


ORALL Newsletter

Ohio Regional Association
of Law Libraries

March, 1991

Volume 1991, Number 1

President's Message



Thanks to all of you who volunteered to serve on ORALL committees and especially to those of you who were kind enough to agree to chair committees when I asked you. ORALL depends entirely on volunteers to carry out its programs, and it is a sign of the strength of ORALL that so many members are willing to serve. If there are any of you who forgot to return your form and still wish to volunteer, please drop me a note or give me a call.

ORALL Handbook

I have asked the Constitution Committee to review the Handbook for the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries which was last revised in 1985. For those of you who have not seen the Handbook, it contains a statement of ORALL's purpose and history, a description of the organizational structure, officers' guidelines, constitution and bylaws, committee guidelines, affiliations, and the AALL Code of Ethics.

If any of you have suggestions for revision of the Handbook or things that you believe should be added to it, please contact one of the members of the Constitution Committee - Jacqueline Orlando, Chair, Carol Bredemeyer, or Karen Wilhoit. The Committee will be contacting present and former committee chairs for suggestions also.

AALL in ORALL Region

Speaking of conferences, the question of ORALL's invitation for the American Association of Law Libraries to hold its 1996 annual meeting in the ORALL region will be on the agenda for the AALL Executive Board meeting on April 12 and 13. I hope to have good news for you in May.

Officers 1990-1991

President	Mary G. Persyn
Vice-President/President-Elect	Jan Novak
Secretary	Keith Blough
Treasurer	Thomas G. Spaith
Executive Board	Mary Kovacs
.....	Sharon McIntyre
Newsletter Editor	Anita K. Shew

ORALL Last Spring Program

Jan Novak has put together an absorbing, informative, and timely program for the Spring meeting in Cincinnati and Ann Abate and the Cincinnati Local Arrangements Committee have designed a fascinating series of events for us. I hope that many of you will be able to join us in Cincinnati in May.

Mary Persyn, ORALL President



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- PLL - SIG
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- "Telecommunications & the Law", Al Lewis
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Calendar

- May 15-17 ORALL Spring Meeting, Cincinnati.
- July 20-25 AALL annual meeting, New Orleans.

Newsletter Deadlines

May 31, August 8, November 8 & February 8

1991 ORALL Spring Meeting



"Hot Topics"

The 1991 ORALL Spring Meeting will be held from Wednesday, May 15 through Friday, May 17 at the Omni Netherland Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio. This will be the last spring meeting since the ORALL membership voted to hold one meeting each year in the fall.

"Hot Topics" This Year's Theme

Jan Novak, Program Chair and Director of the Cleveland Law Library, has planned the programs around the theme "Hot Topics". The "Hot Topics" include Law of War and Law of Peace--Developments in International Law; The First Amendment and Censorship; Observations on the Soviet Legal System. Continuing Legal Education [CLE] credit will be available.

A Law Serials Management workshop on Friday morning, presented by Janis Johnston and Margie Axtman is based on the excellent program at the 1990 AALL Meeting.

Library Tours

Tours of local law libraries are also on the agenda for Wednesday. According to Anne Abate, "We have several new facilities in the area and we're looking forward to showing them off to our colleagues throughout the region". [6th Circuit, County, University of Cincinnati, Law Firms]

Volunteers Requested - AALL booth at OSBA

A special exhibit from the American Association of Law Libraries [AALL] will be shown Thursday and Friday at the Ohio State Bar Association Meeting, concurrently held at the Cincinnati Convention Center. It will promote the benefits of having a librarian for a law firm and provide placement information for attorneys seeking to hire librarians. Professional librarian volunteers are needed to staff this exhibit. If you would be willing to work an hour or two, please contact Cynthia Aninao at [513] 556-0163 or [513] 556-6265 FAX.

Meeting Registration Information

For information on meeting registration, contact Kathy Steen, at Graydon, Head, and Ritchey, 1900 Fifth Third Center, 511 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 [513] 629-2726, or [513] 651-3836 FAX.

Wednesday, May 15

1. Tours
2. SIG Meetings
3. Committee Meetings
4. Opening reception

Thursday, May 16

1. "The Law of War, the Law of Peace" - Professor Jorge Carro, University of Cincinnati College of Law.
2. "Observations on the Soviet Legal System" - Honorable Priscilla O'Donnell, Batavia Municipal Court, Batavia, Ohio.
3. "Alternative Dispute Resolution" - Professor Nancy H. Rogers, Ohio State University School of Law & Robert W. Rack, Settlement Attorney, U. S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.
4. "The First Amendment & Censorship - the Mapplethorpe Case" - H. Louis Sirkin, Sirkin, Pinales, Mezibov & Schwartz [defense attorney], Cincinnati & Stuart A. Schloss, Jr., Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff [Center for Contemporary Arts], Cincinnati.
5. "Issues in Sports Law" - William H. Schweitzer, Baker & Hostetler [represents American League and Cleveland Indians], Washington, D. C.
6. ORALL Business Meeting.

