

AALL

Volume 2 No. 3

November 1997

# SPECTRUM

CTC5

ITIWG

**NCSL**

[www.bc.edu/aallwg](http://www.bc.edu/aallwg)

**Also this month:**

Licensing Electronic Resources

Duggan in the Dumps

Cancellations Librarian

*CRIV Sheet*

**LLP&EIM Awards**

WIPO

CODE OF  
**ethics**

# From the Editor

**AALL Spectrum** (ISSN: 1089-8689) is published monthly except January and August by the American Association of Law Libraries, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 940, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Telephone: 312/939-4764, fax: 312/431-1097, e-mail: aallhq@aall.org. Application to mail at Periodicals postage rates is pending at Chicago, IL. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *AALL Spectrum*, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 940, Chicago, IL 60604

Direct correspondence regarding *AALL Spectrum* to Peter Beck, AALL Director of Publications 312/939-4770, ext. 19  
Internet: pbeck@aall.org

#### AALL Spectrum Deadlines

Articles are due on the following dates:

1997	Issue	Deadline
Vol. 2, No. 5	February	December 18
	No. 6	March
	No. 7	April
	No. 8	May

Copy sent through a columnist should be sent to him/her well in advance of the monthly deadline.

AALLNET: <http://www.aallnet.org>

#### Advertising Representatives

Benson, Coffee & Associates  
1411 Peterson Avenue  
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068  
Telephone: 847/692-4695  
Telefax: 847/692-3877

*AALL Spectrum* is a free benefit of membership in the American Association of Law Libraries. Nonmembers may subscribe to *AALL Spectrum* for \$50 per year. For membership and/or subscription information, please contact the American Association of Law Libraries at the address above.

The American Association of Law Libraries does not assume any responsibility for the statements advanced by the contributors to, nor the advertisers in, the Association's publication. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the official position of the Association. All advertising copy is subject to editorial approval. ∞  
*AALL Spectrum* is printed on acid-free, recycled paper.

It's been a while since we've had the opportunity for an editor's intro, and the magazine has seen some changes in that time.

We've had color on our covers ever since we started, but it's only in the last few issues—starting with September—that we've been able to add color pages to the inside as well. And what a difference it makes! Our ability to run color is completely dependent on our advertising sales, so we want to thank our advertisers for their support and remind our readers: a) when you call to order or inquire, mention you saw the ad in *AALL Spectrum*; b) contribute your articles, letters, puzzles, and cartoons, so *AALL Spectrum* continues to be an excellent and well-written publication, which will ensure it is well read, which will in turn ensure that our advertisers' faith in us is justified.

Not to re-toot a horn that's already sounded, but the previous announcement we ran was small and kind of hidden: we're now known as (ahem) "the award-winning *AALL Spectrum*," by virtue of the Awards for Publication Excellence (APEX) having named us 1997's "Most Improved Newsletter." Excelsior!

## In this issue

The AALL Information Technology and Implementation Working Group has been really busy, and **Cathy Lemann** and **Carol Billings** will tell you (some of) what the group has been up to. And just when you thought it was safe to go back into the water . . . it's time to revise the AALL Code of Ethics! Seriously, this is an important and timely concern, and this month **Margie Axtmann** introduces the process AALL will undergo, while **Ralph Monaco** introduces the whole area of professional conduct and codes. Belonging to an entirely different profession (i.e., editor), we have been quite impressed with the high ethical standards and public service mission of the law librarians who belong to AALL, and we're sure the revision of the code of ethics will engage each and every one of our readers. More articles on this topic are forthcoming.

**The CRIV Sheet** begins its twentieth year with a new editor (**Richard Humphrey**, Reference Librarian at the Indiana University School of Law Library) and the same commitment to clarity and

fairness that has been its hallmark since inception. (For those of you who have been searching for an up-to-date Who Owns Whom? listing for the legal information industry, be sure to check out **Rob Richards'** article on p. 11.)

And don't miss the back page—you'll find another little morsel by that jocular gadfly, **Joe Stephens**, a position announcement for "Cancellations Librarian."

## Schmectrum

Extending all the way back to last March, here's a monumentally belated thanks and tip of the hat to **Christian Wiktor**, Professor of Law and Law Librarian at Dalhousie Law Library in Halifax, Nova Scotia, who provided *AALL Spectrum* with those wild photos from the Dalhousie Library Fire in 1985.

The "Board Report" in the April issue inadvertently perpetuated an inaccuracy, which we hereby correct: with regard to the establishment of research committees, the SISs are being encouraged to follow the lead of the **Technical Services SIS and the On-line Bibliographic Services SIS**, who have been working together to jointly sponsor a number of activities.

Apologies to the members of the **Chicago Association of Law Libraries**: the tenacious piece by Rikki Klieman in the July 1997 issue, "Justice Must Not Only Be Done—It Must Be Seen to Be Done," owes its existence to a talk Klieman gave at a CALL meeting in May. *AALL Spectrum* attended that meeting and buttonholed Klieman afterwards to beg for a text version of the talk; we should've credited CALL when the piece ran.

Without any prompting or prodding, **William Benemann** wrote the excellent piece on reclassification ("We Don't Need It. We Can't Afford It. Shut up. Go Away.") that ran last month. So, operating under the doctrine that no good deed goes unpunished, we misspelled his name. Not once, but twice. Yikes—now we've probably done it again! Oh, woe.

Finally, although *AALL Spectrum* evidently cannot tell the difference between *verses* and *versus* (see p. 36 of the September issue), sharp-eyed Life Member **Ruth Morrison** can; we intend to seek her assistance on some other things confusing us...

# AALL SPECTRUM

Volume 2 Number 3

November 1997

## [ FEATURES ]

<b>The Other Side of the Table</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>by Catherine Lemann</i>	
Best Web Sites	11
Exhibiting at CTC5	12
<i>by Carol Billings</i>	
<b>Revising the AALL Code of Ethics</b>	
AALL and the Code of Ethics	13
<i>by Margaret Maes Axtmann</i>	
Revision of the AALL Code of Ethics	14
<i>by Ralph Monaco</i>	
AALL Code of Ethics	15
<b>Principles for Licensing Electronic Resources</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>CRIV Sheet, volume 20, number 1</i>	<b>Centerfold</b>
<b>Job Announcement: Cancellations Librarian</b>	<b>32</b>
<i>by Joe Stephens</i>	

## [ C O L U M N S ]

<b>Washington Brief</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Special Interest Section News</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Committee News</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Public Relations</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Current Comments</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Membership News</b>	<b>25</b>

## [ D E P A R T M E N T S ]

<b>From the Editor</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Spectrumail</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Placement Listings</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Calendar</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Classifieds</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Advertiser Index</b>	<b>31</b>



AALL Washington Affairs Representative Bob Oakley met President Clinton during a recent White House ceremony and reception to celebrate the release of A Framework for Global Electronic Commerce. Oakley actively participated in several meetings as the report was developed over an 18-month period. The Framework furthers the Administration's goal of ensuring the development of a free and open global electronic marketplace.

# Spectrumail

## From the Front Line

I thought I would write a few comments regarding Rebecca Trammell's "Out of Bounds" article (*AALL Spectrum*, September 1997, p. 10) on the *Lewis v. Casey* decision and the subsequent closing of Arizona's prison law libraries.

There is still one—and only one—prison law library that remains open in the Arizona State Prison system.

This would be the law library in the maximum security Central Unit in Florence. It remains operational only because it was not part of the *Lewis v. Casey* decision but rather a precursor to it—*Gluth v. Kangas* 951 F2d 1504. The state has filed to have this law library closed as well.

**If prisoner access has long been a "concern to AALL members," the circumstance that over 21,000 inmates in this state were affected by *Lewis v. Casey* should have raised many, many questions where legal access issues are concerned.**

I was overtly struck by the call of responsibility to law librarians and AALL. If prisoner access has long been a "concern to AALL members," the circumstance that over 21,000 inmates in this state were

affected by *Lewis v. Casey* should have raised many, many questions where legal access issues are concerned. Yet, this was not an overnight process, and where were the prisoner

advocacy groups, AALL, and the American Library Association when informational access for Arizona's prisoners was summarily being curtailed?

The nobility of opposition to the closing of prison law libraries is poignant and well

worth the cause and interest of all law librarians. Informational control and the ability to pursue one's claims under the law should be enough to raise any library association's interest when threatened.

Meanwhile, the Central Unit hangs on by a thread and could very well meet the process that has doomed 34 other prison law libraries in Arizona. Let us all join the bandwagon in opposition to prison law library closures, and the promotion of leadership and cohesion. But let's remind ourselves that, for the prisoners formerly served by the now-defunct law libraries across Arizona, AALL's good intentions still leave them wondering: Where were you when we needed you?

### **Eric Stracco**

Central Unit Law Librarian  
Arizona State Prison—Florence  
PO Box 629  
Florence, Arizona 85232

September 25, 1997

## Oakley Testifies at Two Copyright Hearings

Bob Oakley recently testified on behalf of 23 major national library, educational, and scholarly associations on Internet service provider liability before subcommittees of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees. In his testimony on H.R. 2180 (one of the bills related to the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO]), Oakley urged that libraries and educational institutions not be held liable for copyright infringement by their network users. To do so would stifle an institution's ability to be the public's "on-ramp" to the Internet; liability should be based rather on the conduct of an individual user. He stressed that schools, universities, and libraries establish and promote policies to create an atmosphere in which patrons learn to use copyrighted materials appropriately.

More members of Congress are getting tuned into library-related issues such as fair use and distance learning. Oakley commended Sen. John Ashcroft (R-MO) for introducing S. 1146, the "Digital Copyright Clarification and Technology Act," which addresses library exemptions for fair use, preservation, distance learning, temporary reproduction, and online liability. Rep. Rick Boucher (D-VA) announced that he would introduce a bill that would meet the concerns of the library community on these digital copyright issues.

Things may be looking better on the international scene, too. Despite the European Union's strong promotion of protection of databases, representatives at a September WIPO meeting concluded that more review is needed before any agreement can be made on a possible WIPO database treaty.

## Legislative Branch Appropriations FY 1998

After two years of funding itself at reduced operational budgets, the Conference Committee voted a 2% raise in funding for FY 1998. When enacted, the bill will provide the Library of Congress (LC) with \$227 million; of that amount, \$9.6 million is earmarked for acquisitions and \$5.5 million to initiate the implementation of an

integrated library system. The news wasn't quite so favorable for the Government Printing Office (GPO). The conferees agreed to the Senate's slightly lower appropriations of \$29 million for the Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs) Salaries and Expenses that supports the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP).

Conferees took to heart a General Accounting Office (GAO) report criticizing the SuDocs Sales Program for reducing its inventory during FY 1996 by destroying "thousands of volumes" in its warehouses without notifying the originating agency. GPO policy has been changed to require that historically significant publications must remain in the Sales Program permanently. Conferees also mandated that GPO spend up to \$1.5 million for a GAO management audit of selected procedures and operations. While the audit could prove serious for GPO, a similar LC audit in 1996 eventually led to a favorable outcome for the Library and strengthened library services.

## Personnel Changes at GPO

The library community was saddened by the news of the untimely resignation of Superintendent of Documents Wayne Kelley earlier this month. A champion of the public's right to government information and the depository library program, Kelley had served at GPO since 1991 and this year assumed the additional duties of Deputy Public Printer. Having worked closely with Kelley, I will miss his leadership and commitment very much. Robert Mansker, who has served as the Deputy Minority Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Printing since 1995, is the new Deputy Public Printer. His many years of Hill experience and his management skills should prove to be a valuable asset to the GPO.

