


# ORALL Newsletter

Ohio Regional Association  
of Law Libraries

June, 1991

Volume 1991, Number 2

## President's Message



Congratulations and thank you to those responsible for the ORALL spring conference in Cincinnati! Jan Novak assembled a wonderful program & Anne Abate and her local arrangements committee provided us with a spectacular variety of events [and food]. Unless you've done a program or local arrangements, I'm not sure that you can fully appreciate the work and frustration that goes into putting on a satisfying event. My sincere thanks to Jan, Anne, and the local arrangements committee for a job extremely well done!

The major news from AALL headquarters is that the AALL Executive Board chose ORALL to host the 1996 AALL annual meeting in Indianapolis on July 20 to 25, 1996. Elsewhere in the newsletter you will find a message from the Indianapolis Steering Committee describing the tentative plans for the 1996 meeting. As best I can tell, this will be the first AALL annual meeting in the ORALL region since the Association met in Detroit in 1982, and the first meeting in Indiana since the French Lick Conference of 1928.

For you trivia buffs, other meetings in the ORALL region include Detroit in 1922, 1949, and 1982, Mackinac Island in 1910 and 1963, and Louisville in 1917. As President of ORALL I am thrilled that AALL chose ORALL to host the 1996 meeting. The Steering Committee was pleased to have so many ORALL members present in Cincinnati express an interest in helping with the conference. Planning will be on the back burner for a couple of years yet, but we need to be thinking of what we can do to make this meeting memorable.

### Officers 1990-1991

President ..... Mary G. Persyn  
Vice-President/President-Elect ..... Jan Novak  
Secretary ..... Keith Blough  
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Executive Board ..... Mary Kovaks  
..... Sharon McIntyre  
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The ORALL fall meeting will take place at the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Notre Dame in October. The 1992 meeting [remember we have gone to one meeting a year starting with 1992] will be the Second Midwest Regional Conference at the Hyatt on Capital Square in Columbus on November 1-3, 1992. Please mark your calendars now.

Have a great summer. I hope to see you at the ORALL/MichALL breakfast in New Orleans.

Mary Persyn, ORALL President

### Calendar

July 20-25 AALL annual meeting, New Orleans.  
Oct 13-15 ORALL Fall Meeting, U. of Notre Dame  
Nov 103 Columbus, Midwest Regional

### Newsletter Deadlines

August 8, November 8, February 8, & May 31

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## Books That Changed My Life

Did you ever read a book that really changed the way you behaved or felt or thought about things? A few have affected me that way. MALL President, Ann Bateson recently recommended a book in the MALL newsletter [*Seven Habits of Highly Effective People*]. I got it and it has been added to my short list of "change your life" books.



> **Future Shock**, Toffler. When I was at the University of Akron Law School Library in the late 60's and early 70's, I kept feeling a tremendous pressure to "know about everything" and an accompany drowning sensation that I didn't and couldn't "know about everything". Toffler's *Future Shock* helped me to realize we were then in the "Information Age" and put into perspective events in the world so that I no longer felt so overwhelmed.

> **Irregular People**, Joyce Landorf. This book gave me a new perspective on people I had been having a difficult time with. The list is that some people are indeed not content with their environment and you are part of that environment. Therefore, you are not the reason they are unhappy. Did you ever meet that rare someone with whom every transaction was a crossed one? This concept of an irregular [not bad] person allowed me to develop a different relationship with the few individuals in my life [including one of my children] whom I considered irregular. [I even discovered that at times I caught myself being an irregular person to others!]

> **7 Habits of Highly Effective People**, Stephen R. Covey, 1990. This book has helped focus my energy and allowed me to alter my paradigms. To give you an idea of Covey's philosophy, let me quote:

"It's a principal-centered, character-based, "inside-out" approach to personal and interpersonal effectiveness.

"Inside-out" means to start first with self, even more fundamentally, to start with the most inside part of self--with your paradigms, your character, and your motives.

It says if you want to have a happy marriage, be the kind of person who generates positive energy and sidesteps negative energy rather than empowering it. If you want to have a more pleasant, cooperative teenager, be a more understanding, empathetic, consistent, loving parent. If you want to have more freedom, more latitude in your job, be a more responsible, a more helpful, a more contributing employee. If you want to be trusted, be trustworthy. If you want the secondary greatness of recognized talent, focus first on primary greatness of character.

## High-tech Drop-out

I was so happy to read Mike Royko's column recently entitled "*Losing taste with every byte*". It made me realize that I am not the only "high tech drop-out" that my son calls me. Even though my library has microfiche and microfilm reader/printers, video and VCR equipment, computers, etc., I cannot [or won't] bother to reset my dumb bedroom clock that needs resetting every time the power goes off.

Royko was lamenting that same phenomenon as well as the one inch manual necessary to heat a cup of coffee in his microwave.

