

Law Library Lights

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A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

MAKING THE TRANSITION FROM LAW FIRM TO LAW SCHOOL

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LIKE SEVERAL OF MY COLLEAGUES HERE AT THE GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY, I have recently made the change from law firm librarian to law school librarian. Every time I run into a library colleague, everyone wants to know what it is like and what the differences are. Let me start off by offering the obligatory disclaimer – these opinions are my own and do not reflect the beliefs of my employer (present or former). I did solicit opinions from colleagues and am grateful for their insight and experience. The two settings really are quite different, but I'm not prepared to say one is "better" than the other.

During my career as a law firm reference librarian I specialized in legislative history. As a law school librarian I now divide my time among reference, circulation and access services, and teaching seminars. It is challenging, because circulation and access issues are new to me, but I am never bored and I learn something new every day.

WORKLOAD

Law firms offer real world cases and problems that involve real people and major amounts of money. Particularly as a new reference librarian, this aspect of working at a law firm was very stressful for me. But as a result of this baptism under fire I am a more thorough and careful researcher. There are many other sources of stress at law firms, such as long hours, short deadlines, and competing demands on one's time. There is very little down time, and you are encouraged to look busy even if you're not. On the other hand, law school projects are more theoretical and esoteric whether they are a student project, or a faculty article. It is highly unlikely that anyone's life will be adversely affected if you make a minor error on such a research project.

Working in a law school library has its own

very different pressures. For me, the greatest pressure is thinking on my feet while law students and public patrons stand before me expecting instant answers. I have always preferred a few minutes to quietly digest a problem before plunging in. I am forced to process the issue, begin working on it, and keep talking with the patron all at the same time. Like anything else, I am getting better with practice.

In the law firm I had the luxury of sending an attorney back to his/her office with the promise to bring my research product to them later that day. I am often able to do this with professors (but not with students). In contrast to practicing attorneys, the professors generally are more interested in thorough research than in a quick turn-around time. The faculty understands that interlibrary loans and unearthing obscure materials can take days, or even weeks.

A good law school researcher needs to be equally adept at legal as well as non-legal research. In a midsize or large firm, an expert researcher might know nothing about how to find cases or do "legal research." That is what summer and first-year associates are for. At a law school, you are just as likely to have to find the law as you are to have to find information about a corporation, assemble a professional biography, or locate a general fact.

Another significant difference is the time available for professional development, whether it is reading professional literature, taking a class, or attending conferences. Law firms often do very little to support professional development, but expect librarians to keep current nevertheless. In a law firm, reading professional literature is regarded as no different from reading *People* magazine – something to be done on your own time, and never at a conspicuous place like the reference desk. Law

continued on page 3

EDITOR'S COLUMN

Matthew Mantel
*Reference/
 Government
 Contracts
 Librarian,
 Jacob Burns
 Law Library*

THAT TIME OF YEAR IS FAST APPROACHING; no, not vacation time (although that is coming up also), I mean Annual Meeting time. We have been printing plenty of items sent to us from deep in the heart of Texas telling everyone what great things are going to happen at this years annual meeting in San Antonio (my mother, born in Dallas and raised in Houston still calls it "San Anton" note the long "o" as in ocean). In an effort to get the last of the annual meeting news to you our loyal readers, we are putting out this issue hard upon the last. So if you are wondering why there seems to be less content than usual, that is the reason why (and my frantic attempt to get us back on a relatively reasonable schedule).

Our lead article from Christine Ciambella, the Access and Research Services Librarian at George Mason University School of Law, discusses her transition from being a firm librarian to her present position as an academic law librarian. For anyone who has made the switch (in either direction) or is contemplating the switch this article should be a welcomed primer.

We also feature a piece courtesy of Amy Burchfield who provides a quality customer ser-

vice lesson for those of us who work with international patrons, and being in D.C. who hasn't had this experience. The ever productive Steve Young introduces readers to the new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. And finally, Stacey Digan writes a respectful memorial to the career of the recently deceased Pat Keller, a well-known and respected member of the D.C. library community.

Enjoy this issue of *Law Library Lights*, and if you don't enjoy it, don't worry, there will be one more. ■

LIGHTS DEADLINE

■ ■ ■ If you would like to write for *Lights*, please contact Matthew Mantel at mmantel@law.gwu.edu. For the most up-to-date information regarding the 2005-2006 submission deadlines and issue themes, check the LLSDC Web site at <http://www.llsdc.org>.

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schools offer many more opportunities for training and professional development. Librarians are not only encouraged to attend meetings and seminars, but are also evaluated on their professional development activities.

Because there can be more down time, the law school can be a very quiet at times. Thus, you have to be more of a self-starter. For this reason, some of my colleagues thought that for a newer librarian it would be better to work at a law firm first since the newer librarian might not find the law school pace exciting enough. Because it can be more flexible, the law school setting offers more opportunities to pursue your own interests (such as writing articles for *Lights*) and provides the freedom to make your job what you want it to be.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Law firm libraries suffer from more downsizing and marginalization than their academic counterparts do. In many firms, collections and staff are housed in remote locations. The staff size at many law firms has diminished while the demands and responsibilities have increased exponentially.

The law firm culture also fosters a different attitude about librarians and other staff members. Firms have a definite “caste system.” You are either a lawyer or you are not, and there is no distinguishing among staff, regardless of education or responsibility. At the law school, librarians and other professional staff enjoy a status more on par with the faculty. We are recognized for our educational background and responsibilities, and thus are classified as non-teaching faculty for many purposes, including benefits and other perks. At law firms, there are very few opportunities for lawyers and staff to mingle and interact. For example, the staff is often not permitted to attend social functions such as happy hours. The law school is much more inclusive, and librarians are welcome at nearly every function, and included in commencement exercises.

Here at GMU, this respect and recognition for the library staff is even reflected in the architecture. The library staff offices are on the perimeter of the building and almost everyone has a window. Throughout the law school, staff lounges and meeting rooms also have windows. By contrast, the junior professors are housed in interior offices.