Friday, May 17

1. Workshop on Law Serials Management, or What They Never Taught You in Library School" - Janis Johnston, Notre Dame Univ. of Law School Library; Margaret Axtmann, University of Minnesota Law Library; and Janice Anderson, Georgetown University Law Center.
 2. ORALL Executive Board Meeting [Noon]
 - 3. "CD-ROM [Laserdisc]/CALR [Computer Assisted Legal Research]: The Latest Technology." - Richard Spotts, West Services CD-ROM Specialist; Lisa Scheidt, Westlaw Account Executive; Jan Ryan Novak, Cleveland Law Library Association.
 4. ORALL Law Libraries Committee Meeting. 4:00-5:00.
- Sponsored by The Ohio State Bar Association Law Libraries Committee.

Private Law Librarians Plans SIG

The Executive Board will review our petition for a PLL-SIG at the Spring Meeting in Cincinnati. Assuming our petition will be approved, we are beginning to make plans to hold our first meeting in Cincinnati.

As Chairperson, I welcome [and need] your suggestions and thoughts for a successful private law libraries special interest group. Would each private law librarian complete the following to help formulate direction for our group.

Questionnaire

I believe the vision is for informal group discussions on a variety of topics at each meeting. Do you agree or disagree? Comments?

Please suggest subjects you would like discussed including problem areas you encounter in your libraries.

Meeting Site: Some have suggested meeting at the offices of the law firm we tour last. Others have suggested the city and our accommodations might entice us to less formal spots. Your thoughts? [Note: 1st meeting at Dinsmore & Shohl, May 15, 3:00-4:30 p.m.]

According to ORALL Bylaws, the following are optional for an SIG:

Should we have Bylaws? Yes No Discuss.
Should we collect dues? Yes No Discuss.

Please return by April 30 to:
Jolan A. Mikalas
Roetzel & Address
75 East Market Street
Akron, Ohio 44038



ORALL Nominations Requested

The ORALL Nominating Committee requests written nominations from the ORALL membership for the following positions:

Vice-President/President-Elect
Treasurer
Executive Board

as well as for life membership, distinguished members and the service awards. Nominations must be made prior to the Spring Meeting. Contact Committee members Al Podboy, Chairman or Brenda Kelley, Ted Potter or Carol Suhre.

Submitted by Alvin M. Podboy, Baker & Hostetler

Indiana University Uses NOTIS

Recently, the Acquisitions Dept. of the Indiana University School of Law Library - Indianapolis received the first item, Government Contracts in a Nutshell, ordered on the Information On-line Acquisitions module.



To implement this automated acquisitions and fund-control system, the acquisitions staff created automated vendor directories, book fund ledgers, and orders/payments/receipts records. We are now in the process of entering into the system all law library orders placed prior to implementation of the acquisitions module.

Submitted by:
Mahnaz K. Moshfegh, Acquis./Serials Librarian,
Indiana University School of Law

Valparaiso Installs I.I. System

The Valparaiso University libraries are in the process of profiling and site preparation for the installation of an Innovative Interfaces on-line system. Installation is scheduled for May. At another of what seems like an endless series of meetings of the Library Automation Committee and its subcommittees, we started discussing the fact that we thought that once we had chosen a system, everything would be easy. As many of you already know, automation is challenging, interesting, frustrating, confusing, sometimes entertaining, but never easy.

Submitted by Mary Persyn, Valparaiso

Telecommunications and Law Librarians - by Al Lewis

Librarians Must Educate Themselves

In the 1970's and 80's, law librarians had to educate themselves about automation. In the 90's we shall have to educate ourselves about telecommunications. The world is getting electronically connected at an accelerating pace. The technological developments, notably in fiber optics, microwave and satellite transmission; the development of international telecommunications standards; and probably a host of commercial, political and social factors are propelling this revolution. In the past decade, the personal computer has given us personal power and freed us from hardwire links to mainframes and minis. The trend now is to get linked up again, but this time on a more equal and more far-reaching basis.



Librarians - Movers of Information

Librarians are a focal group in this sweeping change because it is information that is being moved through all these communication channels. Moving information from source to user, is what we have always done. Now we must keep on top of the new ways information is being packaged and transmitted. Law Librarians, with close links to the commercial, academic and governmental worlds, are especially close to the action.

This column will attempt to explain and report on the issues in telecommunications that broadly affect the library world. The issues are many. We have recently learned to talk about LANs, but what about WANs and MANs? What are Bitnet and Internet? The National High-Performance Technology Act would establish a National Research & Education Network. How would this affect us? Are we familiar with EDUCOM which has been pursuing the cause of education and telecommunications in American universities for over 20 years? What are all those national and international standards authorities [ITU, CCITT, ANSI, ISO, EIA, etc]? What is OSI, TCP/IP, ISDN, Z39.50, X.500, RS-232-C, etc? What is Intelsat?

More Questions Abound

How much of a problem are computer viruses? How are libraries involved in the world of sysops and electronic bulletin board services? What are the structures and services of today's public switched networks [regional Bells, MCI, AT&T, Sprint, etc.] and public data networks [BT TYMNET and SprintNet, etc]? How does traditional phone service [telephony] work? What are leased lines, voice mail, e-mail, cellular phones, audiotax, videotax, and other new services? Will the new megabroadband networks allow transmission of video and even motion-video images? Synchronous and asynchronous, serial and parallel, local and host, bits and baud, parity and no parity, server and client: What do they mean?

