Spring 1985

Southeastern Law Librarian Spring 1985

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USE OF LASER DISK TECHNOLOGY

We are here to announce, perhaps prematurely, the death of the hard disk as a storage medium for microcomputers.

At George Mason, we have recently purchased a compact laser disk player that attaches to any IBM compatible microcomputer.

The storage capacity of just one disk is incredible. How many of you have seen the card datalog rooms at the Library of Congress? Would you believe that I could carry the complete English-language MARC records in my jacket pocket? A single 5 ¼ inch compact disk has the storage equivalent of 1500 normal floppy diskettes or 500 of the most advanced mini-floppies. Put another way, this disk represents 600 megabytes of ROM storage. Our five-megabyte hard disk looks a little out of date by comparison. 600 megabytes of hard disk storage would have cost $240,000, if purchased when we bought our hard disk two years ago. The laser disk player costs $3,000.

An additional aspect of a CD-ROM disk is that it is a non-erasable, archival medium. Mary Tonne Schaeffer, the editor of *Information Retrieval and Library Automation* writes:

> The write once format is now regarded as a durable, relatively “permanent” storage medium. However, in actual application, laser discs are a very new technology and have simply not been around long enough or used in a wide enough range of situations to be documented over time in terms of durability. Nevertheless, the magnetic tapes and “hard” magnetic discs now used in large computers and some small computers are susceptible to damage by heat, dust particles, fingerprints, and other erosive impacts. Floppy discs used in personal computers are even more prone to damage from such sources and from the wear and tear of normal use. Microfilm and microfiche are similarly fragile. Optical discs do not now appear to be subject to damage from these factors.

If you have smokers or coffee drinkers in your office, you know the problems of floppy disks as a storage device. Do these same problems exist with laser disks? Let me read to you from the laser disk manual:

> CD-ROM access times are usually shorter on a clean laser disc. If time-out or other read problem, wash the laser disc in warm, soapy water, then dry with a lint-free cloth.

Some skeptics believe that the access speed of optical disk systems is too slow. A large scale high-powered magnetic disk drive can transfer data at a rate of 3 million characters per second. The most advanced optical disk systems operate at a factor of 10 slower, that is, 300 thousand characters per second. The best response we have heard to that kind of complaint was made by Professor Kenneth York of Pepperdine University in a speech delivered at last year’s A.A.L.S. meeting in San Francisco. He put the question, “How fast can you drink water from a fire hose?”

Random access erasable optical disks are scheduled to be marketed late this year.

The Sony magneto-optical disk is 30 centimeters in diameter, rotates at 900 RPM, and has 43,750 tracks per side with 25 1-kilobyte sectors per track. The disk is made of the same acrylic material as that of Sony’s compact audio laser disks. Each side of the disk offers a whopping gigabyte of storage. A gigabyte is a billion bytes, which is a thousand megabytes or about one million double-spaced pages!

Previously, optical disks were read-only, which limited their use as computer storage devices. The new Sony erasable optical disk represents a major breakthrough, since it can be read from and written to in a fashion similar to that of a traditional floppy or Winchester disk. Sony claims that the disk has an average access time of 100 milliseconds and a transfer rate of about 320 kilobytes per second.

When this occurs, the hard disk is really dead. Other consequences to the library world are even more staggering. Sources at West Publishing Company tell us that the full-text of the entire second series of the National Reporter System will fit on two of the 12 inch versions of this disk. The entire LEXIS Database will fit on approximately ten 12 inch disks. The time is rapidly approaching when these companies will have to change their marketing strategy and sell laser-disk copies of their databases, controlling them through updating services. The savings to libraries in communication charges alone would be astronomical.

The other area of information handling media that is in serious trouble is the microfilm/microfiche industry. Any machine readable database that currently is used to produce COM fiche or film is easily put on laser disk.

Continued on Page 4
From The President

These thoughts consists of a jambalaya that I would like to share with the chapter's members.

