client service.” Trotta’s career is also marked by her extraordinary service to our Association. She has served as AALL president, AALL Executive Board member, chair of the Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section (ALL-SIS), chair of the Private Law Libraries Special Interest Section (PLL-SIS), and executive board member of the Phoenix Area Association of Law Libraries, and she has chaired numerous Association and chapter committees. She is a recipient of the Arizona Association of Law Libraries Distinguished Service Award. Trotta’s knowledge, experience, eloquence, wisdom, and wit make her a popular speaker, presenter, panelist, teacher, and program moderator for numerous AALL, professional, and bar association programs.

Association leaders who value Trotta’s expertise, vision, and leadership skills have appointed her to chair special committees and task forces, such as this year’s Law Library Mass Digitization Special Task Force and last year’s Digital Library Initiative Special Committee.

An Executive Board colleague wrote that Trotta “has an ability to lead groups to agreement and to action, and to do so even when the issues are contentious and the group is polarized. Her manner and the respect she demonstrates for all opinions and individuals enables the projects and groups she leads or in which she participates to find consensus and succeed. Combined with her grasp of issues, this capability has led to so many successful outcomes for the Association.”

Among her significant accomplishments as AALL president, Trotta spearheaded a set of strategic directions to guide the membership and coordinated the educational summit in 2005, which led to fundamental changes in the Association’s approach to programming. Beyond Association activities, Trotta has chaired the Arizona Depository Library Council, was appointed a member of the Federal Depository Library Council, and currently serves on the executive board of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance. These activities reflect her keen interest in public access to legal information.

For her enthusiastic and tireless commitment to further the work of law librarians, the Awards Committee welcomes Trotta to the AALL Hall of Fame.

Presentation of Awards
The Hall of Fame awards will be presented at the AALL Business Meeting on Monday, July 20, 2015, at the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia.

Members of the 2015 Hall of Fame Subcommittee include Michelle Cosby, Frank Houdek, Patrick Kehoe, and Chair Pauline Aranas.

Pauline M. Aranas (paranas@law.usc.edu)
Associate Dean, John Stauffer Charitable Trust Chief Information Officer, Director of the Law Library, and Adjunct Professor of Law, University of Southern California Gould School of Law, Los Angeles.
Last Chance to Renew Your AALL Membership

The new AALL membership year began June 1. If you haven’t already done so, we encourage you to renew your membership, which strengthens the profession and provides you with essential career resources. This month, a third and final set of dues invoices for 2015-2016 will mail to all library directors for their institutionally paid memberships and to all other individual members. Be sure to renew before August 1 to ensure your membership benefits continue for another year.

For more information or to renew your membership online, view the application form on AALLNET at www.aallnet.org/Home-page-contents/join-benefits. If you have any questions about your membership renewal, contact AALL Headquarters at membership@aall.org or 312.205.8022.

Memorials

AALL Spectrum has been advised of the deaths of Ruth J. Hill and Cathryn A. O’Neill.

Ms. Hill was director of library services and associate professor of law at Southern University Law Center in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She was a longtime member of the Association, joining in 1985, and she served in many capacities, including roles on various committees, special interest sections, and two terms on the Executive Board. She served as AALL secretary from 2008-2011.

Ms. O’Neill was reference librarian at the University of Massachusetts’ Dartmouth School of Law, North Dartmouth, Massachusetts, until she passed away on December 1, 2014. She joined AALL in 2004 and served on many special interest sections during her membership.

AALL Spectrum carries brief announcements of members’ deaths in the “Memorials” column. Traditional memorials should be submitted to James Duggan at Law Library Journal, Tulane University Law Library, 6329 Freret St., New Orleans, LA 70118-6231 or emailed to duggan@tulane.edu.

Success Was Ours

In the end, we completed 34 states, achieving two-thirds of our goal. We reviewed more than 3,000 cases and coded more than 21,000 judicial opinions. The faculty member was able to base her scholarship on a “preliminary review” including the most controversial states, and everyone involved (including those funding the research) considered the project a huge success. The students became pros at reading judicial opinions and doing criminal legal research. The faculty member’s scholarship has received significant attention, and the library orchestrated an amazing review project. By setting appropriate expectations early and over-communicating throughout the project, success was inevitable.