We Must Accept This Challenge

We are not going to become experts on all this. We can, however, become more familiar with telecommunications. We can gradually accept its concepts and terminology as a part of our world. We can relieve anxiety by educating ourselves at a pace we are reasonably comfortable with. Most of all, we can assert ourselves as being information specialists with a working knowledge of telecommunications.

Public Data Networks [PDNs]

In this first column, along with the call to arms, it was felt that a little substance was also in order. Perhaps law librarians' introduction into the wider world of telecommunications came when we first started our LEXIS and WESTLAW terminals and noticed that we were dialing into something called Tymnet or Telenet [now called SprintNet]. These commercial enterprises are the leading U.S. "public data networks" [PDNs]. PDNs in other countries include: Datapac in Canada, Transpac in France, PSS in the United Kingdom, and Euronet which links cities in Europe, England and Ireland. Telenet started in 1975 and is currently a subsidiary of U.S. Sprint. Tymnet started in 1977 and since 1989 has been owned by British Telecom. Public data networks, unlike the public switched network [phone system], are designed for computer to computer communication. Data is transmitted digitally using "packet switching" technology.

Consider the problem of how you can connect stations in a telecommunications network. In the earliest days of the telephone, every instrument was connected to every other instrument. Later on the switched network came into being. Your phone link is to the local Bell switching station ["central office"] or PBX [private branch exchange]. If the number is outside the local area, the call is then routed through other switching stations to its ultimate destination. The problem with this system is that you require a complete, actual circuit to yourself during the time of your conversation.

Packet Switching

Packet switching make more efficient use of circuits. It breaks a digital message into even-sized "packets". PDNs follow the X.25 international standard which specifies that each packet contain 128 bits. Each packet has a "header" which contains the destination address, the source address, the packet number and other information. Computers on the network constantly monitor the status of all its links. Packets can be "interleaved." That means that packets from different messages coming from different sources can be collected at any one node [station] on the network and sent forward using whatever route is available at the time.

The several packets from your one message may arrive at their destination via different routes and at different times [generally within microseconds]. Computers at the destination site reassemble the packets into a complete message. The network node computers are often called

"packet assembler/disassemblers" or PADs. All of this is "transparent" [you don't see it] to you when you are searching LEXIS or WESTLAW. You have been using a "virtual circuit" as opposed to an actual unbroken single circuit in a switched network.

Advantages & Disadvantages of PAD's

The efficiency of this technology allows for substantially lower rates than long distance phone. The rates in most areas are under \$2 an hour. The downside to packet switching is that delays are inherent. Packets are collected at nodes as a matter of course and, if all circuits are busy, the PADs will have to hold them longer than usual. We have all run into this when using LEXIS or WESTLAW during peak periods.

SprintNet and BT Tymnet have nodes in hundreds of U.S. cities, and also provide connections to networks all over the world. You can check in the appendices of the LEXIS Session Software or WestChek binders for a list of phone numbers for U.S. cities. These nodes are connected by high speed data lines.

For further information, dial BT Tymnet at 800-872-7654 or SprintNet at 800-336-0437. You can ask for literature describing their services. You can also get free online information about their services by dialing the local node. Contact the author or the PDN in question for instructions on the latter.

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Note: This was to have been a continuing column but Al has decided to retire on April 1.



Networking CD-ROMS

At the ORALL Fall Program, Ray Metz, Director of Library Information Technology at Case Western University presented an overview of the installation & implementation of CD-ROM's on campus.

One year ago, CWU set up a committee to look into each campus library computer center to evaluate and compile statistics. The program was less than successful in that the areas of responsibility had not been clearly defined. However, Case Western is very supportive and targets CD-ROM's for everyone's use.

The campus population is comprised of 8,000 students. It has 4 separate libraries--University, Law Library, Health Sciences and Social Sciences libraries. CD-ROM's are natural for networking and presently, campus dorm rooms, libraries and 1/3 of faculty offices are wired to accept desktop CD-ROM research, with 25 programs currently available.

In contemplating such networking, Metz urged that we develop partnerships with those who have computer expertise. We must develop our systems according to our individual needs. We will need that expertise in acquiring site licenses/planning/acquisitions/software/menus.

In closing, Metz stated that the prospect of accessing an entire organization is exciting and the success of the system will be dictated by the cooperation of the offices involved.

Rose Brown, Defiance County Law Library Assoc.

Standards for Data Communications for Librarians

Editor's Note: In this issue we continue to review ORALL fall meeting programs. This is technical but we all need to have some knowledge of this subject. If you think this is detailed, you should have been at Denenberg's program! You owe it to reporter Paul Mitchell to read it all.



We as law librarians cannot escape the impact that computers and technology have had on our profession. We use our computers to search LEXIS or WESTLAW, or to download records from RLIN or OCLC, or even to check in our periodicals, without giving any thought to the standards and protocols that make this data communication possible. **Ray Denenberg of the Network Development Office at the Library of Congress** offered insights concerning standards when he spoke at the fall ORALL meeting.

Denenberg covered a great deal of ground in his one-hour presentation. He discussed the Open Systems Interconnection model and the TCP/IP and Internet protocols. He explained the functioning of networks from the perspective of standards, organizations which create and oversee standards, and significant data communications standards.

