

# ORALL Newsletter

Ohio Regional Association  
of Law Libraries

September 1994

Volume 1994, Number 3

## President's Column - Theodore A. Potter



"Are you better off now than you were a year ago?" "Read my lips: No Dues Increase!" There it is again--what am I saying? I guess what I'm saying is that it has been exciting and fun being ORALL President for the past nine months and, in some ways, I wish I could continue to lead this vibrant organization. However, it is also with some relief that I write this last column, inasmuch as there is much work and time involved in being your president. It has been a great experience--I encourage anyone who has a desire to work with good people, and who has some ideas for making our organization better, to consider making the commitment to be ORALL President.

One of the nice things about being President is that you don't have to plan the program over which you preside. The vice president/president-elect has that job, and this year Jo Ann Fisher will be "Making Connections" with all of us in Indianapolis. Her preliminary program is a potpourri of the hottest topics in law libraries, from health care and the ADA to bulletin boards and the INTERNET. We will also have a visit from Pat Kehoe, who will be the next President of AALL, for the AALL Indianapolis meeting. It promises to be an informative meeting--I hope to see you all there.

### Officers 1993-1994

President .....	Theodore A. Potter
Vice-President/President-elect .....	JoAnn Fisher
Secretary .....	Beth Blondin
Treasurer .....	Mary Hudson
Executive Board .....	Sally Holterhoff
.....	Lucy Payne
.....	[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.

The Indianapolis meeting will also bring another challenge to committee work. We will bring back the concept of committee meetings at the annual meeting. I attempted to have regional committees so that you could meet face-to-face during the long year between annual meetings. While it might have been a good theory, the reality is that it will not work. To allow committees to meet together, the Executive Board would like the present committees to continue to meet for the next year and implement a new procedure for 1995-96.

The new committee appointment procedure will have members list their committee preference(s) at the time of the dues notice. The forms will be sent to the vice president/president-elect to allow him/her to appoint the committees by the time of the fall meeting. Committees will meet at the convention to plan the work for the year and then they will meet again at the next annual meeting to wrap up their work. A final report can come from that meeting and it will be presented at the business meeting. The new committee can meet after the business meeting to take up a new agenda.

(Continued on page 2)

### Contents

AALL Annual Meeting Reports .....	Page 9
Arrangements Questionnaire .....	Page 7
Calendar .....	Page 19
"In Passing" .....	Page 2
ORALL Executive Board Minutes .....	Page 4
ORALL Fall Meeting .....	Page 6
ORALL is 45! .....	Page 18
Scholarship Winners .....	Page 3

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN (CONT'D)

The new committee procedure will be one of the many topics of discussion at the annual meeting scheduled for Maumee Bay in 1995. We hope to have some good sessions on leadership, organization and committee structure, and how best to use our resources and invigorate the members.

A brief note about the AALL meeting in Pittsburgh: the meeting is being held in conjunction with the National Conference on Legal Information Issues, a project of AALL President Carol Billings. It will be designed to bring together members of the legal community, including judges, lawyers, librarians, legal administrators, legal assistants, and law faculty, to discuss how the changes in legal information impact the various groups. The Executive Board is considering whether to sponsor delegates from our region with a monetary grant, so that a judge or administrator can attend this meeting. It will allow them to see the caliber of programs we put on and help them understand the important role law librarians play in the legal information arena. I hope many of you can attend the Pittsburgh meeting to be a part of this historic event.

The Executive Board has also been approached by the Association of Law Libraries of Upstate New York and others to participate in the Northeast Regional Meeting being considered for Ottawa, Ontario, Canada for 1996. This seems like a golden opportunity for U.S. and Canadian law librarians to get together to share information on many topics of concern to all of us, including NAFTA and GATT, and how they impact the practice of law in big cities as well as small towns. If you have strong feelings one way or the other, please do not hesitate to let an Executive Board member know, because we will be considering a final decision to participate by the end of September.

This column has gone on long enough. Those who know me well know that I can go on and on. To the many people with whom I have worked for the past two years, I say "thanks" and "well done." We have accomplished much, yet there is much more work to be done. Thank you for letting me serve as your President--I look forward to serving this organization in other capacities in the years ahead.

Theodore A. Potter  
University of Toledo



## IN PASSING...

Late this spring, former President Richard Nixon was eulogized as a great statesman and lauded for his many accomplishments, with barely a mention of the less than ennobling history leading to his departure. In the April 4 issue of *The New Yorker*, Prof. Nicholson Baker [Harverford College] accords the card catalog much the same generous treatment. Any librarian who deals with academics, lawyers, and judges should be ready to confront many of the same objections Prof. Baker makes to replacing the card catalog.

The basic points of the article are not difficult to summarize. The card catalogs contain valuable information that is not being transferred into online systems. The card catalog itself is a valuable artifact to be preserved for the future. The card catalog is a superior research tool to an online system.

In getting down to specifically what information on the cards is valuable, Prof. Baker alludes to notes, accession numbers, cataloger initials placed on old handwritten cards, as well as notations penciled on newer LC and OCLC printed cards as sources of valuable information. Nearly all the types of notations Baker refers to were applied as internal control mechanisms intended as a cross-check for the quality of acquisitions, cataloging, and filing. Trying to figure any scholarly use for them strains the bounds of creativity. Many old library notes were so transient or arbitrary as to be undecipherable to anyone alive today. To invest time and money on placing these jots and titles into the online system on the odd chance one or two could be interesting would be frivolous.

Is the card catalog a valuable artifact to be preserved for posterity? Prof. Baker asserts that future scholars can study the popularity of various authors and subjects by noting how worn and dog-eared the cards were in particular areas of the catalog; moreover, changing typefaces and styles of cards could enable searchers to tell the period a book was added to the collection, or what types of library practices were followed in that time period. The flaw in such arguments is that it would almost certainly be easier to study such questions by more direct approaches, specifically, by looking at the books themselves or looking at library procedure manuals from selected years rather than scrutinizing thousands of cards. Nor have all major libraries reflected such an idea out of hand, New Public Library microfilmed 10 million catalog cards before disposing of them. Harvard is microfilming much of its catalog. Anyone who feels a yearning to read microfilm catalog cards for the greater truths they contain will probably be content to browse only a few of these preserved behemoths.

## IN PASSING... (Cont;d)

The humble card catalog, Prof. Baker feels, is in many respects superior to the online catalog. He spends a good deal of time putting forth the notion that errors in filing and spelling on an online system are harder to locate and remedy than in a card catalog. In a contemporary context, there is very little to back up this contention.

Most systems today plug a patron into an alphabetical index of listings for author, title, or subject, and make the errors far more obvious than they were when patrons flipped over cards one entry at a time.

Prof. Baker is dismayed by the difficulty of looking through a thousand entries in an online system. While in a card catalog he could merely take a couple of minutes to flip over roughly a drawer of cards looking for an applicable entry. Competent librarians are going to silently grit their teeth, smile, and explain that this represents a somewhat less than optimal search strategy, and the Professor needs to revise the search to yield a smaller set. This is in fact how many patrons search: half knowledge and half serendipity. This difference is described by Prof. Baker as "pre-coordinated" versus "post-coordinated."

