Spring 1986

Southeastern Law Librarian Spring 1986

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LONG LIFE TO THE OPTICAL DISK

by Michael J. Lynch
Florida State University
College of Law Library

The optical disk appears to be a candidate for the ultimate technology in data storage. A few years of scanning popular literature on the subject leaves the impression that in a few more years CD-ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory) systems will solve storage problems so completely that further improvements will be superfluous — like the moveable head double-bladed razor. The disks will store incredible amounts of data which will be instantly accessible to multiple users at computer terminals; they’re read by a laser which can’t scratch them and anyway, scratches hardly matter to the laser. The technology is virtually the same as the compact audio disk and the video disk, so mass consumer products provide much of the development costs.

Another boost to development will come from the federal government — the I.R.S. has announced a pilot program and the Patent Office has actually let contracts for an enormous project. Disks are already in use for databases which are regularly updated such as Information Access Company’s Legal-Trac.

As an interested observer of the literature on this marvel of the age, I’m struck by one aspect that is not concealed but isn’t much discussed either. That is, the life of the disk. Long life isn’t significant for a medium which is regularly replaced, but for the storage of fixed information it is the prime consideration. There is some confusion as to the performance of these magic disks. Consider this astonishing remark:

“Since the disk is never in physical contact with any mechanical heads or other surfaces, the CD-ROM disk is said to have a life of at least ten years. Its durability is one of the most attractive features for using CD-ROM for archival purposes.” (1)

Really? A ten year archive? The “most attractive feature?” You probably think this paragraph has been unfairly abstracted from a context that makes it all clear and reasonable, but that is not the case. It’s simply amazing to see a ten year life praised as “archival.” I’ve seen that ten year figure many times in articles about the disks with never an explanation of what happens after ten years. Maybe ten is just a conservative guess — I have seen references to some manufacturers who expect a somewhat longer life — but, so what? My mother has phonograph records from the twenties, scratchy to be sure. I’ve heard Harry Lauder sing on old Edison cylinders that must be eighty years old. There are tons of twenty old microfilm. Ten years or thirty years, it’s not my idea or archival storage.

A recent pamphlet celebrating automation at the Library of Congress is enthusiastic about disk storage and more optimistic about disk life. The author states: “These disks have an expected life span of at least twenty years, but near the end of their life copies can be made on new disks, thus preserving the monographs indefinitely.” (2)

This assertion raises more questions than it solves. It seems that near the end of the disk’s life a copy can be made which, they’d have us believe, is as good as the original. It reminds one of Cinderella: a princess until midnight but on the stroke of twelve it’s rags, pumpkins, mice and bad data. Such discussion as I’ve seen of the production of optical disks didn’t leave the impression that they could be easily copied, but assuming it’s as easy as with magnetic tape, it still means a reproduction department with as many crucial deadlines as the library has disks. Not the trouble free storage we’d like, but here’s a hopeful note. In a recent “Library of Congress Information Bulletin” there is a brief outline of remarks made at the Annual Conference of the Special Libraries Association. Dennis Mole of the GEAC Corporation is reported to have said “It is not known what makes a disk deteriorate.” (3)

It appears that something strange happens to these disks and just as soon as they can find out what it is, why they’ll fix it. Meanwhile, buy a bunch of them and be sure to make a copy just before the original goes away.

Now it may be that a thorough review of the literature would reveal an adequate explanation, but the comments I’ve seen leave me in the dark. And it seems to me that his question of shelf life is one of the first things that anyone writing for librarians would address. One more question lingers. Does this ten or twenty year lifespan apply to the compact disks that are supposedly the ultimate in sound reproduction? I’ve scanned some of the articles touting that product and don’t recall seeing even a mention of lifespan. But then many articles praising CD-ROM don’t mention it either. (4)
From The President

I hope that we will have a substantial turnout of the membership at the Spring Chapter meeting in Charlottesville at the University of Virginia, April 17-20. By now you all have received advance information on the program and local arrangements for the meeting, and are anticipating enjoying the results of the hard work of Carol Billings and Larry Wenger. The spring meeting is the Chapter’s major organizational and educational activity of the year, and provides our best opportunity to share common concerns and to get to know other members of this large regional chapter. Let’s have a big turnout.