Both work environments are cyclical in terms of work load. The busiest time at a law

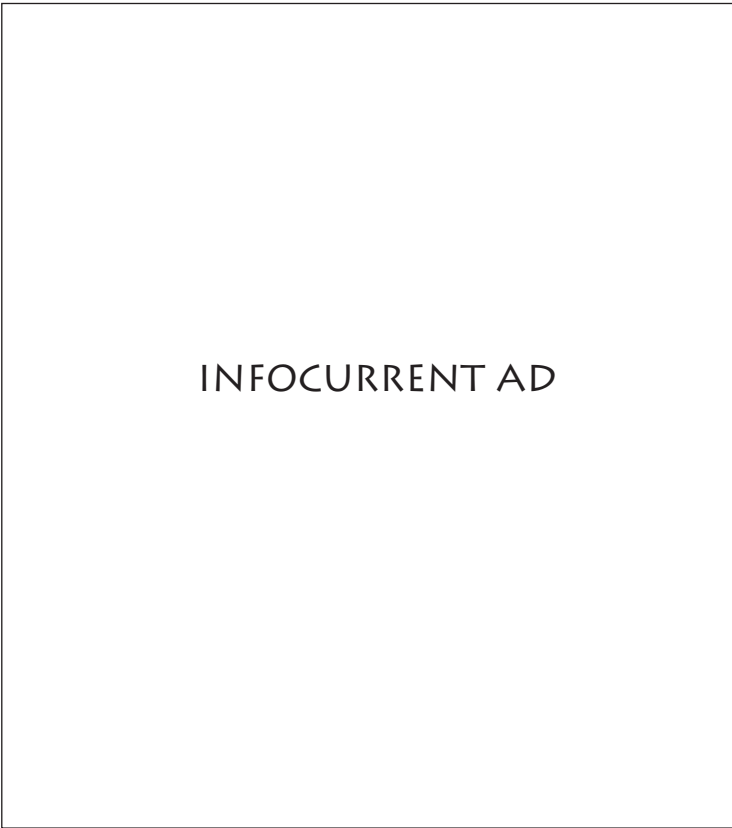
firm is summer associate season, followed closely by fall associate season. The summer associate classes are larger than the fall classes, and the summer associates need more coaching and hand holding than the fall associates do.

Law schools are busiest right at the end of summer, before new student orientation, but the rest of the summer is very quiet. However, the quiet times are sometimes the most critical, as this is when important tasks get done: curriculum development, revising procedures, and working on all manner of long-term projects.

MONEY AND BENEFITS

On average, law firm salaries tend to be higher than academic salaries, although it varies depending on the position. Unlike law firms, law schools offer no hefty year-end bonuses (although these have diminished since the 80s and early 90s). Generally, the schools offer better benefits and more time off. Because George Mason is a state supported school, we have many benefits available to state employees, including low health insurance premiums and generous retirement benefits.

Scheduling is flexible to accommodate worker’s lifestyles, whether it’s family commitments,



attending classes here at GMU or another school, or supplementary employment. One of my colleagues adjusted her hours to accommodate a part-time job at a small law firm. Having spent her career in academia, she wanted to learn for herself what life is like “on the other side.” She was able to pursue this interest with full support from the administration, who welcomed the opportunity to learn from her insights.

No two of us have the same schedule, and yet it all works. We have regular meetings of the librarians and the full staff. We communicate with e-mail and utilize electronic tools to keep in touch. Ironically, perhaps because I am not in the office as much, I check my work e-mail more frequently than I did at the firm and find myself working more during my off hours than I used to. The law school seems more open to the idea that we can perform many of our job functions from home or on the road, and has invested in the technology to make this a viable option.

THOSE LITTLE EXTRAS

Other than the people, the thing I miss most about law firm life is the excitement of working downtown. I loved the convenience of having excellent restaurants, interesting shops, and the

nation’s museums nearby. It made for many and varied lunch time options. George Mason, like many law schools, is a bit off the beaten path. The most popular lunch destination is the salad bar at the Giant. That said, it’s nice to do my grocery shopping, stop by the pet store, and pick up hardware items on my lunch hour.

Other little luxuries I miss from the firm: no free Starbucks in the break room, and no leftovers from fancy lawyer luncheons. However, we do get to attend programs offered by the law school, the university, and its affiliates. For example, upcoming events at the law school include a conference on the “Political Economy of Terrorism,” and another on “Cyber Security and the Law: Addressing Compliance, Complexity, and Confusion.” Work load permitting, we are always welcome to attend any programs of interest.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Everything in life is a trade off. Both work settings have pros and cons. The weight given to each will vary depending on the individual and her concerns at that point in her career. I am grateful to have had the opportunity to work in both settings, and to have learned so much from many of my fine colleagues. ■

WE NEED YOU! VOLUNTEER IN SAN ANTONIO!

The Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee needs volunteers for a variety of activities at the 2005 AALL Annual Meeting in San Antonio! We need volunteers for the registration desk, the family social hour, and the main events: the opening reception, the association luncheon, and the closing banquet. Scoop stories and write articles for *The AALLamo News*, the daily conference newspaper. Are you San Antonio savvy? We need help with hospitality and library tours. Or if you plan to be in San Antonio early, help stuff the conference tote bags on Friday, July 15, or visit with attendees’ children at the Family Social Hour on Saturday, July 16.

Volunteers make the conference run smoothly—and they have fun. Be among the first 100 to complete the volunteer form linked below and join us at the “Howl at the Moon” for a conference opening Happy Hour! (Details to follow). But even to non-“howlers,” Mucho Gracias for signing up!

Please complete the volunteer form on the local arrangements web site:

http://www.stcl.edu/aall/volunteer_form.htm

or fax, or mail the completed Volunteer Opportunities Registration Form from the preliminary conference program, on page 31, by **June 8** to:

Caren Luckie, Volunteer Co-Chair, Jackson Walker, LLP, 1401 McKinney, Suite 1900
Houston, TX 77010, Phone: 713.752.4479, Fax: 713.752.4221, Email: cluckie@jw.com



WESTLAW AD

INTRODUCING THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Steve Young and
Christine Stanley
DuFour Law Library,
Catholic University
of America

SAY WHAT?

Over the past two years something quite extraordinary has quietly been happening across the pond, something that will have major constitutional ramifications for the United Kingdom's legal systems for many years to come.¹ As a result of recently passed legislation, the House of Lords, as a judicial body,² will disappear and be replaced by a new, independent Supreme Court. And, as if that wasn't enough, the office of Lord Chancellor, an office that has existed for centuries,³ is about to be completely overhauled and will be replaced as head of the judiciary by the post of President of the Courts of England and Wales.⁴

If you find yourself scratching your head and wondering "why haven't I heard about this?" don't worry, you're in good company, since very little of this upheaval has been reported in the legal literature let alone the popular press.⁵ Hopefully this short guide will serve as an introduction to these far reaching events thereby enabling you to discuss SCOTUK as easily as you do SCOTUS.

WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

Since 1997, the U.K. government under the leadership of Prime-Minister Tony Blair has been making a variety of constitutional reforms. According to the Department for Constitutional Affairs, the reason behind creating a Supreme Court is to create a judicial system completely independent from the executive and legislature. The government believes that an independent Supreme Court is essential to maintaining the independence of the judicial systems.⁶

HOW IS THIS HAPPENING?

