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# LLNE News

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*Newsletter of the Law Librarians of New England*  
Volume 23, Number 2, 2003

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LLMC Executive Director Jerry Dupont speaks on the future of microfilm in a digital age.

## **The Future of Microforms in a Digital Age**

*by Rebecca Engsborg, Quinnipiac University School of Law Library*

The LLNE Spring Meeting held in Boston, MA at the end of March 2003 was entitled, “Digital Libraries: Realities, Myths and Misconceptions.” The first session, “The Future of Microforms in a Digital Age,” was presented by Jerry Dupont, the executive director of the Law Library Microform Consortium (LLMC).

Dupont spoke with authority on this subject. In addition to extensive experience as a library director and law school professor, Dupont founded the Law Library Microform Consortium (LLMC) in 1976. He has been the executive director of LLMC since its inception.

Dupont began his talk by posing the framing question: “Do microforms have a future?” Then he modified that question for the library profession, which has a commitment to long-term preservation, to: “Does digital have a future?”

### **Merits of Digital**

Dupont asserted that LLMC is going into digital delivery with great enthusiasm. For example, digital delivery, enthused Dupont, will soon enhance access to the historical legal record. Dupont continued his discussion of the merits of digital by adding that digital will help make material more relevant (due to enhanced access).

But digital, Dupont explained, has failings as well as merits. On the one hand, digital will assist preservation by providing new value to historical materials. On the other hand, digital is ill suited as a preservation medium (for several reasons he addressed later in his talk). Dupont identified the need for a solution that capitalizes on the merits of digital (enhanced access and relevancy), but avoids digital’s failings—outlined below.

### **Failings of Digital**

Before explaining several failings of digital, Dupont clarified a common misconception about a ‘digital image.’ That phrase, he explained is really an oxymoron because a ‘digital image’ is only a batch of computer codes used to recreate the image in the future on demand.

Dupont explained that digital is highly capable but is not robust. In fact, he continued that electronic data is surprisingly fragile, lasting on tapes or compact disks only about twenty years before it gets corrupted. In addition, because both software and hardware change so rapidly, electronic data is likely to become unreadable (unless it is copied and recopied regularly onto new storage media).

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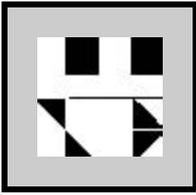
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**The Law Librarians of New England (LLNE)** is a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries. *LLNE News*, the chapter newsletter, is published quarterly on the LLNE webpage at <http://www.aallnet.org/chapters/llne>. LLNE does not assume any responsibility for the statements advanced by the contributors to *LLNE News* nor do the views expressed necessarily represent the views of LLNE or its members. Any other questions concerning *LLNE News* including requests for reprints should be directed to:

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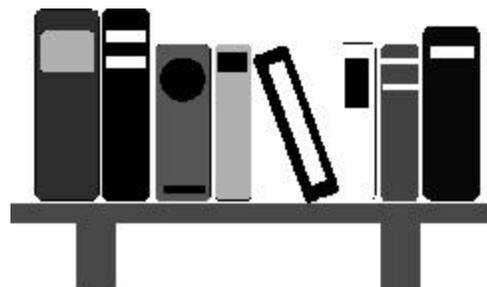
We hope this newsletter finds you doing well and enjoying some relief from the rough winter we have had this year!

It was wonderful to see so many people at the Spring Meeting, hosted by Suffolk University Law Library. If you did not have an opportunity to attend, make sure you check out the meeting reports in this issue.

Anyone interested in submitting items for future issues should contact Michelle Pearse ([m.pearse@neu.edu](mailto:m.pearse@neu.edu) or 617-373-3883) or John Pedini ([jpedini@sociallaw.com](mailto:jpedini@sociallaw.com) or 523-0018 ext. 337).

We look forward to seeing many of you at the annual AALL meeting in Seattle!

Michelle Pearse and John Pedini,  
Co-Editors, LLNE News



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## **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

By LLNE President, Michael Hughes, Quinnipiac University School of Law Library

Special thanks go to Betsy McKenzie, Director and Professor of Law, and her colleagues at Suffolk University Law Library for their hospitality in hosting our LLNE Spring 2003 meeting. In particular, Diane D'Angelo, Brian Flaherty, Jeff Flynn, Susan Sweetgall, and David Turkalo deserve our applause for presenting a terrific program and a warm welcome to us all. Their efforts made our spring meeting a great success! These fabulous folk at Suffolk superbly hosted the meeting on "Digital Libraries: Realities, Myths and Misconceptions" on Friday, March 28, 2003, in Boston. Law Librarians of New England who attended reveled in the real world experiences provided by the outstanding program participants in Suffolk's fantastic facility. Make no 'mythtake' about it; once again LLNE has been enriched by the wonderful contribution of our colleagues at Suffolk who merit our appreciation.

Thanks also go to you the members of the Law Librarians of New England who unanimously approved at our General Business Meeting the revisions to our Constitution and Bylaws. The final versions of these documents will be available at the LLNE Web site at <http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/llne/about/constitution.htm> and <http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/llne/about/bylaws.htm>

Ann DeVeaux, Director of Law Library, Quinnipiac University School of Law, chairs the Nominating Committee to provide our membership with a slate of officers for 2003 – 2004. Lynn Randall, State Law Librarian, Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library, and Cornelia Trubey, Director of Library Services, Ropes & Gray, serve with her to select the slate of the next Vice-President/President-Elect, Treasurer, and Education Director.

On behalf of the Executive Board of LLNE, I would also like to thank those LLNE members who contributed to the George A. Strait Minority Scholarship. Spearheading a campaign to help build this scholarship and further the cause of diversity, AALL President Carol Avery Nicholson is seeking participation of all AALL chapters in this fundraising effort. With this worthy effort in mind, the LLNE Executive Board decided at the spring meeting that LLNE would match the contributions of the membership up to \$500. As Mr. Strait practiced law librarianship at Northeastern and Harvard during his distinguished career, LLNE welcomes the opportunity to participate in this worthy cause led by our Service Committee.

Please consider participating in the efforts of the Service Committee or in any of the other activities of the Committees listed on the last page of each issue of LLNE News. The members of these committees work very hard throughout the year to create the dynamic LLNE organization that serves your interests. Your continued involvement in your organization is welcome by everyone.

Information on all the activities of LLNE is available on the LLNE listserv and at the LLNE Web site. If you have not already subscribed to the listserv, please do so. Instructions for subscribing are posted at the LLNE web site at <http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/llne/> where you can find more about LLNE. Help make LLNE yours today!

I look forward to seeing many of you in Seattle at the AALL 96<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting and Conference. Please mark your calendars now to join your LLNE colleagues at the LLNE/SNELLA Joint Chapter Lunch on Tuesday, July 15, from 11:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Watch for details coming soon to our Web site and listserv on attending our annual get-together as we journey forward from Seattle 2003 to Boston 2004.

