CALL Bulletin

THE VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY

THE VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY
Special Issue

Editors' Note

This Spring we present our members' views of the virtual law library. We enjoyed putting this issue together, and our thanks go to CALL members who share their experiences and opinions with us. Articles range from a scenario of a future, virtually electronic library, to several examples from real life where Chicago librarians have successfully turned a part of their service "virtual." Other articles remind us of dangers if we focus solely on electronic delivery, and review a soon-to-be virtual library that affects us all, the Federal depository library. Conference and workshop reviews, and a "Virtual Reading" column show librarians places they can turn to for help. One writer shows how librarians can gain recognition from their organizations as they create a virtual environment. Obsolete? No way!

An important role that the *Bulletin* serves is as the archival record of our chapter. Our newsletter allows us to look back and remember meetings, speakers, committee announce-ments, people, awards, celebrations, and special programs sponsored by CALL. (Thank you, members who take the time to write about our programs and meetings.) Since issues appear only four times a year, our current awareness tools for CALL these days are our listserv, web site, business meetings, and mailings.

July's AALL Annual Meeting has the theme "New Realities, New Roles." If you go to a program at that or any other conference that is of special interest, or simply appeals to you as well-presented and informational – please write a page or two about it. (Do this as soon as you return, i.e. while you are still enthused and your intentions are good, then send it to the editors.)

Look for the CALL Committee sign-up form on page 29, and, on page 10, the list of activities presented by the Community Services/Public Relations Committee (updating their mailing sent to members in April).

Have a great summer.   *Naomi and Bob*

CALL Board Election Results

A total of 145 valid ballots were received by March 15, and were counted on March 26. The new board members are:

Christina Wagner, Vice President/President Elect
Naomi Goodman, Secretary
Pegeen Bassett, Director

All candidates and Frank Drake, CALL President, were notified of the election results on March 26 or 27. Frank unofficially announced the results to the membership on March 27 via the CALL listserv. These results will be officially announced at the May meeting. A vote to destroy the ballots will also be taken at that meeting.

The committee incurred no expenses this year.

John Klasey, Chair, CALL Elections Committee

President's Letter
Frank Drake, Arnstein and Lehr

This is my final column for the *CALL Bulletin* as president, so I will take advantage of this space for some rambling valedictory notes.

When the Nominations Committee asked me run for the position of vice-president/president-elect, they caught me at a weak moment: I was having a surprisingly easy week at work. The summer associates were gone and my library was, on the whole, abnormally quiet. Needless to say, as soon as I signed on the dotted line, I had severe qualms. Being a comparatively honorable person, I knew I couldn't back out, but when I was notified of the election, I did demand a recount!

No, I didn't accept the position lightly, but even though I was scared out of my gourd (a phrase which probably dates me), I knew I had to give it a go. From the beginning I was assured of good advice and assistance. More importantly, people followed through with their promises.

There were many reasons I took on the position. Most importantly, CALL has meant a great deal to me ever since I started in the field of law librarianship. As I have often said, my knowledge of the law at the time was strictly Perry Mason, and I knew I had a lot to learn. My colleagues were invariably generous with help and steered me clear of the worst pitfalls. I owe a great debt to so many CALL members who were so helpful, who kindly and never condescendingly, led me along the right pathways.

I also accepted the position with CALL, in part, to prove a point. I am, for all practical purposes, a solo librarian for a firm with over 100 attorneys and 6 offices. Volunteerism is the life-blood of CALL, and I wanted to prove that a "busy" librarian could still serve. As of this writing, I am still alive to tell the tale, so I believe I have succeeded. The basic point is that even though we are always busy (otherwise would we still have a job?), we can still "find the time."

And so many CALL members have "found the time"! This past year, when I was setting up committees, I looked through 5 or 6 years' worth of the *CALL Directory* and noted who had been on which committees over the years. I can't tell you what a humbling experience it was to see how many people had been doing so much for CALL. It certainly put any contributions I may have made into a realistic perspective.

I had always valued our association, but I never before realized how vital an organization it is. Just in the last two years, there have been new and interesting developments in sponsorships, in activities, and in opportunities. I have almost never had to "scratch my head" to figure how something was to be accomplished. So many things simply fell into my lap. Almost every aspect of the position of president, which I at first dreaded, was made truly easy thanks to the efforts of the CALL Board and the membership.

Has it been easy? Of course not. However, I feel that serving in this position has taught me so many things and has given me a tremendous feeling of growth. Unfortunately we never can accomplish **everything** we want to do, and certainly there are things I am leaving to my successor, but I am very much looking forward to John Klaus's term as president this coming year. These past two years have given me a tremendous sense of pride in our association, a pride I hope is shared by all the membership. CALL deserves this pride! ■

CALL has a new address:

www.aallnet.org/chapter/call

CALL OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 2000-2001

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Frank Drake, President 876-7170
John Klaus, Vice-President/President Elect 435-5660 x2643
Patricia Sayre-McCoy, Secretary (773) 702-9620, Scott Burgh, Treasurer 744-7632
Lisa Davis, Director 443-1805, Jean Wenger, Director 603-2420
Nancy Henry, Past President 876-7908

Standing Committees

Archives

Julia Jackson, chair 321-7733
Nancy Henry, Liaison

Bulletin

Naomi Goodman, co-editor
(219) 465-7878
Robert Winger, co-editor 269-8435
Christina Wagner, advertising
manager 755-2552
Sally Holterhoff
Joan Ogden
Deborah Rusin
Jean Wenger, Liaison

Community Services / Public Relations

Elaine Dockens, co-chair 627-2535
Michael Brown, co-chair
(773) 702-9620
Susan Boland
Sandra Kay Jacobson
Eric C. Parker
Jean Wenger, Liaison

Continuing Education

Spencer Simons, co-chair 906-5662
Dave Rogers, co-chair 853-7181
Charles Condon
Bryan Meyers
Jamie Stewart
Priscilla Stultz
Lisa Davis, Liaison

Elections

John Klasey, chair 984-5222
Michael Brown
Camille Dzija
Doris Nuding
Theresa Ross
Frank Drake, Liaison

> **All phone numbers are area code (312) unless otherwise indicated.**

Financial Advisory

Frank Drake, chair 876-7170
Scott Burgh
John Klaus

Grants and Chapter Awards

Nancy Henry, awards chair and
liaison 876-7908
Judith Gaskell, grants chair
362-6893
John Austin
Jayne McQuoid
Jeff Meyerowitz

Meetings

Nancy Faust, co-chair 739-6263
Ann Werner, co chair 258-4719
Rene Husak
Leslie Lanphear
Mary Ann Lenzen
Deborah Rusin
John Klaus, Liaison

Membership

Janice Collins, chair 269-8445
Christine Kobucar
Robert Winger
Scott Burgh, Liaison

Nominations

Susan Siebers, chair 902-5675
Susan Cochard
Elaine Dockens
Judith Gaskell
Frank Drake, Liaison

Placement / Recruitment

John Fox, chair 558-6301
David Bryant
Bob Doyle
Bryan Myers
Patricia Sayre-McCoy, Liaison

Printing

Joanne Brady, chair 261-2414
Lisa Davis, Liaison

Public Affairs

Richard Matthews, chair
346-8380 x714
Anne Abramson
Pegeen Bassett
Walter Baumann
Susan Boland
Connie Fleischer
John Klaus, Liaison

Relations with Information Vendors

Betty Roeske, chair 577-8022
Mark Giangrande
Joann Hounshell
Elaine Moore
Lorna Tang
Mary Williams
Partricia Sayre-McCoy, Liaison

Salary Survey

Thomas Keefe, chair 578-6616
Scott Burgh, Liaison

Union List

Denise Glynn, chair 362-8176
Patricia Sayre-McCoy, Liaison

Website

Kay Collins, co-chair 751-4927
Bill Schwesig, co-chair
(773) 702-3731
Christine Morong
Julie Stauffer
Nancy Henry, Liaison

Special Committees

Bylaws

Carolyn Hayes, chair 269-8947
Lisa Davis, Liaison

Empowering Paraprofessionals in CALL (EPIC)

Michael Wilson, chair 558-6305
Doris Nuding
Dave Rogers
Julia Wentz
Scott Burgh, Liaison

Calendar
Christina Wagner, Foley & Lardner

May 1, 2001
Local Government on the Web: Chicago, Cook
County, Collar Counties, Illinois and Beyond
(Sponsored by CALL)

May 3-4, 2001
Legal Reference Services, Chicago
www.aallnet.org

May 8, 2001
FrontPage 2000 Introduction, Chicago
www.chilibsys.org/CE/workshops/fpintro.htm

May 14, 2001
FrontPage 2000 Advanced, Chicago
www.chilibsys.org/CE/workshops/fpadv.htm

May 17-18, 2001
Boot Camp for Teachers of Electronic Research,
Atlanta, GA
www.aallnet.org/prodev/event_bootcamp.asp

May 18th, 2001
CALL Luncheon, Chicago

May 21, 2001
Managing Solo Libraries, Milwaukee, WI
www.aallnet.org/prodev/event_sololib.asp

May 24, 2001
Marketing Your Library, Chicago.
www.chilibsys.org/CE/workshops/market.htm

June 1, 2001
Applying Copyright Law in Libraries, Provo, UT
www.aallnet.org/prodev/event_app_copyright.asp

June 9-14, 2001
SLA (Special Libraries Association)
92nd Annual Conference, San Antonio, TX
www.sla.org

June 14-15, 2001
Evaluating Library Space: Developing Creative
Learning Environments, San Francisco, CA
www.acohen.com

June 14-20, 2001
ALA (American Library Association)
Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA
www.ala.org/events/ac2001/index.html

June 16, 2001
Training the Internet Trainer, Houston, TX
www.aallnet.org/prodev/event_training.asp

July 14-19, 2001
American Association of Law Librarians Annual
Conference, Minneapolis, MN
www.aallnet.org/events

August 16-25, 2001
International Federation of Library Associations and
Institutions, Annual
Conference, Boston, MA
www.ifla20001.org

September 9-11, 2001
Web Search University, Reston, VA
www.websearchu.com ∎

CALL Executive Board Minutes

Patricia Sayre-McCoy, D'Angelo Law Library, University of Chicago

Date: December 7, 2000, 9:00 a.m.

Location: AALL

Board Members Present: Scott Burgh, Lisa Davis, Frank Drake, Nancy Henry, John Klaus, Pat Sayre-McCoy

Committee Chairs Present: Elaine Dockens, Michael Wilson

I. Minutes

October minutes by Pat Sayre-McCoy and November minutes by John Klaus were approved with corrections.

II. Treasurer's Report

The Harris Bank account balance as of October 31, 2000 is $19,779.56. The November statement has not yet been received. Checks written total $1,923.35 and deposits made total $493.00, for an actual balance of $17,940.17.

The Northern Trust balance on the CALL CD as of November 3, 2000 is $3,607.21.

The IRS has informed us that the penalties for our late returns have been waived.

III. Committee Reports

Community Services: Elaine Dockens, chair.

The committee discussed ideas for the committee's work and came up with a list of volunteer suggestions. The Board really liked the book donation SLA had organized at the Joint Holiday Party.

EPIC: Michael Wilson, chair.

EPIC will work closely with the Continuing Education Committee to spotlight the needs of the paraprofessionals in CALL.