## At Long Last—Title 44 Bill

Efforts to reach consensus with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on legislation to revise Title 44 slowed progress to a crawl during the summer. However, Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) Staff Director Eric Peterson will bring the new draft bill to the monthly meeting of the Inter-Association Working Group (IAWG) next week. The latest "concepts" list for the legislation includes:

- a new system of printing procurement by "executive agents," including GPO;
- GPO's continued role in production and procurement for legislative branch agencies;
- reducing "in-house" printing in all three branches;
- a provision through which the SuDocs would receive electronic notification of all procurement orders, thereby being able to "ride" the order for sufficient copies for FDLPs and the Sales Program;
- appropriations through the SuDocs to cover the costs of obtaining agency publications and no-fee access to fee-based electronic products and services for depository libraries.

There are some troubling aspects to these concepts, including turning the SuDocs into a "Superintendent of Government **Publications**" and participating libraries into "Federal **Publications** Access Libraries." This would be a huge step backwards from our goal of ensuring once and for all that electronic information is part of the FDLP.

Peterson has accepted an invitation to participate in the Government Relations Committee's (GRC) October conference call to discuss the proposed legislation. Peterson plans to post the draft legislation on the Senate Rules Committee's Web site.

## NCLIS/GPO Study Coming Along

At discussions during the ALA conference in San Francisco last June, I convinced GPO staff and members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Services (NCLIS) that the long-overdue study of agency plans to assess standards and formats for electronic government information must not be limited to executive agencies, but also must include Congress and the judiciary. The final draft of the Statement of Work, which will collect data from agencies in all three branches, has just been completed. We are quite pleased with the progress thus far. Phase II involves research and data collection followed by an interim analysis that should be completed in March.

*Continued on page 31*

# The Other Side of the Table

Important lessons were learned when the ITIWG exhibited at recent conferences.

by Catherine Lemann

As part of our effort to publicize the efforts of the AALL Information Technology and Implementation Working Group (ITIWG), members of the group exhibited at the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the Court Technology Conference (CTC5). It was very interesting to get the perspective from the other side of the table, as an exhibitor rather than an attendee.

I attended the NCSL in Philadelphia, August 5–9, 1997. The attendees were primarily legislators and their staffs from around the country. **Michele Finerty** exhibited the Working Group's Web site at CTC5 in Detroit, September 9–12, to judges, court administrators, and Webmasters. **Timothy Coggins** attended the September 29–October 1 meeting of the National Association of State Information Executives in Williamsburg.

First, let me explain the purpose of our exhibit. The Working Group was established by Vice President/President-Elect Frank Houdek in 1996 to "investigate the feasibility of an organized effort by the American Association of Law Libraries and its members to assist judges, legislators, and state elected officials in the planning and implementation of technological approaches for providing access to and organization of information." The Group researched various government information Web sites and identified examples of sites that, using our criteria, presented their information well. We then created a Web site ([www.bc.edu/aallwg](http://www.bc.edu/aallwg)) that has information on our purposes, our criteria, and reviews of the identified sites.

Our next dilemma was how to publicize the work that we had done. There have been some articles in *AALL Spectrum*, but we wanted to get the word out to more people—Webmasters, technology administrators, judges, legislators, etc. We decided that one effort would be to exhibit at three conferences, hoping that we had chosen good forums to help spread the word.



The author and the ITIWG exhibit at NCSL in Philadelphia in August. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

## Exhibitor Nightmares

This was our first experience as exhibitors and we learned a lot! We had a trial run in the Exhibits area at the AALL Conference. I put my two tri-fold posters on the table in Baltimore on Saturday afternoon. When I returned Sunday morning, they were lying on the floor. The huge air conditioning blowers had been turned on and they were pointed directly at the table, knocking the posters off. I arranged to get easels, which actually were better anyway.

The exhibitor registration for NCSL paid for the rental of a 10' by 10' booth. That's all. Everything else was extra. NCSL sent me a 1" binder with information on carpet, tables, chairs, delivery and pickup charges, etc. We were on a budget, so I skipped the carpet and wastebasket but got two chairs with my table.

Because we were first-time exhibitors and had registered late, we were assigned an awful booth location. It was near the back, on the far outside aisle facing the wall. The plenary sessions were held at the other side of the hall. I heard a lot of comments from people who had no idea that there were any exhibitors on our aisle. There were reportedly 7000 attendees; I saw only a small percentage of them. Michele had a better location in Detroit and more interest, proving the realtor's slogan, "location, location, location."

Murphy's Law prevailed in setting up the booths. I didn't have a table when I arrived and had two shrink-wrapped park benches in the booth. Michele had difficulty connecting to the Internet, even though she called from California to verify that the required form had been received. The gods of shipping




The author and one of her easels, in the Activities Area of the Exhibit Hall at the Annual meeting in Baltimore in July.

were uncooperative. The posters did not show up in Detroit until the second day of the exhibit, and the AALL traveling display was returned to Headquarters as unclaimed. Software sent to Detroit never arrived.

In Philadelphia, the exhibit consisted of two homemade posters. After hearing a program at AALL by Laura Ray on effective visual aids, I tried to use stick-on letters. They are hard to handle! I also had some eye-catching, multicolored, photocopied handouts. Although I spent quite a while creating the posters and handouts, they didn't compare to the glossy flyers in other booths. The posters did serve the purpose of drawing people into the booth. In Detroit, Michele also had a computer with a live Internet connection—which was a plus. For future reference, it would probably make sense to get help from someone with a graphics background.

We could not have survived the conferences without help, for which we are very grateful. I sought volunteers from GPLLA. Sandra Proctor (Fox Rothschild O'Brien & Frankel) and Marilyn Roth (PECO Energy) were wonderful and kept me company in the booth. It's always great to meet law librarians from other parts of the country.

Langston Reed (Systems Administrator for the Supreme Court of Louisiana) assisted Michele in Detroit. When she first met Langston, he was already at the booth, connecting the hardware. The next morning, before the exhibit hall opened, he loaded the software (luckily, he brought second copies of the disks that never arrived), and he made certain that she was connected to the Internet.



Because we were first-time exhibitors and had registered late, we were assigned an awful booth location. I heard a lot of comments from people who had no idea that there were any exhibitors on our aisle.

Carol Billings (Director of the Law Library of Louisiana) and Bridget Daniels (Supreme Court of Louisiana) met Michele at 7:00 a.m. the first day of the conference to assist in carrying material from her hotel to the Cobo Convention Center. They also helped her break down the exhibit and pack the displays for shipping. And throughout the convention, both Carol and Bridget came by periodically to staff the booth. John Nann (Brooklyn Law School Library) handled the paperwork for the computer hardware, selecting what best suited our requirements. Linda Smith (U.S. Courts Library in Detroit) received the poster and handout shipments, and delivered them to the exhibit hall.

### A Positive Reception from Attendees

There was genuine interest in the project of the Working Group. Handouts included "What Makes a Web Site Great," "Guide to Internet Resources Regarding the Use of Technology by State and Local Government Organizations and Examples of Its Use," a

## BEST WEB SITES:

*The Information Technology and Implementation Working Group's criteria for evaluating Web sites were printed in the June 1997 issue of AALL Spectrum (see sidebar on page 18) and are also found at the Group's Web site: <http://www.bc.edu/aallwg>.*

**Best Overall Judicial Site:**  
North Dakota Supreme Court Home Page  
<http://sc3.court.state.nd.us/>

**Best Appellate Court Site:**  
Kansas Courts  
<http://www.law.ukans.edu/kscourts/kscourts.html>

**Court Docket:**  
NH Supreme Court Oral Argument Lists  
<http://www.state.nh.us/courts/supreme/calendar.htm>

**Judicial Biographies:**  
Iowa Supreme Court  
<http://www.sos.state.ia.us/register/r3/judsupct.htm>

**Court Orders:**  
Tennessee Supreme Court  
<http://www.tsc.state.tn.us/OPINIONS/TSC/rules/scrules.htm>

**Court Rules:**  
Mississippi  
<http://www.msllawyer.com/mssc/rules.html>

**State Code:**  
Minnesota State Legislature—Minnesota Statutes and Minnesota Session Laws  
<http://www.library.leg.state.mn.us/leg/statutes.htm> or  
<http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/leg/statutes96.htm>

**Bills/Bill Status:**  
California Senate Home Page  
<http://www.sen.ca.gov/>

**Executive Orders:**  
Louisiana Executive Orders  
<http://www.doa.state.la.us/osr/other/exord.htm>

**Administrative Orders:**  
New York State Dept. of Public Service  
<http://www.dps.state.ny.us/fileroom.html>

Continued on page 28

# Exhibiting at CTC5

by Carol Billings

In early September, as I prepared to return home from CTC5, the Fifth Court Technology Conference put on by the National Center for State Courts in Detroit, I decided I would like to share some of my thoughts about the experience. I ran into no more than a dozen law librarians in the sea of about 2500 judges, court administrators, clerks, and technology staffers. The conference programs were for the most part quite good, but as with the AALL Annual Meeting, perhaps the most important advantage of being there was the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with other participants.

First of all, since modesty prevents two AALL colleagues from doing it themselves, I want to sing the praises of **Marcia Koslov** and **Michele Finerty**, who worked very hard to do our profession proud at CTC5. In a line-up of 33 speakers, Marcia was the only law librarian and one of only five women. Her one-woman presentation, "Citations in Cyberspace," was superb. A large audience that entered actively into the question-and-answer period witnessed Marcia's tour de force, 75-minute summary of the entire citation debate. Her talk was enhanced by excellent audio-visual aids presented with PowerPoint—something that I hope will become more common at AALL's Annual Meeting. The comments and questions from the audience revealed that there are still many of our brethren in the judicial community who have a great deal to learn about citation issues. AALL needs to work closely with court technology experts to alleviate the fears of judges and clerks who think that citation reforms are too difficult and disruptive to accomplish.

The second AALL colleague whom I wish to praise is Michele Finerty, who represented the AALL's Information Technology and Implementation Working Group at its exhibit hall booth. Cathy Lemann's article in this issue details the adventures that she and Michele had as exhibitors. Observing Michele as she smiled and charmed visitors all day at her booth after rising at the crack of dawn, dragging heaps of materials to the Cobo Center, and struggling to get her computer and exhibits set up, made me feel very proud.

The Working Group, like PLL members who have exhibited at the Association of Legal Administrators' meetings, is performing a very important service for our profession—spreading the word about what law librarians do better than

anyone else in the legal community. I truly think we have underestimated our power and that judges, administrators, and lawyers are enthusiastic about learning from us when we give them the chance. The Working Group certainly deserves our support, both financial and physical, as it continues its efforts to advise courts and law-related institutions on technology issues. AALL should, I believe, put more resources into our travelling exhibit booth and targeted hand-out materials. Currently we tend to look like the poor relation next to the elaborate displays of commercial vendors. We also need to try to provide back-up support in each city where our members are exhibiting. Although Michele and Cathy each had some volunteer help, they certainly performed the lion's share of setting up, manning the booth for many hours, and packing up.

Finally, for those of you who have never attended the convention of a law-related group other than AALL, I want you to know that we put on a fabulous convention. CTC5 was excellent, but the AALL Annual Meeting is every bit as good! Our registration fee is lower, our exhibit hall is bigger and livelier, our members are more enthusiastic, and we have more fun.

