

ORALL Newsletter

Ohio Regional Association
of Law Libraries

November 1993

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President's Column - Theodore A. Potter



It was nice to see the many people who came to Cleveland to share in "The Practice of Law Librarianship." Much planning and preparation went into our annual meeting, from recruiting the speakers to planning the meals. Those of you who attended were hardly aware of the minor problems faced by the local arrangements people because everything went so smoothly. The speakers' presentations went well because of the work of the Activities Committee in preparing the program. All of this involved coordination and cooperation by members of committees.

The work of ORALL is done by committee, whether it is nominating new officers, producing the *Core Legal Bibliography*, or assessing the Bylaws and Guidelines. The officers do much of the work behind the scenes, while the committees are usually given a charge to complete something during a given year, which then turns into a product for the members to see, such as the *ORALL Directory*. The work of the committees is to benefit the members and the profession.

A Committee Preference Form is being sent to you, along with your dues form for 1994. I am going to try something new this year: I will be appointing committee chairs and members by geographic region to facilitate committee work. The Executive Board recognizes the need for people to become more active in the organization and we hope that encouraging committees to meet at least once during the year will facilitate that work.

By way of supporting the idea of face-to-face meetings, I will be giving each committee a specific charge for the year. It may merely re-emphasize the charge as laid out in the *ORALL Handbook* or it may be something which takes the committee on a different path than in the past but one which still follows the guidelines for that committee. The Executive Board has agreed to offer to pay for a lunch for each committee which meets during the year. It's not exactly a bribe, but we hope some of you who may be coming from some distance to participate will feel that the organization is using a tangible way to thank you for your efforts.

Officers 1992-1993

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| President | Theodore A. Potter |
| Vice-President/President-elect | JoAnn Fisher |
| Secretary | Beth Blondin |
| Treasurer | Mary Hudson |
| Executive Board | Sally Holterholl |
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| | [Imm. Past Pres.] Carol Bredemeyer |
| Newsletter Editor | Susan Miljenovic |

Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries is a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Contents

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| AALL Scholarships | Page 11 |
| ALA President's Program | Page 14 |
| Calendar | Page 16 |
| Education Visitorship | Page 2 |
| Orall Annual Meeting | Page 6 |
| Placement Listings | Page 13 |
| Treasurer's Report | Page 12 |

President's Column - (Con't.)

Please fill out the Committee Preference Form and return it as soon as you can. Please indicate on the form whether you would be willing to be the committee chair--it will save me a lot of letters or phone calls (in other words, arm-twisting). I would like to have assignments made by the end of January, so that committees can begin the work on the charges and can plan for their meetings. Getting involved in committee work gives you a say in the direction of the organization. Involvement is Power!

To shift gears a bit, many of you have questions about our proposal to broaden the scope of ORALL. At the "town hall" meeting in Cleveland, many ideas were expressed, including the opinion that Michigan is still a part of our region. The Executive Board is investigating the circumstances of Michigan's withdrawal from ORALL in 1979-80 and is exploring the best way to incorporate the present structure as a basis for renewed cooperation between Mich/ALL and ORALL. As for other groups, the feeling seemed to be to establish lines of communication and foster cooperation but to put off any formal connections for the time being.

One of the ways we will be in contact with these other groups is to invite Mich/ALL to participate in the 1994 annual meeting in Indianapolis. MICH/ALL's program on the INTERNET was well received in Cleveland and it has expressed an interest in sponsoring programs for Indianapolis. We look forward to having them as partners for that meeting.

As for other groups, the Western Pennsylvania Law Librarians Association is responsible for the local arrangements. I encourage you to consider helping out because when AALL meets in Indianapolis, it will be our turn to staff these areas. It would be good experience for all of us to help in Pittsburgh so that we have an idea of what it will be like for us in Indianapolis.

ORALL is a vibrant, active organization with an abundance of talented, dedicated individuals. Law libraries and librarians face new challenges as the nature of our profession and that of our patrons evolves. The organization exists to help law librarians meet the challenges of our times. To be an active member is one way to stay on top of change, to exchange ideas on how that change affects you, and to learn about ways to incorporate change in your law library. Volunteer for a committee and get involved. Make the organization work for you.

Theodore A. Potter
University of Toledo Law Library

Exciting Cleveland Opportunity

Peter Pogacar, the librarian at Calfee, Halter & Griswold in Cleveland, has created the first proposal for an ORALL education visitorship.

Calfee, Halter is a large and exciting firm headquartered in Cleveland. Peter is offering to host a librarian for a two-day visit with a "slice of firm life" theme. The guest librarian would observe various activities and applications within the library, and inspect record management, secretarial management and attorney work (deposition, trial, etc.) as conditions allow. Peter is also willing to plan tours and visits to other local libraries which cover a wide variety of libraries and technology.

Mr. Pogacar is also offering to house the librarian if funds are limited. Peter's hospitality includes breakfast and transportation. We believe other local librarians will offer meals and entertainment. (Cleveland houses often have extra bedrooms.)

Peter is willing to discuss the timing of the visit.

We would like to encourage individuals to consider the program and the benefits it could present. If this proposal sounds flexible, that is because it is very open--Peter is very generous, as are all the area librarians. If it also sounds fantastic, that is because it is--what fun! We have lots of homes, libraries and wonderful people to share.

Writing as a Clevelander I can state that the city has a lot of interest in developing an appropriate program for ORALL. Anyone wanting more information can contact Peter or me. This is an original so we will have to work through the guidelines, but it will be a good experience for all.