The card catalog search was entirely pre-coordinated because the catalogers had already determined all possible strategies before the patrons came to the catalog. The patron's only choice was where to jump in and begin passively flipping through the structure the catalogers had created. Now, patrons must not only key in words with some accuracy, but they can create new kinds of searches using various keyword indexes with boolean operators. Patrons now post-coordinate searches by mixing and matching elements. While lawyers are probably more accustomed to online searching than most other groups, the change from a passive search to a more active one will inevitably lead some people to view the past with rose colored glasses.

This is surely the only explanation for Prof. Baker's belief about catalogers building on card catalogers for successive generations, "Together, over the years, they achieved what one of their early masters, Charles Ammi Cutter, called a "syndetic" structure--that is, a system of referential links--of remarkable coherency and resolution." There is certainly much to be said on that point, but if critics can hold their tongues for a few days at the passing of an old

political enemy, then librarians can let that fine eulogy for the card catalog stand unanswered at least awhile.

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



## SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

The ORALL Education Committee awarded \$500 scholarships for the attendance at the AALL convention to Nancy Clark of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Columbus, and Rose Brown of the Defiance County Law Library. We decided to give out two because of the expense of travel to Seattle and the feeling that the Pittsburgh and the Indianapolis meetings will be cheaper to attend.

Kathy Carrick  
Case Western Reserve University  
Law School Library

## ORALL Executive Board Meeting

Holiday Inn Parkside  
Seattle, Washington  
July 14, 1994

### Minutes

A meeting of the ORALL Executive Board began at 7:45 a.m. Those in attendance were President Ted Potter, Vice President/President-Elect Jo Ann Fisher, Secretary Beth Blondin, Treasurer Mary Hudson, Immediate Past President Carol Bredemeyer, and Executive Board member Lucy Payne. AALL Executive Director Roger Parent and ORALL member Paul Mitchell attended briefly.

The minutes of the Executive Board Meeting held May 4, 1994 were approved as distributed.

The Executive Board discussed several issues with Mr. Parent, including AALL's lack of assistance in gaining CLE credit for the national meetings and publications catalog. Mr. Parent was receptive to our concerns and said he would research these matters upon his return to Chicago. Mr. Parent excused himself from the meeting after our discussion of these issues.

Mr. Mitchell was present to explain his role as an Information Professional Support Consultant with Mead Data Central which is to be a support person to librarians. Mr. Mitchell will be the new Vice President/President-Elect of ORALL effective at the close of the annual meeting in October 1994 and he expressed his concerns with the perception of the membership about having a vendor member serve as an officer of ORALL. Before excusing himself from the meeting, he asked the Board to issue a statement of support in the ORALL Newsletter endorsing his election as Vice President/President-Elect of ORALL. The Board discussed this matter and decided that since the ORALL Bylaws as they currently exist allow for this situation, it would not be appropriate for the Board to issue an endorsement statement. The Board will consider comments from the membership; however, the membership is reminded that the ORALL Bylaws do allow for this situation and that the Bylaws and Guidelines Committee has been charged with evaluating the various levels of membership as they relate to vendors.

### President's Report

Mr. Potter announced the recipients of the two \$500 scholarships for attendance to the AALL meeting in Seattle:

Nancy Clark and Rose Brown. The Board discussed the categories of scholarships to encourage participation in the scholarship program and considered ways to solicit interest in law librarianship. One possibility included having the chair of the Membership Committee visit library schools to promote the field and to encourage students to apply for ORALL scholarships. Another suggestion was to have ORALL members who teach at the library schools distribute ORALL brochures to students.

The 1995 ORALL Annual Meeting will be held at Maumee Bay State Park on October 4-6. Mr. Potter received a speaker suggestion which he will forward to Mr. Mitchell, who will be planning the 1995 meeting. Mr. Potter also received an issue of Leadership Magazine from the Council of Chapter Presidents which he will also forward to Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Potter complimented Ms. Bredemeyer on the ORALL display at the AALL meeting and expressed his appreciation to her for arranging the display. It was suggested that in the future we ask for volunteers to staff the booth. Ms. Bredemeyer reported that she contacted MichALL and offered to share the table but received no response. Later, a MichALL member called asking to use the table, but never left any materials at the table. The Board will communicate with AALL headquarters to determine if MichALL has officially withdrawn from ORALL.

Mr. Potter has not been getting any chapter presidents' mail which he is supposed to get until his term expires. He will write Mr. Parent advising him of this matter and also write Martha Brown suggesting that she organize a database of speakers available to speak at various organizational functions.

On May 16, 1994, Mr. Potter mailed letters to the life membership recipients: Granville Cleveland, Stanley and Kathleen Framann, Eugene Tonry, and Janet Wallin. Ms. Blondin will send copies of these letters to Ms. Hudson. Acknowledgments were received from Mr. Tonry, the Framanns and Ms. Wallin.

A rough draft of the Officers' Handbook was distributed to the board members for review and editing. Comments and changes should be directed to Mr. Potter.

## ORALL Executive Board Meeting (Cont'd)

### Miscellaneous

Ms. Blondin announced the results of the official ballot that was mailed to voting members on May 12, 1994. The majority of votes indicates that the new officers will be Vice President/President-Elect Paul Mitchell, Secretary Irene Milan and Executive Board member Judy Rodgers. Ms. Blondin will mail letters to all of the candidates announcing the results of the election.

The only committee report the Board received was from the Government Relations Committee. The other committees were reminded to send a report to the Board. The Board considered a restructuring of committees, an explanation of which will be in the President's column in the September issue of the ORALL Newsletter. The change is being made to make committees more effective.

### ORALL 1994

The arrangements for the Indianapolis meeting which will be held October 26-28, 1994 are near completion. There was a brief discussion on which AALL Executive Board member to invite to the meeting. ORALL will invite Pat Kehoe, who is the new Vice President/President-Elect of AALL. If Mr. Kehoe is not available, we will ask for Carol Billings.

### AALL 1996

The AALL will meet in Indianapolis in July 1996. Mary Ann Roman at Barnes and Thornburg will be the Local Arrangements Chair and she invites participation from the ORALL membership. Merle Slyhoff at University of Pennsylvania Law School Library will be the Program Chair.

### Super-Regional 1996

The Board is still considering participating in the Super-Regional Meeting in Ottawa in the fall of 1996. ORALL will need to sponsor only two programs. We must decide whether we will participate by September 1, 1994. Each Board member will call five ORALL members in his or her region to determine if the membership is interested in participating in a super-regional meeting and how far they will be able to travel, i.e., Ottawa, Toronto, or Niagara Falls. The Board members were to report back to Mr. Potter by August 15, 1994. Mr. Potter will also contact the librarians

in Louisville, Kentucky, to see if they will be interested in participating.

### New Business

Ms. Hudson sent a letter to Mr. Potter regarding chapter insurance. The Board does not wish to purchase any liability insurance at this time.

Ms. Fisher received information asking if ORALL will sponsor a delegate to the National Conference on Legal Information Issues. She will forward the information to Mr. Potter.

No other issues were addressed at this time. The meeting adjourned at 10:10 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Beth A. Blondin  
Secretary



## A NOTE OF THANKS

"Dear ORALL Friends:

Thank you so much for the beautiful planter of foliage plants and yellow daisies. It brightened a difficult time for me and got me through. Your thoughtfulness is appreciated so very much. ORALL is such a great organization to belong to and makes me feel so proud to be one of you.