As President-Elect Jim Heller and Program Selection Chair Tim Coggins (who also chairs the Working Group with Michele Finerty) start to put together the National Conference for the Washington Annual Meeting in 1999, I hope that AALL members will give them their strong support.

The opportunity that the conference will provide for law librarians to "show their stuff" and share their expertise with other members of the legal community is too good to miss.

CTC5 concentrated on teaching judicial folks how technology can help their courts to run more efficiently and cost-effectively. AALL has an important message for that audience as well. As the main luncheon speaker, Dr. Shoshana Zuboff (Harvard Business School) emphasized, the element that is too often ignored when technology is implemented is the human element. Zuboff gently chastised CTC5 for not including more programs that focused on the "consumer" of legal services. She insisted that we must move from "administering to ministering." When it comes to service, law librarians are the experts! We need to take the lead in showing others in the legal community how it's done while learning more about their needs at the same time.

**Carol Billings** ([cbilling@lasc.org](mailto:cbilling@lasc.org)) is Director of the Law Library, Law Library of Louisiana, New Orleans.

**AALL needs to work closely with court technology experts to alleviate the fears of judges and clerks who think that citation reforms are too difficult and disruptive to accomplish.**

# AALL and the Code of Ethics: Time for a Change?

by Margaret Maes Axtmann

**A**LL President Judy Meadows appointed the Special Committee on Ethics earlier this year and gave it the following charge:

The AALL Special Committee on Ethics will review the current AALL Code of Ethics and report to the Executive Board by its Fall 1998 Board Meeting, its recommendation for a revision or replacement with Model Rules of Professional Conduct. The Committee is asked to take into special consideration both the recommendations on ethical issues of the 1996 Report of the AALL Special Committee on the Renaissance of Law Librarianship in the Information Age and the newly revised Code of Ethics of the American Library Association.

The Special Committee will build on a history of ethics activity in AALL as well as continuing the work of two recent AALL task forces that also worked on the Code of Ethics. Although the issue of ethics has not been written about much in the law library literature, it has been discussed, sometimes heatedly, at several Annual Meeting business meetings. An Ethics Committee worked from 1969 to 1974 to draft an ethics code, only to have it fail to be adopted at the 1974 Annual Meeting. Almost immediately another group began to work on a new draft that would be a more general statement of ethical principles. The Code of Ethics we have today was approved by a straw vote at the 1978 Annual Meeting and subsequently adopted by mail vote of the entire AALL membership.

Part of the recommendation of the Ethics Committee that proposed this code was that AALL establish an Advisory Commission on Ethical Standards. The Ethics Commission was appointed and served at least from 1981–1984. Its purpose was to provide advisory opinions on ethical questions and to serve as the continuing review committee for possible revisions to the AALL Code of Ethics. The Commission was abolished on January 5, 1984, as a result of a study indicating that these activities might jeopardize AALL's tax exempt status and because of a concern that conducting such activities properly was not then feasible. Correspondence from the AALL Archives indicates that the Commission had been largely inactive, with only two queries and no action on record.

In 1992–93, a Special Task Force on Ethics reviewed the 1978 Code of Ethics, surveyed the library literature, and examined ethics revision in related associations. All of the other major library associations were engaged in an examination of their codes of ethics at that time, and the Task Force recommended to the Executive Board that AALL take steps to draft a revised code of ethics. A new Task Force on Ethics was appointed in 1993–94, and it produced a document entitled Proposed Rules for Ethical Conduct. The Executive Board asked the Task Force to solicit comments from the AALL membership on this proposal, but the project stalled for a variety of reasons. The new Special Committee on Ethics will build on the work of the previous task forces while also continuing to review the status of ethics revision in other library associations.

The Special Committee has laid out an ambitious agenda in response to its charge. The most important element of that agenda is the solicitation of member input into the process of code revision. To that end, AALL members should expect to see a series of articles in *AALL Spectrum* outlining the issues that must be considered during the drafting of a new code. The first of these articles, introducing the topic, was written by Ralph Monaco and appears here. The Committee solicits and values members' ideas about the content and format of a revised code of ethics. As we work toward our goal of a draft document to be available by the late spring of 1998, we hope that AALL members will participate in the process by sending comments to any Committee member. The Committee will establish a variety of ways to inform the membership and to gather feedback. We want to hear from you.

*Special Committee on Ethics:* Margie Axtmann (Chair), Anne Abate, Wes Cochran, Ralph Monaco, Kay Schlueter, Kate Martin (Executive Board liaison).

**Margaret Maes Axtmann** ([m-axtm@maroon.tc.umn.edu](mailto:m-axtm@maroon.tc.umn.edu)) is Assistant Director for Collections and Technical Services, University of Minnesota Law Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

1/4 ad Firm  
foundation  
press  
film

# Revision of the AALL Code of Ethics

## Role of an Ethics Code

by Ralph A. Monaco

One of the defining characteristics of a profession is self-governance, and its code of ethics is its public disclosure of the ethical principles by which it governs itself. Codes of ethics also serve to gain public recognition of an occupation's professional status.

Professional codes justify legitimate professional actions by pointing out their relationship with the needs, desires, preferences, values, and interests they are supposed to serve, and define and reject those professional actions which are detrimental to the profession. A code of ethics should embody the entire philosophy of the occupation and capture and express the essence of the occupation.

A code of ethics should include a means by which members of the profession ensure compliance.

The primary task of an association of professionals is to further the interests and ideals of its own members, and to monitor the rights, privileges, and career development of its membership.

As a starting point, the role of a profession and professionals in society can be partly defined by the needs they are presumed to satisfy, and by

the interests they are supposed to promote. Professionals of all descriptions have a firm obligation to satisfy the needs, to promote the interests, and to respect the values of their clientele. All those who want to become members of a given professional group must learn the skills required in the profession's work, and the established membership has a duty to keep step with its chosen field's developments. Although no code of ethics can provide absolutes for every situation, the librarians' code can perform two valuable functions. First, its very existence informs the profession itself, and those it serves, of the core values of its practitioners. Second, it favors certain values that must be consciously overcome if library policy is made to the contrary.

**The AALL Professional Code makes a statement about law librarians' relationship to our society as a whole, our mission, and our values, and should reflect a positive attitude towards new challenges facing the profession.**

Drawing from the AALL Special Committee Toward a Renaissance in Law Librarianship, any revised code of ethics we adopt should incorporate the Committee's definition of law librarianship's professional mission and value, as well as its professional traits and attitudes.

The foundation of our profession is its mission. In its broadest sense, that mission can perhaps be characterized simply as one of serving the information needs of the legal profession

and the legal information needs of the public. All functions of acquiring, collecting, organizing, retrieving, and disseminating legal and related information are only subsets of that basic mission.

In order to accomplish this mission, it is necessary that we ascribe to a set of essential values or principles, including genuine belief that the world is a better place when people and institutions have optimum access to information, faith that the world is also a better place when the rule of law prevails, conviction that serving the information needs of the legal profession is a noble calling, belief that democracy is the best political order, firm conviction that an effective democracy requires ready public access to law, opposition to censorship, and commitment to fostering the equal participation of diverse peoples in library services and library employment, especially those who have been previously excluded or marginalized.

...Traits then that we have tended to overlook in the past are those that suit today's technological revolution: versatility, adaptability, flexibility, and being comfortable with changes in information technology. If there is one overcharging characteristic of the model law librarians in the information age, however, it is one who revels in change, who not only doesn't dread the next development in computer hardware or research software but is positively excited by its prospects and wishes to assume a leadership role in bringing change to the organization.

### Practical Implications of Ethical Codes and Role of Professional Judgment

*Libraries do not operate in isolation.* It is true of this Association, as it is increasingly true of all professions, that its individual members rarely act with the autonomy that is sometimes wrongly believed to characterize the activities of most professional men and women. Whatever may be true of other professions, it seems clear that the librarian

rarely acts or can act without regard to the agency of which he or she is a part—whether a school, college, university, public library, or private organization. What makes special librarians unique is that their libraries promote the goals of another profession or organization. Should we be concerned that the values of the

A code of ethics should embody the entire philosophy of the occupation and capture and express the essence of the occupation.

It is true of this Association, as it is increasingly true of all professions, that its individual members rarely act with the autonomy that is sometimes wrongly believed to characterize the activities of most professional men and women.

organization always take precedence over the values of the profession?

The purpose of such codes is indeed to establish shared standards and agreed ways of handling situations. But how far should we expect agreement in principle to be reflected in practice? What counts as agreement in practice? Is it reasonable to expect all those professionals who sincerely subscribe and conform to a common code to act in the same way? Followers of the same rule will inevitably vary in how they apply it from instance to instance. Differing situations necessitate variation in how a rule is applied. There must be a role for discretionary judgment in following a code of ethics. Variation in application of rules in professional practice is not something unavoidable that we need to tolerate—it is something to be valued and safeguarded. Professionals need to be vigilant that calls for harmonization of their standards are not converted into attempts to curtail the role of professional judgment in decisionmaking. Our professional code should range over more general constraints and aspirations. The constraints should rule out certain ways of handling a situation. The aspirations should allow for professional discretionary judgment, and for varying application in specific cases. Codes are not necessarily improved by being more precise and too directive.

For whom is a code of practice written? Is it written for those outside the profession as a political weapon—staking out what the profession deems to be minimal standards in keeping with the profession's aims, so that members can clamor for the resources they need to comply with their code? Or is the code written rather for those inside the profession, setting the guidelines and requirements to follow in their day-to-day practice? Professionals' respect for their code may be subverted when they notice that it includes, as requirements, specific obligations that they know perfectly well they regularly cannot conform to under certain existing circumstances. The danger is that, once a written code is discredited, practicing professionals may fall back on the standards that prevail wherever they work ... and these may well fall below the standards it is reasonable to expect. Drawing once again from the AALL Special Committee Toward a Renaissance in Law Librarianship:

A law librarian needs to be well versed in the culture, structure, and likely future of the organization where s/he works. Academics need to know where the institutions are going and how top administrators plan to get there; law firm librarians need to know about the firm, its alliances, directions and priorities. Government librarians need to know about citizens they serve and the priorities of the government entities in which they work. *Libraries do not operate in isolation.*

Consequently any revision of our code requires consideration of the arena in which we operate, and reasonable accommodation to the loyalties owed to the employer.

## Implementation

Should the code of ethics include a means by which the members of the profession ensure compliance with the responsibilities they profess? The Association must debate how proactive, if at all, it wants to be about the code's implementation. Some areas that must be discussed:

- Submit the code revision to the membership through an AALL town meeting.

## American Association of Law Libraries Code of Ethics

The American Association of Law Libraries espouses the statement of professional ethics promulgated by the American Library Association, which states that: "A librarian

- has a special responsibility to maintain the principles of the Library Bill of Rights.
- should learn and faithfully execute the policies of the institution of which one is a part and should endeavor to change those which conflict with the spirit of the Library Bill of Rights.
- must protect the essential confidential relationship which exists between a library user and the library.
- must avoid any possibility of personal financial gain at the expense of the employing institution.
- has an obligation to insure equality of opportunity and fair judgement of competence in actions dealing with staff appointments, retentions, and promotions.
- has an obligation when making appraisal of the qualifications of any individual to report the facts clearly, accurately, and without prejudice, according to generally accepted guidelines concerning the disclosure of personal information."