First public thanks must be stated in writing to all who partook in any way in the New Orleans meeting. The joint efforts of the Southeastern and the New Orleans Chapters of AALL could be outdone in only one way, that is by having the annual meeting of AALL in New Orleans at the earliest possible opportunity. Dick Danner, Susan English and Peggy Martin (with assistance from Carol Billings) put together a program that will be hard to follow. The mixture of substance and procedure held the attention of those present from start to finish. I felt like I had been away from the region and then threw in a little lagniappe to boot. I only hope that you will have to chose between two such dedicated talented person. We appreciate greatly their willingness to serve.

On recommendation of Southeastern Law Librarian Co-Editors of the New York meeting. Remember that you must respond to the breakfast inquiry by June 1 if you wish to benefit from the partial subsidence provided by the Chapter. In any event we need to know how many plan to attend the breakfast meeting to assure that proper facilities are provided.

Finally both Dick Danner and I hope that you will take the time to fill out the 1985-86 Committee Membership form. It will assist Dick greatly when he makes next year's appointments later this summer.

Continued on Page 3
MINUTES:
March 9, 1985

The meeting of the Southeastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries was called to order by Edwin Schroeder, Florida State University College of Law, at 8:30 a.m. on Saturday, March 9, 1985 at the Moultenele Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Edwin Schroeder extended the thanks of the Southeastern Chapter to Betty Kern and the local arrangements committee for the work they had done for this meeting.

A motion was made and passed to accept the minutes of the meeting held on July 2, 1984, in San Diego, California as printed in the Chapter's newsletter, the Southeastern Law Librarian, Vol. 10, No. 1. Secretary/Treasurer Margarete Dye, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker, gave the financial report. The balance at the time of the last report (June 27, 1984) was $5,627.16. The amount of additional dues is $3,140.00 and interest on the association's account is $142.10. The debits covering the check order and printing and postage for the newsletter totalled $1,667.85. This left a balance, as of January 31, 1985, of $7,241.41. It was noted that the association had the expenses for the scholarships and the next newsletter still outstanding.

Martha Rush, College of William and Mary, gave the report for the Membership Committee. The committee would like to develop a brochure for SEALL and also plans to send letters to all AALL members in the Southeastern region who are not members of SEALL.

Mary Bourget, Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson, announced that the newsletter will begin accepting advertising effective with Vol. 11, No. 1. She also announced that if you do not pay your dues you do not get the newsletter.

Ed Schroeder gave the report for the Nominations Committee. The nominees for the Vice-President/President-Elect, 1985-1986, are Carol Billings, Law Library of Louisiana, and Hazel Johnson, Smith & Hulsey.

Cherry L. Thomas, University of Alabama Law Library, gave the report for the placement committee. Using the SEALL newsletter for placements is not effective as it is issued on a quarterly basis. Creating a network of placement officers is being investigated.

Larry Wenger, University of Virginia Law Library, announced that the 1986 meeting will be held in Charlottesville, Virginia, April 18th through April 20th. He solicited comments on holding sessions through Saturday afternoon instead of adjourning at noon.

Kathy Stokes, University of Miami Law Library, announced the recipients of the Lucille Elliott Scholarships: Mary Cooper, University of Virginia Law Library; Mark Evans, Florida State University; Kathy Heberer, Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson; Jane Needham, Julius C. Markham Library and the University of North Carolina, and Randy Owen, Law Library of Louisiana. She also extended thanks to the law firm of Smith & Hulsey for their donation of $300.00 for the fifth scholarship. Edwin Schroeder added that if the recipients were not able to use their scholarships for this meeting they would be able to hold it for later use. The Smith & Hulsey donation was used this year to encourage similar donations in the future.

Ed Schroeder made the following announcements: (1) The cost of the SEALL breakfast at the AALL meeting in July in New York will be $11.00 if paid by June 1st. After that date the full cost of $16.00 will be charged; (2) Helen Burwell, Hutcheson & Grundy, Houston, Texas, is chairing a meeting on LEXIS pricing and would like your comments; (3) Rick Ducey, New England School of Law Library, Boston, Massachusetts, is soliciting comments on recommended books for prison libraries; (4) Mary Anthony, Supreme Court Library at Syracuse, New York, wants contributions on state and local documents developments for the newsletter JURISDOCS; (5) the SEALL Executive Board is soliciting bids for the Chapter's 1987 meeting. A formal proposal is needed by the June meeting in New York.