Christina Glon
(Christina.glon@emory.edu), Assistant Law Librarian for Reference, Emory University School of Law, Atlanta. She teaches Health Law Research and Technology in Legal Practice.
I am planning to retire at the end of 2015. It’s time. I’ve truly enjoyed my work, but there are other things I’d like to try. I’ve spoken with my supervisor, and I’ve told several of my co-workers. I’d also like to keep the door open to possible part-time work or projects. I’m very excited about possibilities. However, I have a co-worker who has told me that she also is planning to retire. She has asked me to keep this knowledge confidential and would like to wait until the last minute to tell our supervisor, with whom my co-worker has a strained relationship. With both of us retiring around the same date, I am concerned that my plans for a smooth transition will be adversely impacted by my co-worker’s reluctance to share her plans with our supervisor. I’m torn as to how to handle this information. Any advice on what steps I should take?

Your question and concerns are timely. We are at a time in our profession where many of the leaders and colleagues who have been long-involved in librarianship are winding down their careers. There is no one-size-fits-all solution. I am able to offer some common-sense tips, but I believe that your question deserves the advice of a specialist. Ann Marie Dimino, SPHR, director of compensation and benefits for Blank Rome LLP, has more than 30 years of experience managing personnel and organizational transitions, including retirements, restructuring, layoffs, and even the dissolution of a nearly 300-member law firm. In addition to working with library and law personnel, she has worked as a human resource specialist in museums and health centers. I asked if she would provide the benefit of her considerable experience and address your question.

From Ann Marie Dimino:

Unfortunately, you are stuck between the proverbial rock and a hard place! I can understand your wish to respect the confidences and friendship of your co-worker, yet, as professionals, I believe you both have an obligation to work with your supervisor on this important transition in your department.

When a department or work team loses experienced professionals without appropriately planning for their departure, processes and services can be adversely compromised, the camaraderie of the team can be upended, and the legacy that they have spent decades building can suffer. Does your co-worker really want to leave in that fashion?

Retirement is an emotionally charged step in one’s life. Some, like you, embrace the opportunity to use this special event as a stepping stone into a new phase of life; others may feel a loss of purpose or fear that they will be marginalized once they announce their plans to retire. Is there a way you can engage your co-worker in your plans without betraying her trust? I believe it is possible to draw her into your plans and perhaps help change her approach to her retirement.

Focus on the next generation of professionals. Ask your co-worker (and ask yourself) how she can best use her retirement to further the careers of junior professionals that she has mentored over the years. Discuss openly how retirement, announced months in advance, presents unique opportunities for job redesign, departmental reorganization, professional development, and career advancement for your staff. Perform a skills assessment and job analysis of the library staff together. Map out several transition scenarios for your supervisor’s consideration. By shifting your co-worker’s focus to the significant and lasting impact she can have on the future of the department, she may be more inclined to reveal her plans.

Involve her in discussions with your supervisor. If you can’t convince her to engage openly and fully in the planning process, suggest to your supervisor that you would like to include your co-worker in discussions about the department’s structure and staffing after you retire; you value her insight on the team’s knowledge and competencies; you believe she could be very helpful in working on a succession plan for you. When your co-worker is brought into the planning process, she may feel more comfortable discussing her own plans.

Celebrate retirement. Perhaps your co-worker will be more willing to share her retirement date with your supervisor if you shift the focus of discussions from succession planning to celebration. Sharing your dreams and goals for the first few years of retirement may encourage her to move forward with her plans. Has she considered taking a trip, volunteering, renovating her home, spending more time with family and friends, gardening, etc.? Encourage her to commit to a retirement date and participate in transition discussions so that she has a greater opportunity to leave on a high note—both professionally and personally.

If these strategies do not convince her to be forthright with your supervisor and give a longer notice period, then you are faced with an uncomfortable choice between keeping the confidence of your co-worker or single-handedly managing the transfer of institutional knowledge and responsibilities to the next generation of leaders in your department. Both paths have consequences, and only you can decide which path to take.