On a more serious note, an article in *Business Week* tells that manufacturers are simplifying VCRs, microwaves, computers, faxes, calculators, digital watches because consumers do not need all the "bells and whistles" that were earlier trumpeted. All the gadgets and buttons do not perform the basic functions and consumers are giving the message to "simplify". High-tech drop-outs of the world, unite! [great Royko column -- call me if you want a copy]

## Last ORALL Spring Meeting

The last Spring Meeting of ORALL was held in Cincinnati from May 15 to May 17. In accordance with the vote of the membership, only one meeting will be held annually in the fall.



ORALL members said that this was one of the best meetings ever!

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Program .....            | Jan Ryan Novak            |
| Local Arrangements ..... | Chairperson Anne K. Abate |
| AALL Exhibit .....       | Cynthia Aninao            |
| Donors .....             | Carol Subre               |
| Food .....               | Pam Schaffner             |
| Hospitality Suite .....  | Carol Bredemeyer          |
| Hotel Arrangements ..... | Carol Meyer               |
| Publicity .....          | Cynthia Aninao            |
| Registration .....       | Kathy Steen               |
| Tour Coordinator .....   | Mary Lynn Wagner          |

Submitted by: Cynthia Aninao, UC Law Library

## Teaching Librarians How to Teach Research



The 1991 Conference on Teaching Legal Research in Private Law Libraries, sponsored by Mead Data Central, was held April 18 to 21 at the Four Seasons Resort & Club at Las Colinas, near Dallas. Thirty-five law librarians were selected to attend from a field of about 150 applicants.

### *Shifting Paradigms*

The conference opened with a film about paradigms -- rules and patterns that are ingrained in us -- and how shifts in those paradigms cause us to look at old problems in new ways, to achieve new solutions. The theme of shifting paradigms was carried throughout the weekend as the participants learned to think in new ways, particularly about the teaching of legal research.

### *Needs of the Trainee*

Dr. Arlene Kapner shared her professional education expertise and corporate training skills with us. Dr. Kapner, owner at the consulting company, Instructional Design and Training, focused on developing a curriculum based upon the needs of the trainee, rather than on the needs of the trainer. Instead of teaching a particular subject, it is necessary to determine what skills the trainee needs to know in order to bring about learning. In focusing our attention on the grunt work of curriculum design, she kept asking us, "What kind of attorney do you want to build?" A well-designed curriculum, according to Kapner, provides for conditions that duplicate as nearly as possible the desirable conditions in the selected occupation or activity. This also makes it easy to select the learning opportunities necessary for the trainee to attain the desired skills, knowledge and attitudes.

### *"Hook" or "Grabber"*

Spring Asher, from Chambers and Asher Speechworks in Atlanta, spoke on presentation skills and program content. Her firm prepares corporate executives and employees for appearances on local and national television. According to Asher, how we present is as important as what we present. While the lesson is necessary, the delivery of the material is key. You must connect with your audience. Opening a presentation with a "hook" or "grabber" -- a question, brief story, bold statement -- gets the audience's attention. Once you have caught their interest, "tell 'em what you're gonna tell 'em." Give them a roadmap and incentive to follow you: "Knowing these fundamental legal research skills will make you a more productive lawyer." Organize your main points and illustrate each one with evidence that relates to the experience and interest of your audience. Conclude by recapping your message and main points.

Additional sessions taught us how to market our programs, and how to sell -- ourselves, our research programs,

whatever -- so that we as librarians could better meet the needs of the attorneys in our firms.

One of the highlights of the conference was the high level of participation. We were encouraged to contribute throughout the meetings. Several of the sessions were conducted in small breakout groups. Each student presented a two-minute discussion on a legal research topic of their choice which was videotaped and ultimately evaluated by their peers in these small groups.

### *Berring's Paradigms*

The conference concluded with a summation from Bob Berring on "*Shifting Legal Research Paradigms*." Berring combined his trademark humor with some serious messages for the profession. In these difficult economic times, librarians must convince firm management of the importance of our role in the firm. Selling lawyers on the need to provide research training is a hollow victory if librarians are not the ones doing the training. Berring impressed on us the significance of Mead's sponsorship of the conference and the benefits to be gained by both librarians and legal publishers by creatively exploring mutual areas of interest.

The conference was a tremendous opportunity for all who attended. We learned the importance of looking for new ways to solve old problems. The programs offered us direction in teaching legal research. Hats off to Mead Data Central for sponsoring this important event and to the Advisory Council for arranging such an outstanding program.

by Paul G. Mitchell, Marathon Oil Company &  
Rand J. Diamond, Cleveland Law Library Assn.

## *AALL in Indianapolis in 1996*

The Law Librarians of Indianapolis are proud and pleased to announce that AALL has chosen Indianapolis as the site for its 1996 Convention. The success of this Convention will depend on the support and help of ORALL. Although 1996 seems like the distant future, we realize that it will be here before we know it.



If you wish to be a part of the excitement of planning this convention please contact: Bill Booher; Bose, McKinney & Evans; 2700 First Indiana Plaza; 125 North Pennsylvania Street; Indianapolis, Indiana 46204; 317-684-5000.