Ed Edmonds, College of William and Mary, is working on an article updating the history of the Southeastern Chapter and wants information and/or archival material.

Ed Schroder then introduced Jacqueline Jurkins, the President of AALL, who talked about the relationship between the chapters and AALL and what the national association is currently doing.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried. The meeting was adjourned.
How about all of the CIS microfiche library on five or ten disks with microcomputer access and letter quality printouts that could be incorporated into your world processing system? And no more humidity controlled and specially zoned rooms. Laser disks are practically indestructible.

Anyway, what does all of this have to do with microcomputers at George Mason University?

We will be using the CD-ROM laser disk player attached to an IBM-PC/AT to finish the retrospective conversion of our cataloging records into machine readable form. We did our original conversion using an Apple IIe loaned to us by The Computer Company of Richmond, Virginia. We searched their database using the Apple, adding our information and holding symbols, then saving the data on floppy diskettes. We subsequently transferred the information back to Richmond via a telephone hook-up. The Computer Company then converted the information to magnetic tape and merged that tape with our current record OCLC tape to produce a COM fiche catalog.

The laser system will work in a similar manner. But instead of searching a database on-line, we will have the database in-house, accessible without communication charges or problems. The access to the catalog production system, called Bibliofile and sold by a company called The Library Corporation, is through the ten special function keys located on the AT’s keyboard. These include:

F1 — Search the MARC database on laser disk.
F2 — Display the system menu.
F3 — Edit the current MARC record.
F4 — Display the card image of the current MARC record.
F5 — Create an original MARC record.
F6 — Print a set of headed catalog cards.

Financial Report

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Margarette M. Dye
Secretary/Treasurer

Comparative Worthy
By Anne D. Bardolph
Florida State University
Law Library

Laura N. Gasaway, Law Librarian at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Kathleen M. Heim, Dean of the School of Library and Information Science, Louisiana State University, spoke on comparable worth, or equal pay for equal work, which is considered the biggest pay issue of the decade. There are two main reasons for low salaries in female dominated professions. Historically, the first jobs to open to women were closely related to their jobs in the home, including such fields as teaching, food services, librarianship and nursing. Women were not considered to be contributing to the economic well-being of society and family.

Secondly, low salaries can be attributed to job disruption or to employers’ assumptions that women will not have sustained careers. Discrimination is both conscious and unconscious. Today a woman with a college degree can expect to make the same salary as a man with an eighth grade education.

Librarians need to band together with other female dominated professions facing the same problem. Even male librarians, though generally paid more than women, suffer reduced status and salary for choosing to work in a female dominated profession. (90 percent of librarians are female).

A.L.A. has been active on the issue of comparable worth and has an information packet available.

Advertising Coordinator Needed
Southeastern Law Librarian will begin accepting advertisements for placement in the last issue of the year, Volume 10 Number 4, scheduled for publication in early summer. A person is needed to contact potential advertisers and coordinate placement of their ads in the newsletter. This will not take a great deal of time, especially for an acquisitions librarian or someone with established contacts. Please call Mary Bourget at (305) 843-7860 or Hazel Johnson at (904) 359-7700 to volunteer!
CAUTION: Dialog Version 2 will accept some search statements formulated in the original Dialog format, but not all (an "error" message will appear). Don't learn Dialog Version 2 and then forget you happen to be logged into the current system. The new search statements won't work and you'll only waste money.

If you're concerned about making the adjustment to Dialog Version 2 then you might consider signing up for one of the special training sessions scheduled throughout the Southeast in April.

LEXIS

Continuing the discussion of new LEXIS features from the previous issue, ECLIPSE provides automatic updates on specified search topics. An ECLIPSE update automatically produces a printed report in the format you request and at a time interval you specify. You can gain access to the ECLIPSE service by transmitting your search request and pressing the SELECT SERV key. Specific directions will appear on the screen. The cost of an ECLIPSE update service is based on a percentage of a regular search done during peak hours.