Before you act, let your co-worker know that she has put you in an uncomfortable position by giving you this vital information and asking you to keep the news quiet. Let her know what you plan to do. In light of your positive, emotionally healthy approach toward your own retirement, I suspect you cannot ignore the detrimental impact her plan will have on the department. I hope that you can convince her to participate fully in her succession planning and planning for the future of the department.

Ann Marie, thank you for your insights concerning this sensitive topic. As I noted earlier, as the baby boomer generation contemplates retirement, succession planning has become a critical topic, due in part to the work ethic that is the legacy of this generation. Succession planning and knowledge transfer is a serious issue. Ann Marie will be part of a panel presentation at the upcoming AALL Annual Meeting, Using Succession Planning & Knowledge Transfer to Connect the Generations, on Monday, July 20, in Philadelphia.
THE POWER OF CONNECTION AALL 2015

108th Annual Meeting & Conference
July 18-21 | Philadelphia, PA
Pennsylvania Convention Center

SHARPEN YOUR EDGE by attending the PREMIER EDUCATIONAL AND NETWORKING EVENT for legal information professionals.

REGISTER TODAY
WWW.AALLNET.ORG/CONFERENCE

learn. connect. empower.

American Association of Law Libraries

Photo by B. Krist for Visit Philadelphia™/GPTMC
If you could have a cup of coffee with any one person, living or deceased, who would it be?

I would choose Anne Boleyn, just after her marriage to Henry VIII. I would love to see if her beauty, charm, and talents are worthy of the stories of her life. At a time when women were not known for having much political influence, Anne Boleyn created an entirely new England through her husband. It is hard for me to imagine how beguiling she must have been to her husband. It is hard for me to imagine how beguiling she must have been to reach as far as she did.

—Rena K. Stoeber, Graduate School of Library & Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

I would enjoy having coffee with Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th United States president. He was a coffee enthusiast and known to drink a huge cup in the morning, most definitely to help fuel his daily energetic life. Coffee was so much a family tradition that his children actually opened a chain of coffee houses in New York City, well before today’s Starbucks mania. Although Roosevelt lived in much different times with different values, many of the principles he displayed and the causes he championed, such as conservation, environmentalism, sportsmanship, exploration, and discovery, help shape our modern life. The more I read about him, the more I think he could not have possibly packed that much living into just one life. I know I would ask him about his early political career in Albany, New York. I frequently pass the state capitol in Albany and reflect on the fact that in 1899, then-Governor Roosevelt pronounced the unique building done, over budget, and not needing a dome. He was confident, declarative, assertive, and, above all, a decisive leader who I respect and admire.

—Laura Barber, Principal Librarian, New York State Supreme Court Library, Troy, New York

The recent WomenOn20 campaign has got me thinking about Jeannette Rankin, and her name is high on the list of answers to this question. An admirable woman, it feels incomplete to merely admire her from afar. I would like to hear what gave her the motivation, strength, and chutzpah to break the mold as she did (politics aside: she opened a door to women that had never before been budged).

—Rebecca Gebhardt, Managing Director, Linex Systems, Atlanta

At the moment that person would be Alfred, King of the West Saxons, a.k.a., Alfred the Great (849-899; ruled 871-899). As a warrior, he defeated the Vikings and designed a national defense system. As a lawmaker, he assembled a collection of “dooms” that began with the Book of Exodus and sought to lead the Anglo Saxons along paths of piety, fairness, peace, and regulated compensation. As a scholar, Alfred coordinated and participated in the translation of Latin classics into Anglo Saxon; in addition, he founded schools to raise the level of literacy among his people. His cultural programs facilitated the rise of Anglo Saxon as a literary language. A warrior king, a classical scholar—someone who could have stepped out of Lord of the Rings—what more could one ask for, except maybe proficiency in Anglo Saxon?

—Cornell H. Winston, Law Librarian and Records Center Supervisor, United States Attorney’s Office, Los Angeles

I would love to pick Andrew Carnegie’s brain over coffee. His personal dictum was to spend the first third of one’s life getting all the education one can, to spend the next third making all the money one can, and to spend the last third giving it all away for worthwhile causes. This dictum led him to spend his latter years pursuing many philanthropic endeavors, including establishing public libraries throughout the United States. Imagine what the same type of influx of capital in the public library system could do to transform libraries today.