Liaisons presented reports for the following committees:

Bulletin: The Board discussed the pricing of a 1/3 page add from CLS in the Bulletin. We don't have a price

for this size. A full page is $100.00 so 1/3 page add should be $35.00. The committee will evaluate our prices compared to other chapters.

Membership: We have a few new members.

Relations with Information Vendors: The CCH site visits went well and chair Betty Roeske will have a write-up for the Bulletin.

Union List: The Union List committee is in good shape financially.

Website: The website is still under construction. The Board suggested that the committee investigate to see if older CALL Bulletin articles can be posted to the web.

IV. Old Business

CALL Answering Machine: Bob Doyle has purchased the new one for CALL but it is not yet connected. Frank and Pat will get copies of the manual.

V. New Business

Letter regarding county law library funding: Legislation has been proposed to increase the amount of money available to Illinois county law libraries from filing fees collected. The proposed increase would be up from $10.00, to $25.00. It was decided to wait until the legislation had been introduced and then write to the Chicago area senators and representatives in support of the act.

LLAW/CALL field trips: LLAW has suggested that they and CALL have a joint meeting or library visits. The Board agrees that this is a good idea, and will send this idea to the Meetings Committee.

VI. Nominations for CALL offices:

For Vice-President / President Elect:

> Joan M. Ogden (McGuireWoods LLP)
> Christina J. Wagner (Foley & Lardner)

For Secretary:

> Naomi J. Goodman (Valparaiso University School of Law Library)
> David P. Rogers (Sidley & Austin)

For Director:

> Pegeen Bassett (Northwestern University School of Law Pritzker Legal Research Center)
> Betty Roeske (Katten Muchin Zavis)

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Date: January 18, 2001, 9:15 a.m.

Location: AALL

Board Members Present: Scott Burgh, Lisa Davis, Frank Drake, John Klaus, Jean Wenger. (Minutes recorded by John Klaus.)

I. Minutes

Discussion of the December minutes was postponed until the February 8th Board Meeting.

II. Treasurer's Report

Scott Burgh reported that as of January 17, 2001, the balance at Harris Bank was $13,350.26. The Treasurer deposited a total of $1,342 and wrote checks for $5,943.91.   The Treasurer also noted that our $3500 CD balance with Northern Trust Bank is now $3643.47.

III. New Business

Budget: The Board began discussion of the 2001-2002 budget. The Treasurer reported that he plans to have the 2001-2002 budget on a Quattro Pro spreadsheet.

CALL answering machine: Frank Drake reported that Bob Doyle has purchased a new answering machine. It is still going to be kept at Loyola Law School.

Bylaws revision: The Board recommended that the Bylaws Committee look at amending Article X, Section 3 (which deals with the method of replacing board members who resign), and Article XIII, Section 3 (which deals with the percentage of the membership required to vote for changes in the bylaws).

IV. Committee Reports

Liaisons presented reports for the following committees:

Bulletin: The committee is working on trying to get past issues on our web page. The biographies of the nominees for the 2001-2002 election will be in the Winter issue.

EPIC: The Board would like the committee to investigate the possibility of establishing a scholarship for people to use to attend Library School.

Membership: The Board wants to make sure that the committee is still doing an outreach program for new members.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m. ∎

Business Meeting Roundup
Deborah Rusin, Altheimer & Gray

The CALL January Business Meeting was held on January 19, 2001, at the Midland Hotel, sponsored by Standard & Poor's and the C. Berger Group. The speaker was Cheryl German, the Corporate Collections Manager at netLibrary. In her current position, she is responsible for the evaluation, selection and recommendation of e-books to special libraries. Cheryl discussed the future role of e-books (a digital version of published content) along with the librarian's role as e-books evolve.

The nominees for the CALL elections were read by Frank Drake.

Recent legislation (H.R. 215) regarding the raising of court filing fees to supplement Illinois county law libraries funding was discussed. The CALL Board will draft a letter in support of legislation.

The CALL Grants Committee reminded everyone that any member can apply for a grant to attend upcoming meetings.

The meeting had a wonderful turnout consisting of both CALL and SLA members. Professionals Library Services Inc. donated door prizes.

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The CALL March Business Meeting was held on March 16, 2001, at the Hotel Inter-Continental, sponsored by West Group. The speaker was Carolyn Shapiro, who discussed how the U.S. Supreme Court works and the role of the law clerk. Carolyn served as a law clerk to Justice Stephen Breyer for a year. Unfortunately, while the U.S. Supreme Court receives approximately 7,000 - 8,000 petitions for certiorari each year, the justices grant cert. to only approximately 90 cases annually.

Nancy Henry, chair of the Awards Committee announced that awards would be presented at the May Business Meeting, and requested nominations from members. JoAnne Hounshell was presented with a grant to attend the Acquisitions Institute.

CALL President, Frank Drake, stated that the CALL Board sent a letter to the Illinois legislature regarding H.R. 215 (on increased filing fees to benefit Illinois county court libraries). He also stated that St. Louis is Chicago's rival to host the 2006 meeting of AALL.

The meeting was attended by approximately 73 members. West Group donated door prizes. ∎

People and Places
Janice Collins
Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg

Please send any news you wish to share with other CALL members to Janice Collins, Chair of the Membership Committee, at jcollins@ngelaw.com

Congratulations to **Chris Morong** on the birth of her son, Timothy Patrick, on March 23rd.

Congratulations to **Theresa Ross** on her recent marriage to David Embrey on October 31, 2000.

Kefira Philippe (Fisher), formerly at Kirkland and Ellis, is now Research Librarian at Piper, Marbury, Rudnick, and Wolfe.   Congratulations are also in order as she will be graduating from Dominican in May.

Mike Robins, formerly of D'Ancona & Pflaum, is now Knowledge Management Specialist at the firm of Levenfeld Pearlstein.

New Members

Cynthia Allen
Acquisitions Librarian
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Fax: (312) 915-7611
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Theresa Ross Embrey
Automation Librarian
Chicago Library System
224 S. Michigan, Ste. 400
Chicago IL 60604 ∎

Advertisement

CALL *Volunteers*!
Elaine Dockens
Community Services/Public Relations
Committee Co-Chair

Community Services Committee Report,
May 1, 2001

The CALL Community Services Committee sent an eight page mailing to all AALL members on April 16, 2001. Hopefully, you found something of interest and are now enjoying a new volunteer activity.   Just remember to let a Committee member know of your activity so that we can place that information in the 2001 Annual Report to the Board.

New information since April 16:

(1)   Food Bank – Northern Illinois Food Bank, Geneva/St. Charles area.

Volunteer Status: Committee Member Therese Clarke is willing to lead this activity. Committee Member Susan Boland will be participating in this activity.

(2)   Shedd Aquarium.

Volunteer Status: Gabrielle Lewis has volunteered for the Shedd Aquarium for the past two years.

(3)   Share Our Strength.

Gail Munden sent a wonderful email concerning this organization. I'll just copy what she said so her message will not be diluted:

 "Did you know that last night 12.1 million American children went to bed hungry? Every Spring **Share Our Strength** hosts an affair called Taste of the Nation, a national series of restaurant-hosted 'gourmet dinner parties' that last year raised over $5 million for the fight against hunger. Locally Chicago raised over $270,000. The organization raises funds, through dinners at various restaurants, to support the (1) Greater Chicago Food Depository, (2) Open Hand Chicago, (3) the Near North Health Service Corporation and (4) the Inner City Horticultural Foundation-Cabrini Greens.

It is impossible to teach a child anything if the child is hungry. Many people, who are HIV positive or have AIDS live at or below the poverty level. They have to pay for medicine, a doctor, rent, transportation and food. Last year, **Share Our Strength** provided enough funds to Open Hand to provide 23,000 meals. We help eliminate food costs for the HIV/AIDS individuals. One hundred percent – 100% - of the monies raised from ticket sales and auctions are distributed to the aforementioned organizations. The best chefs in the City of Chicago and local surrounds

give freely of their time and efforts to create wonderful meals for this organization."

Volunteer Status: Gail Munden has been active since last November with this organization and finds it personally very gratifying. If anyone is interested in volunteering they can contact Gail at gmunden@mayerbrown.com, or call 312/701-7922.

(4)   The Tree House Animal Foundation.

This site was noticed by one of the employees here at Rooks Pitts & Poust who liked the philosophy of the Foundation and is considering learning more about the organization. Quoting from their web site, "The Tree House Animal Foundation, Inc. was founded in 1971 and operates at 1212 West Carmen Avenue in the Uptown/Andersonville neighborhood of Chicago. It is a not-for-profit humane organization which sponsors several programs, including **a cageless, no-kill shelter** for stray, injured and abused cats, plus other services. Tree House is also a leading organization in their Socialization Program for shy or aggressive cats, and their Visiting Animal Program to Retirement and Elderly Homes."

Volunteer Status: None. If you are interested in learning more about volunteer activities with this organization, you can find them at *www.projekt.com/cat/treehouse.html* or call Abby at 773/784-5488, extension 230.

(5)   The Anti-Cruelty Society (A Century of Caring 1899 – 1999)

The Society is a private, non-profit organization that cares for thousands of homeless animals.   With the help of volunteers almost 5,400 animals were placed last year. They provide low-cost spaying or neutering to **any** animal in Chicagoland, make over 1,200 cruelty investigations each year, make monthy ambulance and rescue calls, and visit 40,000 school children annually with messages designed to teach kindness and respect for animals.

Volunteer activities include: Giving comfort and care for the animals that are in the shelter, socializing frightened adoption room cats or assisting with animals in the veterinary clinic, and reuniting lost pets with their owners. Some volunteers do not come in direct contact with the animals, but prefer to assist with required office work.

Event – The 7th Annual Rovers Rabble held on May 5, 2001, started and finished at Montrose Harbor at 4400 North, east of Lake Shore Drive. The event is also known as Bark in the Park, a 3.2 mile Walk for the Anti Cruelty Society.   It welcomed "fun-loving people, with or without a 4-footed canine companion. No cats or other pets allowed. Free snacks for people and free treats for dogs. Dog training and demonstration seminars, live entertainment, photo souvenir

station and an Arts & Education Tent. There were some caveats like both you and your dog should be healthy, etc.

Caveat: Animals that are not adopted are "put down" on a weekly basis.

Volunteer Status: None

(6) The Heifer Project International (HPI)

HPI is a non-profit organization that helps hungry people feed themselves, earn income and care for the environment.   It works this way: Volunteers "purchase" a healthy gift animal from HPI that is given to families who use the products from the animals.   For example, a goat provides a family with cheese, and milk. Income is derived from selling the wool. Increased crop production is assisted by the goat droppings. Each family is trained on how to care for their animal and how to prepare appropriate facilities for the animal. When the animal is bred, the first born female is given to another family in the area to assist them in feeding their family and earning some income. There is a wide variety of animals, ranging from a heifer ($500), to water buffalo, llamas, sheep, pigs, rabbits, honeybees ($30), and a flock of chicks or ducks or geese ($20). An organization can purchase an ARK for a village at a cost of $5,000.   It is also possible to purchase tree seedlings ($60).

Volunteer Status: None. You may check out the organization at *www.heifer.org* or call 800/422-0755.

(7) The Arts in Chicago

In a change of pace from animals and livestock, please remember that the **Chicago Symphony**, the **Civic Opera**, the **Art Institute of Chicago**, the **Field Museum**, the **Adler Planetarium**, all need volunteers to perform a wide variety of volunteer activities. If you are so inclined, please give them a call and participate in a fun activity.