We will also have items of business to transact at the Charlottesville meeting. There will be reports from the Chapter’s standing committees on their activities for the year, including news on scholarships, placement, nominations, membership, and proposed changes to the constitution and bylaws. The proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws have been mailed to all members. If adopted, they will make significant changes in the Chapter’s executive committee and election processes. There will be time for discussion and debate on the proposals in Charlottesville, and a vote will be taken at that meeting. Anyone wishing to comment on the proposals who cannot attend the meeting should forward their comments to Ed Edmonds, Chair of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, so that their views may be considered at that meeting.

The Chapter will next meet in Washington this summer during the annual meeting of AALL. As is traditional, we will have a breakfast meeting. Details are provided elsewhere in this issue of the Southeastern Law Librarian. I hope that many of you will be able to attend. If you wish to share breakfast, please return the form in this issue to Margarette Dye so that we have an accurate estimate of how many will attend.

Looking further ahead, our next spring meeting will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, with local arrangements coordinated by Bruce Johnson of the University of South Carolina Law Library. At this time, we have not designated a location for the 1988 spring meeting. Suggestions and volunteers are welcomed.

In the meantime, I look forward to seeing you all in Charlottesville.

Dick Danner
President
SEAALL

EDITOR’S CORNER

In this issue, you will find a variety of articles, including Mike Lynch’s response to the proliferation of publicity on laser disk technology and Mary’s thoughts on moving gleaned from experience and from the AALL winter Institute. Thanks go to both of them for sharing with us. Since my firm moved in February, I can personally vouch for the usefulness of Mary’s comments. Too bad I didn’t have them a year ago.

We continue to add to our collection of court directories. If your state has not been represented with a directory, we would encourage you to send one to us. You don’t need to wait for us to call you. Also, there are still a few states for which a Practice Materials Bibliography is lacking. If we are to update and publish these items for more extensive distribution, we need to complete the series.

We hope each of you is having a wonderful spring and are anxiously awaiting the annual meeting of the Southeastern Chapter in Charlottesville in April. The program looks to supply “something for everyone”. Hope to see you there. For the next issue, we want to provide a brief summary of each of the programs. Please be responsive if we request that you write a little something

Continued on Page 5
DIRECTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Prepared by: Marjorie Price
Assistant Law Librarian

WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS
Capitol Building
Charleston, WV 25305

JUSTICES
Hon. Thomas B. Miller, Chief Justice
(Room E-301)
(Room E-308)
Hon. Thomas E. McHugh
(Room E-300)
Hon. Richard Neely
(Room E-306)
Hon. W. T. Brotherton, Jr.
(Room E-305)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
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(Room E-403)
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LAW LIBRARY
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The Southeastern Law Librarian is the official publication of the Southeastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries. It is published quarterly in September, December, March and June. Editorial comments or submissions should be sent to the editors; subscriptions and membership information should be directed to the secretary/treasurer; and inquiries regarding advertising should be made of Mary Cooper, University of Virginia Law Library; Charlottesville, VA; (804) 924-3384.

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A.A.L.L./CHAPTER NEWS

PLACEMENT COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES
A Placement Committee display will be set up at the annual meeting of the SEALL in Charlottesville, Virginia April 17-19, 1986. This exhibit will provide an informal way for job seekers and employers to identify each other. Job announcements may be posted on a placement bulletin board that will be located near the exhibit area. A notebook will be provided for the resumes of job seekers. You will be allowed to post copies of your announcements and file resumes yourself, or you may send them to me and I will make them available in the exhibit. Cherry Thomas, Placement Committee Chair, P.O. Box 6205, University, Alabama 35486.