In addition, the Association, in light of the special character and mission of its membership, espouses the principles that law librarians, while engaged in their professional work,

- have a duty neither to engage in the unauthorized practice of law nor to solicit an attorney-client relationship.
- have a duty to avoid any situations posing a possible undisclosed conflict of interest.
- have a special duty, given the nature of their patron base, to treat confidentially any private information obtained through contact with library patrons and not to divulge any confidential information to persons representing adverse interests.
- have a duty to exercise scrupulous care in avoiding any acts or even the appearance, of misappropriating the work product of library patrons or professional colleagues to their own credit or profit.
- have a duty actively to promote free and effective access to legal information.
- have a duty to society and the legal profession to work both individually and through their professional organizations toward improving the quality and minimizing the cost of the library component of the delivery of legal services.

*Adopted, September 1978*

# Principles for Licensing Electronic Resources

**Final Draft**  
**July 15, 1997**

## Introduction

License agreements are a fact of life in conducting business in the electronic environment. Providers of electronic information resources are employing licenses as a legal means of controlling the use of their products. In the electronic environment where the traditional print practice of ownership through purchase is being replaced by access through license, libraries need to be aware that licensing arrangements may restrict their legal rights and those of their users. As responsible agents for an institution, librarians must negotiate licenses that address the institution's needs and recognize its obligations to the licensor.

To help provide guidance in this continuously evolving environment, the American Association of Law Libraries, American Library Association, the Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries, Association of Research Libraries, the Medical Library Association, and the Special Libraries Association have combined to develop a statement of principles. These six associations represent an international membership of libraries of all types and sizes. The intent of this document is two-fold: to guide libraries in negotiating license agreements for access to electronic resources, and to provide licensors with a sense of the issues of importance to libraries and their user communities in such negotiations.

The Special Libraries Association provided funding to support the development and distribution of the principles. The Principles are available on the Web (<http://arl.cni.org/scomm/licensing/principles.html>).

## Legal Background

A license agreement is a legal contract—"a promise or set of promises constituting an agreement between the parties that gives each a legal duty to the other and also the right to seek a remedy for the breach of those duties. Its essentials are competent parties, subject matter, a legal consideration, mutuality of agreement, and mutuality of obligations." (*Black's Law Dictionary*, 6th edition, 1990, p. 322) Key to the concept of a contract is the fact that it is an agreement, a mutually acceptable set of understandings and commitments often arrived at through discussion and negotiation. Most commercial contracts are intended to spell out the mutual understandings between buyer and seller for products or services.

Although the original contract document may be the work product of either the buyer or seller, in a licensing situation, it is generally the seller (or licensor) who has prepared the agreement. It is imperative that the buyer (or licensee) review the terms of the agreement and communicate concerns to the licensor before signing it. Discussion may continue until either agreement is reached or a decision is made not to contract for the particular product or service. In the area of licensing electronic resources, failure to read and understand the terms of the agreement may result in such unintended consequences as:

- the loss of certain rights to uses of the resource that would otherwise be allowed under the law (for example, in the United States, such uses as fair use, interlibrary loan, and other library and educational uses);
- obligations to implement restrictions that are unduly burdensome or create legal risk for the institution; or,
- sudden termination of the contract due to inappropriate use by a member of the user community.

Given the obligations that a contract creates for an institution and the possible liability associated with not meeting those obligations, most institutions will delegate the authority to sign contracts to a specific office or officer within the institution. In many institutions, this signatory authority will reside in the purchasing department, legal counsel's or vice president's office, or the library director's office, although in some institutions, a library staff member may be granted authority for signing license agreements. Nevertheless, library staff will often be responsible for initial review and negotiation of the material terms of the license because they have the most knowledge of the user community and of the resource being acquired. Library staff should be well informed of the uses critical to the library's user community (for example, printing, downloading, and copying).

An important category of license agreements is that including "shrink wrap" and "click" licenses. Such licenses are commonly found on the packaging of software, appear when software is loaded, or appear, sometimes buried, on Web sites. The terms of these licenses are made known to the user at the time the product is purchased, or just before or during use. The user has only two options: accept the license terms or do not use the software, electronic product, or Web site.

Traditional contract terminology defines these agreements as "contracts of adhesion," because there are no formal negotiations between licensor and licensee. Hence, the rules of use are imposed by one side, rather than evolved through a discussion leading to a mutual understanding or "meeting of the minds." While many courts reject these contracts or rewrite particular terms on the basis of equity, one cannot assume that the terms are unenforceable. In fact, some states are in the process of passing legislation that makes shrink wrap or click licenses enforceable. A purchasing library should consider contacting the licensor directly to determine if there are any license terms which can be modified to fit the special needs of libraries. Often, if there are competing products which can satisfy the user's needs equally well, exceptions to the form agreement may be negotiated. If negotiation is not possible, it is suggested that legal counsel be consulted for an opinion of enforceability prior to accepting or rejecting the product.

The following principles are meant to provide guidance to library staff in working with others in the institution and with licensors to create agreements that respect the rights and obligations of both parties.

## Principles

- 1 A license agreement should state clearly what access rights are being acquired by the licensee—permanent use of the content or access rights only for a defined period of time.
- 2 A license agreement should recognize and not restrict or abrogate the rights of the licensee or its user community permitted under copyright law. The licensee should make clear to the licensor those uses critical to its particular users including, but not limited to, printing, downloading, and copying.
- 3 A license agreement should recognize the intellectual property rights of both the licensee and the licensor.
- 4 A license agreement should not hold the licensee liable for unauthorized uses of the licensed resource by its users, as long as the licensee has implemented reasonable and appropriate methods to notify its user community of use restrictions.
- 5 The licensee should be willing to undertake reasonable and appropriate methods to enforce the terms of access to a licensed resource.
- 6 A license agreement should fairly recognize those access enforcement obligations which the licensee is able to implement without unreasonable burden. Enforcement must not violate the privacy and confidentiality of authorized users.
- 7 The licensee should be responsible for establishing policies that create an environment in which authorized users make appropriate use of licensed resources and for carrying out due process when it appears that a use may violate the agreement.
- 8 A license agreement should require the licensor to give the licensee notice of any suspected or alleged license violations that come to the attention of the licensor and allow a reasonable time for the licensee to investigate and take corrective action, if appropriate.
- 9 A license agreement should not require the use of an authentication system that is a barrier to access by authorized users.
- 10 When permanent use of a resource has been licensed, a license agreement should allow the licensee to copy data for the purposes of preservation and/or the creation of a usable archival copy. If a license agreement does not permit the licensee to make a usable preservation copy, a license agreement should specify who has permanent archival responsibility for the resource and under what conditions the licensee may access or refer users to the archival copy.
- 11 The terms of a license should be considered fixed at the time the license is signed by both parties. If the terms are subject to change (for example, scope of coverage or method of access), the agreement should require the licensor or licensee to notify the other party in a timely and reasonable fashion of any such changes before they are implemented, and permit either party to terminate the agreement if the changes are not acceptable.
- 12 A license agreement should require the licensor to defend, indemnify, and hold the licensee harmless from any action based on a claim that use of the resource in accordance with the license infringes any patent, copyright, trademark, or trade secret of any third party.

- 13 The routine collection of use data by either party to a license agreement should be predicated upon disclosure of such collection activities to the other party and must respect laws and institutional policies regarding confidentiality and privacy.
- 14 A license agreement should not require the licensee to adhere to unspecified terms in a separate agreement between the licensor and a third party unless the terms are fully reiterated in the current license or fully disclosed and agreed to by the licensee.
- 15 A license agreement should provide termination rights that are appropriate to each party.

## Appendices

### A. Terms to be Defined by the Licensee Within a License Agreement

A license agreement should define clearly the terms used and should use those terms consistently throughout. The licensee should take responsibility for defining the following terms appropriate to its user community:

- archive
- authorized use
- authorized user
- concurrent use
- institution
- local access
- local area network
- remote access
- simultaneous use
- site
- wide area network

### B. Resources on Licensing

Brennan, Patricia, Karen Hersey, and Georgia Harper. *Licensing Electronic Resources: Strategic and Practical Considerations for Signing Electronic Information Delivery Agreements*. Washington: Association of Research Libraries, 1997. Also on the Web (<http://arl.cni.org/scomm/licensing/licbooklet.html>).

"Liblicense: Licensing Electronic Resources." Web site and Discussion List. 1996. (<http://www.library.yale.edu/~llicense/index.shtml>).

University of Texas System. Contains a range of resources related to copyright in the library. Includes an interactive Software and Database License Agreement Checklist. (<http://www.utsystem.edu/ogc/intellectualproperty/cprtindx.htm>).

### Members of the Working Group

American Association of Law Libraries, Robert Oakley

American Library Association, Trisha Davis

American Library Association, Association for Library Collections & Technical Services, Collection Management and Development Section, Chief Collection Development Officers of Large Research Libraries, Brian Schottlaender

Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries, Karen Butter

Association of Research Libraries, Mary Case

Medical Library Association, Karen Butter

Special Libraries Association, John Latham

## LISP: Anaheim Programs, Clearinghouse

Some of you may have turkey on your mind, but others are thinking Anaheim:

Legal Information Services to the Public (LISP) SIS will be sponsoring two programs at Anaheim—"Academics and the Federal Depository Program: Balancing the Interests"; and "New Horizons Meet Lost Horizons: Law, Movies and the Law Library." The first program picks up the subject matter of the new committee announced in the last issue of *AALL Spectrum*, the often conflicting interests of academic law libraries acting as federal depository libraries. The second program is quintessential Southern California, mixing the glamour of the movies with our daily lives.

LISP is also preparing the second edition of the Clearinghouse. This is a collection of library and research guides especially useful to non-law patrons. This edition will also include policies focusing on pro se patrons. If your library has collection development or circulation policies, or other policies dealing with non-law or pro se patrons, please consider sharing them with the library community! Contributions to the Clearinghouse should go to Elizabeth Schneider, Texas Tech University School of Law Library, P.O. Box 40004, Lubbock, Texas 79409-0004; phone 806/742-3964; e-mail xpeks@ttacs1.ttu.edu.

## PLL Creates New Groups, Works on Toolkit

They keep going and going ...

Private Law Libraries (PLL) SIS is running at full pace these days (these folks are

definitely Type A!). In an effort to fill the needs of different groups of private law librarians, PLL has created two new Groups: One-Person Law Libraries Group and Multilocation Law Libraries Group. Each group has its own listserv and will meet formally (i.e., face-to face) in Anaheim.

Hazel Johnson, the PLL liaison to the ABA Law Practice Management Section, has recently been appointed to that section's Internet and New Media Board. This group is acting as the catalyst to get the LPM section's part of the ABA Web site going. Hazel, as part of the Board, will be looking at creative and unusual ways to use new media in the legal field.

One of PLL's responsibilities is updating the *Standards and Guidelines* and *Bibliography* contained in the AALL Toolkit. Alice McKenzie and June MacLeod are at work "even as we speak," and Lee Carnes is already compiling additions to the *Bibliography*. These are indispensable guides for marketing the value of law librarians. Look for both of these on the PLL Web site later this year.

Meanwhile, Michael Saint-Onge has begun work on compiling the first of a series of eight Resource Guides geared toward administrators and other employers of law librarians. LEXIS-NEXIS is underwriting this series. The first brochure, "How to Hire a Law Librarian," will be published around the first of the year.

## RIPS: Onward to Anaheim, and Beyond

Research Instruction and Public Services (RIPS) SIS is still riding high on the momentum generated at the Annual Meeting. In fact, RIPS members were so

excited by the Baltimore meeting that they rushed back to their libraries to prepare program proposals for Anaheim. Under the able direction of Program Committee Chair Kelly Browne, RIPS submitted 15 proposals for Anaheim, eight of which were accepted.