You can reach Peter at (216) 662-8200 and I am at (216) 368-6357.

Kathy Carrick
CWRU Law Library



Contents Notes Win A Convert

Even as a young pup in library school, I saw little use for contents notes. By the time you saw them on the catalog card you had obviously already accessed the book by some other means, and the only effort you saved was a walk to the shelves to look at the book itself rather than enjoying the leisure of staying hunched over a catalog drawer a little longer. Time and technology have brought me to a slightly more charitable view of contents notes which I would like to share briefly.

Contents notes can now be used as an access point by OPACs featuring keyword searching. Giving patrons access to chapter titles is a great help for collections of essays or (the even more vexing) Continuing Legal Education materials which contain up to half a dozen chapters with no common subject. Unlike the arts and humanities crowd, lawyers tend to have little trouble holding their literary imaginations in check when formulating essay and chapter titles, so essays on trover or child custody will include those terms.

Some law libraries are integrating this step into their new book processing. For these kinds of titles, students are keying chapter headings from the table of contents into the MARC record 505 field. I feel obligated to warn the uninitiated that AACR2 2.7B18 clearly indicates this information ought to be drawn from the first page of each chapter rather than the table of contents, but any sense of moral shame must be balanced with the ease of copying from the contents page.

The effort saved by looking at these contents is no longer just a trip to the shelves, or even across campus, but possibly an ILL or an OHIOLINK request from several hundred miles away. As more and more OPACs are available on the internet and larger library consortia are formed, the need to eliminate unnecessary requests by giving patrons a clearer idea of what a title contains will grow exponentially (or at the very least, it'll grow a whole bunch).

OHIOLINK is beginning to address this problem by integrating a Blackwell North America product on its system in the near future. This new feature will enable OPAC users to look at the table of contents for major academic books in much the same way patrons can now check holdings for a title in an OPAC. Perhaps the time has come for individual institutions to help cut unnecessary requests by inputting contents notes for those titles where the titles or subjects are not sufficiently clear to inform the patrons of their actual contents.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON WESTLAW

One place you may not have considered for getting information on books and serials is WESTLAW. Dialog on WESTLAW contains Books in Print, Books Out of Print, Forthcoming Books, and British Books in Print. This enables a user to get current prices, as well as determining whether a requested book or journal really exists, because of the ability to search by any word in the title or subject area without knowing the order of the words. For those paying a flat annual or monthly fee, this could be quite a bonus, and might even make a print or CD-ROM subscription superfluous.

-- Tom Heard
Chase College of Law Library
Northern Kentucky University



Q&A

ORALL members Rose Brown, Defiance County Law Library, and Ken Koslowski, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland, are two of the three persons recently named to co-compile the "Question and Answer" column of the Law Library Journal. Leslie Lawrence, U.S. Court of Appeals Library, Wilmington, Delaware, is the third co-compiler.

Congratulations Rose and Ken! We're proud of you!

Ok, ORALL members, start asking those questions.

PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIANS ANNUAL MEETING

By the time you read this, the 1993 ORALL Meeting will already be ancient history. I am sure that elsewhere in this issue you will be able to read recaps of the meeting.

Just wanted to bring you up-to-date on the Private Law Librarians Special Interest Group meeting. Following the tours of the various firm libraries, we gathered in the conference room at Hahn Loeser & Parks. Susan Hersch provided an array of refreshments, along with a breathtaking view of Lake Erie and the Cuyahoga River.

It was a great turnout--18 librarians attended our meeting. I was pleased to see so many of you there. Thank you to all who spoke--Al Podboy, Anne Abate, Sue Schaeffgen and Susan Hersch. Your presentations were very informative and timely.

The big news of the SIG is twofold: first, we have a new Chair-elect! Susan Hersch of Hahn Loeser & Parks will assume full command at the end of the ORALL annual meeting in 1994. She brings a host of good ideas for the group, and is looking forward to this new opportunity.

Second, the SIG is planning a spring educational meeting in 1994. Many have felt the need to assemble more than once a year, if for no other reason than to swap techniques and help each other solve problems.

Our plan is to meet sometime in April, probably in Columbus, possibly around National Library Week and the RIC Legal Research Teach-In. The one-day seminar will focus on CD-ROM--incorporating it into your collection and comparing products. Details need to be worked out concerning programs, speakers, schedule, and venue. ORALL has offered financial support to offset some of the cost, keeping the price at a minimum.

We are looking for volunteers! If you can suggest speakers (including yourself), or would like to help with the meeting in any way, please contact me or Susan Hersch. Our other program committee members are Sue Schaeffgen and Sharon Merklin.

A mailing with all the details will go out as soon as the program has been set. The program, while focusing primarily on Private Law Librarians, will be open to all librarians. We hope to see you in the spring!

As I mentioned before, we had some terrific presentations at our meeting. Here is a summary of them. First, Al Podboy, the Chair-elect of the AALL PLL SIS, announced plans for the 1994 AALL meeting in Seattle. The format of the Private Law Libraries SIS Sunday meeting will follow that of the Boston meeting, coupled with several breakout sessions

for the various divisions later in the day. Al also encouraged us as members of the national association to volunteer for AALL committees. Precious few private law librarians serve on committees, usually because of time constraints.