Volunteer Status: Unknown.

(8) The Forest Preserve District of Cook County – Clean Up Day

For lungs full of fresh air, some very light, to medium to heavy outdoor woodsy type labor, consider hosting your own Clean Up Day in the Cook County Forest Preserve. Such an activity, the Third Annual Clean Up Day, was held on Saturday May 5th, from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Volunteers of all ages were welcome. Tools and refreshments were provided by the District.   However, do not despair. If you and your friends or family would like to get a group together, the Park Service will assist you in holding a "private clean-up activity."

Locations for the May 5th activity were:

- Green Lake, Calumet City, 159th & Torrence

- Turtlehead Lake, Orland Park, 13600 S. Harlem

- Tampler Lake, Palos Park, 131st & Wood Road

- Thatcher Woods, River Forest, Chicago and Thatcher

- Busse Woods, Elk Grove Village, Grove #24 at Higgins Road.

Volunteer Status: For further information, contact Jim Wagner at 708/771-1511 or email TRACTFPD@HOTMAIL.COM. Jeff Meyerowitz may also have additional information to share. (Note: Maybe we can get a group from CALL together for the early Fall of 2001.)

(9) DMOZ - The Open Directory Project

Last but not least: If you decide to spend the spring, summer and fall, indoors at your computer, why not become an editor with the Open Directory Project. This is an opportunity to place your personal stamp on the Internet of the Future.   To quote from the site: "Automated search engines are increasingly unable to turn up useful results to search queries.   The small paid editorial staffs at commercial directory sites can't keep up with submissions and the quality and comprehensiveness of their directories has suffered. **Link rot** (my emphasis) is setting in and they can't keep pace with the growth of the Internet.**

"Signing up is easy. Pick a topic you know something about and join. Editing categories is a snap. We have a comprehensive set of tools for adding, deleting and updating links in seconds. For just a few minutes of your time you can help make the Web a better place, and be recognized as an expert on your chosen topic." You may investigate this activity at *dmoz.org/about.html*

Volunteer Status: Unknown.

Now, It's Up to YOU ! Those are all the ideas from the Committee until Fall 2001. Remember to let a Committee Person know of your volunteer activities so that it can be reported to the Board in our Annual Report.   Once more, I know it is not necessary to mention this, but please, any activity you find on the Internet should be investigated before you become too involved. Remember to read the privacy statement, the FAQs and check out the domain ownership information via a free service such as *www.networksolutions.com/cgi-bin/whois/whois*.

Have a fun summer!

CALL Community Services Committee members:

Michael Brown (Co-Chair, Public Relations C'tee)

Susan Boland, Therese Clarke, Sandra Jacobson, Eric Parker

Elaine Dockens (Co-Chair, Community Services Committee)

Jean Wenger (CALL Board Liaison)

(Please see your CALL Directory for email addresses and phone numbers.) ∎

Internet Moment
Kay Collins
Website Committee Co-Chair

Joe Hewitt: List Server Extraordinaire

Part of any virtual library involves [virtual] networking among library and information professionals. For the past two years, CALL's listserv has been a method by which we can quickly communicate among ourselves. Hopefully you take it for granted. It's much easier to post a message to call@aallnet.org than it is to initiate a phone tree.

AALL chapter listservs all work so well because Joe Hewitt, Linux Systems Administrator at Washburn University, set them up. First generation listservs were almost impossible for chapter moderators to use, and according to Joe, very difficult for systems administrators to control. In 1999, CALL's listserv was down for the count. As co-chair of the Website Committee, I sent a plea for help to Washburn that eventually landed in Joe's in-box.

As luck would have it, he was looking for a test group "larger than 12" to try a web-centric listserv program called Mailman. He volunteered to do the extra work necessary to set up our list as an experiment. CALL had approximately 280 members, and he thought we were the right size for his trial. My concern about his extra work was tempered by a desire to have a working listserv. I replied with a note expressing concern (albeit it very half hearted concern) about the inconvenience we were causing him.

He replied, "Don't worry about it, guinea pig." As soon as I read that, I knew both CALL and I had found a friend. He explained that if successful, he could then present Mailman to his boss as a "universal solution" for all the mailing lists he managed.

When it came time to submit our members' email addresses, I asked him what format he preferred: Word, Excel, or ASCII. He replied that ASCII would be fine, as he didn't use Windows. He said he got "almost everything" he needed from Linux. This offhand comment impressed me then, and still amazes me today.

Over the past two years, he and I have exchanged notes ranging from list related issues such as computer viruses and spam to cats (he and his wife Sue have a bunch) and yoga. Over time, I've become curious about how he went from insurance salesman, night watchman, mobile home assembly line worker, and ice cream vendor to the "network and Internet guy" at Washburn.

Joe became interested in computing while working at Kansas University Libraries' Cataloging Department in the early 1970s. He was working with theses and dissertations and learned to create the superscript/ subscript and Greek characters that he describes as "favorites of scientific writing" on OCLC's dedicated keyboard.

His interest grew and he enrolled in a programming course. In his first class he typed punch cards to create programs. Are you old enough to remember the frustration of the 48-hours it took to get a program run through the computer lab's mainframe, only to find a single typo had ruined your entire assignment? Then you will no doubt marvel that he stuck with it long enough to get a degree. His final project was a word searching program in FORTRAN.

Armed with this knowledge, he worked at Kansas University Law Library as a computer support specialist until 1997 when he moved into his present job.

And about those cats?   Joe and Sue share their lives with a feral feline couple they call Mama and Papa. Joe finally captured Papa and a trip to the vet has put Papa out of the kitten business. Renamed Goldie, this lucky fellow has moved inside. Mama has so far eluded capture. Joe was going to create a web site featuring Mama's offspring (Tribble lookalikes) in the hope of finding them good homes. Alas, these fur balls have now become "Residents" chez Hewitt and are no longer available for adoption!

The next issue of the CALL Bulletin will bring more from Joe Hewitt – how listservs work, and information he would like to share with librarians. ■

Joe Hewitt with [indoor cat] Brutus
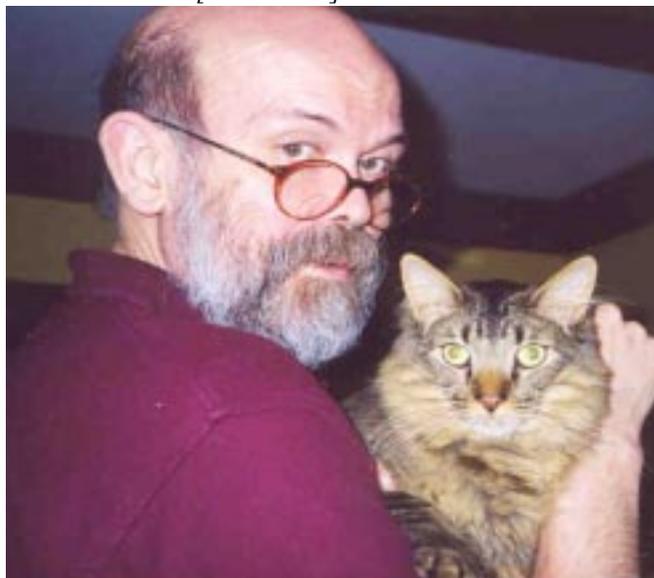
Legislative Update, Illinois
Richard Matthews, Public Affairs Committee Chair

Good Progress on County Law Library Funding Bill

On March 1, the Illinois House of Representatives passed H.B. 215, the county law library funding measure that increases the maximum law library filing fee a county may authorize. The fee applies to civil actions filed in a county's circuit court.

On April 6, the bill, now in the Senate, was assigned to the Local Government Committee. As of this writing, a hearing date has not been scheduled. It is crucial for the committee to approve the language of H.B. 215 as passed by the House. The bill increases from $10 to $25 the maximum county law library filing fee. If the measure is enacted, counties (such as Kane County, whose law library is experiencing a budget short fall) would be allowed to increase filing fees designated for public law libraries. Of course, no county would be required to increase its fees.

The CALL Executive Board sent letters supporting H.B. 215 to members of the House Counties and Townships Committee, which endorsed the measure prior to the House vote. After the bill arrived in the Senate, CALL wrote each Senator from the greater Chicago area; it will now address members of the Senate Local Government Committee. As part of its efforts to support the measure, the CALL Executive Board sought endorsements from Cook and "Collar County" board chairpersons and other local legislative officials.

UCITA Undoubtedly Good as Dead

UCITA, the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act, was introduced this session as H.B 3058. UCITA validates terms in shrink wrap and clickable licenses restricting uses of electronic materials by libraries that are otherwise allowed as "Fair Use" under copyright law. Fortunately, a strong coalition of lobbyists, including the Illinois Library Association, swiftly obtained assurance from Representative Tom Cross, the House sponsor, that he would take no steps to advance the legislation.

A UCITA bill had been introduced in the last session of the Illinois General Assembly. It was tabled in committee as a result of similar lobbying efforts last year.

As a national issue, UCITA still poses a genuine threat. The uniform law has been enacted in Maryland, where it became effective in October 2000; Virginia enacted UCITA, which will become effective in that state in July of this year. Current battleground states are Arizona and Texas; it is likely to be introduced in Florida, Maine, Oregon, Wisconsin and Washington State.

Library Advocacy Events 2001

Illinois Library Advocacy Day – April 18

National Library Legislative Day –
April 30 and May 1

Every year, Illinois librarians have two well-orchestrated opportunities to have a big impact on legislation affecting libraries. On Illinois Library Advocacy Day, sponsored by Illinois Library Association, some 250 librarians descend on legislators in Springfield. For National Legislative Day, sponsored by ALA and organized through state chapters, hundreds and hundreds of librarians visit congressional offices in Washington, DC. Illinois librarians typically make a strong showing with federal representatives. Plan for next year for valuable professional and educational experiences, and important contributions to the library community! ■

Do you have a colleague who would benefit from joining CALL? Please pass on a copy of the New Membership Application Form (pages 33-34.)

Christmas Party, 2000
Mary Ann Lenzen
Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLC

The joint CALL/SLA Holiday Party was held Tuesday, December 5, at the Union League Club in downtown Chicago. Over 100 librarians gathered in the Club's Main Lounge and enjoyed delicious hot and cold hors d'oeuvres and desserts. The party was sponsored by Lexis-Nexis, who also provided goody bags for all of the attendees. The door prize, a $25.00 gift certificate to Borders, was provided by Professionals Library Services. Abbey DeShane of the Center for Business Knowledge at Ernst & Young, LLP was the lucky winner.

As a special holiday sharing project, each member was asked to bring a new children's book for the library at the Union League Boys and Girls Club. John Klaus, vice-president of CALL and Laura Claggett, president of SLA-IL, presented 130 books to Mary Ann Huels, director of the club, who was very happy to receive the books to replenish her library.