At the heart of these monumental changes lies the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (Ch. 4).⁷ The act, almost two years in the making,⁸ was originally introduced in the 2003/04 Parliamentary session, then reintroduced in the 2004/05 session,⁹ and eventually received the Royal Assent on March 24th, 2005. Although the act has not yet come into force, there is little doubt that it will gradually take effect over the next few years.¹⁰

So what does the act do? Well, essentially there are four components to the act.¹¹ First, it addresses the need for judicial independence. This very timely topic here in the U.S. has also become an issue of importance in the U.K. The act will prevent government ministers from influencing or interfering with the judiciary or

judicial decisions.¹² Second, it abolishes the position of Lord Chancellor as we know it today.¹³ The current Lord Chief Justice, Lord Woolf, will become President of the Courts of England & Wales, and will have supervisory authority over the judiciary of England & Wales.¹⁴

The third component of the act is, from a constitutional standpoint, perhaps the most revolutionary; the creation of a new Supreme Court.¹⁵ This court will consist of twelve justices drawn from the current Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (i.e. the Law Lords).¹⁶ The new Supreme Court justices will be independent from the House of Lords, although they will initially retain their peerage. The Court will also be housed in a separate Supreme Court building,¹⁷ and will retain its own staff.

The final component of the act establishes an independent Judicial Appointments Commission. The commission will be charged with selecting candidates for judicial office and presenting them to the Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs.¹⁸

SO WHAT'S NEXT?

Unfortunately we currently don't know the exact timetable for when provisions of the act will come into force. A most likely scenario envisions the gradual transfer of functions from the Lord Chancellor's office to other offices over the next few months. The creation of the Supreme Court will take longer and is largely dependent upon the status of the Court's building. Until a new facility is ready for the Court, which will most likely be in 2-3 years, the Law Lords will continue to operate much as they have before. The Judicial Appointments Committee is scheduled to begin operation in 2006.

For those who wish to stay abreast of developments in this area we recommend book marking the Department for Constitutional Affairs' *Constitutional Reform* and *House of Lords Reform* websites.¹⁹ The Constitution Unit of University College London also maintains a useful website detailing developments in constitutional reform and providing online access to their publications in this area.

ENDNOTES

¹ The Labour government's initial policy statement on the Supreme Court was issued on June 12, 2003, at <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page3892.asp>.

² The judicial function of the House of Lords is discussed in House of Lords Library Note, *THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS* (2003), at <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/upload/HLLAppellate.pdf>.

³ According to the Department for Constitutional Affairs the post



dates back to 1068. See, <http://www.dca.gov.uk/lcfr.htm>.

⁴ A useful analysis of this proposed reform is Department for Constitutional Affairs, CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM: REFORMING THE OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR (2003), at <http://www.dca.gov.uk/consult/lcoffice/lcoffice03.pdf>.

⁵ The most useful law review commentary is probably Roger Masterman, *A Supreme Court for the United Kingdom: Two Steps Forward, But One Step Back on Judicial Independence*, 2004 PUB. L. 48 (Spring 2004). The most useful journalistic account of these reforms is from the Guardian newspaper, at <http://politics.guardian.co.uk/constitution/>.

⁶ At <http://www.dca.gov.uk/constitution/reform/faqs.htm>.

⁷ <http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2005/20050004.htm>.

⁸ The three original consultation papers, CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM: A SUPREME COURT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM; CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM: A NEW WAY OF APPOINTING JUDGES; and CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM: REFORMING THE OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR date back to the summer of 2003, shortly after the Government's initial announcement. They are available at <http://www.dca.gov.uk/consult/2003.htm>.

⁹ For a complete history of the bill see, <http://bills.ais.co.uk/AC.asp#HL1>.

¹⁰ This will be achieved through commencement orders and transfer of functions orders issued by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State.

¹¹ A more complete analysis of the act is provided in HOUSE OF COMMONS CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REPORT, CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM BILL [LORDS]: THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL, at <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200405/cmselect/cmconst/275/275i.pdf>, and in the Government's response to this report, CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM BILL [LORDS]: THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS, Cm 6488, at <http://www.official-documents.co.uk/docu->

[ment/cm64/6488/6488.pdf](http://www.official-documents.co.uk/docu-ment/cm64/6488/6488.pdf).

¹² See, Part 2 of the act at <http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2005/50004—c.htm#2>.

¹³ A useful report examining this section of the act is House of Commons Library Research Paper 05/05, THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM BILL [HL] – THE OFFICE OF LORD CHANCELLOR, at <http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2005/rp05-005.pdf>.

¹⁴ It should be noted that the act also addresses the positions of Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, and the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland.

¹⁵ See, Part 3 of the act at <http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2005/50004—d.htm#23>.

¹⁶ This component of the act is discussed in detail in HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY RESEARCH PAPER 05/06, THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM BILL [HL]: A SUPREME COURT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS (2005), at <http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2005/rp05-006.pdf>, and House of Lords Select Committee on The Constitutional Reform Bill, CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM BILL [HL] (2004), at <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200304/ldselect/ldcref/125/125.pdf>.

¹⁷ At the moment it appears that Middlesex Guildhall is the most likely location for the building. See, <http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/detail.asp?ReleaseID=154301&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=True>.

¹⁸ One of the most extensive documents detailing these proposed reforms is House of Commons Constitutional Affairs Committee, JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS AND A SUPREME COURT (COURT OF FINAL APPEAL), HC48-1 (2004), at <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200304/cmselect/cmconst/48/48.pdf>.

¹⁹ At <http://www.dca.gov.uk/constitution/reform/reform.htm>, and <http://www.dca.gov.uk/constitution/holref/holrefindex.htm> ■

A VISIT TO THE LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (LAC) web page can simplify and enliven your trip to San Antonio for this year's Conference. The page contains "Essential" information plus tips on how to "Enjoy San Antonio." Either go directly to the LAC page or click your way there from AALL's homepage (start at www.aallnet.org, click on Annual Meeting, General Information, Local Advisory Committee Page).

Under "Essentials" are photos of the Conference hotels, a guide to booking a room, and options for transportation from the airport to your hotel. "Enjoy San Antonio" contains guides written by LAC Committee members to help you pack the most fun into your visit. These guides include suggestions on nightlife, shopping, live music, museums and galleries, bookstores, music stores, libraries, LGBT, fun for families and kids, internet access, excursions, outdoor activities, fitness centers and spas, and places of worship. The guides are available in printer friendly versions so that you can easily bring the ones you want with you.

The LAC page also contains volunteer forms so you can assist the various committees (don't forget that volunteers get perks), a link to the Dine Arounds, a list of the Local Advisory

Committee members in case you need to contact one of them, and the Conference registration form. ■

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GOING TO SAN ANTONIO? YOU NEED THE LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE SITE

Paula E. Howe

SEE YOUR NAME IN "LIGHTS!"