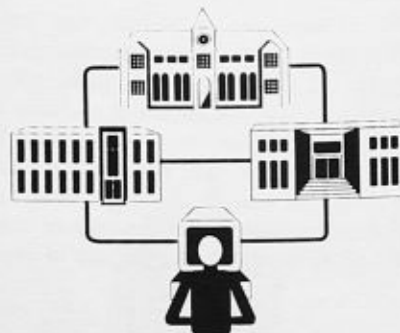
Anne Abate discussed the formation of the new Legal Division of Special Libraries Association. Apparently, the Division came into being at breakneck speed; its organizers knew its time had come. Anne assured us that the SLA Legal Division is in no way meant to compete with AALL; rather, it is a complement. She encourages us to become members.

Sue Schaeffgen reported on the recent undertaking by the Columbus Bar Association to collect copyright policies from the numerous publishers in the industry. She related how the responses ranged from "copy anything" to "copy nothing," and all the variations between. She offered to the members copies of the publisher responses. As you can imagine, she had many takers.

Susan Hersch spoke on one of the current hot topics, the Internet. We have probably all heard of it, yet for many of us it's a vague possibility. Susan discussed free access through the Cleveland Freenet for electronic mail. The drawback of the Freenet is that while it is rich in information, community users do not have access to FTP (File Transfer Protocol) or telnet. Consequently, more vendors, including Ohionet and CLASS, are providing fee-based access. She suggested that, when looking for a vendor, we concentrate on interface and economics for ease of use and affordability.

It was a very interesting meeting. We hope you will attend the spring meeting. Watch the mail!

- Paul G. Mitchell
Marathon Oil Company



COUNTY SIG MEETING

Thirty members attended the SIG meeting November 3 at the Cleveland Marriott. Chairperson, Pat Wheeler, opened the meeting with an introduction and welcome to three new members--Kathy Moreland, Tuscarawas County; Rhonda Kidner, Lake County; and Kristine Stultz, Columbus Law Library.

Keith Blough distributed copies of a compilation of the recent county law library survey of Ohio counties with populations over 100,000. The membership discussed recent county library surveys and made suggestions that future surveys be more condensed and "user friendly" to better address its funding problems. Especially to be targeted are the smaller counties which often are not responsive to surveys. Anita Shew moved that a survey be mailed annually and that it include such questions as user population as well as county population. Such survey will be condensed to one or two pages and will contain a cover letter as offered by Wheeler to address the needs of the various-sized counties. Seconded by Martha Cox. Motion passed.

Keith also distributed copies of the Ohio State Bar Association Law Library Committee minutes of September 11 and discussed various issues which had been addressed at that meeting. The most pressing issue of proposed legislation to review funding to County Law Libraries is still without a sponsor. It is anticipated that a sponsor will be named in the near future. The funding issue relates back to the survey issue and the need to have up-to-date information on hand when a sponsor is named. The Library Committee will sponsor an annual educational seminar at the spring bar meetings. Keith has volunteered to plan the spring '94 meeting.

Carolyn Bolin reported on HB286, which would provide "free" public access to County Law Libraries. The bill is still in Committee and no action has yet been taken.

1994 Chairperson Rose Brown discussed plans for the spring '94 meeting, which is set for May 19 at the Cleveland Stouffer. Suggestions for the program were offered.

Kristine Stultz volunteered to chair the County SIG for 1994-1995.

Chairperson Wheeler discussed a derogatory article from an Upper Sandusky (Ohio) newspaper of August 19 and her response, which was subsequently published. Wheeler urged all librarians to respond to any article which is negative to County Law Libraries.

Anita Shew, 1993-94 SCCLL chair of AALL, was recognized for the fine program which was presented at the Boston '93 meeting.

Rose Brown was recognized for being recently named co-compiler for AALL Journal's "Question and Answer" column.

There being no further business, meeting was adjourned.

Rose J. Brown
Defiance County Law Library

Now Playing: *The Power Nap*

When you have been awake since 5 a.m., weathered a morning of work, had too much pasta at lunch and now face a "the client told me about this case or article" search mission--do what I do--take the POWER NAP!

Grab the Wall Street Journal and learn to hold it upright while you doze off for a precious few minutes. Being as loud and loquacious as I am, the partner who knocks on my door considers it a blessing he/she has found me quiet! This peaceful respite refreshes the mind and soul, save when the phone rings or my loyal and gentle staff start laughing at me!

Upon waking I am ready to dig into the most obscure corners of the legal universe to find that CRUCIAL case! No caffeine, no calories--just a good ol' nap--TRY IT!

Peter J. Pogacar
Calfee, Halter & Griswold



ORALL FALL MEETING

VIDEO/AUDIO IN THE PRACTICE OF LAW AND IN LEGAL EDUCATION

On Friday morning, November 5, 1993, Laura Ray, Media/Reference Librarian at the Cleveland Marshall College of Law Library and Ronald K. Copfer, Jr., President of Copfer & Associates, Inc. and Visual Evidence Company, shared their knowledge of the use of video and audio in legal education and legal practice respectively. In addition to the prepared remarks, panelists provided demonstrations of the audio-visual aids used in both the educational and the practice settings.

Ms. Ray stressed the importance of visual aids in memory retention. She reviewed the literature on curriculum reform in legal education. An instructional model designed to improve legal education, called Systematic Instructional Design, promotes the use of audiovisual resources in legal education.

Uses of audiovisual materials include outlining, reviewing, and perspective. Audiovisual aids promote clarity, provide variety and offer vividness and speed. Ms. Ray reviewed the advantages of various audiovisual formats including transparencies, slides, audio and video tapes.

Common problems with visual aids include overcrowding, wrong size or color, illegible text or graphics, and keystoning (caused by the projector not being at a 90 degree angle to the screen). These factors need to be considered in developing and selecting any visual aids.