The newest database on LEXIS is "Exchange," a full text, financial file. The information in this database includes company and industry reports and analyses from selected investment banking firms, brokerage firms and business research firms. 10-Q filings from the Securities and Exchange Commission are also included for the companies covered by these selected reports. 10-K and 8-K filings will be available soon.

Searching on the Exchange database is essentially the same as searching on any other LEXIS database; however, there are some differences such as using the ticker symbol when searching for a company. It is important to read the information on Exchange supplied by LEXIS. In addition, it is important to remember that the Exchange database is not comprehensive. As noted earlier, only those companies covered by one of the participating firms are included.

Each of these new services from LEXIS is discussed in the new LEXIS REFERENCE MANUAL, and/or the LEXIS LIBRARIES GUIDE. The REFERENCE MANUAL, which has been in preparation for a number of years, was only recently published. The LIBRARIES GUIDE was issued several months ago. These two resources are necessities for LEXIS users and can be obtained from any local LEXIS representative.

WESTLAW


State topical databases are now available in each state for education, family law, insurance and securities. Consult the directory page for each state to determine if the scope of coverage will allow you to perform your search more efficiently.

When the message "No documents satisfy your search request" appears on the screen, WESTLAW has always allowed you to edit your query and try again. You were left feeling stuck if you wanted to keep your original search request and try a different database. Now WESTLAW instructs you how to run the same search screen (on WALT, hit Delete/EOF key), and type S DB_ _ _, filling in the database identifier you select. Until you enter a new search request, WESTLAW retains the current search, even if it's no longer displayed on the screen. For example, if you decide to edit your query and type in Q DB_ _ _, revise your

Continued on Page 7
DIRECTORY OF GEORGIA APPELLATE COURTS
Prepared By: F. Pamela Graham
Georgia Stats Library

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA
State Judicial Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

CHIEF OF JUSTICE HAROLD N. HILL, JR. (404) 656-3473
PRESIDING JUSTICE THOMAS O. MARSHALL (404) 656-3476
JUSTICE HAROLD G. CLARKE (404) 656-3472
JUSTICE GEORGE T. SMITH (404) 656-3474
JUSTICE HARDY GREGORY, JR. (404) 656-3477
JUSTICE CHARLES L. WELTNER (404) 656-3475
JUSTICE RICHARD BELL (404) 656-3471

JOLINE B. WILLIAMS, CLERK
Room 572; 244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334 (404) 656-3470

COURT OF APPEALS OF GEORGIA
State Judicial Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

CHIEF JUDGE WILLIAM L. MCMURRAY, JR. (404) 656-3459
PRESIDING JUDGE BRASWELL D. DEEN, JR. (404) 656-3456
PRESIDING JUDGE J. KELLEY QUILLIAN (404) 656-3457
PRESIDING JUDGE HAROLD R. BANKE (404) 656-3452
JUDGE A.W. BIRDSONG, JR. (404) 656-3454
JUDGE GEORGE H. CARLEY (404) 656-3453
JUDGE JOHN W. SOGNIER (404) 656-3451
JUDGE MARION T. POPE, JR. (404) 656-3455
JUDGE ROBERT BENHAM (404) 656-3458

ALTON HAWK, CLERK
433 State Judicial Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334 (404) 656-3450

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

ROBERTS L. DOSS, JR., DIRECTOR
244 Washington St., S.W., Suite 550
Atlanta, Georgia 30334 (404) 656-5171

LIBRARIES

Georgia Supreme Court Library
5th Floor Judicial Building
40 Capitol Square
Atlanta, Georgia 30334 (404) 656-3470

Georgia State Library
Carroll T. Parker, Director
301 Judicial Building
40 Capitol Square
Atlanta, Georgia 30334 (404) 656-3468
query, and then change your mind before entering it, you can retrieve the original formulation. Just erase the revision from the screen, type Q and press enter. Your original search will be displayed.