Both CALL and SLA-IL wish to thank Jill Postma, librarian at the Union League Club, for all of her help in making the party a great success. ∎

John Klaus, CALL Vice President/President Elect, Mary Ann Huels, Director of the Union League Boys and Girls Clubs, Laura Claggett, SLA-IL President

Advertisement

THE VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY

A Feasible Virtual Law Library: Scenario
Teri Ross Embrey
Chicago Library System

Virtual Law Librarian: Adding Value in a Digital World
David Whelan, ABA Legal Technology Resource Center

Ethan Alexander, an associate partner in the firm of Moxie, Matherson, & Baker, walks into a client meeting and learns that the client is worried about protecting his company's patent in this new innovative technology. The attorney pulls out his green personal digital assistant/cell phone, the PalmVIX with the color true-font screen, to take notes. While taking notes, he may jot off a quick email to Ashley Infi, the librarian liaison to his practice group, asking her to run a search on the new innovative technology – "Who is using TechX? What other companies are competitors to his client?" Or he may run the searches himself in Patent Search Online and ABI Inform through links from his firm's library web page. Later that day, on his way back to the office, he may scan through the articles of his favorite law journal on his handheld using a third party software application like Avantgo or read his email from Ashley, which includes links to journal articles in his area of interest and/or cases he is currently working on. He gets a phone call on his PalmVIX from his secretary; the Ambrugio case has been settled to his client's favor. Ethan has his secretary send Ashley flowers to thank her for her valuable assistance.

While the scenario above might seem a long way from where libraries currently are, the road to a feasible virtual law library exists. The planning staff have to win the support of administrators, managing partners, and the overworked IT staff who often seem like they would much rather be doing something else. The staff will need to inventory resources, create and live within a budget and timetable, market the end product, and train staff in new services and applications.

What do most law libraries already have?

Intranets… The intranet with a library presence can be the start of a feasible virtual law library. Marketing is a key issue here. Another key issue is getting support from IT, like assistance in creating shortcuts to the library's presence on the Intranet, on the desktops of potential users. Many IT departments don't

Ask our clients what the virtual law library means and you will get as many answers as you have clients. Invariably, though, these answers will focus on the resources available in that library: "no print," "Internet," "CD-ROM." Expanding the definition to include the human resource is the real challenge for librarians. The value of the librarian – and the library – is diminished if we think of the virtual law library without the administrative, support, and educational services required to maintain it.

The virtual law library is coming, however narrowly defined. The law library world is changing, whether a law firm is going entirely digital or the library is implementing Internet resources, via an online provider or in-house intranet. There are significant benefits to our organizations in this digital shift, especially in cost savings in physical space and support services, and client access. These are the same arguments raised by organizations when considering application service providers for software and other services. Interestingly, though, you have not heard of the imminent demise of the Information Technology Department in your organization. Rather, the outsourcing of these basic tasks leads to changes in expectations from that department. It allows the technology staff to focus on the more challenging, more professional aspects of their customers' needs as well as managing the relationship with the outside providers. The same should be the case for librarians.

Librarians must embrace the economies and efficiencies possible from virtual resources, critically selected and acquired, and champion the virtual library. The shift in perception will benefit librarians, who will be identified less closely with hunting for missing volumes and more closely with developing innovative tools for delivering information. Skills that distinguish the professional from the lay researcher in this new environment must be emphasized. The virtual library still requires acquisitions, organization, training and instruction on using resources. Virtual law

THE VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY

Working Smarter: How to Develop a Digital Reference Desk
Joan Ogden, McGuireWoods LLP

The Virtual Law Library in the Illinois Trial Court Setting
David Bender
William D. Block Memorial Law Library

A partner comes into your office and says, "Hey, I just got this flyer in the mail. You should buy this for the library." Even if the price of this publication totally blows your budget and you know the book will end up permanently checked out to this partner, you buy it anyway, right? In fact, you usually buy books based on what your attorneys tell you to buy, don't you? This is the great myth of "collection development."

O.K., so it's not always like that. Occasionally you take the initiative and order something that no one has actually requested, but how often do you actually *have* the money in your budget to pay for the books you'd like to order? Now, what would you say is the very last category of books that you end up buying for your library? Could it be reference resources, by any chance? You know…the books that everyone likes to use all the time, but no one, except you, wants to order.

Now, how receptive are your attorneys to replacing their books with electronic versions? Oh, you may have some gung-ho attorneys who are all for getting new web-based products, but you also have all those traditionalists. You know who I mean…the attorneys who flatly refuse to give up "their" books and try something new. You are probably wondering every day, "How will I ever move on to a virtual library?"

So, you have two problems here. First, you have little or no money to buy good reference tools. Second, you have resistance to going toward a virtual library environment. How do you work around both these problems? Start small, by developing your very own "Digital Reference Desk"!

Content:

Of course, you will need to start by developing a Digital Reference Shelf of resources, preferably using web sites that are free. Select your web sites carefully, though, making sure that they are fairly reliable resources. Start by writing down all of your most

About three years ago I attended an excellent IICLE seminar on Internet legal research. The presenter told us that if we thought we would learn to find all the materials needed for legal research free on the Internet, we should just go home. The "free" materials available on the Internet will never suffice for thorough legal research. Even the commercial sites will never fully replace law libraries.

I, too, strongly believe the Internet will never replace libraries, legal or public. Nevertheless, it does make the job of the librarian far easier. The facets of the virtual library outlined below allow the Block Library to expand its collection without extra space and/or cost beyond the current library staff, facilities, and expenses. In addition, these resources allow people to do important preliminary research at home, thereby saving an initial trip into the library.

The William D. Block Memorial Law Library is the county law library for Lake County, Illinois. An adjunct of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, the Block Library serves an unusually diverse range of users: 34 judges, 45 State's Attorneys, a Lake County attorney population of approximately 600, any and all attorneys visiting the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and the general public. The primary function of the Block Library is to support the local Illinois trial court, though the library does have an extensive collection of appellate and federal practice materials.

The core of the virtual library is an extensive collection of CD-ROM-based resources. While the judges, staff attorneys, and State's Attorneys all have access to Westlaw, the Block Library must maintain a CD-ROM-based collection because West will not sell any flat-fee services for Westlaw to any library that is open to the public. The Block Library has all primary resources for the Illinois, Wisconsin, and Federal governments on West's Premise CD-ROM system.

For Illinois, this includes the *Illinois Administrative Code*, the *Smith-Hurd Illinois Compiled Statutes*

THE VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY

"Virtual" Library May Not Equal Complete Library

Michael Bushbaum
Valparaiso University Law Library

Going Electronic with Current Awareness Resources

Robert Winger
Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg

Will a "virtual" library actually contain everything? Will "virtual" even equal "comprehensive"? For any discussion of the virtual library to be complete, we must answer these questions. We all know that in today's world, everyone wonders why we still need print sources, and why librarians insist on wasting space for shelves of information that we can "just get online." There are many different answers to why "virtual" will not be the same as "complete." One answer that comes up frequently is that information now online may not remain online. Many of us wonder about provisions for archived material in an online world, including the many online bibliographies for print material now frequently posted on the Internet. However, the recent arguments at the Supreme Court in the case of *Tasini v. New York Times*[1] present a new twist to this question. They raise concerns not only about archives, but about the complete withdrawal of material.

In *Tasini*, freelance writers are fighting for compensation for material originally written for print sources but later added to online information vendors. If the writers win their case, publishers have threatened the complete removal of vast amounts of information created over the past years. According to Lawrence Tribe, counsel for the defendants in this case, publishers would be forced to remove material or face massive copyright infringement damages. Tribe said in arguments that each violation could result in $30,000 in damages, and that on Nexis alone, there are 100,000 free-lance articles.

The plaintiffs in the case claim that publishers are bluffing and that very little material would be removed. Justice Breyer said he was disturbed by the publishers' argument that much of 20th century history would be wiped out if the free-lance authors prevailed. "That's an overstatement, but it's not such an overstatement,'' Breyer said, wondering whether deceased, lesser-known authors might disappear from databases because it would be too expensive to find their heirs to get copyright permission.

(Note: The opinions expressed in this article are those of the author, and are not to be attributed to the firm of Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg)

Our firm's library had not engaged in microform or CD-ROM based technologies, which—in retrospect—appears to have been a prudent path. In the past year and a half, we have moved towards web-based products for supplying practice-related news and documents to individual attorneys' desktops. This move was not inspired by space requirements so much as it was by the desire to provide existing publication subscriptions to attorney desktops at a cost comparable to that of the product's print version. The result is that we have relieved the burden on the Library staff of checking in and routing some print periodicals. We have also eliminated the waiting time for attorneys who were not first on the routing lists to see these resources. Even at a slightly higher cost than our previous subscriptions, this ability to give our attorneys equal access to current awareness resources is a great benefit to their practice.

We have tested the waters in this area somewhat gingerly. Our Labor Department is a relatively small 10-person practice area, and was an ideal candidate for trying electronic resources. We had previously subscribed to BNA's *Daily Labor Report* (*DLR*) in print format, with two additional summaries. The summaries were routed, and attorneys wishing to see particular portions of the report in full text would have to come to the Library to do so. With the web version of the *DLR*, each attorney is emailed a summary on a daily basis. We have one full text web version available through the Library, and another available through a single computer in the Labor Department. This has worked so well that we ultimately cancelled our subscription to the print full text version of the *DLR*. (We had been reluctant to do so until we determined the success of the new plan.) Therefore, we have also saved staff time and library shelf space in the transfer from print to web product. But the real benefit is that our Labor attorneys receive a summary report each morning on developments in the labor practice.

THE VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY

Everything You Wanted to Ask the Legal Information Providers…
Christina Wagner, Foley & Lardner

Internet Librarian 2000
Michael Reddy, Lewis and Roca LLP

On November 14, 2000, members of CALL were invited to attend special presentations at LegalTech. The CALL Continuing Education Committee and American Lawyer Media, Inc. worked together to present two complimentary programs for law librarians: "Everything You Wanted to Ask the Internet Legal Information Providers…But Didn't Know Who to Ask" and "Just the Facts, Ma'am!" Denise Glynn wrote about the latter presentation in the Winter 2001 issue of the CALL Bulletin. This review focuses on highlights from the former presentation.

Dave Rogers and Spencer Simons, chairs of the Continuing Education Committee, introduced the program by calling it a "Dot.Com Bake-Off."

National Law Library:

The first speaker in the "Bake-Off" was Jim Shultz from **National Law Library** (NLL). This provider offers different packages to its users. The choices are: (1) *Federal Plan* (case law coverage for the U.S. Supreme Court and all federal circuits as well as essential federal rules), (2) *Single State Plan* (50 years of state law coverage and, depending on the state, state statutes, constitutions and other materials), (3) *Single State Plus Federal Plan*, (4) *All States Plus Federal Plan*, or (5) a *pay-as-you-go arrangement* (no monthly fee).

For users interested in monitoring legislation, NLL offers *GoverNet Affairs*. This service allows them to monitor and track state and federal legislation. Another service offered is *Brief Reporter*, which contains over 7,000 appellate briefs and trial memoranda.

To obtain more information about any of these services, contact Jim Shultz. The company's web site is at *www.itislaw.com*.

LoisLaw:

We heard next from Todd Cytron with **Loislaw.com** (*www.loislaw.com*). Loislaw has available all 50 states' statutes and administrative codes. In addition, advance legislation, to update statutes, is accessible. Jury instructions, although not for all 50 states, are

Last November, I attended the 4th Annual Internet Librarian Conference in Monterey, California, sponsored by Information Today and the Special Libraries Association. As usual, the conference had a lot to offer information professionals of every stripe, both on the tech side and the content side. There were 2000 attendees, about the same as the last two years. The conference lasted three days with each day being broken down into four different tracks. The sessions were all 45 minutes long with 3 speakers typically given 15 minutes each to make their points and give their insights. I believe this is an excellent model for adult education and maximizes the time each presenter is given. When it comes to all-day learn-a-thons, the shorter the lessons the more likely you are to take something valuable away from them.