Why should we care?

Why should librarians concern themselves with communications standards? The vast majority of law librarians are not electrical engineers, so of what import is an understanding of standards? Denenberg offered 2 reasons: to promote competition, and to allow librarians to purchase cost-effectively. It is important for us to understand standardization because vendors are conforming to them. While the lower, less obvious layers are uniform, the application layer, which is the most visible to the user, offers us freedom of personal style, if you will. Vendors will design systems that are user-friendly; what may be friendly to you may not be to me. Conforming to standardization ensures that the information will maintain the same consistent quality level, regardless of the interface or application.

OSI Protocol

The Open Systems Interconnection protocol, more commonly known as "OSI", has several connotations, according to Denenberg. Originally it referred to an effort begun in 1978 to develop standard communication protocols to allow computers to interoperate. OSI serves as a classification scheme for architecture for the development and understanding of protocols.

A Telecommunications Primer

In order to understand the importance of standardization, one must be familiar with the many aspects of telecommunications. Electronic information in its most basic form is called a "bit", and is transmitted over telecommunications channels. As bits are transmitted, they pick up errors, so in order to reduce the error rate, a certain number of bits is chosen as the size of a physical

transmission unit, or called a frame or packet. Included in each packet are error detection bits, and special bit patterns to signify the start and end of a packet. Then, a dialogue between the starting and ending points of the communication channel sets up and maintains a logical connection while also routing the packets between end-systems.

Data Transmission Technologies Standards

Denenberg reviewed three main data transmission technologies -- **data transmission over telephone lines, local area networks (LANs), and wide area networks (WANs)** -- and some of the standards involved in these formats. In the simplest example, that of a single computer connection over a single phone line to a remote computer, standards specify how bits are communicated between each device and the modem; standards also specify how bits are transmitted over the transmission line between modems.

Local Area Networks - Ethernet

Local Area Networks [LANs] provide interconnection of devices, including computers, terminals, printers, or disk drives, within a small geographic area. The devices are connected in a variety of physical arrangements, the basic types being token bus, contention bus, and the token ring. The choice of configuration depends upon the environment that the LAN is going to support.

Specifications have been established for medium type and transmission speed. The conventional media include telephone wire, also known as "twisted pair"; coaxial cable, in 2 forms - "baseband" and "broadband"; and optic fiber. **Ethernet** is a popular de facto standard for LAN; it calls for baseband coaxial cable, for transmission up to 10 million bits per second. Other standards allow for less expensive cabling, and/or slower transmission.

Wide Area Networks

Wide Area Networks [WANs] support communication over long distances, as opposed to the small geographic areas covered by LANs. WANs employ a transmission technology called packet-switching, where messages are broken into small units called packets and transmitted individually and reassembled at a common destination. Multiple channels carry information from one station to another in the network. Local nodes dialogue with the end systems; these dialogues are governed by protocols, which are sets of rules governing communication. The protocol governing communication between the end-system and the network node is known as X.25.

This very brief overview of 3 transmission technologies serves as the basis for Denenberg's discussion of the OSI Reference Model for data communication. OSI was developed in 1978 by a subcommittee of the international standards committee known as ISO. The subcommittee was appointed to specify a framework for the development of standards for computer protocols, and to accommodate existing standards such as X.25. The "OSI Reference Model" became a standard in 1984.

"Layering" Standards

The OSI model formalized the concept of levels of protocol into the principle of "layering": divide the communication functions into a hierarchy of layers and develop individual protocols for each layer. There are 7 layers in the model, each building on the one below. The first 4 layers pertain to telecommunications, and layers 5-7 pertain to applications. Protocols used for layers 1-3 generally depend upon the type of transmission and networking technology being used. Layer 4 is for end-to-end communication. The 7 layers, from the top down, are listed below: Application, presentation, sessions, transport, network data link, and physical. Each layer is responsible for a different communications function.

As mentioned earlier, bit transmissions, local area networks, and wide-area networks are covered by various standards. These correspond to the lower 3 layers of the OSI model: bit transmission standards [e.g. RS-232 and the CCITT V series] fall into OSI layer 1; LAN standards fall into layers 1 & 2; and WAN standards like X.25 for packet-switching, fall into layers 1-3. While these lower standards are foundational for the upper layers, they are more transparent—that is, they are less apparent—to the users than the upper 4, particularly the application layer.

Layers 4-6 are distinguished from the other: layers 1-3 have a multitude of standards to support different network environments, and layer 7 has an abundance of standards to support different applications. Layers 4-6 have only one OSI standard, each developed by ISO: the ISO transport protocol, the ISO session protocol, and the ISO presentation protocol. Layer 4, the transport layer, ensures the reliability of transmission of data packets. Layer 5, the session layer, supports control of the flow of information. Essentially, it establishes & ends conversations between machines. Layer 6 is responsible for the syntactic representation; the presentation layer ensures that the sender and receiver understand each other. Finally, layer 7, the applications layer, specifies the semantics of data exchanged between applications on different systems.

INTERNET - Communication Between Networks

To digress, as Denenberg did in his lecture, we will examine the **Internet**, and its protocol suite, TCP/IP, and then compare it with the OSI protocol suite.