Unpublished U.S. District Court decisions. The DCTU database contains recent decisions scheduled to be published in the Federal Supplement, Federal Rules Decision or Bankruptcy Reporter, and decisions that are not scheduled to be reported, but have appeared in the following looseleaf services:

- Prentice-Hall Federal Taxes
- CCH Standard Federal Tax Reporter
- CCH Labor Law Reports
- CCH Trade Regulation Reporter
- CCH Federal Securities Law Reports
- CCH Energy Management
- American Maritime Cases
- U.S. Patent Quarterly

The database also contains decisions that no service has picked up. Coverage begins in 1984. Published opinions are in DCTR. The old DCT database combines the DCTR and DCTU rules. Be prepared for the questions these unpublished opinions are likely to generate.

CIVIL LAW RESEARCH METHODS
By Mary S. Bourget
Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson

Claire M. Germain, Assistant Librarian for Information Services and Lecturer in Comparative Law at Duke University School of Law, began by explaining the fundamental difference between researching common law and civil law. In common law, the researcher begins with case law, whereas in civil law research begins with statutes. After looking at the statute, the next logical step, depending on the country, is to research in treatises, encyclopedias, or legal reviews. Legal reviews contain not only doctrinal articles but also some annotated judicial decisions. Generally, in civil law countries, there are no digest or citators to refer to. The current status of case law must be checked by looking at legal reviews.

Ms. Germain recommended using English language materials when researching the civil law. Her bibliography, which was handed out at the session, provided a thorough list of materials to consider using when researching civil law.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CIVIL LAW
By Mary S. Bourget
Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson

Max Nathan, Jr., of the New Orleans law firm of Sessions, Fisherman, Rosenson, Boisfontaine & Nathan, began the session with an in-depth historical look at the development of civil law. The origins of civil law have been traced to the Code of Hammurabi and the civil law tradition is currently being maintained by two-thirds of the world. In the United States, common law prevails on the federal level and in all states, except Louisiana. Mr. Nathan traced the development of the civil law in Louisiana from the French Civil Code of 1804 (Code Napoleon) to the Digest of Laws of the Territory of Orleans (1808) to the Code of 1825, which is still in use today, although there was also a revision after the Civil War (Code of 1870). He pointed out that the codes were written in English and French and that even today, when tracing an ambiguity of current civil law, the French code prevails if there has been an error in translation.

In conclusion, Mr. Nathan pointed out that civil law uses the deductive approach (general to particular) while common law uses the inductive approach (particular to general). And yet, while many differences in vocabulary and nomenclature exist, civil and common law generally reach the same conclusions.

LEGAL RESPONSE TO THE DILEMMA OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
By: Carol Billings
Law Library of Louisiana

The dilemma that confronts federal, state and municipal governments in matters involving historic preservation was brought into sharp focus by two of the panelists at the New Orleans convention's first Saturday morning session. Former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and Mayor of New Orleans, Moon Landrieu, while acknowledging the importance of preserving historic sites and structures, argued that the rights of private property owners must be considered as well. He entered the caveat that it can be detrimental to a community to attempt to save too much. Not only is new development sometimes more beneficial than what it replaces, but also, the tax base of a city may be seriously eroded if owners of marginally-significant historic buildings are granted large tax credits to restore them. The adverse effect on tax-supported services may drive property owners and businesses to the suburbs, robbing the city of its vitality.

Offering an eloquent rebuttal, James Derbes, a New Orleans attorney who has frequently represented preservation interests, emphasized the right of the individual and the community to enjoy the stability of their traditional environment. Development for economic gain, unhampered by preservation-inspired legislation and regulation can result in destruction of the ambiance and character of neighborhoods, he asserted. Our collective cultural heritage is threatened by an undue emphasis on private property rights.

This thought-provoking exchange was set in the context of a comprehensive program on historic background of the movement, and explanation of the role of federal and
local regulatory councils and commissions, and a slide show featuring “before and after” views of the New Orleans business district. Mary Louise Christovich, New Orleans historian, author, and preservation activist, traced the history of both private and government actions to foster preservation of historic sites and buildings, highlighting significant legislation and judicial rulings. Director of the city’s Historic District Landmarks Commission, Saundra Katz Levy not only outlined the function of the various regulatory bodies, but showed slides illustrating improvements that their decisions had generated in New Orleans. Emphasizing the interdisciplinary nature of preservation efforts, University of New Orleans professor of Urban Studies Jane Brooks used slides to dramatize the revitalization of deteriorating New Orleans neighborhoods and the riverfront through restoration and redevelopment.