The first day's tracks were Web Wizards' Symposium, Navigating the Net, eResources, and Intranet Pros Institute. On the second day the tracks were Web Tools, Search Engines & Training, Content Management, and Portals. The tracks on the last day were Systems & Web, Virtual Communities, eRoles & Careers, and KM & Info Architecture. As usual, there was such a wealth of offerings that conflicts were inevitable. I ended up attending primarily sessions relating to Navigating the Net, Search Engines, KM & Info Architecture, and Portals, while sampling a few from the other tracks.

One of the best things about the Internet Librarian is that you get the chance to see and hear some of the leaders in the online world. People like Barbara Quint, Reva Basch, Mary Ellen Bates, Gary Price, Danny Sullivan, and Chris Sherman were all panelists and presenters. If you read *Searcher* magazine and others like it, you are probably familiar with their writings. I particularly enjoy listening to their summaries of the year that has just passed as well as their predictions for the coming years. With the advent of "Internet speed" an annual conference like this has become invaluable for trying to keep up with developments and trends. The new sites you discover are alone worth the price of admission.

I attended a number of interesting sessions including the Dot-Com-Ization of the Info Profession, Tools of the Trade, Same Tasks, Just New Tools, the Invisible Web, One Stop Shopping, the Engine Environment,

THE VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY

The Virtual Depository Library

Pegeen G. Bassett
Northwestern University Law School
Pritzker Legal Research Center

Have you been asked by a pro se patron to locate the regulations for businesses on aisle width required for customers in wheelchairs? Do you need to find last year's budget funding for the Civil Rights Commission? With the advent of GPO Access a wealth of free government electronic information is available to the general public from their home computers.   The transition to the electronic medium has been rapid and not without some "future shock" changes for depository librarians   Some librarians and administrators question the need to be a federal depository. It has been reported by the Government Printing Office (GPO) that in fiscal year 2000, 20 libraries dropped out of the depository program, which was the largest dropout rate ever recorded by the GPO. (*Administrative Notes*, 11/15/00).

To understand the origins of the Virtual Depository Library concept it is important to understand the rapid timeline of its development. In 1993, Congress enacted the *Government Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act* to provide depositories with free online access to the *Federal Register* and *Congressional Record*, and, as determined by the Superintendent of Documents, other appropriate documents. It also provides for an electronic directory of federal electronic information and operation of an electronic storage facility.   In 1994 GPO Access was initiated. GPO Access as of October 23, 2000 is an electronic collection of 113,000 electronic titles and points to 80,000 others. There were reported to be

1,600 databases on GPO Access. (*Administrative Notes*, 11/l5/00). More than 26 million documents were downloaded from GPO Access each month during the last half of 2000. (*Administrative Notes*, 11/15/00). In 1996, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Circular A-130 on "Management of Federal Automated Information Resources," which said that when possible, within the department's budget, electronic formats should be used to make government information more accessible to the public. In April 1997, the *Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments* ("EFOIA") went into effect, expanding the definition of "government record" to include the electronic record. The act also mandates that records created on or after November 1, 1996, be available by computer telecommunications within a year after the record is created; if computer telecommunications are not available from the agency, then by "other electronic means."

Where is the GPO in meeting this goal? In the *Library Programs Service Fiscal Year 2000 Annual Report*, the following is a snapshot of the current federal depository library distribution of titles in the various formats. It was reported that 53% of the titles distributed to depository libraries in FY 2000 were online. Paper distribution was 22%, and microfiche distribution was at 23%. The number of CD-ROM's distributed was only 1%. (The most dramatic drop was in the percentage of microfiche titles, which was 35% of the program in

1999.) In the February 15, 2001, *Administrative Notes* the following policy statement was made: "It is important to note that what is key in the policy statement is that the primary dissemination medium for the FDLP is online electronic. Tangible products, meaning paper, microfiche, or CD-ROM, will generally be furnished only when certain criteria or decisions exist."

Clearly the electronic transition is in full swing but many documents librarians like myself have their fair share of concerns.   When I started as a documents librarian we worried about locating "fugitive documents," and funding was a big issue. The switch from distribution in paper to microfiche was particularly difficult, as records had to be continuously changed to reflect the varying formats (paper and microfiche). The issues have not changed. The documents librarian of 2001 needs to keep up on the perennial problem of providing linking of paper or fiche records to the electronic location. If history is any indication, funding will be a persistent problem, considering the rising expectations for sophisticated search engines and storage capacity for permanent electronic access. In 2001, documents librarians are worried about "fugitive electronic documents" and also the archival role of providing continuing access to U.S. government documents.

The foremost issue for lawyers and law librarians is that the electronic legal documents such as the *United States Code* be certified as authentic, as their print counterparts have been. Government documents currently available on the web frequently lack this authentication and the issue of whether an electronic document is official and complete, and has not been modified by possible covert means, is a concern. A procedure must be set in place to authenticate these

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Professional Reading
Jean M. Wenger, Cook County Law Library

Virtual Reading

Aranas, Pauline M. "Who Should Teach CALR – Vendors, Librarians, or Both?" Vol. 8 *Perspectives: Teaching Legal Research and Writing* (Winter 2000) p. 85.

The perennial question. Ms. Aranas describes the approach at Vanderbilt. The first year curriculum is the responsibility of the legal writing instructors and law librarians, partnering with the vendors for upper-level students.

Casey, Carol. "Accessibility in the Virtual Library: Creating Equal Opportunity Web Sites" Vol. 18 *Information Technology and Libraries* (March 1999) p. 22.

Tips on designing a web site to provide access to persons with disabilities. References the Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) for building accessible sites.

Chepesiuk, Ron. "JSTOR and Electronic Archiving" Vol. 31 *American Libraries* (December 2000) p. 46.

Describes the development and current status of JSTOR (Journal Storage).

(For information on JSTOR, see *www.jstor.org*)

Chicco, Giuliano J. "Taking a Browse Through the Virtual Library of the Future: Webmasters Will Guide the Users on the OmniNet" *New York Law Journal* (April 17, 1995) p. S4.

Mr. Chicco describes an imagined, futuristic view of law libraries and law librarians

Cohan, Jeffrey P. "Leveraging Web-Based Research Tools Through an Intranet" Vol. 17 *GPSOLO* (December 2000) p. 28.

Mr. Cohan, a law librarian in New Jersey explains how he offers web-based research tools through a common interface on the firm's intranet. This approach enables the lawyers to perform more effective and cost-efficient research.

Crawford, Walt. "Principled Libraries: Finding Stability in Changing Times" Vol. 24 *ONLINE* (March/April 2000) p. 48.

"A good library is defined by the principles of librarianship…." Principled librarians offer stability because they recognize that technology provides tools and librarians use those tools. Principled librarians adapt as tools change but never let the tools take precedence.

Daly, Gail M. "Law Library Evaluation Standards: How Will We Evaluate the Virtual Library?" Vol. 45 *Journal of Legal Education* (March 1995) p. 61.

A look at the ABA accreditation standards for law libraries and how these quantitative standards are getting harder to fit with the implementation and use of electronic resources. Suggestions for standards for the virtual library are offered.

DiMattia, Susan S. and Lynn C. Blumenstein. "Virtual Libraries: Meeting the Corporate Challenge" Vol. 124 *Library Journal* (March 1, 1999) p. 42.

Several corporate librarians, including a law librarian discuss the pros and cons of the virtual library.

Fidishun, Dolores. "People Servers vs. Information Providers: The Impact of Service Orientation on Technology Training" Vol. 20 *Information Technology and Libraries* (March 2001) p. 29.

The author sees two groups of librarians emerge after a survey of librarians and their attitudes toward computer technology: people servers and information providers. Recognizing these different orientations can help organizations plan more effective technology training for staff.

Foster, Pam. "Tracking Down U.K. Company Information" Vol. 25 *ONLINE* (March/April 2001) p. 33.

Ms. Foster presents an overview of the regulatory environment in the UK, followed by an overview of free and subscription databases for company information.

Griffith, Jeffrey C. "Congress' Legislative Information Systems: THOMAS and the LIS" Vol. 18 *Government Information Quarterly* (2001) p. 43.

Mr. Griffith describes the development of THOMAS/LIS and how data is integrated and linked within the system. Also includes a look at the future of the system.

have the time to do it, but don't want to let anyone else assist them with this in case something gets messed up. Creating a partnership with the IT department and showing them that librarians can successfully help with some of the "techie" stuff may go a long way towards creating a favorable end result.

Email... Very few firms do not have email capabilities. How many of your current associates, partners, and other library users come in to ask for assistance now? How many email you direct or ask a secretary, paralegal, or other staffer to email their query on their behalf?

Friendly Library Staff... Friendly library staff who are enthusiastic, energetic, and willing to work on going virtual and answer questions about the project from users.

What should we be planning for?

eReference... This kind of Reference is not just traditional reference services by email. It is more interactive and includes live chat and traditional IT help-desk technologies. eReference initiatives will often be organized and purchased by consortia, regional library systems, and large firms. Participants in group-projects will provide back-up reference for each other. Several pilot projects are already in place; for example, the Library of Congress' Collaborative Digital Reference Service, at *lcweb.loc.gov/rr/digiref/,* and Alliance Library System's Collaborative 24/7 Online Reference Service.

Wireless computing... Wired Magazine, eWeek, and other publications serving IT professionals have in recent months heralded the beginning of a wireless age. Where organizations are not just virtual, they are also wireless. The way users connect is via handhelds, either personal digital assistants (like Palm Pilots), cell phones, and two-way pagers. How many of these devices, either firm approved purchases or personal purchases, exist within your firm?

More Resources Online... More and more of the resources libraries and their users see in print or CD-ROM form will move online. First to move will be those resources published by companies that already have electronic products.

The real test...

The real test will be physical implementations of the virtual law library. Until this is tried by a couple of different institutions, any discussions of feasibility and return on investment are pure theory and speculation. Pilot projects like a virtual law library make interesting and exciting grant applications. Chicago also has

a great support network for this kind of project: our colleagues in CALL, the universities – especially the law schools, and the regional library system staff.

So, who wants to be first? ■

librarians must negotiate contracts, develop virtual knowledge resources, and perform in-person services for clients. This may involve muscles we have not yet flexed, but in this rapidly evolving world, we will all be constantly learning and using new skills.

We must advocate on our own behalf our expert role in this virtual law library. Each action through which librarians add value - creating an intranet, overseeing clipping services, identifying and acquiring resources from the flood of possibilities, providing expert assistance and virtual reference - must be considered an integral part of any virtual library. It will no longer be sufficient to put the client and the information together. Having put ourselves forward as experts, we must aggressively occupy that role. If the librarian is out of sight, he must not be out of mind.

When selecting a new resource for the library, librarians should consider what services should be provided, what training materials can be created, what ancillary resources will be beneficial to clients. Each new resource must be implemented within a wrapper of the services the librarians will provide. In this way, the added value is clear from the outset. If you provide batteries with an electric screwdriver, the difference in using the screwdriver without them is apparent — even if the tool can still, barely, turn a screw.