Internet is based on the concept of internetworking—communication between systems on different networks, as opposed to networking, which is the communication between systems on the same network.

Internetworking is best understood by examining the hierarchy of networks. Lowest in this hierarchy is the **LAN**. Next up is a campus network, which provides interconnectivity across a university campus; this may consist largely of interconnected local area networks.

Next is the **regional network**, whose purpose is to support research collaboration over a reasonably large geographic

area. One example is SURANet, which consists of 65 or so institutions, including most of the major universities in the Washington D. C. area, and some government agencies.

Wide-area [**WAN**], or "long-haul" networks, are next higher level of networks. They provide connectivity among regional networks. Perhaps the best known of these is NSFNet, the National Science Foundation network.

Finally, the **Internet** is at the top of this hierarchy. It is a network of networks, or a specific network of networks. According to one definition, the Internet is "the suite of protocols and function as a single, cooperative virtual network." [e.g. Project Hermes - U. S. Supreme Court opinions on-line through INTERNET]

Internetworking is the communication between systems on different networks. One could argue that the ability to communicate across networks just makes for one large network. However, networks are bound by geography, function, and administration. Essentially, the TCP/IP protocol covers the communication of data from the point that the data leaves one network until it arrives at the other network. This is a gross oversimplification, but the crux of the matter is this: the Internet Protocol is independent of the technologies of the individual networks involved.

Levels of Communication

Four levels of communication can be described in a hierarchy: transmitting a packet across a physical link, across a network, across networks, and finally, between end-systems. These 4 levels of communication relate to the OSI model specifically within layers 1-4: transmitting a packet across a physical link—layers 1 & 2; across a network—layer 3; across networks—layer 3 1/2; and end-to-end communication—layer 4.

The TCP/IP protocols corresponds to the OSI model as follows: the Internetworking Protocol [IP] corresponds to OSI layer 3; End-to-end transmission [TCP] corresponds to OSI layer 4; and the Application support corresponds to OSI layer 7 [also the application layer of the OSI model].

OSI refers not only to the 7-layer model, but also to the OSI protocols for each layer. The Internet protocols, including TCP/IP, are not OSI protocols, and are not compatible with them. We will consider only layer 7 protocols—the applications—for both OSI and Internet.

Both OSI & Internet have protocols supporting 4 applications; however, they are not compatible. The 4 applications are electronic mail, file transfer, remote log-in, & job transfer. We will consider only the first 3, Electronic mail is supported over the Internet by SMTP, the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. The OSI e-mail protocol is FTP, the File Transfer Protocol; & its OSI counterpart is FTAM—File Transfer, Access & Management. Ultimately the Internet will migrate to and eventually supplant the OSI protocols.

Remote Log-in -- Telenet

The protocol for remote log-in over Internet is Telnet, a virtual terminal protocol, and the corresponding OSI protocol is VT, for "virtual terminal". There is some degree

of compatibility between these protocols, unlike most other protocols.

Remote log-in, as its name implies, allows a user of 1 computer to sign on to another, remote computer. The user actually signs on to the local computer, which communicates with the remote computer through a "virtual terminal" approach. In that approach, terminal traffic is converted to a common representation for communication between the 2 computers, and then converted to the representation that the application expects to see.

These 3 protocols--file transfer, electronic mail, and remote log-in--cross disciplines; they are not industry-specific. There are 3 networking applications which have been implemented by the library community: record exchange, intersystem searching, and interlibrary lending. Three OSI protocols have been developed by the library community, corresponding to these 3 applications: Record transfer, Z39.50, and the Interlibrary Loan protocol.

Linked Systems Project

The first 2 applications, record exchange and intersystem searching, are employed within the Linked Systems Project, a cooperative project between the Library of Congress, the Research Libraries Group, and OCLC.

Intersystem searching was originally developed in 1982 for LSP. It ultimately was standardized in 1988 as ANSI Z39.50. The Z39.50 protocol involves user queries and system responses. It is responsible for two levels of specification: first, it specifies procedures and syntax for the two basic operations: search and present. Second, it provides an intersystem syntax for the actual query. In effect, the user has a logical connection to the remote system.

Advantages of Remote Log-in

There are several advantages for searching a remote database using remote log-in, the two most notable being that the user needs only a single terminal, and second, that there may be telecommunications cost savings.

In addition, there are other advantages to using an information retrieval protocol, such as Z39.50. First, the user follows similar procedures for accessing various databases. Second, the local computer can screen local users before allowing access, creating an additional layer of security and management. Third, if the system is intelligent enough, it might recognize that it can satisfy the request, and bypass a potentially costly intersystem search. Perhaps the most important advantage is that by transferring records in a machine readable format, such as MARC, the user can easily add records to a local database with little effort.

There has been a great deal of information about data communications, particularly standards. The OSI model offers a 7-layer solution to conformity in telecommunications. TCP/IP allows for remote, "unrelated" networks to communicate. Library applications involving interlibrary load, intersystem searching and record exchange follow a set of uniform, if not transparent to the user, rules.

Submitted by: Paul Mitchell, Marathon Oil, Findlay

Professor Alan Holoch, who has served as Director of the Law Library at The Ohio State University since 1987, died of cancer on February 4. Holoch, 43, received a B.A. degree from Washington Univ. in St. Louis in 1969, an M.S.L.S. degree from the Univ. of So. California in 1971, and a J.D. degree from USC's law school in 1978.