# Observations on the Soviet Legal System

Hon. Priscilla S. O'Donnell



Hon. Priscilla S. O'Donnell, Clermont County Court Judge, presented her views of the Soviet legal system at the Spring ORALL Conference in Cincinnati. Judge O'Donnell participated in an exchange program with women lawyers and

judges.

Despite supporting 40-60 different languages and dialects within its 10 time zones, the Soviet Union does have codified Criminal and Civil Laws and Codes of Procedure derived from a Constitution (circa 1920). Administrative and Penal laws are different because the Soviet system is designed for the State and the American system is designed with the individual in mind. Rights guaranteed by the Constitution include protection from encroachment, the right to privacy, free education throughout adulthood, and maintenance at old age.

The 15 Republics do attempt to retain their ethnic diversity in street signs, but Soviet political representation is evident in each neighborhood. No juvenile courts exist for children under the age of 14. Turks are blamed for the growing incidence of drug violations. An All Union Research Institute of Criminology is striving to discover the social forces that cause crime!

Judge O'Donnell's delegation learned that the Soviet Criminal Code also includes inviolability of the home, the ability to sue for damages, the presumption of innocence, and the freedom of conscience. Law books are precious and few. Equipment we take for granted [copiers] is scarce. To make an example to someone accused of a crime, officials move his trial to a different location. Not all trials are held in a centralized courtroom.

Ninety percent of the Soviet cases are at the People's Court level. There are also city, district and regional or Republic Courts of Appeals. There is no equivalent to our U.S. Supreme Court. Reversals do occur, however, sometimes because the Judge was subject to political pressure and not impartial.

The broad role of the Soviet Procurator allows his intrusion into any situation as a representative of the power of the State including maintenance of public monuments. There is no system of checks and balances like our Grand Jury system. These specially educated attorneys receive little or no supervision. In their conduct of a criminal investigation and the gathering of evidence and sworn statements. Judge O'Donnell noted that a person can be recharged and retried if evidence changes. The structure of the Soviet system does not allow plea bargaining and 25% of cases do not come to fruition. Sometimes an accused may sit in jail for up to 10 days without knowing what the formal charge against him will be.

Soviet lawyers in private practice form voluntary firms or "collegiums". Discouraging for the lawyers is the low fee scale set by the Ministry of Justice. The status of women lawyers is questionable--respect is due but not freely given.

Things are changing in the Soviet legal system. Even as her People to People delegation were observing, a discussion was being held by Soviet lawyers on decriminalizing bigamy and outlawing the death penalty.

Reported by Carol Suhre, Clermont County Law Library

## Censorship in Cincinnati

Censorship is something that is of concern to all librarians, regardless of type of library.

At the recent ORALL conference H. Louis Sirkin and Stuart A. Schloss, Jr. led a thought-provoking discussion, "*The First Amendment and Censorship: The Mapplethorpe Case*". Sirkin was the defense attorney and Schloss was corporate counsel and board member of the Contemporary Arts Center in Cincinnati.

The "Mapplethorpe Case", *City of Cincinnati v CAC v Barrie*, 57 Ohio Misc 2d 15, 566 NE 2d 214 [1990], concerned the appropriate standard to apply in determining whether 5 photos [out of 168] violated local obscenity laws.

Sirkin considered the case to be an instance of people wanting to impose their own values on others, of starting to draw lines as to what is and is not obscene. Sirkin believed that Cincinnati was selected as a target city in which to bring the case since the city has a history of going after and enforcing obscenity laws. Furthermore the Mapplethorpe photographic exhibit traveled to and was displayed in other cities without attendant fanfare and media hoopla. Sirkin said that the case started out as a real obscenity case but there were accompanying aspects of racism and homophobia.

Sirkin warned that the decision in the Mapplethorpe case is of particular significance to librarians. Schloss joined Sirkin in this opinion and both believed the case revolved around and focused on the third prong of the "Miller Test". In *Miller v. California* 413 U.S. 15, 93 S.Ct. 2607, 37 L.Ed 2d 419 [1973], the Supreme Court sets out the standard for determining whether material is obscene. The third prong is: whether the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. [The first prong also contains "taken as a whole" language relative to the work appeals to the prurient interest, applying contemporary community standards.]

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# The Law of War, The Law of Peace

by Professor Jorge Carro

Professor Carro began his presentation at the ORALL Spring Conference with what he called "Public International law in 50 minutes" and what international law is not. International law governs relations between states, not individuals. It concerns public, not private issues. It concerns relations between nations and is not, therefore, the same as foreign law. It is distinct from the discipline known as comparative law.