Thanks again!

Frances Reiter\*  
[Crawford County Law Library]

## ORALL ANNUAL MEETING--"MAKING CONNECTIONS"

By now, the registration packets are in the mail for the ORALL annual meeting being held in Indianapolis October 26-28, 1994. The theme of the meeting is "Making Connections" and we have some interesting sessions planned to help you make connections. Come hear Jim Milles talk about the future of Internet, how it might be affected by commercialization, and how it has changed the way we communicate. Tied in with this will be a discussion on the role ORALL can play in assisting members to gain access to the Internet. A review of freenets and interactive interfaces is also on tap. In another session we will explore the Federal Bulletin Boards and online state legislative sources. Also scheduled is the ever popular discussion on CD-ROM. Librarians from a private firm, county law library, and academic law library will elaborate on how these media are used in their library, how training is handled, and how purchase decisions are made in each of their institutions. First Search will be examined as a reference source, as well as how remote access affects cataloging decisions.

If you need a break from making the online connections, Richard Vaughan will be discussing the current state of the publishing industry. As Chair of the Committee on Relations with Information Vendors, Richard will share some inside information concerning the latest developments in this area. We will also examine the troublesome issue of software licensing and copyright for the electronic media. And just to show how in tune we are with current events, sessions are planned on health law and employment law. Finally, Donald King, co-author of Special Libraries: Increasing the Information Edge, will enlighten us on the value of the library to our parent organization. This is a session to record for our bosses! We will also welcome Pat Kehoe, AALL Vice President/President Elect, as one of our guest speakers. He will inform us of the latest news and issues involving AALL. This is a great opportunity for our members to meet with Pat and let him know your thoughts and concerns involving the national association.

Of course this meeting is not just all business. Besides the usual making connections with old friends and meeting new ones, come prepared for fun. The local arrangements committee, chaired by Trudy Timkovich, has put together a great social program starting with the opening reception at the beautiful Eiteljorg Museum. Library tours and special events will enable the participants to get acquainted with Indianapolis. It is a great city with lots to see and do, and it is the site of the 1966 AALL Annual Meeting. This ORALL meeting will give our members the opportunity to become more familiar with Indianapolis and, in turn, be able to better assist the 1966 AALL Indianapolis Local Arrangements Committee, co-chaired by Mary Ann

Roman and Constance Matts, in their challenging task of planning the 1996 AALL Annual Meeting.

Come join us and make some connections in Indianapolis in October!

Submitted by:

Jo Ann Fisher  
ORALL Activities Chair



*Attention Ohio Counties SIG Members*

Plan to meet with your fellow members in Indianapolis at the ORALL meeting on Wednesday, October 26 from 3:30 to 5 p.m. ORALL Registration will begin at noon that day, so you will have plenty of time to get to your meeting. Check registration information for exact room location.

The October meeting is important, because it is time to elect the 1996 chairperson. If you have never served your SIG, now is the time to volunteer for a rewarding experience in your career. The only prerequisite is dedication to advancement of Ohio's county law libraries. The time needed for setting up two meetings a year is minimal.

Don't miss an opportunity to serve the SIG.

Good Luck, Kristine Stultz, 1995 Chair (Columbus Law Library Association).

Rose Brown, SIG Chair  
Defiance County Law Library

## ORALL AALL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of the ORALL AALL Arrangements Committee has been to plan and administer the ORALL breakfast at the AALL Annual Meeting. For 1994, the Publicity Subcommittee (Sally Davis, Linda Ellashek, and Rose Brown, Chair) undertook the additional task of creating and "publishing" a brochure to promote the AALL Annual Meeting to ORALL members. Committee member Laura Ray also ran a roommate-matching service for the AALL Annual Meeting. The announcement of the roommate-matching service was included in the brochure published by the Publicity Subcommittee.

The questionnaire below is designed to gauge your awareness of, use of, and satisfaction with these services provided by the 1994 AALL Arrangements Committee. Please answer as many of the yes/no and short answer questions as apply to your situation. If you wish to expand on any short answer, please do so on a separate sheet of paper. Please send completed questionnaires by October 15, 1994 to: Tom Hanley, University of Dayton Law Library, 300 College Park, Dayton, OH 45469-1350 or e-mail your responses to: hanley@data.lib.udayton.edu

1. Did you receive
  - a) the breakfast registration?  yes  no
  - b) promotional brochure?  yes  no
2. Did you receive materials early enough to allow you to effectively act on the information contained in the
  - a) breakfast registration?  yes  no
  - b) promotional brochure?  yes  no
3. Was the promotional brochure
  - a) informative?  yes  no
  - b) useful?  yes  no
  - c) pleasingly presented?  yes  no
4. Did the contents of the brochure cause you to consider attending
  - a) AALL 1995 in Pittsburgh?  yes  no
  - b) AALL 1996 in Indianapolis?  yes  no
5. Did you attend
  - a) the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle?  yes  no
  - b) the ORALL-Mich/ALL breakfast in Seattle?  yes  no
6. If you attended the breakfast, how would you rank the
  - a) menu?  excellent  good  fair  poor
  - b) quality of the food?  excellent  good  fair  poor
  - c) price?  excellent  good  fair  poor
7. Would you prefer that ORALL offer an activity other than a breakfast?  yes  no  
[If yes, elaborate on a separate sheet.]
8. Did you use the roommate-matching service?  yes  no  
If yes, did it help you find a roommate?  yes  no  
Should AALL offer a service of this type?  yes  no
9. Can you think of other projects the committee could do for members in future years? [Please respond on a separate sheet of paper.]

Have we got news for you.

**The New York Times**  
**U.S. NEWS**  
& WORLD REPORT

**Newsweek**

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

**UPI**

**abc**

**BusinessWeek**

**CNN Forbes**

**AP** Associated Press

**TIME**

*It's all about competitive advantage. And while access to legal information is vital, it's not all that's needed to win. You could be missing some very critical information. News. Current news that could significantly affect your research. LEXIS®/NEXIS® is the only online service that provides access to current legal and news sources. And public records. And international materials. LEXIS/NEXIS even lets you automatically validate your cites using a special feature called CheckCite™ software.*

*Quite simply, if your current search system limits you to just legal sources...you're only getting half the picture. Call LEXIS/NEXIS today, at 1-800-543-6862 because we've got news for you.*

**LEXIS•NEXIS**   
1-800-543-6862



## AALL ANNUAL MEETING

[Editors Note: Thanks to these dedicated ORALL members who found time to put pen to paper (or fingertips to keyboard) to summarize this year's Annual AALL Meeting in Seattle.]

### Legal Research for the Non-Librarian: Programs and Pitfalls

This program was presented by a panel of three librarians experienced in presenting workshops to non-law librarians--Terri Long, State Law Library, Richmond, Virginia; Janice Shotwell, Birchwell, Massachusetts Trial Court Law Library; and Rick Stroup, King County Law Library, Seattle, Washington.