Prior to coming to Ohio State, Prof. Holoch held various professional positions at USC Law Library, and from 1978 to 1982 served as Associate Director. From 1982 to 1987 he was Director of the Law Library at Villanova School of Law in suburban Philadelphia. In his years as Director of Ohio State's Law Library, he participated actively in the planning and design of the College of Law's 95,000 square foot building addition. Ground was broken for the \$16.5 million project in October, and construction is expected to begin in March. Over 1/2 of the new space will be for library purposes.

Prof. Holoch was also instrumental in the Law Library's adoption of a new collection development policy, adaptation to changing information technology, improving services to faculty, students and other users of the Law Library, and coordination with other law libraries in Ohio and across the county. He was active in AALL, serving as Treasurer & Executive Board member from 1986 to 1989, and in various organizations involved with libraries and legal education.

Alan Holoch was a warm and energetic person. He was a very competent professional who had earned the respect of his fellow law librarians around the country. His determination and persistence regarding the library aspects of our building addition project contributed significantly to an effective and imaginative design. In a real sense, the new building he did not live to see will be a testament to his abilities and dedication. Above all, Alan was a gracious and generous human being who cared for and gave to others. He faced impending death with courage and serenity. All of us will miss him greatly.

Francis X. Beytagh, Dean, OSU Law School



AALL Scholarships for 1991-92

Each year AALL offers scholarships to students who plan to pursue a career in law librarianship. Scholarships are offered from each of the following categories:

TYPE I Library Degree for Law School Graduates. Awarded to a graduate of an accredited law school who is a degree candidate in an accredited library school.

TYPE II Library School Graduates attending Law School. Awarded to a library school graduate who is in the process of working towards a law degree in an accredited law school, who has no more than 36 semester [54 quarter] credit hours of study remaining before qualifying for the law degree, and who has meaningful law library experience.

TYPE III Library Degree for Non-Law School Graduates. Awarded to a college graduate with meaningful law library experience who is a degree candidate in an accredited library school.

TYPE IV Special Course in Law Librarianship. Awarded to law librarians for a course related to law librarianship.

George A. Strait Minority Stipend: Awarded to a member of a minority group who is a college graduate with library experience who is working toward an advanced degree which would further his/her law library career.

Application Deadline: Scholarship applications and all supporting materials must be received at AALL by April 1, 1991.

For scholarship applications or further details, complete this form and return it to:

Scholarship Committee
American Association of Law Libraries
53 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 940
Chicago, Illinois 60604
312/939-4764

Please request an application by the specific type of scholarship.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Type of Scholarship: _____

Surviving Your First AALL Convention: CONELL

If you are new to the American Association of Law Libraries and are eagerly anticipating attending your first convention in New Orleans, plan to attend CONELL on the Saturday before the convention begins. CONELL? What's CONELL? Just one of the best convention events for the new law librarian. CONELL stands for the Conference of Newer Law Librarians and means exactly what it says. Attendance is limited to those AALL members having five years or less experience and attending their first or second convention.

The one day program has been structured specifically to introduce newer law librarians to the organization and leaders of AALL and other law librarians at similar career stages. During the morning, ALL activities and programs will be discussed, along with presentations on the state of law librarianship today and state of the art conventioning. And, true to all AALL functions, the fun had not been forgotten.

The afternoon will feature social events designed to introduce New Orleans and provide each attendee with the opportunity to meet their colleagues from across the country. [Reprinted below from the D.C Chapter's Law Library Lights are the reactions of Jean Berard who attended CONELL in Minneapolis last year. If you want to get in on the action, watch for your AALL convention mailing and register for CONELL.]

Jean Berard says, "If you have let apprehension and uncertainty keep you from attending an AALL convention, CONELL is there to help. Plan on attending CONELL '91 in New Orleans, keeping these suggestions in mind to help you through:

1. Wear comfortable shoes. You will be on your feet a good part of the day.
2. Do not forget about the weather. June 16 brought Minneapolis rain, thunderstorms, heat, and humidity to rival anything Washington, D. C. can offer.
3. Dress casually. Your boss will not be there to see you so dress comfortably.
4. Come rested. The day started at 7:30 a.m. and did not end until midnight.
5. Stay for the entire convention, if at all possible. The groundwork CONELL lays should be built on during the convention.
6. Relax and have a good time.



Training the Future Generation of International & Foreign Law Librarians: Planning Session

Hilton Riverside & Towers, New Orleans, LA.
Friday, July 19, 1991 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

The shortage of trained & knowledgeable foreign & international law librarians has been a concern for some years. As more and more of the present generation of these specialized law librarians near retirement, this shortage is becoming more acute. AALL has acknowledged responsibility for training the next generation of foreign and international law librarians, and the AALL Strategic Plan mandates that AALL provide training programs for foreign and international law librarians. The challenge is how to develop and implement a comprehensive training program.