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LEXIS NEXIS AD



ONE OF THE ASPECTS THAT I ENJOY MOST ABOUT BEING A REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

at the new John Wolff International and Comparative Law Library at the Georgetown University Law Center is working with our large population of international students. Georgetown Law hosts students from over fifty different countries, many of whom participate in one of the Law Center's LL.M. programs. LL.M. students earn a Masters of Law and are often young practicing lawyers in their home countries who have come to Georgetown to specialize in an international law related area while learning more about the American legal system.

My goal as a reference librarian is to serve the information needs of my patrons while making all of them—including international patrons—feel comfortable in a large American academic law library. As part of my daily work routine, I have the chance to interact with international patrons at the reference desk and in one-on-one research consultations. Here are seven strategies suited to serving international patrons that I find useful in helping me reach my goal.

1. ESTABLISH A FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIP.

I'm fortunate to be scheduled on the reference desk at pretty much the same time every evening, just around the time that the average law student sits down to some serious studying in the library. This situation has allowed me to get to know—at least by sight—a large number of our international patrons. As a result, international patrons may feel slightly more comfortable asking me a reference question, since I'm at least a familiar face in the library. Casual conversation about their studies, where they're from, what type of law they practice or want to practice, or where they traveled over break also helps to break the ice and can lead in to an in-depth reference interview.

2. TALK A GOOD REFERENCE INTERVIEW.

I may have occasionally pooh-poohed the legendary reference interview in library school, but it is a skill that is essential to good librarian-patron communication. The reference interview takes on even greater importance in the context of serving international patrons. I've found that international patrons may use terminology that has a very specific meaning in the context of American legal discourse, but they use it in either the context of another legal system (such as a civil law system) or in a non-law context. The terms "jurisprudence" and "conflict of laws" come to mind. To avoid such confusion, I usually ask the patron to explain their research to me

in everyday language, while asking them questions for clarification along the way. This step can save a lot of time that might otherwise be lost barking up the wrong proverbial tree.

3. DON'T SPEAK LIBRARY-ESE.

Another related communications issue is the use or avoidance of library terminology. I usually relate this issue back to my own experience with learning a foreign language. For example, I know that the word for "book" is "ksi_ska" in Polish, but don't ask me the Polish for "treatise." International patrons, while often possessing an excellent command of the English language (light years beyond my knowledge of Polish), may not be familiar with basic library terms. There's no need to inhibit otherwise good communication by introducing unfamiliar library-ese. A librarian can usually describe all facets of research and library policy without resorting to library jargon.

4. DEMONSTRATE HOW CALL NUMBERS WORK.

Many international patrons come from countries that do not use the Library of Congress classification system. If you add to this the fact that in many countries, academic and other types of libraries are frequently closed-stacks, you can easily get a patron at the reference desk who has no clue how to find a book in the KZs. Whenever

SERVING PATRONS FROM ABROAD: SEVEN STRATEGIES FROM THE REFERENCE DESK

*Amy Burchfield
International and Foreign
Law Reference Librarian,
John Wolff International &
Comparative Law Library*



possible, I take this as a chance for on-the-spot bibliographic instruction and accompany patrons to the stacks to show them how to find materials using Library of Congress system. It is a skill that they will need again at some point in their career. One patron from China was so delighted when I showed him the KNQs that he spent the next hour or so happily browsing the collection.

5. NEVER ASSUME FAMILIARITY WITH AN ELECTRONIC RESOURCE.

In the database-driven world of law librarianship, it is easy to assume too much in terms of familiarity with electronic resources when assisting an international patron, or any patron, for that matter. One patron from South Africa came to a research consultation with the notion that every item in our OPAC was available electronically. Needless to say, she was somewhat disappointed when I had to concede that many items were mere books. Lexis and Westlaw present even greater challenges. It's been my experience that American students have a far greater degree of proficiency with these databases than international students do, undoubtedly because of American students' extended contact with them during their J.D. program. Most LL.M. students

have completed their legal education abroad where Lexis and Westlaw may not be *de rigueur*. Patient searching and one-on-one instruction will often boost the confidence of this new group of Lexis and Westlaw users tremendously.

6. LET THEM TEACH YOU.

The range of life experience and law expertise represented by the international law student population at Georgetown Law is impressive. I've had a research consultation with a lawyer who has practiced before the Indian Supreme Court and one who has practiced international trade law in Bulgaria. I'm always learning from my international patrons at the reference desk. One student from Malawi came to the desk looking for a resource commonly called "the Red Book." While working with him to locate the book, I learned about this important English law resource which is commonly used in his country, and along the way he gave me the nutshell version of common law as applied in this small African nation.

7. OFFER BASIC LANGUAGE HELP.

Questions at the reference desk are not always about research, some are about language. Occasionally I get requests to proofread international students' writing. While this prospect brings back fond memories of teaching English as a foreign language, I have to turn down requests to proofread thirty page seminar papers. But on a slow evening, I have taken a quick glance through a cover letter written by an French student, and have helped a Mexican student with the wording of an email to a professor. I figure that these small linguistic services contribute to establishing a friendly librarian-patron relationship and that these patrons may return in the future for research help.

The Georgetown Law community, like the law community in general is becoming increasingly globalized. Law schools across the country are attracting talented students from around the world. Likewise law firms are becoming increasingly globally diverse—both in their client base and in their international hires. Nowadays libraries both large and small are likely to have international patrons as part of their patron base, and while these seven strategies could be applied in most any reference situation, they are particularly helpful in serving international patrons. Working with international patrons is a fun and rewarding part of my job as a reference librarian at the Wolff International and Comparative Law Library. ■

BRB SOURCEBOOK AD



BNA AD



PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Herb Somers

As I WRITE THIS, MAY HAS JUST ARRIVED and the cherry blossoms are now just a pleasant memory. Unbelievably, another year of Society activities will soon draw to a close. I count myself as very fortunate to have the honor to serve as President in this, our 65th Anniversary year and I am happy to say that because of the hard work of our many Committees and Special Interest Sections, we have enjoyed yet another wonderful year of educational and social activities. I hope you all had the opportunity to take advantage of many of the fine programs held so far this year. But, there is much more to come, so keep reading *Dates to Remember* and join us for the many events taking place in the waning days of the Society's year.