## Origins

The origins of international law, Carro explained, may be traced to ancient customs and traditions arising from trade, such as the treaties and alliances between the Romans, Syrians, and Spartans. The Romans distinguished between the "Jus civile" or law peculiar to one people and the "Jus gentium" or the law of nations. The "father" of international law is generally considered to be the Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius [1583-1545]. His work *De Jure ac Pacis* was one of the first attempts to systematically address the international law of war and peace. Other writers in the 16th and 17th centuries produced classic works on what was then commonly called the law of nations. In 1789 Jeremy Bentham coined the term "international law" which we use today. The traditional definition of international law, Professor Carro said, is the laws governing the relations of states with each other. The more modern definition is expanded to include the conduct of international organizations and the human rights of individuals.

## Major Landmarks

Unfortunately, Carro pointed out, "We talk about peace only after a war." Such post-war cries of "No more!" and "This is the last war!" have led to four major landmarks in the development of international law: The Treaties for Westphalia in 1648 [ended the 30 Years War], The Final Act of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 [ended the Napoleonic Wars], the formation of The League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice after World War I, and the creation of The United Nations after World War II.

## Sources of International Law

The sources for international law today, as carried out by the International Court of Justice, or "World Court", are several. International conventions or treaties are the primary source and the 1969 Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties established basic rules governing languages, amendments etc. for treaties. International customs such as the three-mile territorial limit also carry great weight. These unwritten customs "imitate a statute", and must be uniform, consistent, and documented as being accepted by all nations.

The third source is general principles of law, such as *res judicata*, recognized by all nations. The fourth is judicial decisions and scholarly teachings which help to define but do not create international law.

International organizations play a leading role in the formation and codification of international law today. Regional, supranational, trade and development, and other types of organizations operate all over the world. "Even during the war in the Gulf," Carro noted, "an American could still write a letter and mail it to Iraq with a U.S. stamp and have it delivered - that's international law!"

## Settlement of Disputes

There are numerous stages in the settlement of disputes between nations, beginning with diplomacy. If that fails, parties are required to engage in negotiation before going before the International Court of Justice. Next, if necessary, a commission of diplomats will conduct a formal inquiry and fact-finding mission. The results of the inquiry are not binding. In fact, Carro explained, "Very few things are binding in international law." Next, a more formal conciliation with a third party is attempted, followed if necessary by a quasi-judicial arbitration which is binding on the parties involved. Only last are judicial proceedings at the International Court of Justice begun, and their determination must be accepted by all parties.

## Law of War, Peace

Professor Carro next spoke specifically about the law of war and the law of peace. War, he stated in his outline, is "a contention between two or more states through their armed forces, for the purpose of overpowering each other and imposing such conditions of peace as the victor pleases." Few civilians were involved in early wars because armies met on battlefields outside of cities. Today unfortunately this has changed, and we need agreements such as the Geneva Conventions to protect civilians and place limits on the types of weapons that can be used.

During peace time, international agreements governing state responsibility and territory, diplomatic relations, and the law of the sea, air space law, sales of goods and disarmament all serve to help prevent conflict. The human rights of individuals are also of concern in international law today as an injury to an alien is considered to be an injury to the country the alien came from. One of the aftereffects of wars in the past has been attempts to make war "more humane." The Hague Conventions beginning in the late 1890's, for example, forbade dropping weapons from balloons, attacks on hospital ships, wars to recover debts, and the use of merchant ships as warships. The conventions also guaranteed the rights of neutral powers and stated that wars must be declared.

Continued page 8 column 2

# Law Serials Management

Presented by Janis Johnston & Margaret Axtmann

One of the highlights of the ORALL Spring Meeting was the Friday morning workshop on *Law Serials Management: Or What They Never Taught You In Library School* presented by Janis Johnston and Margaret Axtmann. This was an abridged version of the workshop they presented at the 1990 AALL meeting in Minneapolis.



Janis emphasized the importance of developing personal networks and of continuing education in solving serials management problems.

## *Procedures Manuals*

She went on to emphasize the importance of written procedures to a well-run library. Some advantages: Clear written instructions minimize leaving things to chance; written procedures free administrators to deal with other problems--they don't have to decide repeatedly; they encourage us to think about the best way to accomplish tasks; they provide a consistent, permanent record of how they are done; they help subordinates make decisions and therefore facilitate delegation of tasks.

How do we accomplish the daunting task of writing up procedures or job manuals? Start with an outline of contents and work on it in any order. Work as time permits but give yourself a deadline. Involve as many people as possible. Remember, no one knows a job as well as the person who is doing it. Distribute drafts for comment. Include general library procedures as well as specific procedures for individual jobs. Have everyone read each other's manual to eliminate duplication of effort. Test procedures and instructions. Keep the procedures up to date. A personal computer makes updating easier. All should be involved in updating but someone who is especially interested in updating should definitely be involved.

## *Flow Charting*

A valuable tool for do-it-yourself systems analysis is flow charting. Templates are available for standard symbols as well as software. Flow charts enable the administrator to look for redundancies, and unnecessary or untimely steps. Completed flow charts can be color coded and should be posted.

Another valuable tool is a procedures checklist. It is a good way to make sure that what is supposed to happen does happen and further helps analyze each job. A draft should be prepared, reviewed and amended in a meeting with all staff and tested.