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## **Calendar of LLNE Meetings**

### **Fall 2003**

Vermont Law School  
Life In The Fast Lane, October 24, 2003

### **Fall 2004**

Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library University of Maine Law Library

### **Spring 2004**

Social Law Library

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### Life Expectancy

The life expectancy (LE) of digital media is affected by three separate factors:

1. The LE of the electronic signals containing the computer algorithms upon which we rely for reconstitution on demand of the stored images
2. The LE of the medium upon which this information is recorded (e.g. CDs, optical disks, digital tapes, server hard drives, etc.)
3. The LE of the systems (hardware, software and middleware that execute the recreation of the images from the stored computer data

### Potential Problems

Dupont identified at least four distinct potential problems, or threats, inherent in digital technology.

These threats relate to the four areas of electronic signals, media, equipment and vandalism:

1. Degradation, corruption or random loss of the electronic signals carrying the bundle of computer commands needed to reconstruct the images
2. Degradation, corruption or accidental damage to or destruction of the media upon which the signals are stored
3. Obsolescence of either the mechanical equipment or the software or the middleware needed to “play back” data
4. Purposeful electronic vandalism in the form of hacking, virus implantation, or other electronic assault designed to render the stored electronic signals illegible, inaccessible, or extinct

### Possible Preservation Strategies

After explaining potential problems, Dupont identified four solutions, preservation strategies, that address the failings of digital that he discussed earlier in his presentation. The first three strategies are digital only; the fourth strategy is a hybrid of digital and analog technology. All three digital-only strategies illustrate many problems, including unknown costs and durability. Unknown costs have the potential to become quite high, and can include costs for increased staffing. The fourth strategy, a digital/analog hybrid, has known costs and has been espoused by LLMC:

1. Digital only; The systems museum approach

Where a central archive/museum would keep at least one mint copy of every new computer and computer program as they came on the market. Then, when people needed to access “old” data, they could visit the museum to use the now obsolete computers and applications originally used to create the “old” data. Problems with digital only include overwhelming costs; unworkable access issues for the potential demand.

2. Digital only; Migration of digital data through successive technologies

Dupont describes this strategy as “an eternal process in which all former computer-generated data worthy of retention would be continuously transferred from older computer systems to their successors.” Lexis, Westlaw and Loislaw currently em-

ploy this strategy. Problems: unending and unpredictable future costs; some degradation and corruption of data with each migration, multiplied over generations of migrations; relies on the unknown will and means of future parties in the migrations.

3. Digital only; Emulation, Strategies A & B.

Dupont focused on just two of the still evolving, multiple versions of the Emulation strategy.

**Strategy A** focuses on an individual document. An individual document to be preserved would be received by a depository, “marked up” with “metadata” describing its essential digital characteristics, then the document could be a “reassembled” at a much later date, using the metadata mentioned previously and a succeeding generation of computer technology. **Problems**: major new staffing required because librarians would have to read each individual document to be preserved; unworkable for the millions of documents to be preserved.

**Strategy B** focuses on the development of potential computer applications. New computers could be induced to behave like old computers (on which the data was created) using the appropriate “emulating software.” **Problems**: In Dupont’s words, this “technology is not here yet, probably won’t come soon, and may or may not work.”

4. Digital/analog hybrid; writing digital data to film

This hybrid preservation strategy espoused by LLMC weds the strengths of both digital and analog technology. According to Dupont, “This strategy depends upon the new digital technologies to provide effective access, while relying on tried and true archival microfilm for preservation.” In other words, Dupont maintains that “‘born digital’ data will be ‘born again’ into analog format by being written to film.”

### LLMC and Others Select the Digital/Analog Hybrid Preservation Strategy

LLMC has chosen the hybrid digital/analog preservation strategy because, based on the arguments Dupont presented (and on the points outlined in this article), “no digital medium or storage technique yet exists which satisfies the archival requirements of our library clients.” And the LLMC is not alone. Dupont cited some current examples from around the world:

Michigan: state law requires that any government information needing to be maintained beyond ten years must be archived in analog format.

US and UK: determined that the digital portions of their 2002 census and 2001 census must be written to film.

Australia and The Philippines: these governments are following suit.

South Korea: the army recently announced a policy of retaining all of its personnel records in analog format.

Singapore: the government enacted a policy that any digital documents it generates which meet the criteria for long term retention must be written to microfilm.

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### The Hybrid Strategy

Such a hybrid preservation strategy—writing digital data to analog microform—capitalizes on the strengths of microforms and at the same time avoids the problems inherent in digital data over the long term. The tried-and-true silver halide microfilm is human readable and has a stable, long life (about fifty years). Microfilm is a sound preservation choice because, as Dupont maintains, it “uses a system that will outlive technology changes and do it in a cost-effective way.”

However, microfilm is not perfect; its integrity as a preservation medium depends upon mechanical climate controls. Improved analog technologies are being developed currently and show great promise. In particular, Dupont described a new technology that addresses microfilm’s dependency on climate control. It uses thin nickel plates as the preservation medium—nearly impervious to corrosion, with a life expectancy in a non-climate-controlled environment of over 5,000 years. Dupont further described the preservation process:

Using high-intensity, precision-directed ion beams, the analog data in imaging format is etched onto 2-square-inch nickel tablets at capacities of roughly 6,000 pages per tablet.

In response to the two questions posed at the beginning of his presentation—“Do microforms have a future in the digital age?” and “Does digital have a future?” Dupont answered “yes” to both questions in this way:

I think the answer to both questions is clearly yes. Both will have a long life—so long as they live together. 



President Michael Hughes “quacks up” the luncheon gathering.



Dean Robert Smith addresses the assembly



Copyright/intellectual property lawyer and Suffolk adjunct professor of law, Walter McDonough, speaks on copyright issues.



Suffolk Law Librarian Betsy McKenzie makes opening remarks



Author William Bridsall speaks on electronic libraries.



Meeting moderator Brian Flaherty and Edward Bander, editors of the *Bimonthly Review of Law Books*.



Duquesne University librarian Laverna Saunders speaks on the virtual library.



President Michael Hughes calls attention to the upcoming AALL Annual meeting in Boston 2004, and demonstrates his sartorial commitment to books and computers.

## Fair Use in a Digital World

By Diane Murley, Northeastern University School of Law Library

Walter F. McDonough is an entertainment, internet, and intellectual property attorney in Boston, and an adjunct faculty member at Suffolk University Law School. After giving us a short overview of copyright law, he discussed the possible conflict between the “Technology, Education, and Copyright Harmonization” Act and the The Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

Copyright law is medium specific – once the medium is commercial, it is copyrightable. Works must be fixed in a tangible form of expression to be copyrightable. Ideas are not copyrightable; neither are titles, names, short phrases, and slogans. Copyright protection is given to authors of original works. The owner of a copyright can have six rights, depending on the medium.

Three rights, the right to copy, the right to make derivative works, and the right to distribute copies, apply to all media. The right to perform a work publicly applies to literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and motion pictures and other audiovisual works. The right to perform a work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission, i.e., on the internet, applies only to sound recordings. The right to display a work publicly applies to literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work.

Under article I, section 8, clause 8 of the U.S. Constitution, Congress has the power “to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.” The First Congress passed the Copyright Act of 1790, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by Securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of Such Copies.