Note: This session was audio-taped. If anyone is particularly interested in having a copy, please contact Carol Billings. The only charge would be for the blank cassette and postage.

USE OF LASER DISK TECHNOLOGY

Continued from Page 4

F7 — Order machine readable record.
F8 — Print label.
F9 — Save record to diskette.
F10 — Retrieve record from diskette.16

We load a work diskette into our internal disk drive on the AT and attach whatever information we want to the MARC record by downloading the records to the diskette. We then batch the diskettes and send them to The Library Corporation who, for $10, puts the diskettes into magnetic tape form which we can merge with our OCLC records to create our COM fiche catalog. By mid-1985, the quarterly replacement disks will be available weekly. Currently cataloging can be done for considerably less than the OCLC price and without any looming copyright problems.

A source at The Library Corporation has told us, perhaps a bit optimistically, that an erasable RAM disk will be available through his company by June, 1985. This disk player will hold 100 megabytes of RAM memory and will cost in the vicinity of $1,000. The imminent development of this technology was the primary reason we choose to go with IBM-PC/AT instead of just a microcomputer. In addition to the erasable disk capability, The Library Corporation will produce software for a laser disk supported on-line public catalog. We will use the AT as the central unit for an in-house network of public terminals that will be available in the library and in faculty offices. Our entire card catalog will be on laser disk and will be accessible not only in the library, but also remotely through telephone lines and modems. With a 4.3 megabyte RAM board in the AT, we can support about twenty terminals that can access our catalog at the speed that a normal PC accesses information. The software system we are considering for this purpose is called Multi-Link.

In terms of our serials and acquisitions systems, we will convert our records from the Apple III to the IBM PC-AT and hopefully make portions of those records available to the public as well.

Once all the parts of this system, including hardware and software, are put together, we expect the final cost to be somewhere between $15,000 to $20,000. We think this is the most affordable, largest data storage capacity system in the safest, most reliable format available for libraries.

In the immortal words of that great American philosopher, Yogi Berra, “It’s limitations are limitless.”

1Library Director, George Mason University Law Library.
2Assistant Librarian for Technical Services, George Mason University Law Library.
5Speech delivered at a luncheon during the 1984 Association of American Law Schools meeting in San Francisco.
8The Library Corporation. P.O. Box 40035. Washington, D.C. 20016.
FIRST AALL WINTER INSTITUTE

The First AALL Winter Institute was held in Washington, D.C. on January 6-9, 1985, at the Capitol Hill Quality Inn. Ninety-eight law librarians from law schools, law firm libraries, and government agencies participated in the Institute; the theme for the Institute was “Managing for Improved Results: a Seminar in Personal Effectiveness.” Robert Oakley from Georgetown University Law Center and Michael Gehringer of the Joint Bank Fund Library were program directors.

Speakers and session leaders at the Institute were Warren Adams of K/A Associates, Denise Cavanaugh of Capital Gains, Inc., Jeffrey Gardner of ARL, Grace R. Reed of the U.S. Copyright Office, and Gerald Thomas of Cornell University. The introductory session of the Institute was held at the U.S. Supreme Court building; a tour of the Supreme Court Library was conducted by Penny Hazleton.

Participants in the Institute were divided into three groups; each group met the various session leaders on a rotating schedule. Gerald Thomas’ session was devoted to “Supervising the Career Cycle of an Employee.” Denise Cavanaugh spoke to the entire group at the first dinner meeting. Her topic, “Women as Managers,” was particularly interesting since she emphasized that every employee, men and women alike, must re-educate themselves regarding the qualities which good managers should have.

Traditional views concerning male and female characteristics must be changed in order to make a work unit productive. Gardner and Reed conducted the session on “Interpersonal Relations and Communications Skills.” Adams devoted his session of the Institute to “Decision Making.” All sessions of the Institute involved extensive participation from participants and considerable work in small groups. In addition, each participant took individual personality and other tests to determine the areas where he/she has strengths and weaknesses.