Mr. Copfer explained the services provided by his Visual Evidence Company. He explained that his company is composed of graphic artists but has no attorneys on staff. The company prepares videos, computer graphics, charts, and other "demonstrative" evidence for attorneys. Many of these are used in settlement negotiations to help attorneys reach a settlement before trial. The materials may also be used to help simplify complex issues for a jury.

Mr. Copfer showed several computer animations developed by his company as well as videos produced to convince the opposing side to settle before trial. Many cases settle before trial when one side makes use of videos or computer animation to convince the other side of the strength of its case.

Submitted by: Shaun Esposito
University of Toledo
Law Library

INTERNET: Introduction and Marketing Strategies

On Thursday November 4, presentations by Dr. James Powell, Senior Information Scientist with Upjohn Laboratories in Kalamazoo, and Demetris Socli, with OARnet, acquainted members with the many possible uses of the Internet "network of networks". The presentations by Dr. Powell and Mr. Socli provides those in attendance with a glimpse of the many uses that may be made of the Internet system, as well as some of the costs and potential problems in the use of the system.

Dr. Powell described the hardware used by Upjohn to access the Internet system. Security is provided to ensure only authorized access and to prevent computer viruses from being downloaded into company software.

For easier use of the Internet, Upjohn created a directory of the Internet in easily read and searched word processing format. Also included in a word processing file is the "acceptable user policy" which sets out acceptable activity for Internet users.

Various menu-driven systems, known as Gophers, help make the Internet more user-friendly. For example, Dr. Powell explained that a Gopher could be used to check which library catalogs are available on line.

A mail system is available on the Internet. Dr. Powell explained that use of this system may be problematic if the user is not familiar with how it works.

File transfers are also possible through the Internet. Files are transferred in a series of steps through an FTP protocol. Dr. Powell warned that file transfer entails a higher than average risk of computer virus infection. The received files need to be checked for viruses.

Dr. Powell mentioned two books that might be helpful to the fledgling Internet explorer. Zen in the Art of the Internet by Brendan Kehoe is available on the Internet and in bookstores. Dr. Powell described this book as "folksy". It explains how the system was started with grass roots support. Another book mentioned by Dr. Powell, more technical in nature and more detailed, is The Whole Internet by Ed Krohl.

Demetris Socli, with OARnet, provided some ideas concerning how to justify connection to the Internet from a financial standpoint. He described the vast number of networks available on this "network of networks". He

ORALL FALL MEETING (Con't.)

estimated that some 12,500 networks are now on the Internet. Some 120 nations may be accessed through the Internet by its nearly 20 million daily users.

Services provided by the Internet include E-mail, information exchange via file transfer, and accessing numerous information services. Although use of the Internet has mostly been by technically-oriented people, Mr. Scoli said that more business persons are now using the Internet.

Mr. Scoli explained OARnet provides connection to the Internet for both commercial and academic users. OARnet's major market is Ohio and some surrounding states. Several "POPs" or points of presence are available in major Ohio cities. In these cities, users can gain access to the OARnet system.

Methods of connecting to the Internet may be varied depending upon the needs of the user. Mr. Scoli described several different methods available through OARnet.

Submitted by: **Shaun Esposito**
University of Toledo
Law School Library

CATALOGING, PARTS I AND II

Anne K. Abate, Law Librarian with Dinsmore & Stahl, Cincinnati, presented cataloging in two sessions on two separate days. Part I, entitled "Building a Catalog for the Smaller Law Library," was presented in a workshop environment. Although it was targeted for "Educational Level: Novice," Abate presented it with a review of basic cataloging rules and concepts, so as to be of interest to more experienced catalogers as well. Abate stressed from the onset that she would not be offended if experienced catalogers left the room--none did! By the end of the session, all attendees were given the opportunity to prepare a catalog card for hands-on experience.

Abate stressed that cataloging is a tool, a systematic organization of your library. If you do not have a catalog, your patrons may not be using your library to its fullest potential. In a small library setting, the bywords are "keep it simple." Do it right the first time. Visit other libraries and draw from what has already been implemented. Use the

procedure that is right for you. If you plan to build your own catalog, you must have some knowledge of basic rules. However, you must purchase pre-printed cards or you may wish to hire a Library Consultant.

Do not catalog what you plan to throw away. Again, use good judgment, and "keep it simple." Many of the rules of cataloging are vague, says Abate, but the best choice is to be consistent. In using proper names, use that which is most common, e.g., in "Jimmy Carter, J.E., Carter, or James Earl Carter," one would choose the most common, "Jimmy Carter." In entries as "City of Cleveland," use only "Cleveland"; State of Ohio, use "Ohio." Use what is most helpful to you and your patrons. Since the Library of Congress has changed policies in its 25 year, Abate urges librarians to use the system that is best for the individual setting.

Added entries should contain anything that might be helpful to your users. Become familiar with the book and its contents. You may wish to add a notation if a local judge or attorney has contributed to the publication. But do not use an entry just because someone else has used it. Ask yourself if it would be helpful to you and your patrons.

Make a subject catalog and be consistent with your titles. Abate stated that it would be "overkill" for small libraries to purchase LC lists for use in this setting, because most libraries have varied interests. Create with caution, since subjects do go out of date.

In closing, Abate made the following suggestions to get started:

1. Keep your subject heading simple. Be consistent, and stick to those subjects.
2. Purchase a catalog manual and be aware of the rules.
3. Find a secluded place to work. Whether it be a table in the corner or a separate room, you will need to leave your work and come back to it later.
4. Find the style boxes or drawers you wish to use to house your cards using the formula of approximately 1,000 cards per box.
5. Be aware of changes in technologies and keep up with those changes.
6. Be consistent and "keep it simple."