The Executive Board welcomed two new at-large members to its ranks: Barbara A. Bintliff (Director of the University of Colorado Law Library) and Lee Ryan (Senior Reference Librarian at the University of San Francisco Law Library). In addition to its new board members, RIPS has a new logo! (Fanfare, drumroll, flash bulbs!) The designer of the new logo and winner of a \$50 prize is Michael Saint-Onge of Coudert Brothers. The new logo premiered in the October issue of the RIPS newsletter.

Finally, RIPS is busy planning for the Sixth Annual National Legal Research Teach-In. Each year the Teach-In committee creates a set of materials that librarians can use in designing and advertising programs and events in connection with National Library Week in February. Your contributions and ideas are needed. Please take a few minutes to contact Gail Partin (717/240-5294) or Kristin Gerdy (801/378-3623) about any type of research instruction you are doing or any instructional materials you have created. Contributions could include descriptions of successful teaching techniques, lecture notes, outlines, handouts, exercises, lesson plans, user guides, pathfinders, research guides, or descriptions of past training events. RIPS wants to know what you are doing to teach your patrons about legal research on any topic.

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

## Revision *continued from page 15*

- The membership should vote on the language of the revised code.
- Should professional associations disclose information about ethical problems within the profession and provide a public forum for discussing and working toward the solution of such problems?
- Should professional associations defend members of the profession who lose their jobs or are penalized for upholding tenets of the profession's code of ethics?
- As an absolute last resort, should there be censure or some fashion of contact with those institutions that compel their employees to perform duties which seriously conflict with the code? How practical is this measure and does it jeopardize AALL's status in any way?
- Encourage library schools that offer courses in law librarianship to incorporate discussion of the code of ethics in their instruction.

**Continued on page 19**

- Establish an AALL committee to render advisory opinions to serve as a guide for Association members—such as states' informal ethics opinions serve to guide practicing attorneys. Will this committee have any impact?
- Should the Association continue to take public positions, e.g. amicus briefs, when perceived violations of the tenets of our code occur, i.e. ACLU versus Reno?
- Will anyone listen or care?

## Notes

Richard N. Stickler, "On reforming ALA's code of ethics," *American Libraries*, p. 40–44, January 1992.

Jean Preer, "Special ethics for special librarians," *Special Libraries*, p. 12–18, Winter 1991.

Heta and Matti Hayry, "The nature and role of professional codes in modern society," *Ethics and the Professions*, edited by Ruth Chadwick, 1994.

John McNeill, "Law Librarianship: Rebirth or Buried Alive?" *AALL Spectrum*, September 1996.

Timo Airaksinen, "Service and science in professional life," *Ethics and the Professions*, edited by Ruth Chadwick, 1994.

Jennifer Jackson, "Common codes: divergent practices," *Ethics and the Professions*, edited by Ruth Chadwick, 1994.

Dick Holdsworth, "Accountability: the obligation to lay oneself open to criticism," *Ethics and the Professions*, edited by Ruth Chadwick, 1994.

Lee Finks, "Librarianship needs a new code of professional ethics," *American Libraries*, p. 84–92, January 1991.

Richard H.S. Tur, "Accountability and lawyers," *Ethics and the Professions*, edited by Ruth Chadwick, 1994.

"Toward a Renaissance in Law Librarianship," Special Committee Report, AALL, 1996, Kathleen Carrick, chair.

**Ralph A. Monaco** is Head Librarian, Rivkin Radler & Kremerm, Uniondale, New York.

**Professionals' respect for their code may be subverted when they notice that it includes, as requirements, specific obligations that they know perfectly well they regularly cannot conform to under certain existing circumstances.**

## Copyright

The Copyright Committee has redrafted its charge and submitted it to the AALL Executive Board. We have also put our newsletter up on the Copyright Committee Web page (<http://www.aallnet.org/committee/copyright/index.html>). We will also be publicizing two new documents, *Principles for Licensing Electronic Resources*, signed by the six major library associations (including AALL), and the *Guidelines on the Fair Use of Copyrighted Works by Law Libraries*, drafted by the now-discharged AALL Special Committee to Advance the Fair Use of Electronic Information Resources in Law Libraries and by Law Librarians. The Committee will be maintaining the Fair Use Guidelines along with the Model Law Firm Copyright Policy already on the Copyright Committee Web site.

Submitted by Jonathan Franklin, Chair, [jafrank@umich.edu](mailto:jafrank@umich.edu)

## Government Relations

The Government Relations Committee has been hard at work on several projects since July. Three programs were drafted and accepted for the Annual Meeting at Anaheim. Mary Alice Baish, the Assistant Washington Affairs Representative, created one on Privacy. Kelly Browne, from the University of Tennessee Law Library (in consultation with some Government Documents SIS members) offered "My Dinner with GPO." And, of course, our annual report, in the framework of "Legislative and Regulatory Update," is being coordinated by Lisa Peters, Appalachian School of Law.

High on the agenda of our two conference calls was discussion of Title 44 of the United States Code, which is under consideration for revision. Title 44 concerns government publications. Eric Peterson, a member of Senator John Warner's staff and a speaker at the Baltimore meeting, is spearheading the revision. He will join us on our next conference call to explain the most recent draft.

Another project is a survey of AALL Chapters, to determine interest in Chapter government relations. Shirley David (Sacramento County Law Library) and Eric Cooper (University of Illinois Law Library) are putting the survey together and mailing it to contact people in each Chapter. We hope each Chapter will participate by giving us the information we need.

Submitted by Jacqueline S. Wright, Chair, Supreme Court Library, Little Rock, Arkansas, [sclibrary@ualr.edu](mailto:sclibrary@ualr.edu)

## Research

The Research Committee is sponsoring a workshop at Anaheim expanding the popular program from Baltimore, "Author, Author." Running from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, July 11, the workshop will cover all phases of publication. There will be discussion of where and how to get ideas, and how to develop the structure of the article. Attendees will receive information on several types of applicable research with a bibliography to find out more. Speakers will also discuss the process of writing, writing blocks, and how to send manuscripts for publication. The program will focus on all types of publishing, not just on journals for law librarians, though the AALL Research Agenda will be part of the workshop program as well.

Submitted by Betsy McKenzie, Chair, Suffolk University Law Library, [emckenzi@acad.suffolk.edu](mailto:emckenzi@acad.suffolk.edu)

## Recruitment

The Recruitment Committee surveyed a selection of private, academic, and court libraries about their staffing needs over the next five years. The survey asked three basic questions relating to new positions, positions available because of attrition, and overall feeling about staff size. The results are as follows.

1. How many new positions (not currently budgeted or existing) do you anticipate within the next three years?

	Private	Court	Academic
None	7	35	19
One	16	17	4
Two	5	3	5
Three	2	0	0

2. How many vacancies do you anticipate within the next three years because of retirements, people leaving, or other attrition?

	Private	Court	Academic
None	10	30	9
One	8	10	6
Two	1	8	10
Three	7	6	4

3. Overall, do you feel the size of your staff will increase or decrease in the next few years?

	Private	Court	Academic
Increase	20	17	11
Stay the Same	4	36	12
Decrease	4	5	3

The results showed different trends in each type of library. Growth in the private sector is anticipated to come from newly created positions, while growth in the academic sector should come from retirements, people leaving, or other attrition. Court librarians surveyed are split between new positions and attrition. Overall, more private law librarians feel the size of their staffs will grow, more court librarians feel it will stay the same, and academic librarians are split.

Librarians were also asked in what areas they anticipated the creation of new positions. In order of frequency mentioned, private law libraries said computer services, reference, and technical services; court libraries said computer services, technical services, and reference/computer services; academic libraries said public services, computer services, and technical services.

Are there implications for recruitment? Yes. The survey shows that librarians expect to have positions to fill—in all sectors. Few libraries reported that the size of their staffs will decrease, although many respondents noted that they must actively protect the positions they have. Not surprisingly, respondents also noted that what they expect in the way of new staff, and what they want and need, are often two different things.

Submitted by Peggy Roebuck Jarrett, Gallagher Law Library, University of Washington, [pjarrett@u.washington.edu](mailto:pjarrett@u.washington.edu)

## Scholarship

The scholarship applications will be revised this year. The old application forms were removed from AALLNET and will be replaced with the new forms in late October.

AALL has a new scholarship, the James F. Connolly CIS Memorial Scholarship. It is for law librarians who work primarily with government documents and who are in law school.

An article, "So You Want an AALL Scholarship?" is to be published in an upcoming issue of the AALL Chapter newsletter (for more information on the

**Continued on page 31**

# Word Search: Getting to Know the AALL Scholarship Program

by Rhea Ballard-Thrower

Test your knowledge of AALL's scholarship program. Find as many of the key terms as you can in the box below, across, vertically or diagonally. Hint: the key terms are listed below the box.



**AALLNET**—All scholarship application forms can be found on AALLNET at <http://www.aallnet.org/services/scholarships.html>.

**April**—Completed scholarship applications are due on April 1, which begins the busiest time for the Scholarship Committee members.

**Donate**—It is important for all AALL members to donate to the scholarships fund. More donations mean more money AALL can award.

**Money**—Last year, the Committee awarded over \$40,000 in scholarships.

**Scholarships**—The Scholarships Committee develops guidelines, publicizes, reviews, and awards AALL scholarships.

**Strait**—The George A. Strait Memorial Stipend is the only scholarship named in memory of an AALL member.

**Time**—Overall, being on the Scholarships Committee does not take a lot of time. However, during July (the Annual Meeting) and April (when the applications are reviewed), there is a lot of Committee work.

**Types**—AALL has seven types of scholarships.

**Volunteer**—As a member of the Scholarships Committee, I have had fun meeting and working with other law librarians. Best of all, I have had the opportunity to help advance the profession and promote the professional development of others.

**Rhea Ballard-Thrower** ([rballard@gsu.edu](mailto:rballard@gsu.edu)), 1997–98 Chair of the Scholarships Committee, is Public Services Librarian, Georgia State University College of Law Library, Atlanta, Georgia.

## How to Create a Brochure

You have only one chance to make a first impression. In many instances, your brochure is the first point of contact. In order to achieve a positive first impression, your brochure should be well written, attractively designed and on good quality paper stock.

This year, at the American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting in Baltimore, the Chapter Public Relations Liaisons met for a lively discussion on "How to Create a Brochure." **Stephen Serpas** (Publications and Public Relations Assistant of AALL) and I (AALL Public Relations Committee Chapter Liaison) presented information that will enable each Chapter to put its best foot forward.

Some of the most difficult questions arise before any work is done to prepare the brochure. The very first step is to identify your audience and how the brochure will be used. Is the brochure being sent to law firms that do not have a librarian to encourage them to consider hiring a professional, or will it be sent to library schools as a recruiting effort, or will it be distributed to other law librarians to demonstrate how fantastic your Chapter is, or will it be sent to all of the above? The answer to these questions will dictate all aspects of creating your brochure.

a brochure or similar document before; and whether Chapter members have the time and energy to devote to producing a brochure. Each Chapter will have to decide what is best for it.

The actual writing and editing of the text is the most time-consuming aspect of the project. The text should be well written and easy to read. Keep in mind that the brochure should include the phrase *A Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries*.

Your brochure should have a title page. This is often merely the name of the Chapter. Make sure it is easy to read and distinctive on the page. If your Chapter has a logo or other identifying mark(s), they should appear in the brochure. This will give you consistency with your other organizational literature and make the brochure more identifiable.