Today's resources are not the same as last year's, although the subscriptions might be. Emphasize this by teaching clients the latest feature or creating resources to take advantage of new changes. Keep a steady stream of helpful information flowing, proactively, to continue to build on the perception that we are the experts. These activities are not new to librarians, but because of the virtual nature of the emerging library, we must make sure that our services are inseparable from the resources we provide our clients.

The virtual law library offers many opportunities and challenges and we will each see our world changing to take advantage of these. Librarians can cement their roles in the virtual library by ensuring that the clients never forget that the human component is integral to any library, virtual or physical. ■

Working Smarter *continued from page 16*

common reference questions. Here are just a few:

"I need the telephone number for ..."

"Do you have a map of ... "

"I need everything you can find on this company..."

"How do I contact the Wyoming District Court?"

"What county is this city in?"

"On this date, what was the stock price for...?"

"I need the most recent 10-K for this company..."

You may have other questions that you get fairly frequently. Now, try to identify one or more good, reliable free web sites to answer each question. You already may know quite a few such web sites, but you also may want to consult some good resources that evaluate web sites, to give you some additional ideas and perspectives. For example, try Bibliodata's "CyberSkeptic's Guide to the Internet" or Glasser Works' "Internet Connection." I particularly like the "CyberSkeptic" newsletter because it has a regular column on the back called "Rounding Up Ready Reference." I like to use resources of this type because they are practical, concise and often provide you with side-by-side comparisons of similar web sites. You also can find good tips in other publications, such as "Searcher" or "Online" or "Information Today" or "Link-Up," but you will probably have to spend a lot more time scanning the articles for those nuggets of reference gold.

Once you have established a core collection of web sites that help answer your users' most common "quick questions," you will want to add other links that you think they will find useful. Be creative, but don't try to be all-inclusive. Instead of adding all your local newspapers, you might want to include a one-stop-shopping portal, such as *www.onlinenewspapers.com.* Instead of adding a million company and business web sites, you may want to include *www.ceoexpress.com.* You might want to add one or two good search engines as well, such as *www.google.com* and *www.altavista.com.* If your users have access to web-based versions of online services, such as Lexis.com, Westlaw.com, or any other password-protected product, add links directly to the sign-in pages for these services.

You definitely will want to include a link to your online catalog, if you have one. (By the way, if you don't have an online catalog, you really should consider getting one up and running. It is the 21st century, after all!) In addition, you may want to work with your technical people to create a workable reference request form that can be submitted electronically. Of course, you should include a list of all the key contacts for your Information Center with all the, well, contacts – location, phone, and e-mail. Remember, YOU are still the most valuable resource of your Digital Reference Desk!

Design:

Now that you have all these resources identified, it's time to organize them in a way that is simple, direct and most useful for your users. This is where all that money you spent on your education pays off! Instead of just having a page of links, try to identify for the user in a few words what each link offers. Try to keep everything on one screen view, if at all possible. Some people just don't like to scroll down, while others simply don't think to scroll down. Try to keep your page simple, not comprehensive.

Ideally, you should try to get your Digital Reference Desk posted on your organization's intranet web site. This environment would be best, since your users will be able to go back to your page if they like and take advantage of special features, such as an electronic research request form. However, if a full-blown intranet webpage is not an option for you, you can still set up a simple word processing document with embedded links and then distribute the document to your users. You also could suggest that your users create an icon for your document on their desktop.

If you have access to web site authoring software, you probably will want to add some interesting, yet professional-looking graphics. Even if you don't have the ability to add pictures, you still may be able to spice up your page with different fonts and colors. A word to the wise, though...don't go too hog-wild here. Even if you prefer bright colors, you will not want to use too many gaudy colors and action graphics in your design. Your goal is to keep your users interested, but you don't want to alienate them.

Taking action!

Once you have finished your site, you will want to ask some impartial users to try it out and give you feedback. And finally, you will want to keep your Digital Reference Desk up-to-date by checking the links fairly regularly. The Internet changes daily, so you will have to try to keep your site current by making appropriate additions, changes, and deletions, as needed. If you have an electronic reference request form, try to get the forms sent to an email box. That way, you will not have to manually check every day for new requests.

Hopefully, I have given you some practical ideas for developing your own simple Digital Reference Desk. As you can see, you don't need to invest a great deal of money or time into developing useful electronic tools for your users. Think of the Digital Reference Desk as one small step for librarians, and one giant leap for your users! ■

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Annotated, and *Illinois Decisions*. Other Illinois CD-ROM resources on Premise include the *Illinois Digest*, *Illinois Practice*, and the unannotated *Illinois Compiled Statutes*. The library also has two Folio-based products, *Illinois Forms: Legal and Business* and *Illinois Forms of Jury Instruction.*

The Wisconsin CD-ROM based resources are the *Wisconsin Statutes Annotated*, *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, and *Wisconsin Reporter*. Other Wisconsin databases include session laws and *Attorney General Opinions*.

Federal CD-ROM-based resources include the *United States Code Annotated*, *Code of Federal Regulations, Supreme Court Reporter, Federal Reporter*, and *Federal Supplement. Federal Digest* is also maintained on CD-ROM.

The Block Library also maintains a complete set of CD-ROM-based Shepard's Citators for all of the Illinois, Wisconsin, and Federal primary resources. Other miscellaneous CD-ROM-based products include *American Law Reports*, *3rd*, *4th*, and *5th*, and the *Martindale-Hubble Law Directory*. The Nineteenth Judicial Circuit also maintains an electronic version of its local rules. These rules are available through the Court's web site, which will be discussed further below.

The core CD-ROM-based collection does a thorough job of supporting the practice of law in the Illinois, Wisconsin, and Federal courts. One drawback this system has, however, is timeliness. Most of the case law disks are updated once a month, though there are a few that are updated twice a month. Statutes and regulations tend to be updated only three to four times a year. As a result, there is a lag in obtaining new cases and acts through the CD-ROM-based systems.

To rectify this, we make use of several different Internet-based services for our immediate case law needs. Illinois Appellate Court and Supreme Court cases are generally posted immediately upon release on the Appellate and Supreme Court site, at *state.il.us/court/*. The United States Supreme Court and the various federal courts post decisions upon release on their web sites as well. Internet access to court web

sites has assisted us in keeping our case law access timely and up-to-date.

A second Internet source for new state and federal case law is Lexis, at *lexis.com*. The Block Library has a special service that Lexis and Shepard's have made available only to public law libraries. As a premium with our Shepard's subscriptions, the library has citation access to all the case law in Lexis. That means if we have a citation to a case, whether official, regional reporter, or Lexis number, we can pull that case up from Lexis. In addition to case law access, this special service also gives us citation access to Shepard's On-Line. Since there is also a lag in timeliness with the Shepard's CD-ROM service, this allows the library to keep citation searching services timely and up-to-date.

This Lexis service is also very beneficial for obtaining retrospective materials. The Block Library does not have the first series of the Federal and the various Regional Reporters. As close to Wisconsin as we are, we frequently get requests for older Wisconsin cases not reported in the Northwestern Reporter, Second Series. When requests for this older material are made, we can pull up the cases through Lexis.

Last, but not least, this Lexis service is an excellent resource for obscure case law. Here is an example of this resource. Between the Great Lakes Naval Training Facility and the VA Hospital, Lake County has a very large population of former military personnel. One day one of these former military persons came into the library looking for case law from the Court of Veterans' Appeals. He had a Vet. App. citation. We plugged that citation into Lexis, and immediately came up with the full text of the decision.

In addition to supplementing case law, we also use the Internet to supplement our collection of statutes and administrative codes. As mentioned above, we have the statutes and regulations of Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Federal government on a fully searchable CD-ROM system. For the other 48 states, we use the Internet. Our preferred portal for state resources on the Internet is Findlaw at *www.findlaw.com*.

Many of the state statute web sites are fully searchable. To better navigate those codes that are not searchable, we use the State Law Digest volumes from the *Martindale-Hubbell Legal Directory* as a roadmap. The State Law Digests sections highlight the salient parts of each state code, and those highlights can be used as entry points into the codes. Once we know that judgements are found in Chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes, we can search around the Sections of Chapter 60 to find the details about judgments.

Whatever Happened to…?
Spotlight on a Former Chicago Law Librarian
by Sally Holterhoff, Valparaiso University Law Library

In an organization as large as CALL, people come and go. This article is the third in a series of short profiles of former Chicago law librarians who have moved on—to other locations, other jobs, even to careers in other fields. Suggestions for future profiles are welcome.

Here's a story for you…**Laura Weidig Story**, that is. Atlanta is the place we'll find this former Chicago law librarian who has "gone South." Laura left Chicago for Georgia in 1996, for a job as Head Librarian at the Atlanta firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy LLP. She is now Director of Information Services at the same firm, having assumed more responsibilities in the areas of web site and intranet development and knowledge management. Her efforts to retool the library include using information technology to support new revenue-generating opportunities for the firm, with a focus on the bottom line. Another change to note is Laura's new last name, acquired in 1998 when she married Robert Story, a self-employed computer engineer (whose Atlanta location was part of the reason for her move).

The milder climate and somewhat more relaxed legal climate are things Laura has found to like about her new home town. Her firm was the first in the city to adopt "business casual" as standard attire all week. She hasn't developed a detectable Southern drawl yet or lost all her Chicago slang—she confesses that "you guys" is still part of her vocabulary, to the amusement of her Atlanta colleagues.

Laura spent her early life in Michigan. Turns out that she left the Midwest for the South once before—as a teenager, when she moved with her family to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Serving as librarian of her high school's debate team there was an early forecast of her later career choice. Another significant high school event was becoming friends with her future husband (with whom she kept in touch through the years). When she headed north again for college at University of Michigan, she majored in English and communications and worked in the campus library. Her first real research job was at MITS, a research and document delivery service at University of Michigan. After being trained to do Dialog searching during a summer job, she focused her career path on becoming a researcher in some type of special library. She found

her first job in Chicago through C. Berger and started evening library school classes at Rosary College.

Among Laura's best Chicago memories are Lake Michigan ("we don't have big natural lakes in Atlanta") and food (Bacino's pizza, Gold Coast hot dogs, and Frango mints). New things in her life since Chicago (besides her husband) include playing the cello, a long-time ambition of hers. She started taking lessons soon after arriving in Atlanta. "I had more spare time on my hands when I first moved here because I didn't know as many people as I did in Chicago. I've enjoyed playing the cello in some very small and informal chamber groups."

A professional activity that keeps her busy these days is membership in the Atlanta Law Libraries Association (ALLA), which has also introduced her to some interesting new colleagues. A chapter project she finds especially impressive is the ALLA annual legal research seminar. This series of six once-a-week evening sessions is designed for legal assistants, paralegals, and library support staff. Taught by local law librarians, it is a great opportunity for attendees to refresh their research skills and is also a fundraising source for the chapter.

Though Laura says she misses Chicago ("still my favorite city in the world"), she highly recommends taking advantage of an opportunity to relocate or change jobs. "If I hadn't moved to another city, I never would have been forced to create new relationships and ultimately learn from a whole new group of information professionals." ■

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SchoolCode.com (a comprehensive collection of U.S. education laws). Quicklaw has formed an alliance with *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin* to provide subscribers with case law, statutes, public records and topical information.

www.versuslaw.com is West Coast-oriented and focuses on criminal law.

www.jurisline.com offers free legal materials.