Every time technology has developed new ways to copy or distribute works, copyright law has had to catch up. Availability of printing presses and photocopy machines have required changes in copyright law. Digitization is now requiring copyright law to catch up again. Courts generally remain silent on the application of copyright law to new technologies, because the judges know Congress is working on changes in the law to accommodate those technologies.

The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) was passed in 1998 to address issues arising because of digital technologies and to conform U.S. law with the requirements of certain treaties. Some of the most important sections of the DMCA to libraries include the prohibition against circumventing technological protection measures put in place by the copyright owner to control access to a copyrighted work.

The “Technology, Education, and Copyright Harmonization” (TEACH) Act allows use of non-performance media and parts of performance media in distance education, including on websites and by other digital means, provided the educational institution meets rigorous standards under the Act. According to Mr.

McDonough, the TEACH Act sets up conflicts with the anti-circumvention portion of the DMCA.

Copyright law deals with a triangulation of interests, those of owners, users, and artists. With the 1976 revision of the Copyright Act, which codified for the first time the fair use doctrine, libraries and academics got the upper hand. Under the fair use doctrine, copying a copyrighted work for criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research is not infringement.

However in the 1990s, there was a fear that the ubiquity of the internet would destroy copyright industries. Because of this fear, copyright laws passed during the 1990s gave copyright holders the upper hand. Until issues about the DMCA’s compromise of fair use are resolved, it will have a chilling effect on libraries and users.

Mr. McDonough said that everyone is confused about copyright law these days. For help with figuring out what to do, he recommended the “Copyright in the Digital Library” site at <http://www.utsystem.edu/ogc/IntellectualProperty/l-diglib.htm>. Copyright in the Digital Library is a part of the *UT System Crash Course in Copyright*, which can be found at <http://www.utsystem.edu/ogc/IntellectualProperty/cprtindx.htm>.

Mr. McDonough also spoke about the contracting away of fair use rights that can occur with license agreements. On that issue, he recommended Lesley Ellen Harris, *Licensing Digital Content: A Practical Guide for Librarians* (Chicago: American Library Association, 2002). He mentioned some of the problems, familiar to most librarians, with providing scholarly materials under online subscriptions, including the problems of restricted access and the fact that when the library stops paying for the online subscription, it usually loses access to all the content, even archives.

It is not just libraries and users who are being affected by the dying nature of physical distribution. Authors are not getting paid adequately and are losing copyrights. Mr. McDonough suggested that academics, who must do research and publish because of the tenure system, and librarians form partnerships in internet publishing. This would result in better compensation of artists and better access for researchers.

Mr. McDonough also expressed concern about the archival function of libraries. Things he needs keep disappearing. The public is losing access to the accumulated knowledge of the past couple hundred years because of the DMCA, contract law, and the consolidation of publishers.

However, Mr. McDonough ended on a positive note. He believes that, as people become more politically aware, they will support the role of libraries as archives, not just the notion of traditional role of libraries. He also predicted that we will see victories in the next 10 years. ☒



## A Nifty Service: Virtual Reference

by Stephanie J. Burke, Pappas Law Library, Boston University School of Law

Tracy Thompson, Executive Director of NELLCO, kicked off the program, “My Brother Was Just arrested, and... The Real Experience of Virtual Reference,” with a clip from an Ohio news broadcast. A reporter, looking at an Ohio public library’s “Know It Now” virtual reference service, called it a “nifty service.” Two panelists, LLNE’s own Scott Matheson of Yale Law School Library, and Steve McKinzie of Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, then proceeded to debate the merits of so-called “nifty” virtual reference service.

The topic was of particular interest to NELLCO members who are currently taking part in a nine-month pilot virtual reference program called “Library Lawline,” see <http://www.nellco.org/librarylawline/>. Scott Matheson, a proponent of virtual reference, has had a major role in the Library Lawline service. Steve McKinzie is co-author with Jonathan Lauer of two recent articles on virtual reference, “Virtual Reference: Overrated, Inflated and Not Even Real,” *Charleston Adviser* 4, no. 2 (October 2002): 56-57 and “Digital Reference: A New Library Paradigm or The Emperor’s New Clothes,” *Against the Grain* 14, no. 4 (September 2002) 34-38, and has an upcoming article in *The Reference Librarian*, tentatively titled “Bad Moon Rising,” all of which question the value of virtual reference service. For format, Tracy Thompson posed four questions to which the panelists responded, and the audience was likewise invited to participate in the dialogue.

As a first step, panelist Scott Matheson attempted to define the broad term “virtual reference.” Mr. Matheson explained that virtual reference can have many forms, including e-mail and synchronous or “live chat.” The focus for the panel was on synchronous or “live chat” reference, which is the format for the Library Lawline pilot.

The second question, which focused on why virtual reference is currently such a “hot topic,” was addressed to Steve McKinzie. Maintaining that he was not a “luddite,” Mr. McKinzie said that his difference with Mr. Matheson was based on the synchronous element of virtual reference. Mr. McKinzie maintained that virtual

reference is an “outlandish promise” with a lot of hype. Then, he made interesting historical references to the 1960s when it was thought that libraries would remain static in size because of the growth of microform, and also to the 1980s when there was a scare about acidic paper, which it was widely thought, would mean entire collections would disintegrate before the year 2000. Mr. McKinzie adds virtual reference to the same category of “hype,” which he says will likewise not materialize. He pointed out that those involved with digital reference should be aware of its specific drawbacks, not permitting virtual reference to undermine more traditional reference services.

The next question, directed at both panelists, asked whether virtual reference can serve a useful function in the current academic environment, for both general and law libraries. Mr. Matheson chimed in first, with the answer for academic libraries as “Yes, but....” He further explained that virtual reference does not mean reference desks will be closing, and reference staff be working strictly from their offices. However, he pointed out that as today’s children, raised on instant messaging, grow up and reach college and graduate school, there will be demand for virtual chat-type reference service. He pointed out that virtual reference pilots such as Library Lawline are now more useful for librarians, who must prepare for these new patrons, than for current library users. It is important, he said, for reference librarians to be able to “hit the ground running” as demand for virtual reference materializes. Pilots, such as Lawline serve to familiarize librarians with virtual reference technology which he asserts will not be an option, but a requirement, in the future.

Mr. McKinzie added that librarians need to explore new technology; however, he said that virtual reference is “crazy” for residential colleges, such as where he works. Mr. McKinzie pointed out the drain on staff, as most reference librarians will not be able to staff the reference desk and virtual reference simultaneously. With virtual reference, there are also additional expenses, such as software updates. More staff time is needed for training on virtual reference software and for the often more lengthy virtual reference transactions. Mr. McKinzie said virtual reference may have appeal in other situations, such as enabling an attorney at court to consult a reference librarian back at his firm. As for the college context, he said he could see how virtual reference would be useful with certain programs, such as study abroad programs.

Mr. McKinzie then went on to point out the importance of telephone reference, and said that it is an important complement to virtual reference. For example, on a recent trip, Mr. McKinzie visited the website for the bed and breakfast where he would be staying, but could not find the information he required from the online virtual tour. He was able to find the information when he called and talked to someone at the bed and breakfast.