The Planning Session, sponsored by the National Legal Research Center, will include all interested constituencies of the profession: law firm librarians, government librarians, and academic librarians. Topics of discussion will focus upon the future need for foreign and international law librarians, the required subject and research skills, the organizational structure of AALL-sponsored training programs, the curriculum, and funding sources. The proposed training programs developed during this Planning Session will be discussed with the AALL membership at a Town Meeting during the 1991 AALL New Orleans meeting and presented to the AALL Executive Board at the November Board Meeting.

Cost: \$25.00

To Register: Registration Form will be included in the Annual Meeting Mailing to all AALL members.

For Further Information: Contact Judith Wright, Shelley Dowling, or Claire Germain.

Quote: "Every man owes some of his time to the upbuilding of the profession to which he belongs."

Theodore Roosevelt

Consider Being Involved in AALL

The following ORALL members hold office in or serve on American Association of Law Libraries committees. If you hold a similar position and are not listed here, please notify the editor so we can include your name in the next issue.

Andy Brann, Columbus Law Library Assoc; Micrographics & Audio-Visual SIS newsletter editor.

Carol Bredemeyer, Northern Kentucky U.; Chair, Publications Policy Committee.

Pat Denham, U. of Cincinnati; Member, Awards Committee; Online Bibliographic Services/Technical Services SIS newsletter editor.

Carol Ebbinghouse, Case Western Reserve U.; Chair, Automation & Scientific Development SIS.

David Ensign, U. of Louisville; Member, Copyright Committee.

Martha Esbin, Shumaker, Loop & Kendrick; "Current Comments" column, AALL newsletter.

Taylor Fitchett, U. of Cincinnati; Member, Committee on Relations with information vendors.

Paul Fu, Ohio Supreme Court; AALL Secretary

Tom Hanley, U. of Dayton; Member, Grants Committee.

Frank Houdek, So. Illinois U.; Member, Special Committee on Public Relations.

Janis Johnston, U. of Notre Dame; Chair, Publications Review Committee; Vice-Chair/Chair-elect, Technical Services SIS.

Judith Leon, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey; Member, Placement Committee.

Carol Meyer, Cincinnati Law Library Assoc.; Chair, Micrographics & Audio-Visual SIS.

Jacqueline Orlando, Capital U.; Member, Placement Committee.

Kyle Passmore, U. of Akron; Member, Awards Committee.

Al Podboy, Baker & Hostetler; Chair, Committee on Relations with Information Vendors.

Marie Rehmar, Cleveland State U.; Member, Advisory Committee on Indexing of Periodical Literature.

Anita Shew, Butler County Law Library Assoc.; Technical Service SIS Preservation Committee.

Tim Watts, Valpariso U.; Secretary/Treasurer, Reader Services SIS, Chair of Exchange of Dups, Technical Services SIS.

Submitted by Carol Bredemeyer, Northern Kentucky Univ.

Job Openings

ORALL PLACEMENT

For other job listings and further information, contact Kyle Passmore, ORALL placement officer at Univ. of Akron Law Library, Akron, Ohio 44325 or call [216] 972-7330.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS/REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Duties: Manage on-line training programs; prepare for initial stages of automation; provide reference; perform administrative, long-range planning tasks; oversee micro-computer lab.

Requirements: JD & MLS from ABA & ALA accredited schools; law library experience preferred; knowledge of library automation and on-line searching; good interpersonal skills.

One year contract with possibility of developing into tenure track position.

Salary Range: \$35,000 to \$40,000.

The U. of Arkansas is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Employer.

Send Application and three references to:

Lou Lindsey
University of Arkansas School of Law
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

Deadline: Beginning March 14, 1991 until the position is filled.

Available: June 1, 1991 or earlier

CIRCUIT REFERENCE/CALR LIBRARIAN, U.S. Court of Appeals for 6th Circuit.

Duties: Coordinates & provides reference services [including computer research] and related library services for the 9 federal court libraries in the 6th circuit.

Requirements: Masters degree in library science & 1-3 years of professional experience required. Preference to those with legal reference, government documents or legal database searching experience, experience with library computer systems design & applications and/or familiarity with Dbase. Prefer supervisory experience.

Salary Range: \$25,717 to \$\$36,818.

Send Applications to:

Kathy Joyce Welker
Circuit Librarian
317 USPO & Courthouse
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Deadline: Applications received by March 11 will be guaranteed consideration.



The ORALL Newsletter is the official publication of the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries [ORALL], a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries [AALL]. [ISSN: 1048-2199]

Membership: 270

Dues: \$15 per year

Non-membership subscriptions: \$10 per year

The ORALL Newsletter is published four times per year: March, June, September and December. For extra copies write to: Deborah L. Bobinets, University of Akron School of Law Library, Akron, Ohio 44325-2902.

For membership information contact Jacqueline Orlando, Capital University Law Library, Columbus, Ohio 43215, (614) 445-8836.

The ORALL Newsletter is edited by Anita K. Shew, Butler County Law Library and printed by University of Akron School of Law Library for the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries. Unsolicited contributions are encouraged; contributions submitted for publication are subject to editorial review.

For more information about commercial advertising rates contact: Anita K. Shew, Editor, Butler County Law Library, 141 Court Street, Hamilton, Ohio 45011-2892, (513) 887-3456, FAX (513) 887-3696.

Advertising Rates

The following rates and sizes apply, per issue.