Your text should include: who and what you are (especially important—that you are an established Chapter with a strong record); qualifications of members (it never hurts to remind our audiences that we are highly trained professionals); benefits of membership; committees; officers; types of libraries served; types of publications offered; and anything that would be appropriate to underline the importance of your organization. Finally, one page

brochure. Be prepared for a time lag while the Board analyzes the brochure. It is helpful to indicate the date of preparation somewhere on the brochure.

If you are working with a designer, the designer will be responsible for text layout. If you are using desktop publishing, you should choose the paper to be used. Because of the wide variety of paper available, it is important to select the stock early to take into account the paper's shadings and nuances in laying out the design. The brochure should not look too crowded or busy. Be sure that all columns are approximately the same length. Use boldface type to introduce different subject areas. Any graphics should underscore the professionalism of the Chapter. Cartoons may be acceptable. Keep in mind that not everyone will see the humor in them.

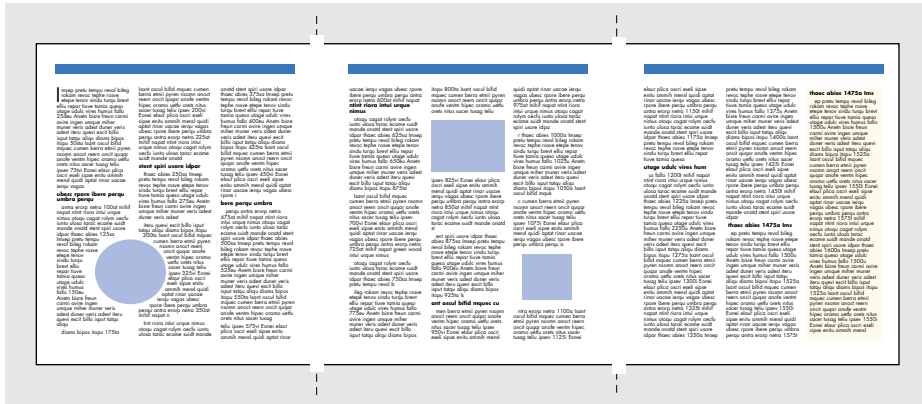
Your brochure should be error-free. Have more than one person proofread. There is nothing worse than a typo, grammatical error, or incorrect information in a brochure that tells everyone how wonderful your Chapter is and how professional its members are. When you think you are ready to send the brochure to the printer, proofread it again and again if necessary.

Designers often regularly work with a specific printer. If your designer recommends a printer, it is usually a guarantee that the printer has already met performance expectations and will produce satisfactory work for you. Many Chapters rely on desktop publishing with satisfying results. Keep in mind that the same high standards that apply to a professional printer also apply to desktop publishing.

Congratulations! You have successfully written and produced a spectacular brochure. If you experience any difficulties at any point in the process, contact Steve Serpas at Headquarters. He has extensive experience in all phases of brochure design and production and will gladly answer any questions you might have.

**Laura Hyzy**, AALL Public Relations Committee Chapter Liaison, is Library Manager, Hinshaw & Culbertson, Chicago, Illinois, and guest wrote this column.

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



Another decision that should be made early is whether or not to use desktop publishing or hire a designer. The factors to consider in making this decision are your budget (can you afford a designer?); whether your Chapter has members who have prepared

should be devoted to contact information. A tear-away form is extremely helpful for the recipient, who can return the form to indicate what type of information is desired. Most Chapters require the Board to have final approval of all phases of the

## Law Library Publications Award

Do you have an in-house publication that has been used successfully in your library? If so, the Awards Committee would like you to consider submitting it as an entry for the newly designed Law Library Publications (LLP) Award. This Award honors achievement in creating in-house print or non-print library materials that are outstanding in quality and significance.

Examples of eligible in-house materials include (but are not limited to): bibliographies, library aids, annual reports, pathfinders, brochures, maps, manuals, research guides and newsletters, Web pages, videotapes, audiotapes, and software. Entries may be submitted by an individual AALL or Chapter member, by a library staff, or by a Chapter, SIS, caucus, or other component group affiliated with AALL. LLP judging criteria are: quality of the material, creativity, and usefulness.

A brochure detailing LLP Award objectives, qualifying materials, entry requirements, and procedures can be obtained as follows:

- 1) Contact Cindy Cicco, LLP Subcommittee Chair, to request a paper copy (412/648-1329 or cin@vms.cis.pitt.edu).
- 2) Download a copy of the brochure and entry form from AALLNET by accessing Member Services and then Awards, and then selecting Law Library Publications. This document is stored in .PDF format. A link for Adobe Acrobat Reader software is provided.
- 3) Request a copy through AALL Fax-On-Demand through AALLNET or by dialing 908/544-5901 and requesting document #385.

To enter the LLP competition, you must submit four copies of your materials by the deadline of February 1, 1998 to: Cindy Cicco, Barco Law Library, University of Pittsburgh, 3900 Forbes Ave., 415 Law Bldg., Pittsburgh, PA 15237.



## Your Library Publications and Marketing Success Stories!

AALL members are invited to apply for two new awards recently approved by the AALL Executive Board: the Law Library Publications Award (focused on internal library publications) and the Excellence In Marketing Award (focused on external library marketing pieces).

## Excellence In Marketing Award

Have you created materials or a campaign to showcase your library or the profession? If so, you are eligible for the 1998 AALL Excellence in Marketing (EIM) Award. This new award will honor outstanding achievement in public relations activities during the previous calendar year. Entries may be submitted by an individual AALL or Chapter member, by a library staff, or by a Chapter, SIS, caucus, or other group affiliated with AALL. The five categories for this award are: Best Brochure, Best Newsletter, Best Campaign, Best P.R. Toolkit, and Best Use of Technology.

The EIM Award is distinguished from the Law Library Publications Award

by the requirement that EIM entries include an explanation of the goal of the promotional material or activity, how the entry was used to achieve that goal, and the response of the target audience.

EIM judging criteria include: quality of the materials/activity, creativity in execution and promotion, and usefulness to the target audience.

A brochure detailing EIM Award objectives, qualifying materials, entry requirements, and procedures can be obtained as follows:

- 1) Contact Sally Holterhoff, Public Relations Committee Chair, to request a paper copy. (219/465-7866 orsholt@exodus.valpo.edu).
- 2) Download a copy of the brochure and entry form from AALLNET by accessing Member Services and then Awards, and then selecting Excellence in Marketing Award. This document is stored in .PDF format. A link for Adobe Acrobat Reader software is provided.
- 3) Request a copy through AALL Fax-On-Demand through AALLNET or by dialing 908/544-5901 and requesting document #375.

To enter the EIM competition, you must submit four copies of your materials by February 1, 1998 to: Sally Holterhoff, Valparaiso University Law Library, Wesemann Hall, Valparaiso, IN 46383.



## My Life Has a System Error

Computers have ruined my life.

Yes, I know I'm the Computer Services Librarian. And I spend all day long in the law library and law school looking at, using, breaking, then attempting to fix, computers. Colleagues see me principally as the person who can either get them a new computer, or repair the one they've got. My entire professional self-esteem is based on my ability to work with and manage computers. And yet, computers have ruined my life.

It all started back in my pop-tart days. (I hate salad, so unlike the rest of you, my days of "youthful inexperience" are best recalled by reference to my favorite vitamin-enriched pastry, not green leafy things. Sadly, these days are still with me, if my weekly box of strawberry frosted confectionery delights is any indication.) I was a particularly impressionable college freshman at Virginia Tech (go Hokies!), and wasn't completely sure what I wanted to do with my life. While high school aptitude tests clearly indicated a career in either doughnut making or "Miss America" pageant judging (as a kid, I memorized the names of all the Miss America title holders in order to impress my friends ... perhaps not the most impressive skill, in retrospect), I decided I wanted more out of life (and something that would pay

above minimum wage). My advisor, apparently paid a "finder's fee" to fill under-subscribed classes, suggested "Computers in the Modern World."

Of course, in 1980, "Computers in the Modern World" meant mainframe computers and punch cards, with students laboriously typing intricate commands on what appeared to be teletype machines, and then assembling their stack of a thousand cards in precise order. The cards were then loaded in the feeder of the mainframe, and if all went well (and there weren't too many jobs ahead of yours), you'd have a printout of your program in a couple of hours. Alas, all did not go well for me. After meticulously typing out 678 cards containing a program that would sort names by zip code, I mistakenly loaded the cards into the paper shredder (which to this day I maintain was located too close to the mainframe feeder), and the rest—as they say—was history. The future computer services librarian was lucky to get a C—in the course.

Although I initially considered librarianship while in college, I was dissuaded by the fear of having to learn the Dewey Decimal system. So I went to law school instead (not realizing that civil procedure was much worse than Dewey), blissfully ignorant of computers and how they would soon ruin my life. While in law school, though, I again started to consider library science as a career (once I'd been exposed to civil procedure).

*I decided I could become an academic law librarian, which surely would be slow to embrace this computer "fad" (assuming it even lasted).*

I'd been working in the law school library as a looseleaf filer, and figured that since I knew how to use the library card catalog, how hard could library school be? After getting the law degree, I naively went to a school that offered a "Masters of Library and Information Science," finding only later that the "information" part of the school's name meant that several computer courses were required of every student. But I decided that I could become an academic law librarian, which surely

would be slow to embrace this computer "fad" (assuming it even lasted).

I was wrong, of course, and now my life has been ruined by computers. Who would have guessed that law schools, where Shepard's Citators have been around since the beginning of time, would have fallen so hard for computers? In the past nine years as a law librarian, I have seen my job change completely as computers have revolutionized teaching and legal research. Where once I had the luxury of a few days' grace before responding to a request for information, now e-mail demands instantaneous answers. Legal research instruction has taken on a whole

*I've been called at home at 3 a.m., and asked to come to the Computer Lab and retrieve a document (the student won't make that mistake again!).*

new meaning as LEXIS, WESTLAW, CD-ROM, and the Internet have been added to the curriculum. Where once my ability to articulate the intricacies of the key number system and ALR supplementation promised me a lifelong sinecure, now knowledge of computer techniques has a shelf life about the lifespan of a not-so-healthy mosquito.

When students measure the quality of their law school education expressly by the number of data jacks per square inch, you must have a computer "guru" on call nearly 24 hours a day. New positions (such as mine) have been created to deal with these ever-increasing demands of an automated environment. It does get frustrating when, after earning a college and two professional degrees, students believe your greatest skill is your ability to add paper and toner cartridges to computer lab and LEXIS and WESTLAW printers.

On the professional side of things, many of my colleagues see me as the "computer guy," and nothing else, even though I spent four years as a reference librarian. At parties they ask me about memory errors on their computers (much the way

**Continued on page 25**

## Changing Places

**Heidi Acker** has joined DeWitt Ross and Stevens, Madison, Wisconsin, as a Research Librarian. She had been Librarian at Lathrop and Clark, also in Madison.

**Toni Aiello**, formerly Director of Library Services, Office of the Attorney General, Chicago, Illinois, is now Assistant Law Librarian at St. John's University School of Law Library, Jamaica, New York.

**Amy Eaton**, formerly Branch Services Librarian for the King County Law Library, Seattle, Washington, is now the Librarian for Stokes Lawrence, also in Seattle.

**Mark Giangrande** has joined the Northwestern University School of Law Library, Chicago, Illinois, in the newly created position of Associate Director for Information Technology. He was previously the Director of Automation Services at St. Thomas University in Miami, Florida.