Cataloging, Part II: "Automating the Smaller Law Library" was the title of the second session.

ORALL FALL MEETING - (Con't.)

Abate stated that many problems with the catalog may be solved with an on-line system. But first, you must ask yourself a few questions. What is the size of the user population? Will you have multiple locations and networking? What is your potential size--will you be growing or shrinking? How is your library organized--will it become part of the public library system or part of your firm's system? What is your current circulation? What is your policy for lost books, rush items, administrative problems, checkout, etc.? Think about your patrons. Will they adapt to change? What service or services do you current provide? What about your funding? How is your collection shelved? Do you house items other than books? How do you handle replacement books? Writing down the questions, then writing down the answers will put you into a better position to determine your needs.

Take time to consider your answers. Don't jump into purchasing equipment until you are satisfied you have given the project enough consideration.

The type of automated systems vary from (1) generic--developing your own program and building on that, or (2) "library-specific"--purchase of a system from a vendor which is already established. The systems vary in cost from \$0 to \$000s of dollars.

The most significant advantage to using a generic system is the cost. Your investment is minimized, thereby releasing some of your funds for other projects. However, it may be more difficult to get around in generic command fields. Your information may not be adaptable to the fields of the program.

The advantage to "library specific" programs is that they are generally menu-driven and you don't need to be a computer specialist to operate them. Costs may vary from hundreds to thousands of dollars. A disadvantage to "library specific" is that you may receive poor support from your vendor, or the system may not be compatible with your present system. Be careful in making your decision that the cost justifies what you get.

In order to find the right system, you must consider the amount you have to spend. Go to conferences, see packages set up and in use by vendors; look at what other libraries have. Talk to vendors and learn how much training you get, how much support, and by whom.

In addition to the software package, you must understand what your hardware requirements are. If you presently own hardware, will it be compatible? How much memory is available? Will your long descriptions fit into the fields presented in the program? Does it sort? Will it be

consistent with what you presently have? Does it generate customized reports? Is security available? How easy is the data entry--will you need computer training? Will it be easy for employees as well as patrons to use?

After you have answered those questions and purchased a package, Abate urges you to get it loaded into your system and be sure it works. Create a test database. Put samples in and ask someone to try it out for you.

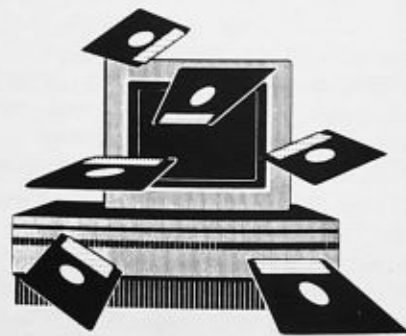
Continuing the session, Abate demonstrated two packages, Inmagic and Data Trek. When looking at the costs of each, one must consider what the needs of that library are and if either system provides the response to those needs.

As another warning, Abate stressed that it is important to understand computer language. Don't be intimidated by the strange "computerese." Use a glossary and don't let the vendor get the upper hand.

If the project looks too big to handle, you might consider discussing your problems with a consultant. Abate introduced Sharon Merklin, SRM Consultants, who has assisted many librarians in their problem-solving.

In closing the session, Merklin stressed knowing your own needs. Be aware of the limits of your own budget; know what you want for your system in the next 5 years and check out the system immediately once the system is in place to ensure data entry will not be difficult or that fields are missing. Always remember that you only get what you pay for.

Rose J. Brown
Defiance County Law Library



- Q. Can you sell an idea to your managing partner in the 3 minutes it takes to ride the elevator with her?
- A. Yes, I am a TRIPLL Alumna
- Q. Are you able to accomplish what you want--do you manage your time effectively?
- A. Yes, I am a TRIPLL Alumna
- Q. Do you suffer anxiety when you have to speak in front of large groups?
- A. No, I am a TRIPLL Alumna

Without doubt, teaching research in a private law firm setting is a win-win proposition. You, your audience and the firm will reap the benefits of your efforts. It is an opportunity to market your expertise, skills and knowledge and in turn to empower your audience by broadening their knowledge base so that they become more skilled researchers. The firm benefits because an organization that recognizes the importance of training becomes potentially a more profitable firm. In the November issue of the *American Lawyer*, David Maister discusses how a firm can achieve bottom-line success through skill building. He notes "[it] is hard to find scientific proof of the value of training, but it is instructive to look at some firms reputed to have a strategy of heavy investment in training. Among those are management consultants McKinsey & Company, Inc., accountants Arthur Andersen & Co., and their sister organization, Andersen Consulting. In each of these cases, the firm has a reputation both for the highest per-capita training investment in its respective profession, and for the highest per-partner profit."¹

In addition, the creation of RIC (Research Instruction Caucus), the "Bridge the Gap" programs organized by local AALL chapters, the call by various state bar associations for mandatory CLE for attorneys and the ABA-sponsored "MacCrate Report" are just four examples of the recognition within the legal community that there is the need for increased training for legal professionals. So if profits can be increased and the legal profession itself sees the need for continued training, why then hasn't every law firm implemented a program?