When automating procedures, design new workflow rather than adapting old systems. Consider what you really need to do and know.

## *Budgeting*

Margaret Axtmann talked about serials budgeting and cost cutting. Since a large portion of materials spending [70-90%] for law libraries is for serials, budgeting is essential. Not only are budgets generally required by our governing body, but budgets enable us to maintain fiscal control and determine spending patterns for the library. Thoughtful selection of categories you wish to track is important since each must be tracked in accounting and any change made later will make comparison difficult. Various accounting methods were reviewed. Factors to consider in making cost estimates include inflation, above average price increases for some publishers, and currency exchange fluctuations. Librarians should monitor the consumer price index, economic indicators, currency exchange rates, library price indexes such as *Library Journal* April 15 issue [reprinted in *Bowker Annual*] and *Law Library Journal*.

## *Making Cuts*

Cutting costs for library materials often involves cutting subscriptions. This will also affect space needs. Facts to consider: physical space, cost, frequency, and nature of user population including routing, utility, and timeliness. Librarians need to know the publishers and their policies on pricing, marketing, and editorial. Involving user groups generally clutters up the process of making cuts although persons receiving routed items should be consulted.

Subscription costs can sometimes be reduced by negotiating discounts, consolidating with an agent, consolidated billing with publishers, alternative funding for specialty items, reducing supplementation, or reduced prices for second copies.

Librarians should also be aware of hidden costs such as processing time and time handling invoices.

## *Importance of Statistics*

Margaret also had advice on statistics. Statistics kept manually may cost more than they are worth. With automated systems, you need to choose what you need to know. Statistics should be presented in timely and meaningful reports. Some graphics, such as pie charts, can be misleading. Statistics should be presented in terms of what they mean to the recipient. Emphasis should be on service--the services you can or cannot provide with available funding. Try to accompany statistics with verbal or written presentation to provide context. Review periodically the statistics you keep to be sure they are still useful.

Thanks to Janis and Margaret for their practical and useful presentation.

Submitted by Teddy Artz, Univ. of Dayton

## Batter Up -- Sports Law Review

Program by Atty. William H. Schweitzer

William H. Schweitzer, attorney in the Washington firm of Baker & Hostetler, thinks he has the best job in the world. His firm represents the Cleveland Indians & the American League. At the ORALL Spring Conference, he gave an overview of the antitrust, labor negotiation, & discipline issues in pro baseball today.

Baseball is unique among major sports in that it does not have to comply with federal antitrust laws. Schweitzer reviewed the monopoly cases highlighting Federal Baseball Club case, 1922; Toolson v. New York Yankees, 1953; and Flood v. Kuhn, 1972. These showed that consistently the U. S. Supreme Court considered baseball a business not a trade and also exempted the professional baseball players reserve system from federal antitrust laws.

In the labor area, Schweitzer said that by the late 60's and 70's unions began to form and in 1969 the National Labor Relations Board exerted its jurisdiction over all employees involved in professional sports including bat boys. Through collective bargaining, unions could now negotiate wages, hours, and working conditions. Therefore, higher salaries, pension and health benefits resulted. This development has put stress on the management to bargain in good faith; sports has become much more intertwined in labor relations.

Arbitrators then came into the picture to interpret contractual agreements, and 1976 was a turning point as arbitration held the "right to reserve" clause. Free agents came into being. After 1 renewal a player can negotiate with other clubs (Messersmith v. McNally Arbitration, 1976). The Courts upheld arbitration and forced clubs to negotiate and reach agreements. After 6 years a player is a free agent and can sign with any club; 3 to 6 years with salary arbitration; 0-2 years reserve clause still in effect and player is bound to the club.

Speaking of the reserve issue, he said the future of club franchises is shaky because so much capital is involved. Better players will be spirited away from smaller market to the well-funded club, and small markets will be forced out of competition. As an example, the Yankees generate more money in radio and TV than smaller teams do in their entire market. Today baseball is in a dilemma.

Schweitzer discussed the discipline cases of Pete Rose and Steinbrenner. He questioned how far players can go with conduct related to the game; gambling, drugs, misconduct will no longer be tolerated by the Commissioner. A player can appeal discipline to the league president and can get a hearing date before the Commissioner. If dissatisfied, he can reopen and renegotiate.

Schweitzer stated that the public has an intense interest



in sports. However, a great deal of money is needed to operate. Many cities cannot afford the financing. Further, it is difficult controlling franchises and the small market will be squeezed out. New stadiums in the offing: Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee and San Antonio.

Submitted by Rose Brown,  
Defiance County Law Library

### Sports Fans Trivia

Did you know? Curtis Charles Flood of the Flood v. Kuhn case in 1972 was a Cincinnati Reds player who began his major league career in 1956 for the grand salary of \$4,000.

The game between the Knickerbockers and the New York Nine in 1846 marked the beginning of organized baseball. The Cincinnati Red Stockings were the first recognized baseball team, begun in 1869.