1/2 page - 2 formats:

7 1/2" wide x 4 1/2" high \$80.00/issue

3 1/4" wide x 9" high

1/4 page

3 1/4" wide x 4 1/2" high \$50.00/issue

1/8 page

3 1/4" wide x 1 7/8" high \$30.00/issue

Classified ad rates:

\$10.00 - minimum of 5 lines

\$ 2.50 - per line after the minimum

ORALL Committee Assignments 1991

AALL Chapter Breakfast

[New Orleans]

Marianne Mussett

Activities

Jan Novak, Chair
Carol Furnish
Ellen Quinn
Nick Pope
Ted Potter
Nonie Watt

Constitution

Jacqueline Orlando, Chair
Carol Bredemeyer
Karen Wilhoit

Core Legal Collection

James Leonard, Chair
Mary Ann Gilbert
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Education

Kathy Carrick, Chair
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Judy Rodgers
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Ruth Levor
Elaine Moore
Peter Pogacar

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Anne Abate
Sandra Hyclak
Jolan Mikalas
Tom Spait

Newsletter

Anita Shew, Editor
Deborah Bobinets
Rose Brown
Paul Mitchell
Carol Suhre
Tim Watts

Nominations

Al Podboy, Chair
Brenda Kelley
Ted Potter
Carol Suhre

Placement

Kyle Passmore, Chair
Carmela Kinslow
Ruth Long
Leslie Schaefer
Marcia Siebesma

Public Services

Terri Ross, Chair
Corliss Davis
Dwight King
Marianne Mussett
Terrence Rose
Jill Williams

Recruitment

Don Hughes, Chair
Rose Brown
Sally Holterhoff
Sharon Merklin

Union List

Mahnaz Moshfegh, Chair
Elizabeth Hagemeyer



ORALL's Scholarship Forms

This Spring ORALL has expanded its scholarship program, offering three scholarships for attendance at regional and national law library meetings. Two \$150 stipends for the regional ORALL meeting will support a member and a library school student who has an interest in law librarianship.

The Education Committee will also award a \$500 scholarship to the AALL national convention to an ORALL member who has been involved in regional activities.

You are urged to apply and to bring the scholarships to the attention of appropriate candidates. The scholarship deadline is April 26, 1991. Please complete the appropriate form and send to:

Return To:
Kathleen Carrick
Education Committee Chair
Case Western Reserve University
Law Library
11075 East Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio 44106



APPLICATION FOR LIBRARY STUDENT STIPEND ORALL Spring Conference

To apply for a grant of \$150 to be used to help meet expenses for attending the ORALL Spring Conference in Cincinnati on May 15-17, 1991, please fill out this application and return it by April 26, 1991. Please include one letter of recommendation from someone familiar with your interest and potential in law librarianship.

1. Name: _____
2. Address: _____
3. Phone (Including Area Code): _____
4. Employment or experiences relevant to Law Librarianship (Give Dates and Places): _____

5. Education: _____

6. Professional Activities and Committee Memberships: _____

7. Have you previously attended ORALL meetings? If so, when? _____

8. Please attach a summary of your career goal and how you feel you will benefit from attending this meeting.

ORALL Scholarship Forms cont'd.

APPLICATION FOR STIPEND ORALL Spring Conference

To apply for a grant of \$150 to be used to help meet expenses for attending the ORALL Spring Conference in Cincinnati on May 15-17, 1991, please fill out this application and return it by April 26, 1991. Please include one letter of recommendation from someone familiar with your work, potential and need of this grant.

1. Name: _____
2. Work Address: _____
3. Phone (Including Area Code): _____
4. Employment in Law Librarianship (Give Dates and Places): _____

5. Other Relevant Employment: _____
6. Education: _____

7. Professional Activities and Committee Memberships: _____

8. Member of ORALL since _____ Member of AALL? _____ Since _____
9. Will your employer pay any or all of your expenses in attending this meeting? _____
If so, how much? _____
10. Have you previously attended ORALL meetings? If so, when? _____
11. Please describe what you do in your current law library position.

12. Please attach a summary of your career goal and a statement of how you will benefit from attending this meeting.



ORALL Scholarship Forms cont'd.

APPLICATION FOR ORALL SCHOLARSHIP

To apply for a scholarship of \$500 to be used to help meet expenses for attending the AALL national convention in New Orleans on July 20-25, 1991, please fill out this application and return it by April 26, 1991. Include three letters of recommendation from people familiar with your work, potential and need of this grant. Please remember that prior involvement with ORALL committees and attendance at regional meetings is a prerequisite.

1. Name: _____
2. Work Address: _____
3. Phone (Including Area Code): _____
4. Employment in Law Librarianship (Give Dates and Places): _____

5. Other Relevant Employment: _____
6. Education: _____

7. Professional Activities and Committee Memberships: _____

8. Member of ORALL since _____ Member of AALL? _____ Since _____
9. Will your employer pay any or all of your expenses in attending this meeting? _____
If so, how much? _____
10. Have you previously attended ORALL meetings? If so, when? _____
11. Have you previously attended an AALL convention? _____
12. Please describe what you do in your current law library position. _____

13. Please attach a summary of your career goal and a statement of how you will benefit from attending this meeting.