The reality is that some firms simply do not see the need for a program. Or perhaps if they do see a need, they do not see the Librarian in the role of trainer. Some firms that have given their "blessing" to a training program give only lip service. There is no support in terms of the funds, time or other resources the Librarian will need to develop and implement a program. A further stumbling block is that the Librarian is often hard-pressed to find the hook that will entice attorneys, fixated on the billable hour, to take time out of their schedules to attend. One of the original programs designed to address these issues within the law firm environment is TRIPLL: Teaching Research in the Private Law Library.

Now in its fifth year, TRIPLL was conceived by Marie Wallace, Barbara Geier and Tory Trotta. With the support of Nick Finke of Mead Data Central, a program was pulled together and presented. It met with enormous success. Five years later, Mead Data Central not only continues to fund the Conference but consciously keeps a low profile both in the planning and presentation of the program as well as the selection of Council members. The Council members are primarily from the private firm sector; however the academic community is represented by an academic law Librarian. In addition, the Council maintains a liaison with AALL and PLL by inviting their current Presidents or the Past Chairs to participate in the program. Each year the nine-member council meets to plan the program. To ensure the program is timely and yet focused, the Council discusses not only changes in teaching legal research but changes within the legal community itself. For example, this year attention was given to the issues of technology, the law firm shift to client focus, cost-cutting and the importance of Librarians re-engineering their skills, their outlook, and their agenda to compete effectively in the law firm environment. It is no longer enough for a Librarian to deliver the information requested by attorneys. We need to be able to communicate effectively, market our talents and focus on the needs of our audience. As a result, the 1994 program agenda reflects these concerns.

Teaching research requires skills beyond subject knowledge. An effective trainer is one who has the confidence to speak in front of a group, organization skills, time management skills and the ability to understand the audience and how the audience learns.

The TRIPLL program packages those needs in a unique way. Three unusual parts of the program are outlined below:

¹ David H. Maister, "Success Through Skill Building," *American Lawyer*, Nov. 1993, at 36.

TRIPLL
SHIFTING PARADIGMS: THE METAMORPHOSIS OF TEACHING RESEARCH (Con't.)

Exploring the methodology of training

It is not enough to have a training program at your firm. The needs of your audience, the content of your program, and your presentation are equally important. To this end, the '94 TRIPLL program will discuss accessing learner needs and understanding their learning styles. Participants will then develop a program that pulls these factors together. They will leave with a lesson plan they have designed for their firms.

Focusing on the individual participant

Each year 30-35 people are chosen to participate in the program. Attendance is intentionally limited so that each person is given individual attention. Prior to attending the conference, participants are asked to prepare a two-minute talk on teaching research. Upon arriving at the conference, each person is videotaped delivering instruction on a topic appropriate to their organization. Later in the conference small groups are formed and each person has an opportunity to see his or her tape and to share with the group what they liked about their performance and what they would change. Participants of the '94 Program will have an opportunity to be re-taped.

Utilizing the expertise of trainers outside the Library community

The icing on the training cake is the ability to present your program with confidence. To meet this need, the TRIPLL Council brings in a media consultant who discusses techniques that enable you to "sell" an idea in three minutes. The consultant, with audience participation, shows how to turn your presentation panic into presentation power. It is a lively, funny and highly effective program.

TRIPLL is a program that has an unusual perspective. On one level, it is a training program for teaching research and, on another level it is itself an example of how to prepare for and present a successful training program. It is a 2 1/2-day course that focuses on the practical. Participants leave prepared to either implement a training program within their firm or improve upon an existing program. Conferees and faculty are expected to attend and actively participate in all of the modules. By the end of the weekend, everyone is exhausted, exhilarated and motivated. The beauty of the TRIPLL conference is that it is a program where paradigms are shifted, strategic alliances are formed and you, the individual, are given the opportunity to shine even more brightly within your firm.

Applications to the TRIPLL Conference are sent out mid-November. To encourage a variety of experiences and viewpoints, the Council tries to select a group that is diverse in terms of geographic area, size of the law firm, and the experience of the participants. If you have applied in the past and were not selected, please do apply again. Feel free to call me if you have any questions regarding the conference. Applications must be postmarked by January 15, 1994. If you would like to apply to TRIPLL '94 and have not received an application by November 30, please contact me.

C. Shireen Kumar
Library
Shea & Gould
1251 Ave. of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10020
(212) 827-3498



LOST - FOUND

A brooch was found in one of the meeting rooms during the fall meeting in Cleveland.

Judy Leon will be happy to return it to its rightful owner. Call Judy at (216) 479-8789.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
LAW LIBRARIES (AALL)

Scholarship Information

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. Preference given to AALL members, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Preference in selection is given to persons with meaningful law library experience. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type II LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES ATTENDING LAW SCHOOL

Awarded to a library school graduate who is in the process of working toward a law degree in an accredited law school, who has no more than 38 semester (54 quarters) credit hours of study remaining before qualifying for the law degree, and who has meaningful law library experience. Preference given to members of AALL, but scholarships are not restricted to members. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

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. Preference given to members of AALL, but scholarship is not restricted to members. Preference given to applicants working for degrees with emphasis on courses in law librarianship. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

Type IV SPECIAL COURSE IN LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

Awarded to law librarians for a course related to law librarianship. Scholarships restricted to members of AALL. Evidence of financial need must be submitted.

THE GEORGE A. STRAIT MINORITY STIPEND

\$3500 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. Preference will be given to individuals with previous service in, or interest in, law librarianship. Applicants must show evidence of financial need.

Applications are available from AALL Headquarters after December 1, 1993. Applications are due back at Headquarters by April 1, 1994, and awards will be made shortly thereafter. Headquarters requests that interested persons write, indicating which types of scholarship forms they want, and include self-addressed, stamped envelopes. The Headquarters address is: AALL, Suite 940, SCHOLARSHIP, 53 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604.