For more interesting baseball trivia, read the whole Flood v. Kuhn case [407 US 258, 1972; 32 LEd 2nd 729]. For more discussion of topics in Mr. Schweitzer's presentation, request the short bibliography prepared by Al Podboy, Baker, Hostetler, Cleveland. [See also, Frank Houdek's article in 13 *Comm/Ent Law Journal* #3, 1991]

### Tech Services Tips

Carol Dawe of Katten, Muchin & Zavis, writes in the Chicago Area Law Librarians *Newsletter* that she has found the "perfect" label production program. She wanted a program that would "accept OCLC Labels.svs or Labels. CAT files, convert them, print them in the SL4 or SL6 format and produce multiple copies, multiple sequences. "I want a program that will allow me to tell it that I want volumes 1-88, copies 1 and 2."

She has found it in Vernon's Label Printing Software from Vernon Library Supplies near Atlanta, Georgia. For more information contact Vernon [1-800-878-0253] or Carol at [1-312-902-5557]. (Vernon Library Supplies, Inc. also has cards & pockets, label sets, continuous & Laser labels, clear label shields, etc.)

## Small Libraries Views Wanted

Call for Papers, Panels, Poster Sessions for OHIONET's 13th Annual Program Meeting. **Taking Charge of Change: Strategies in an Evolving Environment** October 21, 1991, Ramada University Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

The program will focus on planning for the introduction of emerging technologies and the maintenance of current technologies in libraries. These topics will be explored in a variety of settings. Proposals should address planning for technology, strategic planning, user instruction, staff considerations, or other topics pertinent to planning in today's rapidly changing technological environment.

**Implications for small libraries – Panel members are needed from small [1 or 2 person] libraries for 10 minute presentations on alternatives for the small library.**

Please address proposals or questions to: Greg Pronevitz, OHIONET, 1500 West Lane Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43221, Phone 800/686-8975, FAX 614/486-1527.

## ORALL Nominations

Pursuant to the Constitution and Bylaws of the ORALL the Committee has evaluated and selected the following members for nomination as candidates for office:

Vice-President/President-Elect . . . . . Carol Bredemeyer  
Northern Kentucky University Law Library  
Treasurer . . . . . Susan M. Schaeffgen  
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur  
Executive Board . . . . . Joanne R. Beal  
Dayton Law Library



According to the ORALL By-laws: "Additional nominations may be made upon the written petition of five active voting members in good standing submitted to the Secretary no later than August 1st of the year. Such nominations by

petition must be accompanied by the written acceptance of the nominee."

Nominations for the Distinguished Law Librarian and or Outstanding Service awards will be considered by the Committee and awards winners will be recognized in the ORALL newsletter.

Alvin M. Podboy, Chair  
Ted Potter

Brenda Kelley  
Carol Suhre

## Law of War, Law of Peace Cont'd.

### Persian Gulf Conflict

The recent conflict in the Persian Gulf was different in several ways from earlier wars. As a war orchestrated at least in part by the United Nations, it brought what Carro called the "due process for war" into the limelight. Americans participated in the conflict on a day-by-day basis through the media and, of course, we continued to learn how war can be totally destructive in ways we couldn't imagine in the past.



In conclusion, Professor Carro urged ORALL members to stop and realize the importance of international law in all our lives. "I place on you," he said, "the heavy burden to make international law well known. Educate your patrons - when you consider the goal, no effort is too modest."

### Carro - Former UC Librarian

Professor Jorge Carro of the University of Cincinnati School of Law is well known to many ORALL members because he is the former director of the University of Cincinnati Law School Library, worked at several other law libraries and is the prolific writer of books and articles on legal topics. He is also a former ORALL treasurer and has served on the Membership Committee.

### Bibliographies Available

Two bibliographies produced at the Case Western Reserve University School of Law Library were distributed with Professor Carro's talk: "*Bibliography on the law of war and peace: Selected basic materials on international war and law*" and "*Going to war: The President, Congress and military action in the Persian Gulf.*" Professor Carro himself passed out an outline of his talk and this summary draws heavily on that document.

Submitted by: Corliss C. Davis, Akron Law Library

## Censorship in Cincinnati continued

In its opinion, the Court wrestles with the "taken as a whole" language - that the "court must decide whether all of the pictures in the exhibition are to be judged as a unit or if each of the five pictures should be judged separately"

Schloss said he was pleased to work with CAC Board members who held firm to the decision to keep the exhibit intact. He stressed the vigilance of librarians to guard against small but very vocal censorship groups.

Submitted by Lorraine Lorne, Detroit College of Law



## ORALL PLL/SIG Meeting

ORALL'S Private Law Library Special Interest Group held its first meeting on May 15, 1991 at Dinsmore & Shohl in Cincinnati. Fourteen ORALL members were in attendance, with Lani Mikalas chairing the meeting. Since this was our first meeting, we discussed several issues relating to the Group's organization and structure, and the decisions of each issue are as follows:

- a) Bylaws will not be established;
- b) A formal mission statement will not be written;
- c) Dues will not be collected;
- d) The chairperson will be selected by the group and will serve a two year term; and,
- e) Meeting location and time will be determined by the Chairperson.