—Jamie J. Baker, Faculty Services Librarian, Texas Tech University School of Law Library, Lubbock, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald. I want to know if he did it, and, if not, who he was working for.

—Matthew A. Mantel, Senior Research Librarian, Winston & Strawn LLP, Houston
Inspector Tom Barnaby of Midsomer is better known to U.S. viewers as Chief Jersey and actually saw the roadster. John in narrow roads. My wife and I later visited the role very well, and he looked very suave for love at such poverty and in constant need of history (one subject we have in common). I would truly enjoy meeting John in person over a cup of coffee and hearing about his experiences on Jersey (sort of a plainclothes policeman on Jersey (sort of a plainclothes policeman on Jersey). John is known as being very friendly, affable, and has a great knowledge of history (one subject we have in common). I would truly enjoy meeting John in person over a cup of coffee and hearing about his experiences on Jersey and also his thoughts on the U.S., which he visited earlier this year.

—Edward D. O'Rourke, Regional Library Services Manager, Baker Botts L.L.P., Washington, D.C.

For me it would be Vincent van Gogh. We would be sitting at his favorite Cafe Terrace in Arles and I would tell him that his "L'alle Des Alyscamps," which he painted in Arles in 1888, was sold two days ago in New York for $66.3 million. And that his "Portrait of Dr. Gachet" was sold for a whopping $82.5 million in 1990! I can only imagine the expression on his face. I would also tell him that today he is considered the most loved painter in the world and the second greatest Dutch painter after Rembrandt. I hope this would bring some peace to the tortured soul of my favorite painter who died in poverty and in constant need for love at such young age.

—Anna Djirdjirian, Deputy Librarian, U.S. Court of International Trade, New York

British actor John Nettles, of whom I’ve been a fan for a number of years. I first saw John on television about 14 years ago when I was in the United Kingdom. John was appearing in a series called Bergerac which was about the adventures of a plainclothes policeman on Jersey (sort of a U.K. version of Magnum P.I.). John played the role very well, and he looked very suave driving his Triumph Roadster around the narrow roads. My wife and I later visited Jersey and actually saw the roadster. John is better known to U.S. viewers as Chief Inspector Tom Barnaby of Midsomer Murders fame, which is shown on PBS. In his personal life, John is known as being very friendly, affable, and has a great knowledge of history (one subject we have in common). I would truly enjoy meeting John in person over a cup of coffee and hearing about his experiences on Jersey and also his thoughts on the U.S., which he visited earlier this year.

—Edward D. O’Rourke, Regional Library Services Manager, Baker Botts L.L.P., Washington, D.C.

Inspector Tom Barnaby of Midsomer is better known to U.S. viewers as Chief Jersey and actually saw the roadster. John in narrow roads. My wife and I later visited the role very well, and he looked very suave for love at such poverty and in constant need of history (one subject we have in common). I would truly enjoy meeting John in person over a cup of coffee and hearing about his experiences on Jersey (sort of a plainclothes policeman on Jersey). John is known as being very friendly, affable, and has a great knowledge of history (one subject we have in common). I would truly enjoy meeting John in person over a cup of coffee and hearing about his experiences on Jersey and also his thoughts on the U.S., which he visited earlier this year.

—Edward D. O’Rourke, Regional Library Services Manager, Baker Botts L.L.P., Washington, D.C.

For me it would be Vincent van Gogh. We would be sitting at his favorite Cafe Terrace in Arles and I would tell him that his "L'alle Des Alyscamps," which he painted in Arles in 1888, was sold two days ago in New York for $66.3 million. And that his "Portrait of Dr. Gachet" was sold for a whopping $82.5 million in 1990! I can only imagine the expression on his face. I would also tell him that today he is considered the most loved painter in the world and the second greatest Dutch painter after Rembrandt. I hope this would bring some peace to the tortured soul of my favorite painter who died in poverty and in constant need for love at such young age.