Building on the topic of the value of the telephone, Scott Matheson pointed out that sixty or seventy years ago, there was active discussion about reference librarians handling telephone reference and the reference desk simultaneously, something most

continued on next page

## Nifty Service continued

reference librarians take for granted now. Mr. Matheson stated that eventually, handling virtual reference while at the reference desk will likely be the same, with reference librarians juggling virtual reference patrons, in-person patrons, and telephone reference.

One of the benefits of virtual reference, both panelists agreed, was the creation of transcripts of reference interactions. Virtual reference interactions evolve into a valuable database of questions and answers. Both also cautioned that there is some danger to having a record of reference interactions, and proper procedures must be used to safeguard this information.

The final question was the panelists' view of the future of virtual reference. Mr. McKinzie started by stating that virtual reference does have a place in the future, depending on the context. Patrons who have to travel to visit public libraries, such as those in the Ohio news story which opened the panel, may be well served by virtual reference. Students at a small residential college where the library is close by may not be. Good reference work, Mr. McKinzie pointed out, requires knowledge of the client and the environment, and a personal context is extremely valuable. Virtual reference does have its place, including showing that librarians are on top of technology. However, he cautioned not to be drawn in by the "flash" of virtual reference when a more traditional form of reference may better serve the patron community.

Virtual reference may be a "fix before there is a problem," Scott Matheson admitted, but he said virtual reference also serves an important function. In-person reference statistics are down at most libraries, even though students are on campus and in the library every day. Mr. Matheson went on, pointing out that it is important to integrate virtual reference into the mix of in person, e-mail and telephone reference. Although virtual reference now may take a bit longer, as it requires typing the entire interaction, when voiceover IP and real time video communication improve, the time of each virtual reference interaction will shrink. Distance education may also increase the demand for virtual reference. Virtual reference, Scott maintained, will be "part of the landscape" of reference.

Moderator Tracy Thompson pointed out the context is important – virtual reference works well in some situations, and not so well in others. The audience then jumped into the debate. Joan Shear of Boston College pointed out that even when she begins an interaction with a public patron, she will often e-mail a URL to them rather than try to give a URL over the phone, so virtual reference works well. Also, an audience member pointed out that sometimes patrons do not want to admit, fact to face, that they do not know something.

Scott Matheson said it is easier to build a relationship with patrons, especially your own patrons, face-to-face, adding that body language and personal interaction are lost in a virtual reference interchange. Steve McKinzie reminded everyone that even e-mail can be tricky, as many have experienced, when the recipient does not perceive the manner in which the sender intended the communication to be sent. Issues with

confidentiality were also discussed, and everyone agreed that strong policies to protect patron's confidentiality are vital to a successful virtual reference service.

This virtual reference panel was very timely, particularly for all involved in the NELLCO Library Lawline pilot. Additionally, the topic was interesting for all librarians to consider as a component of reference service in the future. The moderator, panelists and audience all were engaged and interested in the role virtual reference may play in the future of all reference librarians and libraries. 

## Digital Libraries: Myth, Reality or Somewhere in Between?

By Diane D'Angelo, Suffolk University Law Library

For the second session of the day, two digital library gurus took the stage. William Birdsall is the author of *The Myth of the Electronic Library: Librarianship and Social Change in America*. Dr. Laverna Saunders is University Librarian, Duquesne University and the editor of *The Evolving Virtual Library: Visions and Case Studies* and *The Evolving Virtual Library II: Practical and Philosophical Perspectives*.

Bill took a philosophical approach, highlighting the historical role of libraries and calling on librarians to remember the importance of social values and fundamental human rights when crafting digital library policies. Laverna addressed current trends and issues that surround digital libraries today.

According to Bill, writings and studies on virtual libraries tend to focus on technological issues, with no focus on values. As a result, little attention has been given to the values that should govern virtual library policies. Bill noted that, "information technology ideology has driven digital library public policy over the past ten years or so." This technological slant has produced digital library policies that are highly influenced by the economic market and not social values. Over the past decade, "civil needs have been trumped by economic imperatives."

A large chunk of Bill's presentation examined traditional library values and how they've been transformed over time. When public libraries were first established in the United States, they mirrored the widely held idea that an individual's access to knowledge was critical to having an informed citizen in a democracy. Bill also discussed the three generations of rights that have influenced library policies: the civil and political rights that were born in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; rights to adequate education and housing that were byproducts of the industrial revolution of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century; and lastly, the right to communicate, which was firmly established at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Bill contends "the library is the institutional embodiment of the right to communicate" and that "we should not abandon traditional values but intertwine or recast them within a human rights framework." In short, not only should digital library policies support a person's right to be

informed, they should also support an individual's right to freely communicate that information.

In a digital world, Bill argued, librarians must re-examine their professional values and provide leadership to ensure that social values and basic human rights become cornerstones in digital library policies.

With an informative Powerpoint presentation entitled, "The Digital Library: Virtual Space & Physical Place," Laverna outlined current trends and issues that face librarians and shared her personal experiences as a Library Director. Her engaging style encouraged audience members to think about their own libraries and share experiences. She touched on a number of topics such as mission statements, the marketing of digital resources, the abundance of new electronic devices, access, authentication, copyright, privacy, budget restrictions, licensing, the reallocation of funds, physical fitness, interpersonal communication skills, the need to maintain and enhance the library as a physical place, and leadership.

As librarians struggle to keep up with radical technological advances and ensure that resources are available in electronic formats, they must review and amend their mission statements. Laverna urged the audience to consider very basic but important questions: Why are we here? What is our mission? Who do we serve? What is our budget? When she asked an audience of roughly 115 LLNEers how many had mission statements at their libraries, about half raised their hands. When she asked, "how many of you revisit it," fewer than half raised their hands.

Laverna explained that one of the greatest myths of the digital library is that everything on the Internet is free and accurate. Often folks don't know what resources are at their fingertips in the library and remotely. They often have misconceptions about the Internet and other electronic resources, unable to distinguish between Google and expensive, comprehensive databases that their hefty tuition bills fund. Librarians must work hard to educate users and market electronic resources. She told stories about how students and faculty only check shelves for paper materials and when not found, they often complain that the library doesn't have resources they need. Increasingly, libraries are canceling print subscriptions to journals and newspapers and making them available electronically. While some patrons have difficulty navigating electronic resources and have a hard time getting over the knee-jerk reaction to look in the stacks for paper resources, many more prefer the convenience of electronic resources.

Laverna added a sobering, but realistic tidbit: "Generation X will spend one third of their lives on the Internet." She explained that, "we must have digital content because that's what our users demand." But, as one law firm librarian in the audience noted, many law firms still encounter large numbers of older attorneys who only feel comfortable using traditional paper resources that they've used for years, and refuse to access resources electronically. To make users feel at ease within a digital library, librarians must redefine virtual space and make digital resources

easy to find and navigate for all users, regardless of age and level of computer savvy.

Laverna noted that "small is big." Palm pilots, mini computers, cell phones and a host of other small electronic devices are touted around and used by a growing number of library patrons. Library users are becoming more and more dependent on their laptops. At colleges and universities, they want to be able to plug in and use their laptops anywhere on campus. Many libraries have gone wireless and many more are grappling with funds and plan to go wireless in the near future.