Lani distributed copies of the results collected from a questionnaire appearing in the ORALL newsletter, which included a list of suggested topics for discussion at future meetings. We decided that there should be two specific topics on the agenda for each meeting. If, by our meeting date, a more timely topic needs to be discussed, we will restructure the agenda accordingly.

During this meeting we discussed various issues, which included international law and business materials, CD-ROM technology and other electronic services. Lani gave a more detailed report of our discussion to the ORALL membership at the business meeting held on Thursday, May 16, 1991.

See invitation to join PLL/SIG on page 11.

Submitted by: Beth A. Blondin

## Ohio Official Reports

Beginning in July, 1991, attorneys and librarians will have to choose which set of Ohio case decisions to buy. The Ohio Supreme Court has awarded the contract for the official reports to West Publishing Co. Previously held by Anderson Publishing Co., the new West contract calls for doubling the number of appellate opinions certified by the Supreme Court -- from 4,000 per year to 8,000 and splitting out the jurisdictions again into separate volumes.

So here are the choices:

*West Publishing Company*

Ohio Supreme Court Reports 3d

Ohio Appellate Court Reports 3d

Ohio Miscellaneous Reports 2d

OR

*Anderson Publishing Company*

Ohio Opinions. 4th

Fortunately, I don't have to choose, since I will get both sets; others may have to weigh benefits of both.

Editor

## County SIG Meeting

The County SIG of ORALL met Wednesday, May 15, 1991 at the Omni Hotel in Cincinnati from 3:00-4:30, with 24 members in attendance. Deb Ward, chair, called the meeting to order.

Anita Shew reported that SB 20, which was introduced 1/18/91 requiring that zoning resolutions and amendments be filed after their adoption in the County Law Libraries has been revised and no longer be filed in the county law library. Anita also inquired as to the impact of SB 131 and HB 837, fines collected for driving under suspension, which was effective 7/25/90. Many librarians voiced concern since many have received considerably less funding than before.

### Statistics

Tim Hammond then presented his compiled report on the ORALL County Law Library Public Use Survey. The survey was designed to help address the issue of HB 771, free public access to county law libraries. The survey confirmed what was already evident, that county law libraries vary considerably with respect to physical size, staff and usage. It was proposed that each library maintain a survey for their own administrative evaluations and individual needs.

Judith Gill reported on the AALL Winter Institute held January 30-February 3 in Williamsburg, Virginia entitled "Law Libraries - Serving the Legal Information Needs of a Varied Constituency: the Judiciary, the Bar, and the Public." Some of the topics discussed were 'Strategic Planning', 'Funding', a panel discussion by judges and attorneys as to what they felt their library needs are, and 'Public Relations'.

### Giving CLE Seminars

Diane Lahm, Secretary of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Commission on Continuing Legal Education, was introduced to speak on how the County Law Libraries could become seminar sponsors and the obligations of the sponsors. She stressed the need of taking charge of the seminar and informing the attorneys from the beginning of the seminar that they get credit for only the number of hours that they are in attendance at the seminar. She also provided many ideas on seminar topics and how to include ethics within each seminar rather than separately.

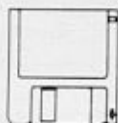
### OSBA Position Paper

Corliss Davis completed the business meeting with a discussion on the revised "Public Access" position statement of the OSBA Law Libraries Committee. This statement was prepared by Corliss Davis [chair], Keith Blough and Jan Novak. This document, when finalized, will be the committee's statement on public access. It will be the basis, subject to amendment, for our position on any "public access" bill introduced by the Ohio Legislature.

It was then discussed as to whether the County SIG would like to meet next spring in Columbus during the OSBA meeting. A majority thought this was a good idea and further consideration will be given to this issue.

Submitted by: Deb Ward, Hancock County Law Library

## Baldwin's Electronic Ohio Code



### ORC with a PC

On May 15, 1991, at the Ohio State Bar Association's 111th Annual Convention in Cincinnati, Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing Co. demonstrated its new electronic product line, featuring a prototype

of Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated Electronic Service [ORCe].

ORCe is the complete current text of Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated in a format compatible with Folio Corporation's VIEWS and PreVIEWS software, for use on a PC or PC network.

### How it Works

VIEWS is a dynamic information manager that allows attorneys, government officials, and other subscribers to tap powerful full text searching and document linking capabilities; save results in flexible, researchable "groups"; cut and paste Code text into briefs and other documents stored in their word processors; and augment Banks-Baldwin's annotations with their own personal notes for later retrieval. PreVIEWS offers a lower cost "read only" option for libraries and others who may not need the full range of capabilities but who want to take advantage of Folio's powerful search, link, print, and cut and paste functions.