The closing reception of the Institute was held at the Folger Shakespeare Theatre and Library. A tour of the Folger Library was conducted before the reception.

BIBLIOGRAPHERS WANTED

CompuBibs, a division of Vantage Information Consultants, Inc., seeks authors to produce annotated bibliographies on topics of current interest. The bibliographies will be published commercially under their authors’ names. This is an opportunity to earn extra money as well as publication credits. For further information, please write: Vantage Information Consultants, Inc., 358 Willis Avenue, Mineola, NY 11501.

Committee Preference Form

If you are interested in serving on a Chapter Committee for 1985-86, please fill out information requested below and return to Richard A. Danner, Duke University Law Library, Durham, NC 27706.

Please return form by June 1, 1985.

Name __________________________________________
Institution ______________________________________
Address ________________________________________

(Please limit to three and indicate preference by 1, 2 or 3)

___ Constitution and By-Laws ___ Membership
___ Newsletter ___ Nominations
___ Placement ___ Program
___ Scholarship

I have previously served on the following committees (please indicate if Chair and years served on individual committees):

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Chapter Breakfast Meeting — New York

The Southeastern Chapter meeting will be held at the New York Hilton on Monday, July 8, 1985 (time and location to be announced later). The Board has decided to subsidize the cost of breakfast for those who register and prepay by June 1, 1985. If paid by June 1, the cost will be $11.00 per person. After June 1, the cost will be $16.00 per person.

Make check for $11.00 payable to:
Southeastern Chapter American Association of Law Libraries.

Return this form along with your check to:

Margarette M. Dye
Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker
230 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Name ________________________________
Institution ____________________________
Address _______________________________

FRIDAY, JULY 5

S.E.A.L.L. BRIEFS

Compiled by Timothy Coggins

FLORIDA

New member, ANNE ELLIS, has been appointed Reference Librarian for Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith & Cutler law firm in Tampa, Florida. Anne has a B.A. in French from the University of South Florida and a M.A. in Library Science from the University of South Florida. Previous to the appointment with Carlton, Fields, she was the Assistant Director of the Plant City Public Library, Plant City, Florida.

WALLIS HOFFSIS resigned in January, 1985, as Acquisitions Librarian at the Florida State University College of Law Library. She has moved to Sacramento, California, with her husband, Jim, who accepted a position with the California Public Utilities Commission. Wally will be seeking a library position in the Sacramento area. After graduating from the School of Library and Information Science at Florida State, Wally joined the Law Library staff in 1975 as Acquisitions Librarian.

KATHRYN M. HOOVER, former Assistant Librarian at Pinellas County Law Library, St. Petersburg, Florida branch, retired in May, 1984. Kathryn is enjoying her retirement, doing a lot of traveling and also accomplishing her lifelong desire of writing articles and books to be published.

JEWELL JEAN MILLER was named Head of Public Services at the Law Library of Nova University Center for the Study of Law in the Fall of 1984. Jewell worked for two years as the Assistant Librarian at the University of South Dakota Law Library. Prior to her appointment at Nova University, she was an Assistant Professor at Cumberland School of Law.

New member, MEG NUCCI, has worked with Special Library Services in Tampa Bay, Florida, for the past four years. Meg received her M.S. in Library Science from the University of South Florida in 1984.

New member, ALICE J. SNYDER, has been Assistant Librarian at Pinellas County Law Library, St. Petersburg branch since 1984. She received her A.A. in Library Science in 1973 from Williamsport Area Community College, her B.S. in Library Education 1975 from Mansfield University, and her M.L.S. from Clarion University in 1981. Alice formerly worked in the medical library at Geisinger Medical Center.

New member, MARGARET SUMNER, is the Legislative Librarian for Carlton, Fields law firm in Tampa. Margaret holds a B.S. in Business from Florida State University and received her M.A. in Library Science from the University of South Florida. Prior to coming with Carlton, Fields, Margaret spent five years as Reference Librarian at the Tampa Public Library.