Librarians face a number of difficult issues as they move deeper into the digital world. Authentication, copyright, privacy, budgets, licensing, and the reallocation of funds from paper to electronic products are just some issues that librarians face almost daily.

Digital libraries may also have an adverse effect on physical fitness and interpersonal communication skills. Laverna explained that, "we sit too much in a digital library and this will increase as we use more and more devices." People have become so hooked on the convenience of email that face to face conversations happen less and less. Laverna has tried to get around these issues by having "walking meetings." Instead of staring at her computer and communicating via email or sitting for long hours around a conference table, Laverna invites colleagues to walk the campus track.

Accessibility, convenience and cost-effectiveness, are just a few of the many benefits of making resources available in virtual space. But we also need the library as a physical place. Laverna explained that the physical place is "quiet, contemplative, an escape." While librarians allocate large sums to building digital libraries, they must also dedicate attention and money to the physical building, making it inviting, safe, comfortable, a place where students can get together for group work. Laverna urged librarians to seek out patrons and ask for feedback. The requests Laverna has heard in recent years range from calls for more full-text databases to requests for more comfy chairs and coffee bars.

In light of the unique issues that face us in a digital world, Bill and Laverna both urged librarians to be political, reassess values and hone leadership skills. Virtual reference and other technological advancements are redefining the traditional role of the librarian. Librarians must make sure that core social values are not overlooked as these new technologies gain popularity.

For more information on Bill's discussion on the relationship between libraries and the right to communicate, go to <http://www.righttocommunicate.org/>. To view Laverna's Powerpoint slideshow, go to <http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/llne/archive/meetings/Spring03/handouts.html> 

## LLNE Business Meeting Minutes, March 28, 2003

Submitted by Jeannine Uppgard, LLNE Secretary

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Mike Hughes welcomed everyone to the meeting and thanked Betsy McKenzie, Suffolk staff and all those involved in the spring program.

Mike reported the following:

- A thank you letter from Janis Johnston was received after her visit at the fall meeting

- AALL Seattle meeting schedule includes:
  - LLNE Executive Board, July 14, 7:00am
  - LLNE/SNELLA luncheon, July 15, 11:45am
  - CONELL, Stephanie Burke
  - Grants Committee, Michelle Pearse, chair
  - Activity table will be set up on July 12

-AALL in Boston 2004. Cathy Breen and Darcy Kirk are co-chairs of the local arrangements committee.

-The Nominating Committee has been appointed: Ann DeVeaux, chair with Lynn Randal and Cornelia Trubey. Candidates will be nominated for: Vice-President/President-Elect, Treasurer and Education Director.

-The Constitution/Bylaws revisions and Committee Restructuring were reviewed and presented to the membership for adoption. **THE REVISIONS WERE PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.**

### EDUCATION DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Upcoming Programs:

- Friday, October 24, 2003 - Vermont Law School
- Life in the Fast Lane (West)
- Friday, April 30, 2004 - Freeport, ME sponsored by University of Maine Law Library/Maine State Law and Legislative Library
- July 2004 - AALL, Boston, MA
- Fall 2004 - Social Law Library

### TREASURER'S REPORT

Cindy Landau summarized income and expenses for the past year.

### COMMITTEE REPORTS

Newsletter - Michelle Pearse reminded everyone that May 1<sup>st</sup> is the deadline for submitting material for the next issue. Issues are

now available electronically via the web site and e-mail notification of new issues is sent to everyone on the listserv.

Public Relations - Dave Turkalo reported that Megan Carey will be the new chair of the Public Relations Committee.

Scholarships - Susan Sullivan reported that Margaret Cianfarini will be the new chair. Information about scholarships is available on the web site. Two scholarships of \$750 each to attend the AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle, WA will be awarded.

Service - The committee has been active including participation in Walk for Hunger, Prison Book Program, holiday book drive, Pine Street Inn. Members of the committee are currently recruiting participants for this year's Walk for Hunger on Sunday, May 4, 2003. While most activities have been in the Boston area, the committee members are looking for activities in other areas.

The LexisNexis raffle was won by Lucinda Harrison-Cox, Roger Williams University School of Law Library. 



LLNE Service Committee Table displaying volunteer opportunities to the LLNE membership at the Spring Meeting

### Nominations for the LLNE Executive Board

The LLNE Nominating Committee, consisting of Ann DeVeaux, Lynn Randall, and Cornelia Trubey, has proposed the following slate of candidates for the Executive Board to serve a two-year term beginning in July 2003:

For the office of Vice-President/President-Elect - Raquel Ortiz, Boston University, Pappas Law Library, Boston, MA

For the office of Treasurer - Juliana Hayden, U.S. Court of Appeals 1st Circuit Satellite Library, Concord, NH

For the office of Education Director - Susan Drisko, Northeastern University Law Library, Boston, MA

The election will take place at the Annual Meeting, on July 15, 2003, at the LLNE/SNELLA Joint Chapter Luncheon. 

PREVIEW *what*  
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## ABA Bricks & Bytes Conference

by Kim Dulin, Northeastern University School of Law Library

Suffolk University Law School hosted the ABA's Bricks, Bytes and Continuous Renovations Conference on March 19-22, 2003. The ABA Bricks & Bytes conference provides guidance on planning law school building and renovation projects. Every three to four years the ABA sponsors a Bricks & Bytes conference at a recently renovated or built law school. This year, the ABA chose Suffolk as its host site.

This was a wonderful learning and networking opportunity for New England area law librarians who are building or renovating their libraries, or just thinking about it. Each day of the two day conference began with a plenary session, open to all attendees. The plenary sessions showcased recently completed law school building projects.

In the first session, Georgetown Dean Judy Areen, along with members of her building committee and architectural team, outlined the growth of Georgetown from a one-building law school to a multi-building law center with its own campus. This session was extremely informative, and provided a nice introduction to what would be discussed in more detail during the conference. The plenary session on the second day featured a panel of architects discussing their ideas about successful law school design. One of the panelists was Ed Tsoi, the architect responsible for designing Suffolk. His portion of the panel was particularly interesting because he discussed specific design details and considerations about the building where we were all gathered. This allowed the attendees an opportunity to immediately leave the session and have a look at specific details he discussed.

After the initial plenary sessions on each day, the remainder of the conference was devoted to breakout sessions geared to specific topics. On the first day, there were three library-related breakout sessions. The first was a session moderated by Penny Hazelton (University of Washington Law Library), and featuring Mike Chiorazzi (University of Arizona Law Library) and Gordon Russell (St. Thomas University Law Library). The session was entitled, "Planning for Flexibility 1: Assumptions and Alternate Futures." The session grew out of articles written by each of the speakers and previously published in *Legal Reference Services Quarterly*. The speakers outlined their respective visions of the law library of the future. Gordon Russell predicted that the library's actual physical space will shrink, but its virtual space will expand through digital resources and distance learning. Mike Chiorazzi countered that the library's physical space will stay stable, but will change in function. He advocated rethinking library space to make libraries "one big classroom with lots of stuff in them" and focus on our role as teachers. The session generated an animated and interesting discussion among the librarians present about our changing roles and somewhat uncertain future.