All the presenters stressed their willingness to discuss pricing options for both small and large firms. If you would like more information on any of the vendors or their products, please visit their web sites. ■

Basic HR Do's and Don'ts
Linda DeVaun
Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal

On March 21, 2001, Paul C. Gibson, attorney and Director of CCH INCORPORATED's Department of Human Resources, presented a two-hour overview of human resource issues that confront supervisors and their employees in all employment settings. The program, which was sponsored by CALL's Continuing Education Committee, was titled "Managing Your Library Staff: Basic HR Do's and Don'ts." Mr. Gibson addressed the following topics: the role of the supervisor, interviewing, workplace harassment, disabled or troubled employees, time off and work schedules, job coaching, and employee use of email and the Internet. I'll focus on those portions of the program that I found particularly thought provoking.

1.   If an employer is sued by a disgruntled employee, the behavior of that employee's supervisor and any written notes, emails, performance appraisals, etc. prepared by the supervisor will play a critical role in the employer's defense. Mistakes made by a supervisor can make it impossible for the employer to successfully defend itself.

2.   The supervisor should insure that all written documentation fully and objectively describes the behavior of employees and potential new hires. Noting that an interviewee's apparel was inappropriate is vague and judgmental. Noting that the potential new hire wore jeans and a tee shirt to the job interview is both descriptive and objective.

3.   Since the supervisor is the agent of the employer, it is his/her duty to immediately report any workplace harassment to the Human Resources Department.

4.   A supervisor's hiring, promotion, and termination decisions should be based upon sound business reasons. If they are, then the employer has a good chance to successfully defend itself against discrimination suits.

5.   Job interviews should center on the duties of the position and the skills needed to perform it. Minimize small talk and do not oversell the organization.

6.   When confronting impaired employees, discuss the inappropriate behavior non-judgmentally. Do not try to get involved in or diagnose the employee's problem.

7.   It is the supervisor's responsibility to advise the employee of any performance or behavior deficiencies, to provide the employee with specific goals that will result in improved performance, and to give the employee a reasonable length of time to improve.

8.   Employers may wish to establish an email and Internet policy that restricts usage to business purposes. The employer should reserve the right to monitor usage of Internet and email to ensure they are used for business purposes only. Once a single infraction has been discovered, it is unnecessary and overly intrusive to continue searching archived electronic records.

9.   A supervisor should refrain from saying anything to or writing anything about an employee that s/he would not want revealed to a jury. ■

Going Electronic

We have not totally eschewed CD-ROM products: for the Labor Department we cancelled our print copy of R.C. Simpson's *Arbitrator Qualification Reports* in favor of the CD-ROM version which the publisher keeps more complete and current. This product is available on the same Labor Department computer that provides the full text version of the *DLR*.

Our success with the *Daily Labor Report* encouraged us to look into the web version of the *Daily Tax Report* (*DTR*), also published by BNA. We had been subscribing to four print copies of this newsletter, but the routing lists were so long for each of the three routed copies that some of the 22 attorneys in our Tax Department were seeing the issues weeks after their publication. For approximately 133% the cost of these print copies, we were able to get full text versions of the *DTR* to individual attorney's desktops on the same day basis (the pricing structure for *DTR* differs from that of the *DLR*, as summary reports are not available via the web). We considered the added benefits well worth the extra expense, because each attorney is now receiving same day access to the full text of the *DTR*, which they were certainly not getting previously.

It is true that we are now paying more for access to the web-based versions of BNA's *Daily Labor Report* and *Daily Tax Report*, but we were able to justify the extra expense by what we are now able to provide our attorneys. Any law library that is now investing in multiple print copies of legal newsletters should investigate the advantages of web conversions. We are also blessed with attorneys in our firm who have a healthy regard for web products, and the conversion has not been traumatic. ■

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Since we are open to the general public, we have found the Internet to be an indispensable tool for assisting them. Accessing information via the Internet can save a trip into the library, which can be quite a drive for persons at the opposite end of the county. In addition, the Block Library is only open during the hours the courthouse is open, and many people would otherwise have to take time off work if they could not use the Internet.

The two most asked questions generally deal with statutes and forms. When people ask for statutory references, we refer them to Illinois General Assembly's web site for the *Illinois Compiled Statutes* (*www.legis.state.il.us/ilcs/chapterlist.html*), or the House of Representatives web site for the *United States Code,* (*uscode.house.gov/usc.htm*). For other states, we refer people to Findlaw.

For people interested in forms, we have several favorite sites. At the time of this writing, everyone is looking for tax forms, so the library refers people to the IRS web site at *www.irs.gov*. The Nineteenth Judicial Circuit has begun posting forms on its web site at *19thcircuitcourt.state.il.us*. Another great resource for forms and self-help guides is the web site for the Self-Help Legal Center at the Southern Illinois University School of Law (*www.law.siu.edu/selfhelp/ index.htm*).

We also use the Internet to help attorneys save a trip in to the library. The Nineteenth Judicial Circuit web site posts the local rules for both Lake and McHenry County Courts. The Nineteenth Circuit web site also has a broad collection of links for all types of legal research.

Another web site we steer both attorneys and non-attorneys to use for research outside of the library is LexisOne (*www.lexisone.com/*), a free web site provided by Lexis. We can search, without charge, federal and state case law from the past five years. Cases from before that five year period and Shepard's are available for a transactional fee. To save users time and a trip, the Block Library staff encourages people to do preliminary research on LexisOne, and then bring in the results to the library where they can Shepardize their results for free. After Shepardizing the material, they can then access the resulting materials on either our special Lexis service or our CD-ROM collection of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Federal materials.

As I mentioned in the introduction of this article, I strongly believe the Internet will never replace libraries, legal or public. Nevertheless, in my experience, it has been demonstrated that the Internet makes the jobs of librarians far easier, allowing them to expand service and collection without reference to space and/or cost. In addition, it allows patrons to save a few steps in the research process by working from home. Ultimately, the thorough legal researcher will end up in a library with books, but the virtual law library certainly has its place in the law library as a whole. ■

Complete *continued from page 18*

However this case turns out, it presents a very real argument against reliance on a completely virtual library. If past information disappears from online services because of copyright problems, or if future information is not placed into the virtual library because of copyright problems, this information may well be lost forever. Perhaps more likely, however, is that most of the information will remain in online databases, but will no longer be freely available to the general public.

Today, in most libraries, users can view past issues of newspapers and magazines, wander aisles of shelves to find older material and do all of this for free, or for the cost of a library card. Tomorrow, however, in the virtual library, this information may no longer be available just for the asking, but for money. Publishers will be able to charge users just to view past publications. They will justify this charge because of the higher costs associated with having to pay more to acquire the copyright releases for this material. They will charge each user to view new material, for the same reason. Lexis and Westlaw already charge for searching for and viewing a specialized type of material – legal, and for the billions of bytes of other information they have. A completely virtual library would also probably mean charges to users to look at yesterday's local newspaper and the current issue of *National Geographic*. A completely virtual library may also mean paying to read a 1950s science fiction novel, instead of being able to borrow a copy.

Is this a good thing? Only time will tell. But it is something that must be considered when any discussion of the world of the virtual library takes place. ■

1 *Tasini v. New York Times,* 206 F.3d 161 (2nd Cir. 2000), *cert. granted,* 121 S.Ct. 425 (2000)

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also available. Loislaw's federal database offers the *United States Code*, *Code of Federal Regulations*, *Federal Register*, and U.S. Supreme Court and U.S. Courts of Appeals case law (from approximately 1930 to the present). At the time of the presentation, plans were in the works to offer SEC and tax materials.

Juritas.com:

Steve Stein spoke to us about **Juritas.com**. According to Mr. Stein, Juritas is a type of database different from the others discussed at the presentation. Juritas allows users to access, search, read and use the full text of federal and state trial court pleadings—complaints, motions, briefs and more. Searching is available by parties, area of law, type of document, docket information, or name of attorney or judge. Users accrue no online time or search charges; they pay only for the documents downloaded. Mr. Stein stressed that Juritas.com is not a document retrieval service; it is a legal research web site.

At present, the coverage at *www.juritas.com* is limited to California, Delaware, D.C., Florida, Illinois, New Jersey and New York.

Westlaw:

Andy Martens from **Westlaw** spoke to the group about various developments on *www.westlaw.com*. Some of the highlights included LinkViewer Window and Research Trail. If the user clicks on a link to a case while in westlaw.com., LinkViewer Window will pop up, allowing review of the new case – all without leaving the original case. LinkViewer Window also works when gathering information about a judge or attorney. Clicking on the hypertext link to a name links to a West Legal Directory profile. Maximizing the window brings up more information, including a list of cases in which the judge/attorney has been involved.

Research Trail keeps track of everything done during the research session, allowing the user to go back to earlier work. This record remains for two weeks and is tied to the user's specific password and displays client identifiers.

Andy touched briefly on accessing westlaw.com via wireless products. It is now possible to use the Find and KeyCite functions on westlaw.com while using a Palm Pilot, etc. The full text of a case is not available, but synopsis and headnotes for a selected case are. West Legal Directory is also accessible. Currently, it is possible to purchase and download an e-book version of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Additional rules are forthcoming.

Lexis-Nexis:

Priscilla Stultz of **Lexis-Nexis** spoke to the group about *www.lexisONE.com*, Lexis' response to free case law available on the web. This service is geared toward small firms and solo practitioners. There is no charge to use the site but users must register. LexisONE offers complete coverage of the U.S. Supreme Court and federal and state cases, on a rolling five year basis. Only the text of a case is provided while using lexis.ONE: no editorial enhancements, no Shepard's information, no Core Concepts.

Lexis.ONE offers access to the *lexis.ONE Legal Internet Guide* (LIG), which lets the user link to more than 20,000 free law-related web sites.

Over 6,000 free forms are also available on lexis.ONE. The forms can be downloaded to a word processing file.

Law.com:

Law.com was represented by Renee Blahuta. There are three key components to *www.law.com*: (1) Practice Centers, (2) States site, and (3) CLE information. There are several Practice Centers—each focusing on a different topic, i.e., corporate, employment, intellectual property, litigation, etc. Within each topic, users will find the following links: news, case law (federal and the highest court in each state), featured content (a "big picture" article), practice tools (examples of actual documents used by other attorneys), practice papers (in-depth, analytical articles) and topical legal resources (related links).

The States site offers well-developed content for California, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. For access to the above, users must register. Ms. Blahuta noted that over the weeks and months ahead, law.com will be adding to the content and functionality of additional state sites.

The CLE component on law.com offers streaming video, audio, expert discussions between panelists and attendees on the law.com online bulletin boards, program libraries and personalized CLE tracking.

Other services:

Several vendors did not send representatives to the presentation. Below is a brief description of the services offered by these vendors.

www.quicklaw.com is strongest in federal materials: *United States Code*, *Code of Federal Regulations*, federal case law and federal court rules. In addition, there is a link to Edgar Online as well as

VOLUNTEER!

**CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
2001-2002 COMMITTEE VOLUNTEER SIGN-UP**

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Telephone: _____ E-Mail:_____

_____ARCHIVES	_____PLACEMENT & RECRUITMENT
_____BULLETIN	_____PRINTING
_____COMMUNITY SERVICES	_____PUBLIC AFFAIRS
_____CONTINUING EDUCATION	_____PUBLIC RELATIONS
_____ELECTIONS	_____RELATIONS WITH INFORMATION VENDORS
_____GRANTS & CHAPTER AWARDS	_____SALARY SURVEY
_____MEETINGS	_____UNION LIST
_____MEMBERSHIP	_____WEBSITE

Special Committees:

____BYLAWS

____EMPOWERING PARAPROFESSIONAL INVOLVEMENT IN CALL (EPIC)

(A brief description of each committee's charge is listed on the other side of this page.)