**Julia Jackson**, formerly Librarian at Banner and Witcoff, Chicago, Illinois, is now the Librarian at Brinks Hofer Gilson and Lione in Chicago.

**Debra Mack** is now Librarian at Banner and Witcoff, Chicago, Illinois. She had been Assistant Librarian at Ross and Hardies in Chicago.

**James Milles** is now the Associate Director for Information and Technology at Case Western Reserve University School of Law, Cleveland, Ohio. Jim was formerly the Head of Computer Services and Associate Professor of Legal Research at the St. Louis University Law Library, St. Louis, Missouri.

**Scott Rector**, formerly Computer Services Librarian at the University of Wisconsin Law Library, Madison, is now Systems Administrator for the Providence Health Care Systems in Portland, Oregon.

**Qin Tang**, formerly Assistant Cataloger, Loyola University of Chicago School of Law Library, Chicago, Illinois, is now Assistant Librarian at Ross and Hardies in Chicago.

**Eloise M. Vondruska** has been appointed Associate Director for Bibliographic Services at the Northwestern University School of Law Library, Chicago, Illinois. Prior to this appointment, she held the position of Acting Associate Director/Technical Services, and before that was Head/Catalog Department at Northwestern.

**Robert Vreeland**, formerly Reference Librarian at the Coleman Karesh Law Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, is now Reference Librarian at the Kathrine R. Everett Law Library, University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill.

## Professional Activities

**Rick Hendricks** (Automation Librarian, University of Wisconsin Law Library, Madison) was the co-presenter of "Equipping the Library Raod Warrior: How to Avoid Computer and Mental Meltdown While Traversing the Electronic Wasteland" at the 1997 Wisconsin Association of Academic Librarians conference.

**Marcia Koslov** (State Law Librarian, Wisconsin State Law Library, Madison) spoke on "Public Access Through Information: Integrating Courts and Libraries" at the ABA Interdisciplinary Conference: Understanding the Voices in Our Courts, held in Tucson, Arizona.

**Leonette Williams** (Associate Director for Collections and Technical Services, University of Southern California Law Library, Los Angeles) participated in the Summer Institute for Women in Higher Education Administration. The Institute, jointly sponsored by Bryn Mawr College and Higher Education Resource Services, Mid-America, was established to improve the status of women at the middle and executive levels of higher education administration.

*Janet Sinder, Head of Information Services, Duke University School of Law Library, Box 90361, Durham, N.C. 27708-0361 • 919/613-7120 • fax: 919/613-7237 • jls@law.duke.edu*

## Current Comments *continued from page 24*

lawyers and doctors are asked for free legal and medical advice), but when was the last time I had a really meaty question about the American Digest System? In their eyes I'm just a computer bimbo, not the renaissance law librarian my mother thinks I am. Each day on the job brings a new set of computer hassles, from networking problems to hardware failures, and everything in between. I've been called at home at 3 a.m., and asked to come to the Computer Lab and retrieve a document (the student won't make that mistake again!). Plus, I get paper cuts from loading all that paper into the printers.

So, I think it's plain to see that computers have ruined my life. But before you think I'm a prime candidate for Oprah ("Burned Out Librarians Who Trash Computer

Networks"), let me assure you that I know there's an up side to the story of computers and me. They've allowed me to carve a significant niche in law librarianship,

*It does get frustrating when, after earning a college and two professional degrees, students believe your greatest skill is your ability to add paper and toner cartridges to computer lab and LEXIS and WESTLAW printers.*

one that I feel greatly contributes to the profession. Working in a law library today virtually requires a computer, and if job security is the issue, then computer people like me hold all the [network] cards (not to mention passwords and the secret network settings that allow access to everything on your computer!). As technology changes, so must law libraries. And as law libraries change, computer people will become the true law library "gods."

And as a true "law library god," I will decree that nobody has to learn the Dewey Decimal System! (LC too!!)

*James E. Duggan, Computer Services Librarian and Associate Professor, Southern Illinois University School of Law Library Lesar Law Building, Mailcode 6803, Carbondale, Illinois 62901-6803 • 618/453-8791 • fax: 618/453-8728 • duggan@siu.edu*

## Placement Listings

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

**Assistant Reference Librarian**, Goodwin Procter & Hoar LLP, Boston, Massachusetts. Provides legal and nonlegal reference services using online and print sources and assists Director of Information Resources in administrative and marketing activities. MLS and experience in searching CALR, DIALOG, the Internet, and public records databases are required. Competitive compensation, on-site back-up child care, and a dynamic work environment. **#13320**

**Electronic Information and Reference Librarian**, University of Florida College of Law, Gainesville, Florida. Coordinates electronic information resources in the Legal Information Center and throughout the College of Law. Works with Computing Services (technological matters) and Reference Services (informational matters). This position is a twelve-month, tenure-track line. Requires both MLS and JD, with 3 years of academic law library experience, post MLS degree (a minimum of five years of post MLS experience in a non-academic law library is also acceptable). **#13319**

**Research/Instructional Services Librarian**, Northern Illinois University College of Law, DeKalb, Illinois. Twelve-month, tenure track position with rank of assistant professor. Responsible for providing reference and research support to all law library users; substantial involvement in legal research teaching. Requires MLS and JD. Experience in a law library with emphasis on public services highly desirable. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. **#13318**

**Law Librarian**, Scott Hulse Marshall Feuille Finger & Thurmond PC, El Paso, Texas. Responsible for all library services, including general and legal research, vendor relations and management, ordering library materials, check-in, updating, and cataloging. MLS preferred; helpful if legal assistant or JD. Competitive salary commensurate with experience and local market; excellent benefits package. **#13317**

**Reference Librarian**, Marquette University Law Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Provides reference assistance, teaches legal research, participates in the library's liaison program to faculty and student organizations, and helps prepare library publications. Some evening and weekend hours required. JD and MLS required. Preference for expertise or interest in Web page development and maintenance. Salary is competitive. **#13316**

**Assistant Director for Technical Services**, Cleveland State University, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Library, Cleveland, Ohio. Responsible for the direction of all aspects of technical services including cataloging, acquisition, serials, bindery, preservation and storage of library materials, as well as the Law Library's automation activities. Requires MLS and experience as either Head of Technical Services or Assistant Head of Technical Services. Salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. **#13315**

**Director of Law Library**, University of South Carolina Law Library, Columbia, South Carolina. Requires JD and MLS. Substantial academic law library experience, experience in management of staff and budgets and collection development are also required. This is an academic faculty/tenure track position with opportunities for teaching. **#13314**

**Legal Reference Librarian**, Suffolk University Law Library, Boston, Massachusetts. Provides reference and research services to faculty, students and staff, including conducting online and bibliographic training sessions and providing manual and online research assistance. MLS required, JD preferred. Evening, weekend and holiday rotation. **#13313**

**Cataloging Librarian**, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, New York, New York. Manage and evaluate the cataloging program; prepare Union Catalog for implementation of SIRSI Unicorn Integrated Library System. Requires MLS and three years' cataloging experience; knowledge of OCLC and ILS. Salary starts at \$37,436-\$46,814 depending on qualifications and experience. **#13312**

**Systems Librarian/Database Manager**, Dechert Price & Rhoads, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Responsibilities include managing integrated library system and evaluating alternatives, developing new ways of delivering information to over 500 patrons in ten locations, training staff and end-users and providing reference service. Ideal candidate will have MLS/MIS, law library experience, and the energy and enthusiasm to excel in a fast-paced environment. **#13311**

**Law Librarian**, Morris Manning & Martin LLP, Atlanta, Georgia. Requires MLS degree, three-to-five years of library management experience, extensive LEXIS, WESTLAW, Internet, CD-ROM and other online database research experience. Excellent written and verbal skills; organizational and time management skills. Excellent salary and benefits packages. **#13310**

**Branch Services Librarian**, Regional Justice Center Kent, King County Law Library, Seattle, Washington. Supervises Kent Branch activities including public and collection services, computer, LAN and other technology applications; staff training, and facility maintenance. MLS with minimum of three years law library patron services experience required. Additional significant experience as professional librarian or Law Degree from accredited institution may be substituted for two years of law library patron experience. **#13309**

**Reference Librarian**, Ross & Hardies, Chicago, Illinois. Entry-level reference position. Responsible for ILL and providing reference to 150+ attorneys. MLS required; recent library school graduates encouraged to apply. **#13308**

**Law Librarian/Information Center Manager**, Kronick Moskovitz Tiedermann & Girard, Sacramento, California. Responsible for all aspects of firm's information services, including library operations, records center, calendaring and conflicts management. Requires MLS and 3 to 5 years law library management. Salary and benefits competitive and commensurate with experience. **#13291**

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

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

description of the Information Technology and Implementation Working Group, and the President's Briefing from the April *AALL Spectrum*. A judge asked Michele for 100 copies of the bibliography, "Guide to Internet Resources..." for an upcoming meeting with her fellow judges.

The questions and comments of people who visited the booth indicate that the Working Group has created a useful guide.

## Oceana shoot

We were asked how to set up a Web site, what criteria were used in selecting the "Best Sites," and which Web sites are relevant to the courts and state and local governments. Online access to the Web site made it possible to actually view the various sites. The systems analyst for the Judicial Council of California told Michele that he was disappointed we selected the North Dakota page as the best judicial site. However, when he saw the criteria we used, he said he had to agree with us.

There was a lot of positive reaction and interest in AALL as well. We heard many comments about how wonderful law librarians are. A few asked general questions (Was their law librarian a member of AALL? How does a law librarian join AALL? Where does one post law librarian job notices?). AALLNET and the literature sent from Headquarters were useful in these instances. We had AALL brochures and information available and it was snapped up. It was a very gratifying experience. AALL might consider exhibiting at other conferences to heighten its profile. It would also be a shame to lose the insights that Michele and I gained on how to exhibit effectively.

### The Conferences

I was able to do a brief tour of the 325 exhibits in the hall. The hottest issue at the NCSL clearly was healthcare. Both sides of almost every issue were represented. Both the National Rifle Association and Handgun Control had exhibits. The Hemlock Society was there, but not opposite the National Right to Life Committee. West Group, which I would judge to be one of the biggest exhibitors at AALL, had a very small booth at NCSL. NASA had a space exhibit, the Homebuilders had a mobile home and Chrysler had a fancy car. I didn't have time to get my picture taken with Elvis. (There was always a long line.) It was a very diverse group of exhibitors!

If you can judge a conference by the freebies, this was a good meeting. The best things I picked up were a Woolrich blanket from the Pennsylvania host committee and a disposable camera from Philip Morris. I've gotten to be selective about what I collect, having finally realized that I have to carry it all home. I picked up pens, pencils, highlighters, pads, sticky notes, and letter slitters but didn't bother with mugs.

NCSL had a variety of speakers at its sessions and luncheons. Vice President Gore, economic commentator Louis Rukeyser ("Wall Street Week"), author and educator Kathleen Hall Jamieson (*Beyond the Double Bind: Women and Leadership*), and Penn State football coach Joe Paterno were among the big names. The session topics included reapportionment, health care, safe driving, child care, welfare reform and more. Obviously, these

---



I wonder sometimes if we fulfill the “mousy librarian image” too well by not promoting ourselves and our profession more actively to more law-related professionals.

are the hot topics that we know our legislators are grappling with in their home states. The program indicated that they were able to attract a variety of well-qualified speakers from government, industry, and special interest groups.