Shotwell and Long described the usual and unusual experiences they and their teams encountered in presenting workshops to various public libraries. Shotwell's prepared schedule included subjects such as "Role of the Trial Court Law Libraries," "Court Organization," "Anatomy of a Legal Citation," and "Primary and Secondary Sources." Long urges law librarians to become involved in the local association of libraries.

The speakers described their experiences in setting up and presenting workshops in their respective states, and the great amount of time and dedication that is required in presenting this material.

They stated that most public librarians know not to give legal advice. Popular subjects in the workshops were legal language, collection development and weeding. Most of the public librarians who attended the workshops were mystified by the law and legal materials.

Participants were urged to know their audience if such a workshop will be planned. Many of the libraries targeted may have little or no collection. The library may be large or small, know the demographics of that library ahead of time.

Watch for "burnout" of the participants and listen for the responses from both the participants and the presenters. Get evaluations of your presentation and share them with others. Improve your communications with your public library.

Stroup stated that the Law Librarians of Puget Sound presented a 1/2 day seminar in 1993 entitled "Legal Reference in a Nutshell." The goal of the seminar was to teach legal reference to non-law librarians in the public arena--public

libraries, banking, archives, etc.--and found there existed a range of needs.

Many had previous experiences with law libraries and had received instruction from academic law libraries. It was determined that they were well instructed and didn't need the basics.

The standard lecture included discussions of the structure and function of state and federal courts; Washington-oriented electronic information; legal reference interview (avoiding general reference); and a discussion of unauthorized practice of law (the group was aware of the line between reference and the law).

The instructors wished to avoid the "talking head syndrome" and included a "hands-on" component, which became the second half of the instruction agenda. The participants became part of the team and a question and answer session was held.

In concluding, Stroup urged that in planning educational workshops, know your attendees and ask what they want; allow yourself enough time for a question and answer period; urge referral to a law library rather than guess at an answer to a legal question if the targeted library does not have the legal materials; target the program to the audience including role playing; and, finally, be sure your attendees as well as presenters are on familiar ground.

### Meeting the Changing Needs of Public Patrons: Developing Policies and Procedures for Serving the Legal Information Needs of Citizens

This seminar was presented by Frank Alan Herch, Director of the Clark County Law Library, Las Vegas, Nevada; Lee Warthen, University of Utah; and Gregory T. Ambus, M.Ed., presently law clerk for Stephen W. Cook, P.C., Salt Lake City, Utah.

As one entered the room to which this session was assigned, immediately it appeared that something was different about this presentation. All presenters were attired in emergency room "scrubs," giving the appearance that the seminar was being given in a hospital conference room. The subject matter was anything but medical, and Frank Herch brought the group quickly to the realization that this was indeed AALL seminar D-5.

## AALL ANNUAL MEETING (cont'd)

Hersch provided several handouts for his discussion and made beneficial use of overheads. At the crux of the discussion was "Getting the Pro Se Patron Around the Bases" and how best to accomplish that task.

More and more persons are doing their own legal work. More and more cases are being filed, and so more and more needs are being placed on attorneys. Getting back to the beginning of the circle, that public patron who is doing his pro se work cannot afford the attorney fees, finds the process to

be extremely complex, and is facing the dilemma of not knowing how to proceed to do his own legal work.

The Clark County Law Library has provided several means to get the word out that it has legal information accessible to the public. A 30-second public service announcement has recently been aired on TV. Librarian Herch has presented several lectures at various public libraries within the city of Las Vegas. Pathfinders are available to the public for their needs when they enter the library. Herch warns, when handing out "court" forms, to be sure the form is the most current being used in that court.

Getting to the Law Library is the first step, but several roadblocks exist which deter the public patron—lack of skills with law books; hatred of lawyers and the system; frustration, anger or fear; and little reading and assimilation of the material. All of these need to be considered in helping to deal with the pro se patron. The unauthorized practice of law limits the law librarian from giving subjective information.

Do not be afraid to refer the patron to other agencies such as Legal Aid, Services for Seniors, Local Bar Association, Lecture Series, or any other sources which may be available in your area.

Hersch states that, although not prevalent, some problems which may arise that are difficult to police are law library theft; destruction of books; copier abuse and mutilation of books and furniture, among other offenses.

Other handouts by Herch included (1) a copy of Nevada Revised Statutes 380.153 ACCESSIBILITY OF CERTAIN LEGAL BOOKS AND MATERIAL TO INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY; 380.160 LAW LIBRARY TO BE FREE AND ACCESSIBLE TO GENERAL PUBLIC; REGULATIONS RESTRICTING BORROWING OF BOOKS AND MATERIALS; 7.285 PENALTY FOR UNLAWFUL PRACTICE OF LAW; (2) policy statement of the library entitled "Policy on the Delivery of Legal Information to the Public"; (3) notice to the patron entitled "How We Provide

Legal Information to the Public: What we can do and what we can't do"; and (4) Public Patron Survey form to be returned to the library.

Warthen reminded the audience that the types of law libraries operate under different constraints. Some libraries cannot be open to the public regardless of the need. Service may be limited to the group to which our main patrons belong. For example, academic libraries respond to the needs of professors, students, campus constituency, etc.

The public patron feels that being a taxpayer entitles one to use of your library. You must remember that this patron is emotionally charged and has much at stake. This person usually cannot afford an attorney or has an attorney and is helping the attorney by doing some of the legwork. If you are open to the public you should work with your public library, sharing your resources. Do not be afraid to refer this patron to other sources.

Look out for the hobbyist and the "nut" case. Minimize your research time by weeding out frivolous cases which take much of your time. Look out for the attorney without an office.

The session ended with a discussion by Greg Ambus, who had been wrongly discharged by a Utah Board of Education and, in helping to prepare his case, was overwhelmed by the requirements necessary to present the case. He has since left the educational field, returned to law school, and is presently serving as law clerk to Stephen Cook, Esq.

Ambus discussed his appreciation for the Law Librarians who directed him in handling his case at the University of Utah Law Library. His handout included a table of cases in the Ambus case and a bibliography of winning treatises and practice materials.

—Rose Brown  
Defiance County Law Library

### Rethinking Reference: Positioning Reference for a New Environment

This was a program to help describe methods of coping with heavy demands for references in an environment of decreasing budgets, increasing automation, new formats and less staff, particularly in libraries which tend to have a large public patron constituency.

## AALL ANNUAL MEETING (Cont'd.)

Florence Draper, San Diego County Law Library; Elizabeth Schneider, Texas Tech University Law Library; and Gordon Russell, University of New Mexico School of Law Library presented a thought-provoking session with ideas commingled.

Data available in today's library are overwhelming at times. We must consider the physical as well as the written service that we provide. Often, with the newer technologies such as CD-ROM, networking, modems, E-mail, etc., we forget that an older building will not meet the electrical needs.

We can help overcome some of the problems of helping patrons by providing signs to give directions to various services, leave maps by the door, and provide research guides. Ask a non-librarian to come into your library and, with the aids you have provided, locate 10 items. Review the feedback to determine whether or not your directories are sufficient.

How can we provide a user-friendly atmosphere? If we have CD-ROM, do we need the books? Professional jargon should be dispensed with. Bring the level of understanding to the patron's level. Toss out some of the publications that you no longer use. Keep daily statistics for a week or two—we do not need to keep them forever. Don't do bibliographies.