I will serve on any committee. Please call or e-mail me at:

I have previously served on the following CALL committees:

I am currently on the following committee(s) and wish to continue:

I would be willing to chair a committee. ____

Please return this form SOON to:
John Klaus
William J. Campbell Library of the U.S. Courts
219 S. Dearborn, Rm 1637
Chicago, IL 60604-1769
Ph: (312) 435-5660 x 2643
Email: john_klaus@lb7.uscourts.gov

CALL Committee Descriptions

Archives Committee maintains a collection of documents generated by CALL committees and Board members.

Bulletin **Committee** produces four issues of the *CALL Bulletin* each year. Members serve as editor(s), advertising manager, column editors, and writers.

Community Services Committee identifies appropriate areas for community services and pro bono opportunities for CALL members, and maintains a list of members interested in doing such work.

Continuing Education Committee plans and presents at least four or five CALL educational programs each year.

Elections Committee counts the returned ballots for all elections conducted by mail and reports the results.

Grants & Chapter Awards Committee selects grant recipients based on established criteria for CALL members to attend professional meetings and selects recipients of the chapter awards.

Meetings Committee makes all arrangements for CALL's business meetings, including site selection, menu planning and publicity.

Membership/Directory/Hospitality Committee processes applications, introduces new members at CALL functions, and has final responsibility for the annual CALL Membership Directory.

Placement & Recruitment Committee tracks and publicizes current job opportunities in the Chicago area and contacts potential employers in the legal and business communities. Promotes law librarianship through networking with library schools, law schools and colleges, and by serving as a referral service. Works in cooperation with other CALL committees and other library organizations

Printing Committee acts as a clearinghouse for all Association printing. Coordinates the various committees printing and mailing needs.

Public Affairs Committee monitors government activity, at all levels, of interest to CALL members and provides information to the CALL community. Committee also monitors government relations activities of other library and related organizations.

Public Relations Committee uses a variety of methods to inform the legal and library communities about law libraries and librarianship.

Relations with Information Vendors Committee monitors activities of publishers and database providers which are of interest to CALL members. It evaluates new products, alerts CALL members to new developments, and relays the views of CALL members to vendors.

Salary Survey Committee compiles salary information on CALL members and collects results of salary surveys conducted by other library groups.

Union List Committee sets policy for CALL's *Union List of Serials*. Responsible for advertising, selling and distribution of the Union List.

Website Committee maintains CALL Website and listserve.

Bylaws Special Committee evaluates CALL's Bylaws for conformance with AALL's governance documents and state and federal laws.

Empowering Paraprofessional Involvement in CALL (EPIC) Special Committee studies, analyzes and recommends how best to serve the needs of paraprofessional members.

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My Favorite Engine, and Portals: Definition, Land-scape & Future. Google continued its dominance as favorite search engine of the panelists and attendees. The Invisible Web was a big topic along with infor-mation visualization, conceptual search engines, knowledge management, and information architecture. I would highly recommend taking a look at the presentations from the conference that are available at the Information Today's web site at *www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aaces190.html.*

As law librarians, we all know that the Internet revolu-tion is going to continue for the foreseeable future. We can keep up with email newsletters and print resources, but if possible, I would try to attend the Internet Librarian at some point as well.   It continues to be one of the best continuing education experiences available and invaluable way of gaining knowledge from some of the leaders of our profession. This year's conference will be held in November in Pasadena, California. ∎

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documents through electronic signature. Although the draconian cuts were averted by strong grassroots lobbying by library groups, many of these long-range issues are still seeking resolution. The GPO and the National Archives do have a mandate to archive the electronic materials for permanent access. The prime question is their ability to efficiently and comprehen-sively archive the amount of information that is being generated by the largest publisher in the world. Will there be adequate money allocated for this task so that future generations of researchers will have access to the valuable information that is currently being com-piled by the U.S. government? Greg Lawrence, in *Administrative Notes*, 8/1/00, said, "Since digital information is seeded with hazards, risk is always present in developing a strategy for preserving elec-tronic content. Providing long-term access will require migrating data from one file structure or format to another and is more risky than refreshing data for shorter-term access by periodic copying from one medium to another. Both strategies might be successfully employed in developing a national preservation infrastructure for depository materials." The guarantee for this access will be determined by librarians and scholars willing to wage concerted lobbying to protect the public's right to this information.

How do these policies currently impact law librarians? Currently, many of the titles on the list of "Essential Titles for Public Use in Paper Format" to be retained in paper for distribution to depository libraries, are primary legal materials. The titles include the *Code of Federal Regulations*, *Congressional Record*, *United States Code*, *Statutes at Large*, *Treaties and Other International Acts*, and *United States Reports*. (Unfor-tunately, on the downside, U.S. House and Senate bills will only be available on GPO Access.) Many of the upcoming search enhancements to GPO Access data-bases will be in titles that are fundamental to law librarians.   The *United States Code* will include a browse feature, which allows the searcher to browse individual titles, down to the section level, for the latest available update.   A *Statutes at Large* applica-tion and a browseable list of all congressional hearings are under development. Beginning with 2001, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* will have a browseable table of contents.

I have heard some people speculate that possibly the document reference librarian will be an endangered species. Since the information will be electronic, will there be a real need for a specialist in this area? Couldn't any librarian possessing sophisticated elec-tronic search abilities, or even any user, retrieve this information? Knowledge of the ins and outs of government information policy and retention, where the information is archived, and how it is organized will still be important. The title of the documents librarian might change but the subject expertise of government information will still be a valuable com-modity. Anyone who has done Internet searching can testify that government websites have excellent authoritative information but at times that information is not easy to locate or understand.   Most likely, the documents librarian of the future also will have to be skilled in organizing the information on web pages in order to present the information in a coherent fashion for the users of the particular organization to find and understand the information. In the early 1970s, when I was a graduate student at the University of Denver, Arthur Clarke, the author of *2001: A Space Odyssey,* gave a talk on the world in 2001. His prediction was that education for a person in 2001 would not be based on memorization of facts but on instruction in how to use electronic information systems efficiently, to search for the massive amount of information and facts that would be available. This may well be the role that the "Government Information Cybrarian" will play in the Virtual Depository Library. ∎

Professional Reading continued from page 21

Harvey, David (Judge) "Authentication And Verification of On-Line Legal Material"

(*www.aija.org.au/tech2/presentations/harvey/harvey.htm*)

Judge Harvey addresses the preservation of the concept of precedent in an age of digital information, and the need for authenticating and verifying legal information. A conference presentation at the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration's Technology for Justice Conference, Melbourne, October 2000.

John, Nancy. "The Real Life Do's & Don'ts of Web Site Design"

(*www.uic.edu/~nrj/sla/index.html*)

Ms. John is Assistant University Librarian and Manager of Library Systems at the University of Illinois, Chicago. A checklist of tips for site design with links to examples.

Kodner, Ross and Sheryn Bruehl. "Linking Home and Remote Offices: The Virtual Lawyer" Vol. 17 *GPSOLO* (December 2000) p. 32.

The virtual library partners with the virtual lawyer. This article presents an overview of remote access tools.

Kovacs, Diane K. and Angela Elkordy. "Collection Development in Cyberspace: Building an Electronic Library" Vol. 18 *Library Hi Tech* (No. 4, 2000) p. 335

Using the term, web-based e-library, the authors employ a very practical and systematic approach to developing a collection development plan for an e-library. Steps include determining purpose; developing a collection development plan; collecting, evaluating, and selecting resources; and designing, creating and maintaining the web-based e-library site. Includes an evaluation form for selection of resources and an extensive bibliography.

Moumbleaux, Joan. "You Can Customize the Web to Focus Its Strengths as a Research Tool" *Legal Times* (September 22, 1997) p. S45.

The advent of the virtual library does not mean that other formats will disappear, only that they will be used differently.

Pacifici, Sabrina. "Virtual Library: Myth and Reality" *Legal Times* (November 18, 1996) p. S28.

Ms. Pacifici describes the concept of a virtual library.

(Also available at *www.llrx.com/features/virtual.htm*)

Pack, Thomas. "Fulfilling the Vision of the Virtual Library" Vol. 24 *ONLINE* (September/October 2000) p. 42.

Mr. Pack describes the transition from a large traditional library center to a virtual library when Compaq Computer Corporation acquired Digital Equipment Corporation and eliminated site-based information services. The article discusses the expanded services now provided through the virtual WebLibrary at Compaq.

Rosenbaum, Judith. "CALR Training in a Networked Classroom" Vol. 8 *Perspectives: Teaching Legal Research and Writing* (Winter 2000) p. 79.

Ms. Rosenbuam of Northwestern University School of Law discusses how staff integrated CALR with print research instruction in the first year curriculum, and how staffing and facility configuration contributed to an innovative and successful approach.

Saunders, Laverna M. "Transforming Acquisitions to Support Virtual Libraries" Vol. 14 *Information Technology and Libraries* (March 1995) p. 41.

An analysis of acquisitions processes with steps and ideas for making the transition to a virtual environment.

_____. "The Human Element in the Virtual Library" Vol. 47 *Library Trends* (Spring 1999) p. 771.

Ms. Saunders considers how the new technologies of the virtual library have affected users' expectations, organizational change, and the development of technostress. She concludes with strategies for success and survival. Includes references.

Tennant, Roy. "The Virtual Library Foundation: Staff Training and Support" Vol. 14 *Information Technology and Libraries* (March 1995) p. 46.

Describes instruction and training models for retooling support staff to work in a virtual library environment. ∎

Volunteer!

CALL Committees sign-up form

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CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

A Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries, Established 1947
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The Chicago Association of Law Libraries, a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries, strives to promote the use of law libraries and the effectiveness of librarians.

MEMBERSHIP

The Association's membership includes individuals working in:
- Academic Law Libraries
- Corporate Law Libraries
- Government Law Libraries
- Law Firm Libraries

Students of law or library/information science and others interested in furthering the objectives of the Association are also eligible for membership.

GOVERNANCE

CALL, as the Chicago Association of Law Libraries is known, is governed by an elected, seven-member Executive Board. The Association's activities are planned and carried out by various committees.

MEETINGS

At least four regular meetings are scheduled every year.

PUBLICATIONS

The *CALL Bulletin* is the official newsletter of the Association. Published four times per year, the Bulletin includes both feature articles and regular columns, such as *Professional Reading, Internet Moment* and *People and Places.*

The Association publishes an annual *Directory*, which includes listings of individual members, organizations and their subject specializations.

The Association also publishes a *Union List* of serial holdings which is updated every other year

SEMINARS

CALL's Continuing Education Committee schedules a variety of seminars on topics of interest to members and their staffs. The seminars draw upon the expertise of individuals from within and outside the Association and may be geared to either beginning or experienced law librarians. Seminar topics are based upon the needs and suggestions of CALL's members.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

CALL's Placement Committee sends weekly notices of available professional and non-professional law library positions to interested job seekers. The listings are also made available at CALL business meetings.

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