LAW LIBRARIANS AS CONSUMER ADVOCATES
The February issue of the PUBLICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE BULLETIN, Vol. 9, No. 2, contains the AALL Committee on Relations with Publishers and Dealers' Report "Law Librarians as Consumer Advocates—Some Thoughts and Recommendations Based on the FTC Guides for the Law Book Industry" by Reynold Kosek with "Annotations and Specific Complaints Citing FTC Guidelines" by Sue Welch.

Have the FTC guides for law book publishers achieved their goal of insuring fair business practices? Do the same publishers continue to violate the same FTC guides? What are some of the most common complaints by librarians? What are some of the new problems as publishing formats change? Order this special issue and learn to become better law book consumers.

Send $5.00 for Volume 9, No. 2, or $10.00 for a one year subscription to: Mary D. Smith; Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson; P. O. Box 231; Orlando, FL 32802.

AALL OCCASIONAL PAPERS
An exciting new publication series will make its appearance this spring—the "AALL Occasional Papers." Approved by the AALL Executive Board in January, this series is designed to provide a publication vehicle for works which do not readily fit the mold of materials included in the Law Library Journal or "AALL Publication Series." Guides to research, surveys, statistics, procedures, sample forms, and bibliographies are just some of the types of items which will be included in the Occasional Papers Series.

The items published in the series will be produced in a standard format from camera-ready copy, making them relatively easy to produce. The short time lag between completion of the text and publication in the series will increase their timeliness. Items will be inexpensively priced and sold separately. Announcements will appear shortly in the AALL Newsletter about the availability of the first of the Occasional Papers; subsequent items will also be advertised through the Newsletter.

Please think of the Occasional Papers Series if you have developed (or are developing) a publication for which you would like to see wider distribution. Items of this sort are constantly produced by chapters and SISs and now there is a place for them in the AALL publications scheme. [Editor's note: This forum would be an excellent way for SEALL to publish its long-running Practice Materials Bibliographies.] Suggestions for subjects of future contributions to the series are also welcome.

A statement of guidelines and procedures will soon be available from the Publication Committee. All potential contributions, ideas, and questions should be directed to: Anne K. Myers, Chairperson; Occasional Papers Subcommittee; University of Virginia Law Library; North Grounds; Charlottesville, VA 22901.

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Breakfast Reservation Form

_______ Yes I plan to attend the SEALL Chapter breakfast meeting in Washington on Monday, July 6, at 7:30 a.m.

Name ___________________ Institution ___________________
Return by June 1, 1986 to:
Margarette Dye
Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker
230 Peachtree St., N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

As you should know by now, the Constitution and Bylaws Committee is proposing a number of changes to the Chapter's Constitution and By-Laws. These changes have been proposed in response to the growth of the Chapter and other changes in our membership. The Committee has provided the following discussion of the changes.

Your close attention to this matter and comments during the business meeting in Charlottesville are very important to the success of our Chapter in responding to changing circumstances.

Proposal One establishes a cut-off date for non-payment of dues of three months after the mailing date of the dues notice.

Proposal Two relates to splitting the offices of secretary and treasurer. There are five separate changes needed in the Constitution and Bylaws. The first relates to Article V, Section 1 where the change is simply to split the two positions. Article V, Section 3, relates to filling an office that has become vacant. Here again, the change was to split the office of secretary/treasurer. Article III, Section 1(a) of the Bylaws needs to be changed with respect to the activities of the Nominating Committee. Here again, the distinction is to create two separate positions. Article III, Section 2 of the Bylaws involves the process for election. It should be noted that in the past, the secretary/treasurer was elected on even-numbered years. With the passage of this amendment, which again simply splits the secretary/treasurer's position, we will be on track with the current election process. Article V of the Bylaws relating to the specific duties of the secretary and needs of the AALL main office has been deleted as being unnecessary and too specific with respect to this one specific office.