The two remaining library-related sessions featured less theoretical topics. In one session, Betsy McKenzie (Suffolk University Law Library) and Joan Shear (Boston College Law Library) discussed planning and designing library public services areas. In the second session, Betsy and Cathy Conroy (Harvard Law School Library) discussed planning and designing library technical services areas. All of the speakers had slides illustrating their respective library projects. These sessions were loaded with valuable tips on what works and what does not work.

The second day of the conference included breakout sessions on new trends in special collections, how to invigorate your library with the addition of a cyber-cafe, and a library furnishings sessions featuring the renowned furniture maker from Maine, Thomas Moser.

The conference was extremely valuable for anyone considering even a minor renovation project. Betsy McKenzie and her staff, as well as their colleagues at Suffolk, deserve kudos for serving as host for such a successful event. 



## The AALL Mentoring Committee Urges Participation

The AALL Mentoring Committee encourages you to participate in the 2003 Mentoring Project as either a mentor or mentee.

The purpose of the Mentor Project is to connect newer members of the profession with those more experienced members who want to share the knowledge they have gleaned over the years. The Mentor Project provides, in an informal and personal setting, the opportunity for mentors and mentees to communicate together and build a network of professional relationships.

The Mentor Project is open to librarians from all types of libraries. There is no requirement to attend the Annual Conference. Each participant will be matched as closely as possible to other member profile preferences. The AALL Committee on Mentoring, Retention, and CONELL will review all applications.

If you are interested in participating, please visit our website at [http://www.aallnet.org/committee/mentoring/mentor\\_project.html](http://www.aallnet.org/committee/mentoring/mentor_project.html) and submit your mentor or mentee application by June 1, 2003. In addition, take a moment to review our selection of articles and tips on mentoring. We look forward to hearing from you. 

## AALL Diversity Symposium

Title: Affirmative Action after Grutter & Gratz: Where do we go from here?"

Date: Saturday, July 12, 2003

Time: 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Judy Floyd Evans, Chair, Committee on Diversity  
Allen Moye, Symposium Coordinator, George Mason University  
School of Law Library  
Madeline Hebert, Symposium Coordinator, Louisiana State  
University  
Paul M. Hebert Law Center Library

As most of us are aware, the U.S. Supreme Court is set to rule on a couple of consolidated cases involving the University of Michigan and its use of affirmative action to achieve a diverse student population. This is potentially a major ruling from the Supreme Court and could very well set the tone on the issue of affirmative action for the next few decades.

With so many individuals and groups being quite vocal about their position on this issue, and given the field that we all work in, the Committee believes that a panel discussion/debate on the significance of this ruling would be a most interesting and timely topic for this year's symposium.

Please join us for what will undoubtedly be a lively debate. Representing the argument against the use of affirmative action (in higher education) is Mr. Curt Levey of the Center for Individual Rights, a conservative public interest group located in Washington, D.C., <http://www.cir-usa.org/>. On the side favoring the use of affirmative action, we have Henry McGee, Jr, former prosecutor and civil rights attorney, now distinguished Professor of Law at Seattle University, in Seattle Washington, <http://www.law.seattleu.edu/faculty/profiles/mcgee?mode=standard>.

The Association gratefully acknowledges LexisNexis(tm) for its support of this program. ☒

## MACRIV: Site Visit to Social Law Library

*Edward T. Hart, Acquisitions Librarian, New England School of Law Library*

Working under the auspices of The Association of Boston Law Libraries, the Massachusetts Customer Relations with Information Vendors (MACRIV) committee made a site visit to the Social Law Library (SLL). SLL publishes microforms and online databases of official Massachusetts documents and agency reports as well as a short list of monographs related to the practice of law in the Commonwealth, so SLL has a dual role of being a library and also an information vendor.

The visit went very well, addressing issues of SLL's dual role as a library and an information vendor, SLL's membership and access services, SLL's products, and its relation with the Flaschner Judicial Institute. It was very informative learning how much SLL does to ensure reliable access to as much court and agency produced information as possible while attempting to keep expenses reasonable. The full report of the site visit can be found in the March-April 2003 issue of the ABLL Newsletter located at <http://www.abll.org/news.htm>

MACRIV is chaired by Les Peat of Sullivan & Worcester and includes Ruth Armstrong of Goodwin, Procter; Rodney Koliha of Liberty Mutual Group; Marnie Warner of the Trial Court Libraries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and Edward T. Hart of New England School of Law. Anne Myers of Boston University and Carolyn Trask of Day, Berry & Howard also took part in the site visit.

The next site visit planned is with Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly in August 2003. If anyone has questions or comments about Lawyers Weekly that they would like addressed or related to that vendor, please feel to contact me at [ehart@nesl.edu](mailto:ehart@nesl.edu). ☒





### **New England Law Library Consortium and The Berkeley Electronic Press Create Legal Scholarship Repository**

*by Tracy Thompson, Executive Director of NELLCO*

The [New England Law Library Consortium](http://www.nellco.org) (NELLCO), <http://www.nellco.org>, and [The Berkeley Electronic Press](http://www.bepress.com), <http://www.bepress.com>, are pleased to announce the creation of the NELLCO Legal Scholarship Repository, a major new scholarly publishing initiative. The Legal Scholarship Repository will improve dissemination and visibility of a variety of scholarly materials throughout the academic and legal research communities. The Repository embodies the vision that NELLCO founding members established 20 years ago; *To be the leader of resource sharing and networking in the legal community through cutting-edge research and technology.*

The [NELLCO Legal Scholarship Repository](http://lsr.nellco.org), <http://lsr.nellco.org>, runs on technology developed by the Berkeley Electronic Press. The Berkeley Electronic Press software facilitates efficient electronic distribution of text documents, as well as multimedia files and other non-static resources. In addition to powering this digital archive, the Berkeley Electronic Press also provides the technical infrastructure for the University of California's [eScholarship, Repository](http://repositories.cdlib.org/escholarship/) <http://repositories.cdlib.org/escholarship/>.

In 1999, Three University of California, Berkeley, professors founded the Berkeley Electronic Press, <http://www.bepress.com/>. As scholarly authors and editors themselves, they realized that scholarly publication was plagued by difficulties. Characterized by slow time to market, typesetting gaffes, an inequitable revenue split between contributor and publisher, and exorbitant subscription rates, the scholarly journal system was broken. The Berkeley Electronic Press employs Internet-based software to address these problems.

The NELLCO Legal Scholarship Repository provides a free and persistent point of access for working papers, reports, lecture series, workshop presentations, and other scholarship created by faculty at NELLCO member schools. Five NELLCO member institutions – Yale, Cornell, University of Connecticut, Suffolk, and Fordham – have created a number of publication series within the repository scheduled for launch sometime in May of 2003. Based on the results of early adopters, the NELLCO Legal Scholarship Repository may expand to include other participants from NELLCO's full-membership roster of twenty-five law libraries.