Teach your staff how to respond to patrons' needs by review. Ask staff questions, obtain answers, and ask others for a critique.

We are all short-staffed. Why not have your reference person perform other tasks? You may need to reorganize your organization in order to learn how you can better serve your primary patrons. Cross-train your employees so they can function in more than one area.

If you desire a pro se area, set up space for the U.S. Code, your state statutes and digests, general instructions and form books. A major problem here is continual training of your staff. You may use the Berring tapes for refreshers. Be aware of unlawful law practice.

Most important--keep your staff happy! Often, once you have an employee in a certain position, it is difficult to upgrade that employee. Make better use of the employees you have by integrating some of the duties.

--Rose Brown  
Defiance County Law Library

### PROGRAM: Administrative Decisions in the Electronic Environment

Nancy Deel, Reference Librarian/Computer Coordinator at Georgia State University of Law Library, acted as moderator for this session. Speakers presented points of view from librarians, administrative agencies, and private publishers.

The first speaker, Paul Arrigo, Government Documents Librarian at Washburn University School of Law Library, pointed out that an agency's main job is to conduct its day-to-day business and not necessarily to disseminate information. Rules and regulations are much easier to access than administrative agency decisions. Publication of decisions is decentralized and they are much slower to be disseminated than rules and regulations.

Mr. Arrigo suggested looseleaf services as a good first place to look for administrative agency decisions. Other good sources of administrative decisions include CD-ROM products and LEXIS and WESTLAW. He reported that the FDIC will soon have its decisions online and the Social Security Administration will soon load its Rulings online.

The next speaker, Stephen Hayes, Manager of WESTLAW Research and Development, presented the vendor's perspective on and interest in agency decisions. Until the advent of electronic services, there was only sporadic coverage of agency decisions. He detailed the process by which WESTLAW decides to obtain and develop new databases. He also explained the concerns that WESTLAW has, such as the protection of its investment, copyright protection, that the databases have been a profit center for the governmental agencies, and that there should be equal access to government information.

The final speaker, Peter Dolgenos, Law Librarian with the U.S. Department of Labor, presented the agency point of view. He noted that the Department of Labor has been slow to get its decisions online. Only one set of anything remotely resembling decisions is available from the Department of Labor on the Internet. The Department of Labor has a bulletin board which makes available Wages Appeals Board Decisions. At this time searching may be done by name of case or by date. No subject or keyword access is currently available, but keyword searching should be available in the near future.

## AALL ANNUAL MEETING (Cont'd)

### **PROGRAM: NEXIS and DIALOG on WESTLAW: Does Law School Instruction Ultimately Help or Hinder Attorneys in the Practice of Law? Demonstrations and Perspectives from Academic and Law Firm Librarians.**

Rosalie Sanderson, Assistant Director of Computerized Information Services at the University of Florida College of Law Legal Information Center, acted as moderator and also spoke on this panel.

The first speaker, Gail Winson, Director of Roger Williams School of Law Library, began by asking why nonlegal databases should be taught to law students. Some possible reasons include: preparing students for practice where non-legal sources are being used more and more, their importance for job searching, and their use for law reviews or seminars. She believes it is important to give students a foundation to enable them to develop search strategies.

Ms. Winson cited portions of the McCrate Report which included legal research as a fundamental lawyering skill. Use of nonlegal databases was addressed only by implication in the McCrate Report as logically following from the necessity to perform adequate factual research. Her final conclusion was that law schools can only hope to show students the basics of searching and that students need to keep searching regularly to maintain and develop skills.

Ms. Sanderson spoke next and explained efforts at the University of Florida to introduce students to nonlegal databases. She noted placement statistics for the University of Florida which show that many students will end up practicing in firms of fewer than 25 attorneys. Firms of this size are unlikely to have extensive library staffing and these new attorneys will need to be much more self-sufficient in research.

Ms. Sanderson mentioned cocurricular methods to introduce students to nonlegal databases, such as law reviews, moot courts and the like as well as curricular applications, for example in academic classes, seminars, clinical classes and advanced legal research classes. She explained the Criminal Clinic Information Practicum developed at the University of Florida.

The final two speakers, Jean O'Grady, Director of Information Services at Washington D.C.'s Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, and Mary Smith Forman, Director of Library Services at Orlando's Akerman, Senterfit & Eidson, presented varying views on the use of nonlegal databases by attorneys.

Ms. O'Grady believes that at this time it is generally not advisable for attorneys to do this type of research. Librarians have greater knowledge of the limitations of various sources. She made the point that clients are paying for expertise which librarians often possess to a greater degree than attorneys in searching nonlegal databases. Ms. Forman mentioned that in her firm, she does encourage the use of non-legal databases and provides training to new associates and paralegals. She believes that librarians today act as educators much more than in the past and that teaching the attorneys to find information on their own makes the most sense. This will allow the librarian to be available for more complex research and to advise on any research problems that do occur.

### **PROGRAM: Administrative Decisions in the Electronic Environment**

Nancy Deel, Reference Librarian/Computer Coordinator at Georgia State University of Law Library, acted as moderator for this session. Speakers presented points of view from librarians, administrative agencies, and private publishers.

The first speaker, Paul Arrigo, Government Documents Librarian at Washburn University School of Law Library, pointed out that an agency's main job is to conduct its day-to-day business and not necessarily to disseminate information. Rules and regulations are much easier to access than administrative agency decisions. Publication of decisions is decentralized and they are much slower to be disseminated than rules and regulations.

Mr. Arrigo suggested looseleaf services as a good first place to look for administrative agency decisions. Other good sources of administrative decisions include CD-ROM products and LEXIS and WESTLAW. He reported that the FDIC will soon have its decisions online and the Social Security Administration will soon load its Rulings online.

The next speaker, Stephen Hayes, Manager of WESTLAW Research and Development, presented the vendor's perspective on and interest in agency decisions. Until the advent of electronic services, there was only sporadic coverage of agency decisions. He detailed the process by which WESTLAW decides to obtain and develop new databases. He also explained the concerns that WESTLAW has, such as the protection of its investment, copyright protection, that the databases have been a profit center for the governmental agencies, and that there should be equal access to government information.

## AALL ANNUAL MEETING (Cont'd)

The final speaker, Peter Dolgenos, Law Librarian with the U.S. Department of Labor, presented the agency point of view. He noted that the Department of Labor has been slow to get its decisions online. Only one set of anything remotely resembling decisions is available from the Department of Labor on the Internet. The Department of Labor has a bulletin board which makes available Wages Appeals Board Decisions. At this time searching may be done by name of case or by date. No subject or keyword access is currently available, but keyword searching should be available in the near future.

### **PROGRAM: NEXIS and DIALOG on WESTLAW: Does Law School Instruction Ultimately Help or Hinder Attorneys in the Practice of Law? Demonstrations and Perspectives from Academic and Law Firm Librarians.**

Rosalie Sanderson, Assistant Director of Computerized Information Services at the University of Florida College of Law Legal Information Center, acted as moderator and also spoke on this panel.

The first speaker, Gail Winson, Director of Roger Williams School of Law Library, began by asking why nonlegal databases should be taught to law students. Some possible reasons include: preparing students for practice where nonlegal sources are being used more and more, their importance for job searching, and their use for law reviews or seminars. She believes it is important to give students a foundation to enable them to develop search strategies.