CTC5 was a better fit for the Working Group’s exhibit because it was more specifically focused. There were a number of court Webmasters attending the meeting who were interested in our selection process.

## Conclusions

There were people who had no idea that there is a law librarian association. I wonder sometimes if we fulfill the “mousy librarian image” too well by not promoting ourselves and our profession more actively to more law-related professionals. I believe that law librarians are more powerful and have more to offer to related professions than we realize. I urge AALL to consider more cooperative efforts, such as the National Conference on Legal Information Issues, to educate others on how we can work together to best organize and make legal information accessible. Justice George Nicholson (California Court of Appeal) speaks of his admiration of law librarians and his belief that we can make a bigger contribution. I am always energized and daunted by the opportunities we have. I hope that the Working Group is only a first step in exploring ways that we can promote the dissemination of legal information.

On the shuttle bus from the airport to the hotels, I heard how this was a wonderful opportunity for legislators to compare notes on what actions their legislatures are taking. In the past there had been negative comments on the use of public funds to send people to this Conference. During the Conference, I heard a piece on National Public Radio that there was a similar complaint this year from Iowa. Any of us who have been at local, regional, or national law librarian meetings know the value of meeting with our colleagues from other parts of the country. We exchange solutions, ideas, and grumble together. It helps to remember that we are not alone and are part of a bigger community that has similar interests.

Finally, I enjoyed walking around Philadelphia. The Convention Center is on the edge of Chinatown. I ate wonderful Chinese and Thai food. Across the street is the Reading Terminal Market. There are food stalls, butchers, bakers, florists, green grocers, candy, etc. It was a great place to have lunch. There was a Pennsylvania Dutch festival while I was there. On Saturday they were giving cart rides around the block. I look forward to returning when the AALL Convention is in Philadelphia in 2000.

**Catherine Lemann** ([clemann@lasc.org](mailto:clemann@lasc.org)) is the Electronic Resources/Reference Librarian at the Law Library of Louisiana in New Orleans, Louisiana. The other members of the Information Technology and Implementation Working Group are **Michele Finerty**, **Timothy Coggins**, **Shirley David**, **Cheryl Rae Nyberg**, **John Nann** and **Maureen Kays**.

[ 1 9 9 8 ]

**January 6-9:** "Transitions for Library and Information Science: Shaping the Future of our Discipline, Profession, Organizations, and Ourselves," Association for Library and Information Science Education Annual Meeting, Royal Sonesta Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**January 6-10:** Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California.

**January 9-15:** American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**March 1-5:** Computers in Libraries '98, Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Arlington, VA. For more information contact: Information Today, Inc., 143 Old Marlton Pike, Medford, NJ; phone: 609/654-6266; fax: 609/654-4309; e-mail: [custserv@infotoday.com](mailto:custserv@infotoday.com); Web site: <http://www.infotoday.com>.

**March 11-14:** SEAALL (Southeastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries) Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA. For more information contact Sue Burch, Program Chair, University of Kentucky Law Library; [sburch@pop.uky.edu](mailto:sburch@pop.uky.edu).

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

**April 19-25:** National Library Week.

**May 22-28:** Medical Libraries Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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

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

**June 25-July 2:** American Library Association Annual Conference, Washington, D.C.

**July 11-16:** American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, Anaheim, California.

**September 11-14:** British and Irish Association of Law Libraries, Portsmouth, England.

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

[ 1 9 9 9 ]

**January 6-10:** Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**January 22-28:** American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**April 8-11:** Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL) 9th National Conference, Detroit, Michigan.

**April 11-17:** National Library Week.

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

**June 24-July 1:** American Library Association Annual Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**July 17-22:** American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C.

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

[ 2 0 0 0 ]

**January 5-9:** Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C.

**January 14-20:** American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, San Antonio, Texas.

**April 9-15:** National Library Week.

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

**July 6-13:** American Library Association Annual Conference, Chicago, Illinois.

**July 15-20:** American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[ 2 0 0 1 ]

**February 9-15:** American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, Washington, D.C.

**April 1-7:** National Library Week.

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

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

**July 14-19:** American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN.

[ 2 0 0 2 ]

**January 18-24:** American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**April 14-20:** National Library Week.

**April 16:** ALA Legislative Day, Washington, D.C.

**June 27-July 4:** American Library Association Annual Conference, San Francisco, California.

[ 2 0 0 3 ]

**January 10-16:** American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**April 6-12:** National Library Week.

**April 8:** ALA Legislative Day, Washington, D.C.

[ 2 0 0 4 ]

**January 23-29:** American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, San Antonio, Texas.

**April 18-24:** National Library Week.

**April 20:** ALA Legislative Day, Washington, D.C.

**June 17-24:** American Library Association Annual Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana.

# Classified Advertising

**CATALOGING FOR LAW LIBRARIES:** Outsource all your cataloging and conversion needs with FASTCAT: our professional librarians provide original/copy and conversion services for ALL materials in ALL formats. Contact us at: Library Associates, 8845 W. Olympic Blvd. Suite 201A, Beverly Hills, CA 90211. 310/289-1067 FAX: 310/289-9635. E-mail: fastcat@primenet.com.URL: <http://www.primenet.com/~fastcat>.

## Advertiser Index

Butterworth	27
CDB Infotek	5
Canada Law Book	30
Carswell	27
William S. Hein	6
Index Master	29
LEXIS-NEXIS	inside front cover
Matthew Bender	inside back cover, 31
Moody's	19
Oceana	28
Want Publishing	9
West Group	outside back cover, 2-3

### Washington Brief *continued from page 8*

#### Missed the GRC's "Sea Change in Access to Federal Government Information" Program in Baltimore?

Don't despair! Presentations by the key officials from the GPO, the OMB, the Administrative Office of the U.S Courts, and the National Archives and Records Administration are available at [www.ll.georgetown.edu/aallwash/seachange.html](http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/aallwash/seachange.html).

**Mary Alice Baish**, Assistant Washington Affairs Representative, Edward B. Williams Law Library, 111 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001-1417 • 202/662-9200 • fax: 202/662-9202 • [baish@law.georgetown.edu](mailto:baish@law.georgetown.edu) • Web site: <http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/aallwash>

### Committee News *continued from page 20*

newsletter, contact Chapter Council Chair Amy Eaton—[amy.eaton@stokeslaw.com](mailto:amy.eaton@stokeslaw.com)).

*Submitted by Rhea Ballard-Thrower, Chair, Georgia State University Law Library, [rballard@gsu.edu](mailto:rballard@gsu.edu)*

**Katherine Malmquist**, Cleveland State University, Cleveland Marshall College of Law Library, 1801 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115 • 216/687-6873 • fax: 216/687-5881 • [katherin.malmquist@law.csuohio.edu](mailto:katherin.malmquist@law.csuohio.edu)

# Placement Listings

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

**Assistant Reference Librarian**, Procter & Hoar LLP, Boston, MA. Provides legal and nonlegal reference services using online and print and assists Director of Information in administrative and marketing. MLS and experience in search engines, the Internet, and public databases are required. Competitive compensation, on-site backup and a dynamic work environment.

**Electronic Information and Reference Librarian**, University of Florida College of Law, Gainesville, Florida. Provides electronic information resource services, Legal Information Center and the College of Law. Works with Reference Services (technological matters). This position is a twelve-month, full-time. Requires both MLS and JD of academic law library experience. MLS degree (a minimum of five post-MLS experience in a non-law library is also acceptable).

**Research/Instructional Services Librarian**, Northern Illinois University College of Law, DeKalb, Illinois. Full-time, tenure track position will assist professor. Responsible for reference and research support for library users; substantial involvement in legal research teaching. Requires MLS and JD. Experience in a law library with emphasis on public services highly desirable. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. #13318

**Law Librarian**, Scott Hulse Marshall Feuille Finger & Thurmond PC, El Paso, Texas. Responsible for all library services, including general and legal research, vendor relations and management, ordering library materials, check-in, updating, and cataloging. MLS preferred; helpful if legal assistant or JD. Competitive salary commensurate with experience and local market; excellent benefits package. #13317

**Reference Librarian**, Marquette University Law Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Provides reference assistance, teaches legal research, participates in the library's liaison program to faculty and student organizations, and helps prepare library publications. Some evening and weekend hours required. JD and MLS required. Preference for expertise or interest in Web page development and maintenance. Salary is competitive. #13316

**Assistant Director for Technical Services**, Cleveland State University, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Library.

**Cancellations Librarian**, Oregon Supreme Court Library, Salem, Oregon. This position is contingent on the early retirement of our Acquisitions Librarian, who no longer has anything to do, but is temperamentally unsuited to cancellations work.

Qualifications: JD and MLS from accredited institutions; three years' experience in a shrinking library. Ten years' experience in debt collection or repossession work may be substituted for the academic degrees. Must be able to deal with vendors who refuse to acknowledge that it is possible to cancel their services, and who therefore have no cancellation procedures in place, as well as customer service employees who are recent immigrants from other planets. Position requires excellent communications skills, preferably including the ability to curse in several languages. Must be able to carry on in the face of pointless change and the resulting demoralization of staff. Ruthlessness and irascibility are desirable traits. Indifference to the legal information needs of judges, lawyers, and the public at large a plus.

The Cancellations Librarian will draft and implement a new Collection Destruction Policy for the Library. It is imperative that the incoherent and unorganized destruction of recent years be replaced with methodical, systematic destruction as we enter the 21st century.

Benefits: Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Annual bonus of up to 10% of dollar value of cancelled materials. Generous vacation and medical leave policy, including psychiatric counselling. Outplacement package when the Library is destroyed. Must turn off lights and lock doors on final day.

To apply: Send resume detailing your cancellations experience, with a short essay on your philosophy of destruction to Joe Stephens, Oregon Supreme Court Library.

Catalog for implementation of OCLC Unicorn Integrated Library System. Requires MLS and three years' cataloging experience; knowledge of OCLC and ILS. Salary starts at \$37,436-\$46,814 depending on qualifications and experience. #13212

**Systems Librarian/Database Manager**, Dechert Price & Rhoads, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Responsibilities include managing integrated library system and evaluating alternatives, developing new ways of delivering information to over 500 patrons in ten locations, training staff and end-users and providing reference service. Ideal candidate will have MLS/MIS, law library experience, and the energy and enthusiasm to excel in a fast-paced environment. #13211

**Law Librarian**, Morris Manning & Martin LLP, Atlanta, Georgia. Requires MLS degree, three-to-five years of library management experience, extensive LEXIS, WESTLAW, Internet, CD-ROM and other online database research experience. Excellent written and verbal skills; organizational and time management skills. Excellent salary and benefits packages. #13210

**Branch Services Librarian**, Regional Justice Center Kent, King County Law Library, Seattle, Washington. Supervises Kent Branch activities including public and computer, LAN and other services; staff training, and MLS with minimum experience in patron services. Additional significant experience in law library or law school library may be substituted. #13209

**Reference Librarian**, Ross & Hardies, Portland, Oregon. Provides reference services for law firms and law libraries. MLS required; graduates encouraged.

**Information Center Librarian**, Moskowitz Tiedemann & California, Los Angeles, California. Responsible for providing information services, records center, and records management. Requires 5 years law library and benefits competitive with experience.

**Reference Librarian**, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Provides full range of reference service for all parts of the collection to law school community. Responsible for collection development in assigned area of international law and documents. JD and MLS required. Salary: \$34,000 and up depending on qualifications; generous benefits worth 22% of salary. #13184

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

Joe Stephens is Law Librarian at the Oregon Supreme Court Library in Salem, Oregon.