Every publication series within the NELLCO Legal Scholarship Repository has its own unique identity, including a description of the sponsoring research unit, logos, and links back to relevant faculty pages. These series feed into a single, searchable collection. Visitors to the site can easily browse papers by subject, author, and so forth. Because of Open Archives Initiative (OAI) compliance, content is discoverable from a variety of locations and methods, including search engines like Google. Readers can also sign up to receive custom email notifications of newly posted papers. Citations are delivered directly to their desktop, with links to full text.

The NELLCO Legal Scholarship Repository creates a highly visible, open access path to important research. Allowing centers and research units within our member institutions to create dynamic publication sites will provide them with a valuable recruitment and profile-raising tool. Of greater importance, the legal scholarship of our institutions will be more widely disseminated as the result of OAI compliance, and thus more likely to influence research in a variety of disciplines, including law. 

### **Simmons Panel**

*by Michelle Pearse, Northeastern University School of Law Library*

On Saturday, March 29<sup>th</sup>, nine LLNE members addressed twenty-three library science students at Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science in Boston, MA. After introducing themselves, including where they work and how they found themselves in law librarianship, the panelists spent the rest of the 90-minute session answering questions from the students. The questions ranged from what courses to take in library school to what to ask on an interview. The panel was organized by a subcommittee of LLNE's Communications Committee in an effort to increase student outreach. The following LLNE members participated: Raquel Ortiz, Sue Drisko, Margaret Cianfarini, Ed Hart, Carolyn Michaud, Andrea Rasmussen, Betsy McKenzie, Laura Scott and Michelle Pearse.

Efforts are underway to organize similar activities in Rhode Island and Connecticut. If you are interested in participating in a Rhode Island or Connecticut panel please contact Stephanie Burke, [sjburke@bu.edu](mailto:sjburke@bu.edu) or Sue Drisko, [s.drisko@neu.edu](mailto:s.drisko@neu.edu). 

# What Are You Reading?



**By Diane Murley, Head of Reader Services**  
*Northeastern University Law Library*

## Summer Edition

### ***Pattern Recognition* by William Gibson**

Although set in the present, this book has a sci-fi feel. Heroine Cayce Pollard is a talented market researcher. While working on a special project, she discovers dangerous complications. Her investigation is complicated by the death of her father, an ex-security agent, who was in a taxi on his way to the World Trade Center on 9/11/2001.

\* Allen R. Rines, Foley Hoag LLP

### ***How to Be Good* by Nick Hornby**

This “lite ‘n fruity” book by the author of *About a Boy* and *High Fidelity*, would be a great summer or beach read.

\* Stephanie J. Burke, Boston University Law Library

### ***Guards, Guards* by Terry Pratchett**

My favorite of the *Discworld* series (at this time) is *Guards, Guards*, which features the Librarian at the Unseen University as an unlikely hero. And talk about busting librarian stereotypes – read the series and see why. It’s very funny, and thought provoking, too sometimes. Yay!

\* Betsy McKenzie, Suffolk University Law Library

### ***Bel Canto* by Ann Patchett**

This is a lyrical, fascinating novel of a botched presidential kidnapping that turns into a months-long hostage crisis. A world famous opera diva is invited to sing at an embassy in an unnamed

South American country to lure a Japanese opera-loving CEO with the hopes that he will build a factory in their tiny country. A band of terrorists crashes the party in an attempt to kidnap the country’s president. Instead of the president, the terrorists find themselves holding a group of international hostages. Over the next few months, a magical spell is cast over the group through listening to the velvet tones of the opera singer. Each of the characters, hostages, and terrorists, is brought to life with new alliances, love affairs, and understanding changing them all. Time stands still before the “rescue” brings unexpected consequences. The best book I’ve read in a long time, it stayed with me long after I finished reading it.

\* Lisa J. Arm, Boston University Law Library

### ***Better Than Running at Night* by Hillary Frank**

The book is classified as “young adult” and targets high school age readers. It was an Editor’s Choice in *Booklist* magazine. My daughter Elizabeth is 16, and I bought it for her; but I read and liked it, too. The story is about a young woman in her first year of college, about her studies as an art major, and about her love life - with no easy answers. Elizabeth liked it a lot, read it in one sitting, and told me that she’s going to “make Sarah read it.” (Sarah’s her older sister, and is a freshman in college this year.) So - a good beach book for readers of many ages.

\* Marguerite Most, Boston College Law Library

### ***Cold Snap* by Woody Hanstein**

### ***The King of Torts* by John Grisham**

I usually don’t make an effort to read “lawyer” books, but I just happen to have read two recently that I would like to share with you. The first one is *Cold Snap* by Maine Attorney Woody Hanstein, and the other is *The King of Torts* by John Grisham. In both books the main character is an attorney, and both include a good view of the legal practice of each. The view couldn’t be more different. One attorney is a small-town solo practitioner, while the other is transformed almost overnight into a principal of a Washington, D.C. firm that quickly becomes a major player in the multi-million dollar mass tort game. Both attorneys are risk takers, and both become embroiled in some real ethical issues. Both books include multiple murders and plenty of action. I couldn’t put either one down. Hanstein’s book is a true mystery in that the lead character does discover the identity of the murderer. But there’s not just one murderer. I was truly taken by surprise by the ending. Grisham’s book was equally suspenseful, but I felt all the way through that the shiny new law firm was not going to keep getting rich from mass tort settlements forever. I enjoyed both of these books, and I’m looking forward to reading Woody Hanstein’s new book, *State’s Witness*. It’s reviewed, along with books by two other Maine attorneys, in *17 Maine Bar Journal*, 216 (Fall 2002).

\* Lynn Randall, Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

Reading continued

### *Dark Is Rising Sequence* by Susan Cooper

Susan Miller, Associate Director of the Arnold Bernhard Library, turned me on to *The Dark Is Rising Sequence* by Susan Cooper. I just finished reading *Over Sea, Under Stone*, the first in the series, and look forward to the other titles that follow: *The Dark Is Rising* (1974 Newberry Honor book); *Greenwitch, The Grey King* (winner of the 1976 Newberry Medal); and the *Silver on the Tree*, modern and Arthurian England, this saga draws the reader into a realm of adventurous intrigue as riveting as current events.

\*Michael Hughes, Quinnipiac University School of Law Library 

## Volunteer in Seattle

We need you! Join the group of interesting and dedicated people volunteering their time to help make the 2003 Annual Meeting a great success!

How can you help? There are a variety of activities available — pick the ones that interest you most! For example:

- meet new people and see old friends while working at the Registration Desk
- write articles for the daily newspaper, “Coffee Talk”
- help “stuff” conference tote bags (Friday, July 11)
- take tickets and seat individuals at the Association luncheon and closing banquet
- work with children at the Family Social Hour (Saturday, July 12)

Volunteers really help the conference run smoothly, and it’s a lot of fun! Thanks in advance!

Please complete the Volunteer Opportunities Form available on the AALL website (<http://www.aallnet.org/committee/local03/>) and in the Preliminary Program by June 1, 2003, and fax/send/email it to:

Ann Hemmens  
University of Washington  
Gallagher Law Library  
1100 NE Campus Pkwy.  
Seattle, WA 98105  
FAX (206) 685-2165  
PHONE (206) 543-7672  
hemmens@u.washington.edu 

## Changes to the LLNE Listserv

By Patricia Newcombe and Nancy Johnson, Chairs of the Listserv Management Committee

AALL has migrated to a new discussion forum software, Lyris. There are new instructions for changing your subscription options to the LLNE listserv.