Banks-Baldwin has tailored ORCe to meet the needs of all segments of the legal information community. Their electronic Ohio Code is fast, flexible, easy-to-learn, and easy-to-use. According to Eve Greene, Vice President, Product Development, "Subscribers will be able to take advantage of the latest electronic publishing technology without the pressure and unpredictable costs of a meter running."

### Product Reviews: Folio

Folio VIEWS was named "Product of the Year" by Today's Office magazine and was co-winner of the top product award in the document management category of the LAN Times Reader's Choice survey. VIEWS also qualified for Infoworld's Buyers Assurance Seal and is an Infoworld "Recommended Product". For recent product reviews, see Bayer, Barry D. et. al., "Folio VIEWS: Full-Text Searching and More", 1991 Texas Lawyer 28 [January 14, 1991] [reprinted in 1991 Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly 36 [January 21, 1991]]; Allen Dennis, "Expanded Linking in Folio VIEWS", 16 Byte 230 [January 1991]; and "Folio VIEWS--For Litigation and Document Text Retrieval", 2 Computer Counsel 10 [May 1990].

ORCe will be commercially available from Banks-Baldwin by December 1991. For additional information, contact Larry Tomsick, Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing Company, University Center, P. O. Box 1974, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, Telephone 216/271-7373 or [Toll-free in Ohio] 800/362-4500.

## AALL Gov-Line: 312/939-7774



The AALL Gov-Line, a recorded telephone message reporting on the current status of major governmental issues and events affecting law librarians, began operation at AALL Headquarters in Chicago on January 21, 1991.

Anyone may call the AALL Gov-Line at 312/939-7774 to receive the latest news from Washington, D. C. about legislation, regulations, and behind-the-scenes activities of interest to AALL members. Significant state and local government issues will also be reported. The taped message will often provide action information such as addresses and telephone numbers for AALL members to use in letter-writing and calling campaigns on a particular issue.

The recorded message approximately 5 minutes long, will be updated regularly, as events dictate. The recording will begin with the date, so callers can hang up if the message is one they've heard already. Updates will be coordinated by Susan Lewis-Somers of the Government Relations Committee, based on information from the AALL Washington Representatives and GRC members. Each message will end with the name and phone number of a contact person who can provide further information on the topics covered. Listeners may tape the recorded messages or may contact Ronda Bedgood at AALL Headquarters for a transcript.

The AALL Gov-Line will run on a trial basis until 12/31/91. A grant for an 800 number is being investigated. The Government Relations committee will be eager to receive feedback on the effectiveness of this new channel of communication for AALL members. Please address any comments to Susan Lewis-Somers, Box 401A Yale Station, Yale Law School Library, New Haven, CT 06520. 203/432-1605, FAX 203/432-9692.

## Position Open

**Associate Law Librarian/Head of Public Services.** The U. of Louisville School of Law seeks an Associate Law Librarian to assist in collection development and materials selection, faculty services, and planning for facilities and personnel. Teaches Legal Research. Requirements include JD and MLS degrees from accredited schools and significant professional experience in an academic law library. Tenure track, faculty rank and status. 12 month contract with highly competitive salary. Send resume, letter of application, and names, addresses, and phone numbers of 3 references to Prof. David Ensign, Law Librarian, U. of Louisville Law Library, Belknap Campus, Louisville, KY, 40292. Review of applications begins August 15, 1991, and continues until a suitable candidate is identified. The U. of Louisville is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

## Book Alert

Here are some items to help you with the day to day operation of your law library.

> **Managing the Private Law Library 1991.** PLI Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks & Literary Property Course Handbook Series #313.

### Selected Topics:

- > Professional Responsibility in the private law library
  - Situations with obvious conflicts.
    - Illegal use of software
    - Dealings with vendors: shall we accept that "free lunch" or gift.
    - Confidentiality of work product: do we refrain from discussing "interesting" cases with our colleagues?
    - Copyright Law: we all know what the law says; do we all follow it?

- > Assuring a "smooth" library move/renovation.
- > Downsizing - a good checklist - outline form; good bibliographies.
- > Writing procedure manuals - why and how.

> **Environmental Law:** keeping current. ORALL's own Ruth Levor, Documents Librarian at U. C. Law School Library, has written an excellent article on the maze of acronyms and regulations and sources of environmental law in The CRIV SHEET included in the March, 1991, issue of the AALL Newsletter. She outlines the major publications covering environmental law. Don't be without this guide. If you don't get the AALL Newsletter, contact the ORALL editor for a copy [513/887-3456].

### ORALL Private Law Library SIG

Yes I would like to be a member of the PLL/SIG. Please add my name to the mailing list of future announcements.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

[Please clip & return to Lani Mikalas, Librarian, Roetzl & Andress, 75 E. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44308]

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]

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For membership information contact Tom Hanley, University of Dayton Law Library, Dayton, Ohio 45469, (513) 229-2314.

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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.

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