TREASURER'S REPORT - OCTOBER 31, 1993

BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 3, 1992

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Checking Account | \$25,857.39 | |
| CD | \$23,081.82 | |
| Total: | | \$48,938.70 |

INCOME

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Dues | \$ 4,395.00 | |
| Interest 10/1/92-9/30/93 | \$ 993.22 | |
| Columbus meeting | \$ 1,251.00 | |
| County SIG Meeting | \$ 512.00 | |
| Cleveland Donations | \$ 1,000.00 | |
| Cleveland Registrations | \$ 8,839.00 | |
| Cleveland Play | \$ 458.00 | |
| TOTAL INCOME | | \$17,448.22 |

EXPENSES

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Newsletter costs | (\$ 710.79) | |
| AALL Meeting Scholarship | (\$ 500.00) | |
| ORALL Meeting Scholarships | (\$ 300.00) | |
| Columbus Meeting Nov. 1992 | (\$16,854.33) | |
| County SIG Meeting | (\$ 713.75) | |
| Cleveland Hotel (deposit) | (\$ 731.75) | |
| Cleveland Play (deposit) | (\$ 180.00) | |
| Cleveland Planning Trip | (\$ 233.04) | |
| Cleveland Ohio CLE credit | (\$ 25.00) | |
| Miscellaneous | (\$ 321.12) | |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | | (\$20,569.78) |

BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 3, 1993

\$45,817.14

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Checking Balance Sept. 30, 1993 | \$12,683.69 | |
| Oct.-Nov. deposits | \$ 9,887.00 | |
| Oct.-Nov. disbursements | (\$ 649.36) | |
| CD Balance Sept. 2, 1993 | \$23,895.81 | |

TOTAL

\$45,817.14

PLACEMENT LISTINGS

COMPUTER AND AUTOMATED SYSTEMS LIBRARIAN/CATALOG LIBRARIAN: University of Dayton Law Library.

REQUIREMENTS: Master's degree from an ALA-accredited library/information science school.

PREFERRED: Experience with automated library systems microcomputers. Experience in cataloging using LC classification schemes and subject headings.

DUTIES: Continue the ongoing automating of library functions. Support the implementation of the OhioLINK project in the law library. Oversee training of all law library personnel on automated library systems and microcomputer applications. Troubleshoot problems with all software, hardware, and applications for the law library's automated systems and microcomputers. Supervise microcomputer and automated systems software, hardware, and applications. Maintain all automation-related documents. Serve as backup to University Library Systems Librarian for the automated systems. Provide network support for the network used in the law library. Perform all original and member-copy cataloging for the law library. Supervise copy cataloging and clerical functions of the Cataloging Department staff. Serve as reference librarian of the last resort. Other duties as assigned.

SALARY: Dependent upon qualifications. **AVAILABLE:** January 10, 1994. Send letter of application and resume to: Thomas L. Hanley, Director of the Law Library, University of Dayton Law Library, 300 College Park, Dayton, OH 45469-1350. Telephone: (513) 229-2444. E-mail: Internet hanley@udavxb.oca.udayton.edu. The University of Dayton is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

TITLE: Satellite Librarian

LOCATION: United States Courts Library
Louisville, Kentucky

SALARY: JSP 9-11 (\$30,000 + depending on experience and qualifications)

APPLICATIONS TO: Kathy Joyce Welker
Circuit Librarian
317 USPO and Courthouse
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

DEFINITION: The Satellite Librarian is responsible for establishing and administering the Louisville Library as part of the Sixth Circuit Library System.

DUTIES: Develop satellite library program, maintain catalog of holdings, initiate acquisition orders for federal judges' chambers and for library, perform legal and non-legal reference, search LEXIS and WESTLAW for court personnel, assist in maintenance of circuitry inventory of lawbooks, and generally assist library users in Louisville and throughout the Western District of Kentucky.

QUALIFICATIONS: ALA-accredited MLS. Preference to those with post-MLS library experience, with experience in legal reference work (or with some legal training) or experience in legal database searching. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit is an Equal Employment Opportunity Employer.

BEGINNING DATE: After January 1, 1994. Applications received by December 15 will be guaranteed consideration.

ALA President's Program Examines Future

The American Library Association held its annual meeting June 25-July 2 in New Orleans.

Marilyn Miller, ALA President, began the ALA President's Program on Sunday, June 27 by encouraging everyone to join Project Century 21.

Miller then presented the keynote speaker, Andrew Abbott. Abbott, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago is the author of "The System of the Professions: An Essay on the Division of Expert Labor."

Abbott has long been well acquainted with the world of libraries and librarians through his mother. Like many educated women, she turned to librarianship, a real career open to women at that time. He referred to his memory and to the past: "It was a very different library world in those days, local cataloging, index cards and printed catalogs."

The speaker made these points:

* We need to focus on three major competing forces. First, professional work changes all the time, in many aspects, and in many directions. Larger social and cultural structures replace old areas of expertise with new work for professions. The second is the context of the other competing professions. The issues of external forces--artificial intelligence people and computer specialists--have brought a theory of terror into librarians' hearts. The final competing force is in the context of providing expertise within the occupational and organizational patterns. Other forces include the commercial ownership of larger databases, the context of competing commodities, the change of basic audience and clients, and finally, the shrinking available funds or resources. Like higher education, libraries have to stand in line for funds and compete with welfare and unemployment. Even elementary and secondary schools have not done well in this competition, having failed in justifying their use of public money.