Ms. Winson cited portions of the McCrate Report which included legal research as a fundamental lawyering skill. Use of nonlegal databases was addressed only by implication in the McCrate Report as logically following from the necessity to perform adequate factual research. Her final conclusion was that law schools can only hope to show students the basics of searching and that students need to keep searching regularly to maintain and develop skills.

Ms. Sanderson spoke next and explained efforts at the University of Florida to introduce students to nonlegal databases. She noted placement statistics for the University of Florida which show that many students will end up practicing in firms of fewer than 25 attorneys. Firms of this size are unlikely to have extensive library staffing and these new attorneys will need to be much more self-sufficient in research.

Ms. Sanderson mentioned cocurricular methods to introduce students to nonlegal databases, such as law reviews, moot courts and the like as well as curricular applications, for example in academic classes, seminars, clinical classes and advanced legal research classes. She explained the Criminal Clinic Information Practicum developed at the University of Florida.

The final two speakers, Jean O'Grady, Director of Information Services at Washington D.C.'s Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, and Mary Smith Forman, Director of Library Services at Orlando's Akerman, Senterfit & Eidson, presented varying views on the use of nonlegal databases by attorneys.

Ms. O'Grady believes that at this time it is generally not advisable for attorneys to do this type of research. Librarians have greater knowledge of the limitations of various sources. She made the point that clients are paying for expertise which librarians often possess to a greater degree than attorneys in searching nonlegal databases. Ms. Forman mentioned that in her firm, she does encourage the use of non-legal databases and provides training to new associates and paralegals. She believes that librarians today act as educators much more than in the past and that teaching the attorneys to find information on their own makes the most sense. This will allow the librarian to be available for more complex research and to advise on any research problems that do occur.

### **Program on Litigating in a Changing Environment: Junk Science and Junk Justice**

Moderator Roberta Shaffer, Director of Library Services at Washington D.C.'s Covington & Burling, said in her opening remarks that the idea for this program came from the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision in Daubert v. Merrill-Dow. This decision, which addressed the proper use of scientific evidence in federal courts, has left many questions unanswered. Much has been left to the lower courts to develop. Ms. Shaffer reported that more than 90 cases have been decided on this topic following the Daubert decision.

The panel's first speaker, Ione Austin of the National Library of Medicine, provided the perspective of the scientific community on the Daubert case. She included in her presentation a review of the basic elements of the scientific method and the process by which ideas become accepted in the scientific community. She reported that the scientific community believes that judges will need more expert help following the Daubert decision and the decision may encourage courts to appoint their own expert advisors.

## ALL ANNUAL MEETING (cont'd)

The scientific community recommends that theories should be published and peer-reviewed, should have sufficient information to evaluate the quality of the conclusions derived from research, and that special interest group involvement should be exposed. A peer-reviewed journal should have a scholarly purpose, it should report original research, its editorial board should consist of recognized subject authorities, and articles should be reviewed for appropriate methodology. Ms. Shaffer then discussed the basics of the scientific method and explained problems with the use of statistics.

The panel's second speaker, Prof. Martha Dragich, Director of Law Library at the University of Missouri-Columbia, spoke about lawyers and their methodology. She stressed that the law uses printed opinions and other legal documents to resolve conflicts or tell people how to behave. Particularly in the area of case law, the law grows slowly and requires that new situations be integrated into the existing structure.

Prof. Dragich emphasized that the rule of *stare decisis*, which emphasizes the importance of following precedents, depends upon the availability of published opinions. She then reviewed the history of publications rules in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Although many of the decisions rendered by these courts are today unpublished, the decisions are still widely available through looseleaf services as well as LEXIS and WESTLAW.

Rules for publication of opinions and for citation of unpublished opinions vary widely from circuit to circuit. Prof. Dragich pointed out the many problems with this hodgepodge of rules. She mentioned that lawyers sometimes find great value in unpublished decisions. She questioned whether the current rules concerning the publication of decisions and use of unpublished decisions contributes to "junk justice" by undermining the judicial process. She concluded that the current rules seem to make the law less coherent, create confusion and leave the impression of unfairness. She said litigation costs are often increased because of this confusion.

### Retrieval Problems of Computer-Assisted Legal Research Systems

The moderator for this presentation was Charles Ten Brink, Head of Public Services at the University of Chicago's D'Angelo Law Library.

The first speaker, Daniel Dabney, Lead Editor, Electronic Products, West Publishing Company, explained that he had already completed the research and drawn the conclusions he

reported at the meeting before he was hired by West. He described in detail the methods he used in conducting a study to compare WESTLAW and LEXIS natural language and Boolean search systems. To do this, he selected questions based upon 23 ALR annotations and compared cases retrieved by each method against the other and against the original ALR annotation.

The three quality measures he used were: (1) the total number of target cases retrieved, (2) recall and precision, and (3) selectivity (used to evaluate ranked output in a small retrieval set).

Among his chief findings were: a lack of overlap in the cases found, large questions as to variability (some questions were much more difficult for all methods than for others), and that a high variability and small number of questions limited the value of this research as a comparison tool.

The final conclusions drawn by Mr. Dabney were that there is room for improvement in all retrieval methods, that the researcher needs to have a full bag of tricks beyond computer-assisted legal research to do good research, that it is difficult to get overall performance measures, that some questions are more amenable to text-based searching than others, and that there is a continuing need for other research approaches.

The next and final speaker was Deborah Gillaspie, an attorney and doctoral student at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School. She followed up on Mr. Dabney's research methodology with in-depth analysis of causes for retrieval failure. Ms. Gillaspie described the methodology she used in conducting her research. She believes the causes of retrieval failure include: (1) terms do not appear in the string specified, and (2) terms do not appear in the proximity specified. She mentioned that synonyms cause many retrieval failure problems.

Ms. Gillaspie provided many specific examples to show both retrieval failure and how irrelevant cases were also retrieved by each method. She cautioned that this shows it is often best not to start with electronic bases research, and more efficient to begin with print resources.

### Roundtable for Newer Academic Law Librarians

The Roundtable for Newer Academic Law Librarians provided many with the opportunity to learn from more experienced colleagues.

## AALL ANNUAL MEETING (Cont'd.)

Two speakers gave pointers and guidelines for surviving the first few years of academic law librarianship. Arturo Torres of Gonzaga University, Chair of the Academic Law Libraries SIS, stressed the importance of volunteer work to the AALL and to career development. Volunteer work offers many opportunities, including:

- (1) meeting experts in your area of interest;
- (2) learning who your colleagues are—who does the same type of job at other libraries. This offers the opportunity to compare notes and to see how things are done elsewhere;
- (3) revealing who the true workers are—see who follows up and who can be relied upon;
- (4) allowing the volunteer to get a sense of how a Special Interest Section (SIS) works;
- (5) learning about AALL Headquarters and the staff there;
- (6) helping the volunteer gain knowledge and skills, such as organizational and communication skills as well as the ability to help conduct meetings; and
- (7) impressing your boss.

Finally, Mr. Torres stressed the need not to overcommit and to take on only a reasonable amount of work.