—Anna Djirdjirian, Deputy Librarian, U.S. Court of International Trade, New York

British actor John Nettles, of whom I’ve been a fan for a number of years. I first saw John on television about 14 years ago when I was in the United Kingdom. John was appearing in a series called Bergerac which was about the adventures of a plainclothes policeman on Jersey (sort of a U.K. version of Magnum P.I.). John played the role very well, and he looked very suave driving his Triumph Roadster around the narrow roads. My wife and I later visited Jersey and actually saw the roadster. John is better known to U.S. viewers as Chief Inspector Tom Barnaby of Midsomer Murders fame, which is shown on PBS. In his personal life, John is known as being very friendly, affable, and has a great knowledge of history (one subject we have in common). I would truly enjoy meeting John in person over a cup of coffee and hearing about his experiences on Jersey and also his thoughts on the U.S., which he visited earlier this year.

—Edward D. O’Rourke, Regional Library Services Manager, Baker Botts L.L.P., Washington, D.C.

British actor John Nettles, of whom I’ve been a fan for a number of years. I first saw John on television about 14 years ago when I was in the United Kingdom. John was appearing in a series called Bergerac which was about the adventures of a plainclothes policeman on Jersey (sort of a U.K. version of Magnum P.I.). John played the role very well, and he looked very suave driving his Triumph Roadster around the narrow roads. My wife and I later visited Jersey and actually saw the roadster. John is better known to U.S. viewers as Chief Inspector Tom Barnaby of Midsomer Murders fame, which is shown on PBS. In his personal life, John is known as being very friendly, affable, and has a great knowledge of history (one subject we have in common). I would truly enjoy meeting John in person over a cup of coffee and hearing about his experiences on Jersey and also his thoughts on the U.S., which he visited earlier this year.

—Edward D. O’Rourke, Regional Library Services Manager, Baker Botts L.L.P., Washington, D.C.
views from you

Share Your Views with Spectrum

What views of your library are meaningful to you? Whether it’s the atmosphere surrounding your reference desk, a striking scene outside your window, a unique event taking place in your library, or a moment captured on your morning commute, this is your chance to share it with AALL.

In order to be publishable, pictures must be of relatively high quality. Digital submissions are preferred and must be high resolution (300 dpi). Submit your photos to AALL Marketing and Communications Manager Ashley St. John at astjohn@aal.org.

IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law Library offers a variety of communal study spaces, including the I.J. Berkson Reading Room, pictured here. Located on the library’s 10th floor and modeled after traditional reading rooms of the 19th century, the room is named in honor of I.J. Berkson, a 1918 alumnus. The open reserve collection in the Berkson Reading Room includes current editions of major hornbooks and treatises. Materials in the reserve collection are selected by research librarians to support the school’s curriculum. Photo courtesy of Emily Barney, technology development and training librarian.
DIGITAL AND PRINT SOLUTIONS
For all your legal reference needs

Digital Solutions

Academic law libraries
West Academic Study Aids Subscription helps your students succeed with digital access to 470+ titles:
- Study aids and exam prep
- Nutshells® and Hornbooks®
- Career guides and more

Law firm, government and corporate libraries
Many West Academic titles are available on popular library lending platforms:
- OverDrive
- EBSCO
- MyLibrary

Print Solutions

Nutshells®
Get up-to-speed quickly on 150+ legal topics

Hornbooks®
Gain insights into the law with these authoritative treatises

SAVE 10%
AALL members save 10% on all print titles
Mention promo code AALL10
CALL 800-782-1272

Visit West Academic at AALL 2015 Booth #317
- Get your own 5" book light clip!
- Enter to win an iPad Mini
- Hear about popular new titles
THANK YOU FOR VOTING US #1 IN FOUR CATEGORIES... YEAR AFTER YEAR.

And that's just for WestlawNext®, one of 13 first-place finishes for Thomson Reuters legal solutions in the NLJ 2015 “Best of” issue. To see for yourself why WestlawNext and Thomson Reuters continue to be the #1 choice of legal professionals year after year, call your Thomson Reuters representative at 1-800-328-0109, or visit westlawnext.com.