Technological change is possibly the most important social force affecting librarianship. Those who control these technologies, will control the structure of knowledge.

"The context of competing social forces and expertise is beyond your control. You cannot stop them. There is no way to speed history, either. There is no magic to see the future of librarianship. What you are doing now is making the future," Abbott concluded.

Another speaker was Wayne A. Wiegand, Professor of Library and Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin. He is currently writing a book about librarianship

and how we view our professional authority. Wayne labels his approach to the librarianship as "ideographic," which means to concentrate absolutely and entirely on what is unique about the subject being examined and researched. His focus is on sociological forces affecting the flow of information in a multicultural social setting. He presents the issue of uneven and unequal distributions of power, and unfair and unequal access to information and knowledge.

He indicates that information by itself has no value. It gains value when it is retrieved. Information that benefits some group or some individual has value. Knowledge is indeed information that is retrieved and has been found useful. Knowledge is power. People who hold power assume responsibilities to what is knowledge and determine what knowledge is valuable. Most people cannot interpret the law. The lawyer determines for his/her clients what is valuable information. That's the lawyer's jurisdiction. But it is the decision of his/her clients to accept or refuse this information. However, lawyers charge their clients big money for this knowledge.

"Knowledge to manage the library as an institution and how to run it effectively is power. The librarian's position is complex. He/she is between multiple diverse sets of information units and multiple diverse sets of clients seeking a vast variety of information," Weigand continued.

But, in contrast with lawyers, the librarian leaves the responsibility for interpreting the given information and what is knowledge to the clients. The library has also brought into the profession people who are not seeking any power, but are powering the wheels of other people.

"The future is with us, if as we make decisions on shifting our jurisdictions, we create new knowledge for ourselves and new visions for librarianship," he concluded.

Joyce Robbins, Dean of Professor of Library and Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Madison campus, wrapped up the session with her cautious view on information access technology. She referred to Neil Rostman's statement: "Information is dangerous when it has no place to go, when there is no theory to which it applies, no pattern in which it fits, and when there is no purpose that it serves."

Dean Robbins emphasized that in our libraries and library schools we need to raise questions regarding to what extent we understand the purpose of the materials and tools in the service of an occupation. These questions are crucial because the majority of us are under the spell of information

ALA President's Program (Con't)

access technology. "We need to check and recheck the importance and usefulness of the information to be accessed," she said.

The future of librarianship will be determined by what happens in our libraries, by what is happening in our library schools, and by the partnerships between librarians and their library schools, she concluded.

— MAHNAZ MOSHFEGH
Indiana University
School of Law Library
at Indianapolis



AND THE WINNERS ARE!!!

Michael Mahen from the Indiana University School of Law Library and Paul G. Mitchell of Marathon Oil Company's Law Library were the recipients of ORALL scholarships to attend the fall meeting in Cleveland.

Congratulations, gentlemen!



Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries

Profile

ORALL is a 4-state chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries [Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan]. It was formed in 1949 "to further the development and usefulness of law libraries and to stimulate a spirit of mutual helpfulness among law libraries of this region."

An annual conference is held in the Fall of each year. ORALL publishes or sponsors the following publications: *Core Legal Collection* [bibliographies for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan], *ORALL Membership Directory*, *ORALL Newsletter*, *ORALL Union List of Serials*, *Ohio Legal Resources Annotated Bibliography & Guide 3rd*.

Placement

For job listings and further information, contact Kyle Passmore, ORALL Placement Office at U. of Akron Law Library, Akron, Ohio 44325 or call 216/972-7339.

Membership

Membership: 270
Dues: \$15 per year
Non-membership subscriptions: \$10 per year

Contact: Tom Hanley, U. of Dayton Law Library, Dayton, Ohio 45469, 513/229-2444.

Newsletter Information

The ORALL Newsletter is the official publication of the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries [ORALL]. Published quarterly [March, June, September, December] [ISSN: 1048-2199]

Edited by: Susan Miljenovic, Baker & Hostetler Law Library, 3200 National City Center, Cleveland, OH 44114, 216/861-7104, FAX 216/696-0740. Typed by: Diane E. Cox, Baker & Hostetler. Printed by: Deborah Bobinets, U. of Akron School of Law Library. Unsolicited contributions are encouraged; contributions submitted for publication are subject to editorial review. For extra copies contact the editor.

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The following rates and sizes apply, per issue.

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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

CALENDAR 1994

- January 5-9 - "The Legal Educator: Who We Are, What We Do And Why We Do It," Association of American Law Schools, Orlando, Florida. Contact Rita Reusch at the University of Utah Law Library.
- January 18-23 - "Preservation Planning," 1994 AALL Winter Institute, Austin, Texas. Contact Martha Brown at (312) 939-4764; E-mail, LAWMSB @ Orion. Depaul.edu.
- January 26-28 - Special Libraries Association Winter Meeting, Dallas, Texas.
- February 2-9 - ABA Law Practice Management Section Midyear Meeting, Kansas City, Missouri. Contact Suz Koz, (312) 988-5661.
- February 4-10 - American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, Los Angeles, California.
- February 28 -
March 4 "Computers in Libraries '94," Arlington, Virginia. Sponsored by Mickley Conference Management. 1-800-226-6967.
- April 17-23 - National Library Week. Theme: "Libraries Change Lives."

Newsletter Deadlines

February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15, 1994.



ORALL Newsletter

Return to:

University of Akron