2005 PETERSON LECTURE

On April 27, the Society hosted the 2005 Sandy Peterson Memorial Lecture at the Supreme Court. Noted cultural historian and media scholar Siva Vaidhyanathan joined us, speaking on the topic "How Fair and Useful is Fair Use." His lecture was fascinating in that he spoke not only about the law's protection of intellectual "property" but also about its symbiotic relationship to scholarship and the creative arts. The ultimate goal of copyright law

should be to foster creative expression without limiting the ability of future creators to build upon earlier ideas. I'd like to thank Siva for joining us from New York, and I would also like to thank the Staff of the Supreme Court, specifically Judy Gaskell, Librarian of the Court and Kim Oliver-Parker for all their help in making our lecture possible in such a beautiful venue. Thanks also go out to Arrangement Committee members Lesliediana Jones and Kate Martin for their work on the wonderful reception afterwards.

AALL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

As you know in 2006, the American Association of Law Libraries will be celebrating its Centennial Anniversary. The AALL Centennial Celebration Committee has established a website <http://www.aallnet.org/committee/cenceleb/index.asp> for the distribution of information about, and resources for the AALL Centennial. I encourage all of you to explore the site and to think about activities that the Society can sponsor in the coming year to help celebrate this milestone event. Incoming President Elizabeth LeDoux would love to hear your ideas! You can contact her at eledoux@cov.com. ■

OFFICE MOVERS AD



HARVARD LAW REVIEW ARTICLE LENGTH POLICY: CENSORSHIP, CURE FOR BOREDOM, OR BINDERY BOON?

On February 9, 2005, Thiru Vignarajah, president of volume 118 of the *Harvard Law Review*, issued a statement in which he announced that the publication will no longer “publish articles exceeding 35,000 words – the equivalent of 70-75 law review pages – except in extraordinary circumstances.” According to the letter, a survey of law faculty had been conducted by the journal. Nearly 800 professors returned the survey, and they were nearly unanimous in their condemnation of excessively long articles.

I find *Harvard Law Review*’s new policy vaguely unsettling. The liberal side of me says this smacks of censorship. Isn’t it the job of a good editor to “edit” his journal’s articles? Shouldn’t he be able to realize when one article should be two? To say that articles will be rejected based solely on size seems arbitrary and a little bit like censorship. The practical side of me, however, asks who would read an entire article that is more than 75 pages, and, more importantly, who is writing them? And the side of me that supervises our library’s bindery operation is ecstatic at the thought that we will no longer need to bind huge volumes.

NEW SERIAL TITLES

The Dukeminier Awards: best sexual orientation law review articles of ..., 2002-

Annual, UCLA School of Law

India Policy Forum, 2004-

Annual, National Council of Applied Economic Research; Brookings Institution

Journal of Empirical Legal Studies, 2004-

Three times a year, Blackwell Publishing

Journal of Health & Biomedical Law, 2004-

Frequency unknown, Health and Biomedical Law Society of Suffolk University

NYU Journal of Law & Business, 2004-

Semiannual, New York University, School of Law

TITLE CHANGES

Minnesota Journal of Law, Science & Technology, 2004-

Semiannual, University of Minnesota Law School

continues: Minnesota Intellectual Property Review

The Singapore Year Book of International Law, 2004-

Annual, Faculty of Law, National University of Singapore

continues: Singapore Journal of International & Comparative Law ■

EYE ON SERIALS

Susan Chinoransky
George Washington University

WASHINGTON AREA
LIBRARY DIRECTORY
AD

**WE APPRECIATE OUR ADVERTISERS ...
SO WHEN YOU USE THEIR SERVICES,
TELL THEM YOU SAW IT IN LAW
LIBRARY LIGHTS!**



INTERLIBRARY LOAN SIS NEWS

Tricia Peawler
Jenner & Block LLP

THE INTERLIBRARY LOAN SIS HAS HAD A BUSY YEAR with several informative meetings and the completion and approval of new Interlibrary Loan Guidelines for the LLSDC website and the new Union List. A committee of the SIS is continuing to work on preparing a set of useful library links to be added to the website.

The October meeting featured Capital District Information whose representatives hosted a pizza lunch and discussed the document delivery services the company offers. In November the SIS members met to discuss favorite sources for obtaining medical, scientific, and technical interlibrary loans. Our Annual Holiday Cookie Party was the theme of the December meeting.

The SIS hosted the new electronic Union List training and demonstration session in January. Union List Committee head Keith Gabel and representatives of the Union List vendor SIMA presented information about the functionality of the new system and pricing options. There was no February meeting.

Nancy Minter, President of the Interlibrary Users Association, spoke to the group at the March meeting about the benefits of IUA membership. IUA is a cooperative lending group in the DC area. In April the SIS hosted Richard Thurlow of the British Library for a luncheon presentation on the document delivery options available from BL, including a soon to be released pay-as-you-go option.

A committee of the SIS worked throughout the year to revise the Interlibrary Loan Guidelines (see below). These were approved in principle by the LLSDC Board and have been added to the website.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN GUIDELINES

The Interlibrary Loan Community works on the premise of cooperation and the exchange of basic information. The Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., Inc.'s Interlibrary Loan Special Interest Section would appreciate the use of these guidelines as part of your interlibrary loan policies and procedures. Our goal in this process is the smooth exchange of interlibrary loan material and the dissemination of information within the LLSDC library community.

The Guidelines were approved in principle by the 2004-2005 LLSDC Board, but do NOT constitute official policy of LLSDC. They are entirely voluntary, as are all interlibrary loan privileges. Membership in LLSDC does not entitle a library to borrowing privileges at any other law library, nor does possession of a union list or a membership directory grant the

privilege of borrowing items on such lists. Each library can decide to whom it will lend, what it lends, and any other interlibrary loan policies it chooses. Cultivating and maintaining cooperative interlibrary loan relationships is an indication of the goodwill and professionalism of the LLSDC library community.

GUIDELINES FOR INTERLIBRARY LOANS

1. Resources

- Check available online catalogs and/or union listings for holdings and availability to keep "cold" or "random" calling to a minimum.
- Use and participation in union lists is highly recommended.
- For a listing of ILL resources, please see the LLSDC ILL-SIS web page.
(<http://www.llsdc.org/sis/ill/index.html>)
- The LLSDC listserv can be used as a resource of last resort. Please see guidelines below.

2. Communication – Please be courteous.

Borrowers –

- Provide all necessary contact information - name, organization, and phone number.
- Clearly state full description of request.
- One call to a single organization per day.
- Limit requests to three items per call.
- Wait one hour before contacting another library.
- If you do not have time to wait, please do not leave a message.
- Monitor voice mail/e-mail/fax regularly.

Lenders –

- Libraries with voice mail should monitor calls on a regular basis.
- To expedite the borrowing process, please respond to requests within one hour unless specific response times are included in outgoing messages.
- Specify any lending preferences or procedures (i.e. form delivery, pick up times, pick up location, due dates, max number of renewals, etc.).