1. For subscribers who wish to make a change in their subscription:

- Go to <http://share.aallnet.org/read/>
- Select “My Account” tab and enter email address and password
- Click on “Membership Type” drop-down menu to see options
- Select the change that you want
- Click “save”
- Don’t forget to click “logout”

2. For new subscribers:

- Go to [http://share.aallnet.org/read/all\\_forums/](http://share.aallnet.org/read/all_forums/)
- Scroll down to LLNE
- Select subscribe
- Enter requested info

Don’t forget to update your bookmarks or favorites with the new URL. Please let us know if you have any problems via e-mail at [llne2list@yahoo.com](mailto:llne2list@yahoo.com) 

## LLNE Service Committee Activities

Stephanie J. Burke, Chair, Pappas Law Library, Boston University School of Law

Margaret Cianfarini, Michelle Pearse and Stephanie Burke, from the Law Librarians of New England (LLNE), all completed the Walk for Hunger on Sunday, May 4 in Boston. Coordinated by the LLNE Service Committee, each member of the group took on the 20-mile walk. It was a beautiful spring day, and the group was able to raise about \$500 to help feed the hungry here in Massachusetts. Thanks to everyone who supported the group.

In an effort coordinated by the LLNE Service Committee, the Law Librarians of New England Executive Committee agreed to match member’s contributions to the George Strait Minority Scholarship drive, up to a maximum of \$500. 

## Local Law Librarians Will Present Programs at the Annual AALL Conference in Seattle

There are so many great programs at AALL, it can be hard to fit them all in so we tend to develop a list of criteria to determine which ones we must see. How about seeing a program featuring someone you may know locally? Here's a list to help you determine which programs feature one or more local New England law librarians. Just one more criteria to help you determine which programs to put on your "don't miss" list.

### PROGRAMS

A-6, Sunday, July 13<sup>th</sup> at 10:00 a.m.

*Maximize Career Success by Evaluating "Emotional Intelligence"*

Kelly Browne, Coordinator, University of Connecticut School of Law Library

E-2, Monday, July 14<sup>th</sup> at 10:15 a.m.

*Secure Connections: Safety and Security in the Law Library*

Dan J. Freehling, Boston University, Pappas Law Library

F-6, Monday, July 14<sup>th</sup> at 4:15 p.m.

*When "List Price" Does Not Necessarily Mean "The Real Price": Envision the Savings*

Donald J. Dunn, Western New England School of Law Library (University of La Verne College of Law)

G-5, Tuesday, July 15<sup>th</sup> at 10:15 a.m.

*Open Linking and E-journal Management: Strategies for Maximizing Your Investment in Electronic Resources Today*

Mary Jane Kelsey, Coordinator and Moderator, Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Library

H-1, Tuesday, July 15<sup>th</sup> at 2:15 p.m.

*Envision a Bolder Tomorrow: How to Get to "Yes" by saying "No" More Often*

Kelly Browne, Coordinator, Moderator and Speaker, University of Connecticut School of Law Library

Stephanie J. Burke, Boston University, Pappas Law Library

Joan Shear, Boston College Law Library

H-2, Tuesday, July 15<sup>th</sup> at 2:15 p.m.

*Judaic and Islamic Classification: Envisioning Access and Order for Legal Topics of International and Nonjurisdictional Scope*

M. Lesley Wilkins, Harvard Law School

I-6, Wednesday, July 15<sup>th</sup> at 4:00 p.m.

*Use Linking Technology for One-stop Shopping: OpenURLs, DOIs and CrossRef*

Marguerite Most, Coordinator, Moderator and Speaker, Boston College Law Library

Susan C. Sullivan, Boston College Law Library

J-2, Wednesday, July 16<sup>th</sup> at 9:00 a.m.

*Envision Virtual Reference: Cooperate to Maximize Service*  
Scott Matheson, Coordinator and Speaker Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Library

Tracy L. Thompson, Moderator, New England Law Library Consortium, Inc.

Jeffrey J. Dowd, Connecticut Judicial Department Law Library at Middletown

Diane F. Frake, Vermont Law School, Julien and Virginia Cornell Library

Joan Shear, Boston College Law Library

J-3, Wednesday, July 16<sup>th</sup> at 9:00 a.m.

*Is Someone Stealing Who You Are?*

John B. Nann, Boston College Law Library (Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Library)

J-4, Wednesday, July 16<sup>th</sup> at 9:00 a.m.

*Managing Support Staff in Technical Services*

Anne K. Myers, Boston University, Pappas Law Library

L-3, Wednesday, July 16<sup>th</sup> at 2:30 p.m.

*Two-Stepping with Technology*

John Nann, Boston College Law Library (Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Library)

M-1, Wednesday, July 16<sup>th</sup> at 3:15 p.m.

*What's Happening at ALA? Reports from the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access and the Subject Analysis Committee*

Marie Elizabeth Whited, Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Library

### WORKSHOPS

W-2, Friday, July 11<sup>th</sup> from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Saturday, July 12<sup>th</sup> from 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

*Advanced Cataloging for Law Librarians*

Marie Elizabeth Whited, Workshop Developer, Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Library ☒



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# DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS AND CHAIRS 2002/2003

## OFFICERS

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Please join us at the Sheraton Seattle Hotel & Towers

Please join your LLNE and SNELLA colleagues for lunch at the AALL annual meeting in Seattle, Tuesday, July 15, 2003. The registration form is below. It will also be available on the LLNE website. Deadline for payment is June 11, 2003.

(Check final Program for room location)

# LLNE Joint Chapter Luncheon SNELLA

Tuesday, July 15, 2003, from 11:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

**Please send the form below and a check payable to LLNE by June 11 to:**

Mike Hughes  
Associate Director  
Quinnipiac University  
School of Law Library (LW-LB)  
275 Mount Carmel Avenue  
Hamden, CT 06518-1951

**Please also e-mail [Michael.Hughes@quinnipiac.edu](mailto:Michael.Hughes@quinnipiac.edu) that you will attend.**

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Yes, I'll see you at the LLNE/SNELLA Joint Chapter Luncheon in Seattle

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Institution \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Receipts will be available at the luncheon. Please check here ( ) if required.



MENU

Forest Mushroom & Roasted Garlic Soup  
Herbed Cous Cous - Pasta Primavera  
Sliced Roma Tomato, Fresh Italian Mozzarella, Basil Tapenade  
Extra Virgin Olive Oil - Mixed Field Greens – Raspberry Vinaigrette  
Assorted Individual Sandwiches  
Roast Beef & Cheddar Cheese – Turkey Breast & Jack Cheese  
Hearty Vegetarian All Served On Focaccia  
Lettuce & Tomato, Sliced Red Onions, Pickle Spears, Mayo, Mustard & Horseradish Cream  
Assorted Miniature Desserts and Chocolates  
Starbucks Reg. & Decaf Coffee, Herbal Teas & Assorted Soft Drinks

\$25.00