The second speaker was Jane Underwood, who is with Capital University's Law Library and co-chair of the Newer Academic Law Librarians Roundtable. She provided some tips to help survive the transition into the world of academic law librarianship. She mentioned the mnemonic offered by a motivational speaker she had heard: ASK (Attitude, Skills, and Knowledge). She stressed that, while it might be nice to have a "best buddy" at work, this is not necessary. Gossip should be avoided, but it is still important to keep up on office politics. She also suggested that "you don't discuss your faults." Rather, it is a good idea to spin this around and stress how you are working to improve any points that may be weak.

She stressed the need to be adaptable. It is often necessary to adjust your priorities to those of your boss; your boss's priorities are your priorities. She suggested keeping a work journal and listing conferences attended, bibliographic instruction presented and things of a similar nature. She also encouraged the audience to be active in the regional associations. Finally, she recommended that even those who

are new to academic law librarianship keep their resumes up-to-date.

Following a brief business meeting, the group broke into smaller sections to discuss a set of questions highlighting various areas of concern for academic law librarians. Topics included: the importance of mentors, dealing with difficult coworkers, subordinates and bosses, and preparing for difficult development.

### Your Name in Print! How To Start and Finish a Research Project

Moderator for this program was Nancy Carol Carter, Director of the Legal Research Center and Professor of Law at the University of San Diego. The program was sponsored by the following AALL Committees: Publications Committee, Publications Review Committee, and the Committee on Research.

The first speaker, Scott Pagel, Law Library Director and Professor of Law at George Washington University, began by stating that the most important thing to do in getting published is to have a mentor. He then set out to discuss the various types of bibliographies that may be produced. He started by mentioning that he would be discussing various types of selective bibliographies. Recognizing that there is some difference of opinion on the distinctions between pathfinders, research guides and bibliographies, he went on to say that for purposes of his presentation anything that goes beyond a mere listing of sources is a bibliography.

In deciding whether to undertake producing a bibliography, Prof. Pagel recommended considering three things: (1) the objective of the work, which he said ultimately should be to aid a user; (2) your credentials to compile a bibliography on the topic; and (3) the scope of the topic; this should be identified to you and the user and, ideally, the title should be as clear and specific as possible.

The three elements needed to make a bibliography useful, according to Prof. Pagel, are: (1) to be selective and convey selection criteria to the user; (2) to be accurate; and (3) to consider what the users really need. It takes courage to be selective, he added, but being selective adds value to the information being provided.

In determining criteria for selection, it is important to consider the domain of the work. By domain of the work, Professor Pagel means the physical set of items from which the bibliography is drawn. Precision concerning the date of the

## AALL ANNUAL MEETING (Cont'd.)

items covered in the bibliography is very important. Other information which must be conveyed to the user includes: whether student work is included, whether cases and statutes are included and, if so, which courts and which states? Additionally, the bibliography should explain the order of listing the items.

The physical design of the bibliography is very important. It should be laid out to make it easily accessible to the user. The bibliography should be annotated to provide help to the user in knowing which items will be most valuable to consult.

For legal bibliographies, it is important to include cases and statutes. It is also helpful to mention chapters of practice sets and sources from social science and related disciplines.

The next speaker, Stuart Sutton, Director and Professor of the San Jose State University School of Library and Information Science, addressed the topic of scientific research in the context of articles of law librarianship. He defined this type of research as the systematic observation of a phenomenon. He particularly discussed the methodology of survey research.

In deciding which mode of research to use, Prof. Sutton recommended considering the following: (1) Decide goals of research—is it descriptive, exploratory or explanatory? Exploratory research is not intended to explain or describe the subject completely. Descriptive research carefully describes the phenomenon in a new way. Exploratory research involves making inferences and predictions concerning the future of the phenomenon. (2) What class of research will you do? What forms of logic will control: the deductive style (using hypothesis and theory) or inductive (going from observations to generalizations)? A survey fits into the deductive model.

The strength of survey research is that it is useful for dealing with the characteristics of a large population. The problem is that survey research is very weak on validity (whether the survey actually measures the thing it is designed to measure); it is, however, very strong on reliability (the same results will be achieved over and over again). By contrast, field research, which uses the inductive method, is strong on validity but weak on reliability.

Prof. Sutton suggested that in the future library research will use the inductive method to create theories which will then be tested using the deductive method. Finally, he also suggested that statistical analysis is needed from the very beginning to conduct survey research. To obtain assistance in working with statistical information, he suggested contacting persons in such academic fields as communications, linguistics, and library science.

The final speaker was Debra Kaufman, who has been the editorial Assistant and Indexer for the Law Library Journal for the last ten years. She offered some practical advice on preparing manuscripts and getting them past initial hurdles and onto editors' desks. Some of her suggestions were: (1) to keep up with the literature, (2) to examine the AALL's research agenda in choosing a topic; (3) to look at a list of AALL-affiliated publications, and (4) to examine what topics are being discussed at conventions.

She strongly suggested sending a query letter to the editor rather than a complete manuscript. This is more professional and also will not waste the writer's time or the editor's time if the topic is not of interest to the publication.

Common reasons for rejection of the manuscript include: it has already been done, it is a superficial treatment of the topic, it does not correctly gauge the intended audience of the journal, it is inadequately researched or it is poorly written.

Two of the biggest manuscript problem areas include bibliographies and survey research. A selected annotated bibliography is best and the author should personally examine all items. For the LLJ, the bibliography should follow the Chicago Manual of Style. Problems with survey research include confusing or erroneous use of data. It is also important to explain the significance of any data reported.

Other suggestions Ms. Kaufman made were to include enough footnotes to document sources, to watch out for using too many "id.s" and to put the manuscript away for a period of time before attempting to redraft it. Finally, she recommended honoring all deadlines given by editors and keeping all sources or photocopies of relevant parts for future reference.

### Where to Get Government Information-- GPO Is Not the Only Game in Town

Sharon Bradley, Lawyer/Librarian at the Thomas M. Cooley Law Library, acted as coordinator for this program. Speakers included representatives from the federal government and private publishers.

Edith Crockett, Director of Product Management for the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), explained the mission of the NTIS and how it differs from that of the GPO. A major difference is that the NTIS concentrates on disseminating information to the private sector, particularly business and industry. The NTIS is also totally self-



## AALL ANNUAL MEETING (cont'd)

supporting and receives no appropriated funds. The NTIS annually disseminates more than 3 million items.

Ms. Crockett also discussed the the American Technology Preeminence Act and its impact on the NTIS. The Act has significantly increased the input to the NTIS.

Beginning August 1, 1994, direct online ordering of new NTIS titles will be possible. This will provide real time access to the NTIS bibliographic database.

Ms. Crockett also described the FEDWORLD system, a central online electronic marketplace to locate and acquire governmental information. This service is growing continually and currently about 40 items are available. There are now some 90,000 users of the FEDWORLD system with about 300 per day being added. Connection may be made via modem. The number is (703) 321-8020. Modem settings should be 8 databits, 1 stop, no parity. A telnet connection is also in the works.

The number for the NTIS sales desk is (703) 487-4650 and for the help desk, (703) 487-4640.