3. Borrowing/Lending ALA Form Protocols

Borrowers –

- Legibly type or print ALA Forms (available on line from ALA – RUSA
<http://www.ala.org/ala/rusa/rusaprotocols/referenceguide/illformprint.pdf>, or
<http://www.ala.org/ala/rusa/rusaprotocols/referenceguide/illformprint.doc>, or print versions from other suppliers).
- Provide a complete description of request,



including author, title, volume, issue, section, pages, or call number, to assist lender in location of the item, and to document what was requested and loaned.

- Indicate date requested.
- Indicate pick up location, contact person and phone number of lending library.
- Include name and telephone number of ILL borrower.
- Check appropriate copyright box as necessary.

Lenders –

- Specify if an ILL form is desired and preferred delivery method (e.g. with messenger or faxed).
- Clearly place ownership information on loaned material. Please include due date, return address, and any lending restrictions or conditions.

4. Renewals & Recalls

All library staff should be aware of renewal and recall policies.

Borrowers –

- Renew or return materials by close of business on due date.
- Must return recalled materials within two hours of recall request.
- Maintain a record of physical possession of borrowed materials.
- Are responsible for any lost or damaged materials.

Lenders –

- May recall items at any time.
- Specify new due date for renewals.

5. Returns

Borrowers –

- Do NOT remove ownership information.
- Protect materials being returned during inclement weather.

Lending –

- Allow flexibility of due date for inclement weather, emergency situations, and federal holidays.

GUIDELINES FOR USING THE LISTSERV FOR ILL

The Listserv is a supplement to be utilized as a resource of last resort. It is NOT a substitute for research. Please exhaust all available union lists, catalogs, and web resources first. This

includes checking the archive (<https://listserv.gmu.edu/archives/llsdc-l.html>). Repeated failure to follow these guidelines may result in the loss of listserv posting privileges.

Listserv ILL Posting Etiquette -

- Place “ILL” in the subject line followed by title of publication desired.
- Repeat bibliographic information inside the message along with any desired format or edition preferences.
- Include any relevant research or sources consulted.
- Include all contact information and preferred means of contact (phone, fax, e-mail).
- Send a “Request Filled” notice to the Listserv when item is found. For archival purposes, please identify lender.

Keep your directory up-to-date. Monitor the LLSDC Listserv for library changes and announcements. ■

WASHINGTON
EXPRESS AD



TECH TALK

Roger V. Skalbeck
Technology
Librarian, George
Mason School
of Law

In this installment of the Tech Talk column I present free resources to help read online newspapers and monitor web logs (blogs). As a final note, I consider some good spam skills and one patent for creating (but, alas, not preventing) spam.

BUGME NOT TO AVOID NAGGING REGISTRATION SITES

Does this scenario sound familiar? You perform a search or you browse Google News, and you find a really useful article. After clicking on the link, hoping to read it *right away*, the site informs you that you must register first. The registration process takes anywhere from one to five minutes, and you are forced to decide whether you'll create *yet another* password OR risk re-using one already chosen for numerous other sites.

Well, then BugMeNot (www.bugmenot.com) might be the solution for you. This is a nifty no-frills website where users share login credentials for sites that require "free registration." As of early May 2005, BugMeNot boasts of "66515 sites liberated." This is not for fee-based sites such as Lexis or Westlaw. Instead, it's for registration-only sites from newspapers such as the *New York Times* or the ever-popular *Enterprise Content Management* 365.

The most efficient way to use this service is to do so in conjunction with either the Mozilla or Firefox web browser. If you use one of these browsers, you can install an extension that streamlines the functions. Once installed, Windows users just right-click a login page and select "BugMeNot" to populate the login name and password. Internet Explorer users simply need to have a second browser window open to switch between the target site's login and the BugMeNot lookup pages.

If one account doesn't work, you can try again and again. It appears that some websites are beginning to recognize BugMeNot as a workaround, so several passwords may be obsolete. Until they are all gone, I'll still try BugMeNot as a way to avoid having to register for a site like the *Knoxville News Sentinel*. And because they block BugMeNot altogether, I might never access Seattle's NBC affiliate, King5.com.

BLOGLINES TO TRACK NEWS FEEDS

For anybody wanting to monitor blogs or other syndicated content, consider using a website called Bloglines (www.bloglines.com). This provides a way for you to find and monitor blogs without having to install any software or browser plug-ins. To name just a few items you might track, law-related sites include beSpacific, The-

VirtualChase, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Countless news sources are available in multiple languages, and you can even get Dilbert or Doonesbury. There's a large directory of available sources, and you can enter your own sources directly as well.

With Bloglines, you can elect to receive email notification when there are updates, or you can simply log in to your account to view entries directly within the web browser. Note that some blog authors have chosen to exclude their RSS feeds from this service (e.g. The Trademark Blog), so some sources may be excluded. As a final point to consider, RSS and blog integration is also available for MyYahoo subscribers, and there are dozens of other software programs that serve as alternatives. Bloglines is neither new nor is it the only game in town. Bloglines founder Mark Fletcher received a 2005 Wired [Magazine] Rave Award for "making Bloglines the Internet's news network." This headline might be a bit of puffery, but if you want a simple entry point to monitor blogs and news from numerous sources, this is a great source to consider.

SPAM SKILLS AND PATENTING SPAM

Internal statistics report that about 65% of the email messages sent to my university are spam, and somewhere between 20 and 60 are addressed to me personally each day. Thankfully I never see most of them, but some do trickle through. In reviewing the spam that does get through, I've decided that the really successful spammers are probably good at playing Taboo but bad at Scrabble. Taboo is a board game where you have a list of words you can't use in trying to get your partner(s) to guess the clue word. The few spam messages that trick our filters do this well. "Payday advance" or "wearable art" in the subject heading will work sometimes, and similar ploys in the body of the message trickle through too.

At it turns out, about half of the spam sent to me has horrible typos, so I'm not playing Scrabble with any of these people. I will never allow words like "cheep," "generjc," "meddications," "bast," "cheapest," or "mads," on my Scrabble board. Somehow though, my spam filter lets them through from time to time.

Did you know that in November 2003 AT&T got a patent for "a system and method for circumventing schemes ... to detect and block unsolicited e-mail (spam)"? In plain English, that's a patent to *create* spam, which was issued as U.S. Patent number 6,643,686. In a *Washington Post* article published when this



patent issued, the inventor stated that he wanted to use the patent to preclude others from using this technique.

The inventor was focusing on an apparent critical flaw of the then-existing (late 1999) spam filters, which primarily worked to detect duplicate messages. The stated purpose of this patent is to split recipient lists so that similar email addresses receive slightly different versions of the same message. (“...9¢ PER MINUTE LONG DISTANCE” vs. “...cheapest calling anywhere.”). Back in 2003, AT&T wasn’t sure how they would use the patent. By checking the LitAlert database (which tracks patent infringement lawsuits) two years later, it looks like they decided not to sue anybody for infringing it.