On January 19 the College of Law at FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY dedicated its new library building conceived and constructed (with a little help) by Director EDWIN SCHROEDER. The 3-story building, which serves 620

Continued on Page 11
S.E.A.L.L. BRIEFS

Continued from Page 10

Federal Register beginning with January, 1984, issues. We will send them to you in exchange for postage. Please address your request letters to Gene Teitelbaum.

LOUISIANA

The staff of the LAW LIBRARY of LOYOLA UNIVERSITY in New Orleans has prepared an exhibition and a bibliography featuring the Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger. They were prepared in conjunction with a memorial lecture delivered by the Chief Justice on campus on November 10, 1984. The exhibition consists of photographs, books and articles highlighting the career of the Chief Justice and is on view through December. The 63-page bibliography contains works written by and about the Chief Justice, gathered from print and electronic sources, and is available to interested persons at cost, $10.00 a copy. Please send orders and checks, payable to "loyola University Law Library," to: Secretary, Law Library, Loyola University, 6363 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70118.

MISSISSIPPI

ANNE FESSENDEN has accepted the position of Head Librarian at the University of Mississippi, received his J.D. from the University of Texas and his M.L.S. from the University of Oregon.

The LAW LIBRARY at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—CHAPEL HILL has received a special grant of approximately $30,000 to begin the automation of certain functions and services in the library. A portion of the grant will be used to purchase microcomputers for administrative purposes. In addition, the library will use some funds to purchase M300's for participation in OCLC. The Library is completing applications to become a member of OCLC presently. The remainder of the monies will be used to purchase an editing terminal for participation in the Triangle Research Libraries Network, a local network composed of the libraries at Duke University, North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

SOUTH CAROLINA

New member, ANGELA D. BAR-DIN, was appointed the Librarian at the South Carolina Supreme Court Library on July 1, 1984. Angela has a B.A. from Columbia College and a M.L.S. from the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science. She was previously a school librarian at Wildwood School.

ELIZABETH SPROTT TOM- LINSON retired from her position as
**S.E.A.L.L. BRIEFS**

Continued from Page 11

Librarian at the S.C. Supreme Court Library, effective July 1, 1984.

**VIRGINIA**

New member, HILARY W. BURG, assumed the position of Law Librarian for the Fairfax Law Library in Fairfax, Virginia, on October 1, 1984. Hilary received her M.L.S. from the University of Pittsburgh. She formerly served as Reference Librarian at the American University Law Library in Washington, D.C.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

New member, MELISSA GAINES WOELFEL, is the Law Librarian at Kay, Casto & Chaney in Charleston, West Virginia. Melissa, who has an associate degree in Legal Assistance, assumed her position in August, 1984. She formerly served as a reference clerk at the Cabell County Public Library in Huntington, West Virginia.

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**PLACEMENT**

**FLORIDA**

LAW FIRM LIBRARIAN, major Miami law firm seeks person with MLS or extensive law library experience to maintain Miami office library and Ft. Lauderdale office library (one day a week). Salary commensurate with education and experience. Send resume to Administrator, Holland & Knight, P.O. Box 015441, Miami, FL 33101.

ASSISTANT LAW LIBRARIAN. One person staff in new branch library opening soon. MLS, or paralegal degree with appropriate library experience. Prefer experience in online searching. Demonstrated reference skills more important than familiarity with legal materials. Contact: George McFarland, Law Librarian, Brevard County Courthouse, Titusville, FL 32780. 305-269-8197.

LAW LIBRARIAN. Professional position involving responsibility for the administration and supervision of the County Law Library. Plans, organizes, and directs all law library functions, policies and procedures. Performs legal research for judges, and county officials. Requires knowledge of professional law library principles, methods, practices, and legal research techniques. Interacts with attorneys, judges, state and county officials and the general public. Writes performance evaluations. QUALIFICATIONS: Master's Degree in Library Science from an accredited college or university and a minimum of two (2) years experience in a law library; or any equivalent combination of related training and experience. Submit verification of degree with application. Starting Salary — $21,174 annually. Contact Wayne Condry, Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners, P.O. Box 1989, West Palm Beach, FL 33402, (305) 837-2015.