The next speaker was Edward Hauck, Director of Marketing and Sales for Congressional Quarterly, Inc. CQ prints and publishes government information. CQ editors try to decide what government information is wanted and then they add value to that with their own proprietary information. Decisions about what to publish are based heavily on client input. Value is added by increasing availability and accessibility of government information, by providing original analysis and tracking services. Technology is used heavily to accomplish this, and this drives the cost of the product up.

A CQ gopher is planned. This will make much CQ information available for free.

The final speaker, Kevin M. Marmion, Vice President of the William S. Hein Co., discussed his company's government reprint program. Some fifty percent of its products evolve from customer suggestions.

Mr. Marmion discussed the various formats in which his company makes items available. He believes that the future will see more electronic information and that value will be added through indexing. He believes that all formats, print, electronic and microform, will continue to be produced for the foreseeable future.

### Program on the Internet as a Librarywide Resource: Using the Internet for Legal Research

This program was moderated by Keith Ann Stiverson, Special Assistant to the Law Librarian, Law Library of Congress. The first speaker, Louis Drummond, Head of Online Systems Team of the Congressional Research Service, explained some Internet basics, including TCP/IP (Transfer Control/Protocol/Internet Protocol) software, e-mail, FTP (File Transfer Protocol), and telnet. He briefly explained gopher menus such as Jughead and Veronica.

Mr. Drummond mentioned that the Library of Congress provides the full text of the Federal Register on-line by 6 a.m. on the day published. Enrolled bills are also placed on-line very quickly.

The next speaker, Frances Bufalo, Legal Information Specialist with the Congressional Research Service, mentioned the problem of quality control on the Internet. It is not always easy to tell the source of data and it is important to check this. Ms. Bufalo also mentioned that the Library of Congress World Wide Web now can display images from the library's collection. The World Wide Web is an Internet-based information delivery tool.

The final speaker, Jeannette Yackle, Head of Reference for Foreign, International and Comparative Law at the Harvard Law School Library, discussed the availability of international legal materials on the Internet. She noted that many resources available on the Internet are simply unavailable elsewhere. Her three basic rules for Internet use are: (1) if you find something wonderful, download it now because it may disappear tomorrow; (2) chocolate (for your favorite "teckie" as a reward for helping keep your computer running), and (3) print out instructions on how to get out of a system before entering it. She recommended the INT-LAW discussion list as a great source of information on international law materials.

The above eight reports submitted by:

Shaun Esposito  
University of Toledo



## AALL ANNUAL MEETING (Cont'd)

### Canadian Legal Information

One useful session at the Seattle AALL meeting was "North of the 42nd Parallel-A Core Collection of Canadian Legal Materials for a U.S. Law Library." Anne Matthewman of the County of York Law Association, Toronto, suggested that librarians assess the frequency of clients' requests to determine the depth of the Canadian collection. It is more important to have research material to get you into reports than to have the reports themselves since you may be able to acquire the reports online. The CANADIAN ABRIDGEMENT (Carswell) is improving and it is now possible to buy selected units of the set if your needs are limited. An alternate source is CanCite (McGraw-Hill Ryerson) which is increasing its coverage. Other useful sources are O'Brien's ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FORMS 11th ed. (Canada Law Book; looseleaf), WORDS AND PHRASES JUDICIALLY DEFINED IN CANADIAN COURTS AND TRIBUNALS, 1993 (Carswell), and CCH subject oriented reporters such as CANADIAN TAX REPORTER. If demand is adequate, the Canadian government publishes primary sources such as statutes and gazettes similar to FEDERAL REGISTER. You probably already have MARTINDALE-HUBBELL LAW DIGEST-INTERNATIONAL LAW DIGEST which includes Canada and its provinces and BIEBER'S DICTIONARY OF LEGAL ABBREVIATIONS 4th ed. by Mary Miles Prince (Hein, 1993) which includes Canadian citations. The best information is your Canadian colleagues.

Tracey Carmichael of the British Columbia Courthouse Library Society, Vancouver, discussed online sources. QL-QUICK LAW can be assessed through the WESTLAW gateway (call WESTLAW Reference Attorney for instructions). This includes most Canadian law reports since 1986, some administrative decisions, and some indexing. LEXIS/NEXIS continues to add law reports, unreported judgments from Ontario, and other Canadian material. Other sources include SOQUIJ (Quebec), CANADIAN LAW ONLINE (electronic equivalent of CANADIAN ABRIDGEMENT), CANADIAN TAX ONLINE, DIALOG (companies, industries, trademarks and patents), and INFO GLOBE (full text Toronto GLOBE AND MAIL and other references). Tracey warned to beware that Canadian spelling and legal expressions may differ from those in the U.S. and affect the results of your search.

Michael Spindler of INFO PROS, Seattle emphasized joint U.S.-Canadian concerns such as NAFTA, Pacific Salmon

Treaty, GATT, and joint ventures. Environmental concerns and intellectual property also are of interest to both nations.

This represents a sampling of information resources to assist you in researching Canadian issues. This should help you to build according to your clients needs.

Theodora Artz  
University of Dayton Law Library



## ORALL IS 45!

1994 marks the 45th year since the formation of the Ohio Association of Law Libraries in 1949. We have come a long way since the modest beginnings back in Columbus. We have grown from an Ohio group into a multi-state association; we have added three and then lost one, but we have always had the best interests of our profession in mind. This is a significant milestone for a volunteer organization.

Another significant milestone will be our 50th anniversary in 1999. We should begin planning a special event to mark this auspicious occasion. Some ideas would be to have a special there, highlighting materials from the archives; a special location should be chosen to allow for the greatest participation of members, both past and present; all former presidents of the association should be invited as special guests, as well as former officers and executive board members. We should also plan for special recognition at the AALL annual meeting in Washington, D.C.

This is a great opportunity for us to honor the past and reflect on the future. If you would like to contribute ideas, time or talents to this endeavor, please let one of our officers or executive board members know.

Ted Potter  
University of Toledo Law Library

### *Calendar 1994*

June 21-30 - American Library Association Annual Conference, Miami, FL.

July 9-14 - American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, Seattle, WA.

August 5-7 - African-American Library and National Conference, Milwaukee, WI.

August 16-20 - International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) Joint Meeting with Caribbean Association of Law Libraries, Trinidad/Tobago.

September 9-11 - Society of American Archivists Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN.

September 25-30 - "Management Training for Library Administrators," Oxford, OH. Offered by Miami University. Contact Kathy Fishburn, 513/529-2132 or FAX, 513/529-6992.

October 26-28 - Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries (ORALL) 1994 Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN.

### *Newsletter Deadlines*

February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15

INDIANAPOLIS



October 26-28, 1994

## **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: \$15.00 per year  
Non-membership subscriptions:  
\$10.00 per year

Contact: Tom Hanley, U. of Dayton Law Library, Dayton, Ohio 45469, or call 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, Ohio 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.

### *Advertising Rates*

The following rates and sizes apply, per issue.

1/2 page - 2 formats:  
7 1/2" wide x 4 1/2" high \$80.00/issue  
3 1/4" wide x 9" high  
1/4 page  
3 1/4" wide x 4 1/2" high \$50.00/issue  
1/8 page  
3 1/4" wide x 1 7/8" high \$30.00/issue

*Classified ad rates:*

\$10.00 - minimum of 5 lines  
\$ 2.50 - per line after the minimum