If suing spammers for patent infringement is not worth it, maybe somebody should try to sue for plagiarizing original works of authorship in the text of an email message. Maybe somebody could partner with a college essay plagiarism company to ferret these out. To illustrate what I would want to ferret out, I end the column with a text of somebody’s original work of authorship that was at the end of an allowed message last week:

well we are off to washington d c for a few days kent is on a business trip and i m going along for a mini-vacation for the site seeing.

loved your site and working with your miserable old basket hes daft as you must be a chip of the old block you are a star billy.

s yeah i said i i think i remember telling n you know you gotta get rid of them but he had them and he had them still right he just didn t want to take them out of the house or wherever they were.

jested libeller

p.s. shuquef ndahazanuev stlbmcfk kauikefe hnv-fev sutineph jejoras ngale nebaz thashuqu rijuomuf

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HEIN ONLINE AD

DATES TO REMEMBER

■ ■ ■ *Dates to Remember (DTR)* is a monthly (September – May) newsletter designed to keep the membership informed of current Society events. To clear your date and publicize the event, please contact Millie Gallahan at 703/619-5033 or management@llsdc.org.

GSI AD



TIPS AND TRICKS FOR PATENT RESEARCH...

The PLL Education Committee held a patent research program on April 21, 2005, featuring Chris Black, M.L.S. M.B.A. Ms. Black, whose current position is as a law librarian with ASRC Aerospace (contractor that supports many federal agencies including the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), assists internal customers and the general public with patent legal research and patent searching. The program was divided into two one-hour sessions. The first session was on patent case law and administrative law, including the "biggie" patent acts and where to find them. The second session was on patents themselves. It included a discussion about the different parts of a patent, what a patent is and is not, foreign patents, and general tips for navigating the USPTO's Web site. Many thanks to Martha Klein and Carolyn McKelvey for their work in putting the program together. Due to the popularity of the patent research program, a proposed second patent research program, (possibly on foreign patents) is being submitted to the incoming PLL Board and PLL Education Committee for 2005-2006.

SINCE WE STILL LIKE TO BE SOCIAL...A good crowd enjoyed munchies and beverages

during happy hour at McCormick & Schmick's on March 8, 2005. Barbara Folensbee-Moore arranged another great gathering with saved tables and food trays. A good time was had by all.

ON THE ELECTION FRONT...The PLL Election for the 2005-2006 Board is off to a slow start, but as this issue goes to print ballots are being mailed. Keep an eye out for the ballots and please remember to vote. Best wishes to next year's Board.

FINALLY...Many thanks to Barbara Folensbee-Moore, Abigail Ellsworth Ross, and Tanya Thomas for their participation on the PLL Board over the past year! ■

PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES SIS NEWS

*Jennifer Korpacz
Covington & Burling*

LIGHTS DEADLINE

■ ■ ■ If you would like to write for *Lights*, please contact Matthew Mantel at mmantel@law.gwu.edu. For the most up-to-date information regarding the 2005-2006 submission deadlines and issue themes, check the LLSDC Web site at <http://www.llsdc.org>.

CAPCON AD

MEMORIAL: PATRICIA A. KELLER (1951-2005)

Pat Keller passed away from a brain tumor on February 18. Born in McPherson, KS, Pat grew up in Des Moines, IA. She graduated with a bachelor's degree in linguistics from the University of Missouri and received her teaching certificate from the University of Iowa. She began her teaching career in Charles City, Iowa where she taught seventh grade English. While visiting a friend in Washington, D.C., Pat met her future husband Mike. After moving to DC, Pat taught school in Maryland.

Pat began her library career with Hill, Christopher & Phillips in Washington, D.C., which later became part of Kirkpatrick & Lockhart. During this time she obtained her masters degree in Library Science from Catholic University. Pat and Mike then moved to the Los Angeles area where Pat worked as a librarian. Soon, they moved again to New York City, where Pat worked for Proskauer Rose and Willkie, Farr & Gallagher. Finally they returned to the DC area, where once again Pat worked at Kirkpatrick & Lockhart – this time as Library Director. In addition to holding this position for over fifteen years, she took on the added roll of paralegal coordinator for a couple of years.

An active member of the Law Librarians Society of DC, Pat served as a member of the Executive Board, was Co-Chair of the Arrangements Committee for many years and Chair of the Education Committee. In recognition of Pat's hard work and dedication, she was chosen LLSDC Outstanding Member of the Year 1997-1998. She was elected Chair of AALL's PLLSIS for 2001-2002.

She was an avid AALL Annual Meeting attendee and could often be found attending many of the education programs – that is when she wasn't networking with colleagues, Bloody Mary in hand and a good suggestion, joke or pithy observation to share. She was the consummate private law librarian – always getting the patron what they needed when they needed it.

Pat was my first boss out of college. Working with her was a delight. Her roots as a teacher of grammar never left her. If she was anywhere near me, I would often hear her say “take” when I used the word “bring” incorrectly. We had lots of laughs over my inability to get it right. After working with her for 8 years I decided to relocate. One of the most difficult parts of that decision was knowing that I would never have as great a boss as she was. Thankfully I got the opportunity to work with her again a few years later.

Although she never learned to skate, Pat was a huge fan of amateur ice-skating. She attended the national championships many times and the world championship once. Pat enjoyed attending plays at the Shakespeare Theatre, going to the opera and taking classes through the Smithsonian Resident Associates. She and Mike liked to bike ride on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and take hiking vacations at national parks.

Her beloved husband Mike, her mother, a sister, two brothers and many nieces, nephews and grand nieces and nephews survive Pat. Pat lived her life unselfishly and with great generosity. She never asked people for anything. Pat passed away never knowing the lasting effect she had on the people who knew her. We miss her dearly.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Nicole Evans joined the George Washington University Law School, Jacob Burns Law Library in October 2004 and serves as the electronic resources librarian. Prior to coming to GW Law School, she was employed as the electronic resources librarian at the O'Quinn Law Library at the University of Houston.

Maureen Dunnigan joined the George Washington University Law School, Jacob Burns Law Library in May 2005 and serves as

the head of acquisitions. Prior to coming to GW Law School, she was employed as the head of acquisitions at Hugh and Hazel Darling Law Library at the UCLA School of Law.

22 new members had a great time mingling with board members and the Membership Committee at a wonderful new member's lunch at Charlie Chiangs recently. Keith Gabel gave the greeting and opening remarks to the new members.



LET ME BEGIN BY STATING THAT I WRITE THIS REVIEW NOT AS A BNA EMPLOYEE, but rather as a librarian interested in copyright law and the murky area of licensing & contracts. As a part of my job responsibilities at BNA, I process the many requests for permission to reprint BNA articles so I was most eager to read Heller's book to better understand the ins and outs of the confusing labyrinth that is copyright law.

Heller wrote the book to provide a framework to analyze copyright issues that may arise in the library. Heller provides not only the law, but also enhances the text with examples found every day in the library setting. Regardless of the type of library in which you work; be it academic, private, public, corporate, etc., this book is sure to clarify title 17 of the United States Code.

The book is divided into eight chapters, each covering different segments of title 17, plus a concluding chapter. In addition to the copyright law itself, there are also acts, amendments, and cases sprinkled throughout the chapters to add to the confusion. Heller includes, several times in each chapter, a paragraph he calls "The Bottom Line" in which he sums up and ties together laws, acts and amendments.

Chapter One titled, "General Principles," is a general overview of copyright law and includes a discussion of what can and what cannot be copyrighted, the copyright notice, public domain etc. Chapter Two, "The Copyright Owner's Rights," delves into derivative works, public distribution and performance along with public display of copyrighted works.

Chapter Three, "Liability for Infringement," discusses who is responsible for infringements to the copyright laws. In this chapter Heller explains what copyright infringement is and what librarians should be aware of. For example, Heller discusses what may be the library's involvement in an infringing activity and what the library's relationship to the infringer is. Librarians need to understand these issues in order to comply with the law. Heller stresses the need for written guidance to staff on what they may and may not do.

Chapter Four covers "Fair Use" or section 107 of the copyright act. Heller describes it as the "equitable concept that attempts to balance the rights of copyright owners with the needs of those who use copyrighted works." Heller further explains that Congress did not intend for the copyright owner "to have an absolute monopoly over the use of his or her work; owner's rights are subject to other provisions of the Act that permit certain uses of copyright

works." As with other parts of the book, Heller ties the discussion into real-world cases. In regards to fair use he uses the *Texaco* decision to illustrate the elements of fair use. One section of this particular chapter I thought interesting was the Fair Use in the For-Profit Sector because he minutely examined provisions of not only the *Texaco* case, but also other cases I had not considered. Heller also spends time on the non-profit and educational sectors and how the copyright act applies to each.

Chapter Five "The Library Exemption" discusses section 108 of the copyright act. Is your library open to the public? It does not have to be a public library to qualify for this exemption. Allowing outside visitors to use the collection or participating in an ILL program meets the "open or available" criteria. This means that "private corporate, law firm, governmental and trade association libraries may qualify for section 108. However, things change once your library profits from ILL or document delivery. Does your library charge for these services above and beyond what it costs? "The direct or indirect commercial advantage prohibition

A BOOK REVIEW OF THE LIBRARIAN'S COPYRIGHT COMPANION BY JAMES S. HELLER

*Reviewed by Karen W. Silber
Legal Reference Librarian,
BNA, Inc.*

CAL INFO AD



means that a library loses section 108 protection from making copies." What copyright gives with the right hand it takes back with the left.

Chapter Six, "Digital Information and Databases," contains answers to six basic questions such as "is information found on the internet subject to copyright protection?" "Can I forward this information to listserves?" It also discusses copying computer programs (Section 117), the First-Sale Doctrine ("the statutory provision that enables libraries to lend their materials"), and the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, etc.

Chapter Seven, "Licensing," was perhaps my favorite. Heller dissects a license, taking it apart section by section. He uses license language from an online subscription agreement, in this case from the American Meteorological Society (AMS), and supplements it with interpretative comments. For example, one section of the license reads "AMS reserves the right to suspend or terminate access to the AMS journals under this Agreement without prior notice if the Subscribing Institution violates any term of this Agreement." His comment reads, "You really want the vendor to notify you of suspected violations of the contract before they sus-

pend or terminate access to the content. You should insist on written notice and the right to respond..." Some of the examples include "terms and fees," and "technical assistance and customer support." I found the author's comments helpful in interpreting the legal jargon of the clause and also insightful in regards to action that should perhaps be considered. Chapter Eight covers the exploding area of "Audiovisual Works and Non-Print Media." Podcasting, video blogging, and audio blogging are hot topics and copyright law is struggling to catch up with new these new technologies.

Many issues are covered throughout the book and, as I stated before, Heller does a great job in explaining the law with examples. Although I did not agree with everything Heller stated, I found the book to be very clear when discussing a very complex matter. A must read for those involved in negotiating and signing contracts for your organization and a worthwhile read if you have a desire to better understand copyright and licensing issues. ■

TRAK AD

NEW VISTAS AND VALUES FOR EUROPE

**STRATEGIES FOR RESEARCHING
EUROPEAN LAW: A WORKSHOP**
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
ANNUAL MEETING IN SAN ANTONIO
JULY 16, 2005 8:30-4:00 P.M.

This intermediate level workshop for academic and law firm librarians and information specialists will focus on European Union document research and the changes in the structure, constitutional foundation, and membership of the European Union. A distinguished roster of academic, governmental, and private research and practice experts will guide participants through these changes and much more. Transportation will be provided and the Wm. S. Hein Company is providing a reception following the program, which will conclude before the evening events.

Please register as early as possible for this exciting workshop, part of a multi-year training strategy proposed by the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Special Interest Section. Your participation will help guarantee that the workshop and the series will move forward and reach out to keep information professionals trained in this developing area of research, practice, and trade.

We hope to see you there!

Marylin J. Raisch, International and Foreign Law Librarian, Coordinator, Georgetown Law Library
Duncan Alford, Head of Reference, Moderator, Georgetown Law Library



ARE YOU A NEW ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIAN? OUR RECEPTION IN SAN ANTONIO IS FOR YOU!

Please join your colleagues at CONALL – the Conference of Newer Academic Law Librarians. Come and meet your fellow academic law librarians and be introduced to the world of law school librarianship. This year's CONALL event will discuss issues in serving law students and faculty and in promoting scholarship and research within the legal academic community.

WHO: Newer academic law librarians and their mentors
WHERE: St. Mary's University School of Law
WHEN: Tuesday, July 19th, 5:15 p.m. – 6:15 p.m.
4:45 p.m.: CONALL bus will leave the Marriott Rivercenter,
Commerce Street exit

Sponsored by the Academic Law Libraries Special Interest Section (ALL-SIS), and generously underwritten by West this year, CONALL continues to provide the newest members of ALL-SIS and their mentors a chance to begin the exciting process of forming new professional relationships. It is conveniently held right before the ALL-SIS Reception and Awards Ceremony.

The CONALL/Mentoring Committee is looking forward to seeing you in San Antonio! Visit to see other programs and events sponsored by ALL-SIS.

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