Proposal Three involves the need in the Bylaws for a procedure for mail ballots. Section 1 has been changed to delete information relative to amendments being discussed only at meetings. Section 2 has been amended to add language regarding mail ballots in the section concerning the number of votes to pass an amendment. This section will then be renumbered as Section 3 to allow for the insertion of a new Section 2 which establishes the procedure for Bylaw changes. The procedure allows for the secretary to mail ballots immediately following a meeting where the amendments were discussed or 30 days after notice of a proposed amendment has been mailed to the membership. The Executive Board will be given the power to specify the time for closing the balloting provided that it shall in no case be less than 30 days after the mailing of the ballots. The last item with this proposal is to renumber Section 3 to Section 4.

OPTICAL DISK

It certainly will make room for new music when records only last ten years.

THE ULTIMATE CHALLENGE:
LIBRARY DESIGN & SPACE PLANNING

by Mary D. Smith
Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson
Orlando, Florida

Most law librarians will be involved in some aspect of designing a library during their careers. An abundance of literature is available on the topic. AALL's 1986 midwinter institute, which was entitled "Concept through Construction: Mastering the Art of Law Library Design," provided the eighty participants with a great deal of positive and useful information. This article will discuss briefly what is involved in the process: preparation, relationships, building program, analysis of needs/decisions, and moving.

A library building program can last a few months or a few years. Hopefully, you will be involved in the process from the beginning. And, whether you are designing an entire building or just interior space, background preparation is essential. Four components of this preparation are to read, talk, listen, and think.

READ the literature. There are many experts out there who have been through the process or made a career of it. It would be impossible to print a comprehensive bibliography with this article. However, from scanning the literature, three sources appear to be cited most frequently. They are listed at the end of this article. TALK to other librarians who have been involved in a move similar to your project. Ask them lots of questions! Pick their brains! Most survivors of a move would love to share their experiences, after they have recovered and are able to put it all in its proper perspective. LISTEN to what they are saying. Take lots of notes. Analyze their information as to how it will fit your needs. Listen also to what others involved in the project are saying — attorneys, staff, students. This is not your library, after all; painful as that may be! And finally, THINK about what you've read, said and heard.

An integral part of the library design and building program, which you may tend to overlook until problems arise, is that of relationships. You need to know where you fit in and, if necessary, work to change that. A library cannot be successfully designed and built without the input of all involved — committees, boards, presidents, architects, designers, contractors, staff, and patrons. It is imperative, however, that you become knowledgeable and communicative. You are the practitioner — the person who should make all the pieces fit. You must get on the team and help educate your teammates. Know what the lines of authority and communication are. Use your verbal skills to translate what the architects and designers are visualizing. Be objective. It isn’t you against them although it may often seem that way. You could well be the only permanent team member. Remember that and use it to your advantage. Above all, throughout the entire process, keep communicating!

A step-by-step "how to" of moving day would require more space than is available here. There are three points, however, which must be made. A successful move depends on the utmost in organization. Every detail, no matter how minor, must be addressed and dealt with. Leave nothing to chance. That way, very little will escape your notice and decisions under pressure will be minimized. Control is another important component. Someone must be in charge — and it needs to be you. It doesn’t matter that you take on the appearance of prison guard or kindergarten teacher. Use your power and control to make sure the job is done correctly. And finally, keep your sense of humor. The move will be completed, the sun will rise tomorrow, etc. Everyone involved in the move will be affected by your temperament. If your attitude is positive, you will be the hero of the hour. Keeping your sense of humor, giving positive feedback and strong encouragement is essential to a good time.

Now that your life has been disrupted for the past few months or years and the new library is a reality, remember one very important fact. There is not in existence now, nor will there ever be, the perfect library.

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HEALTH CARE INFORMATION ON LEXIS

Legal databases alone are of limited value for information on health care topics; because trial level decisions are not included, very recent cases may take some time to appear online (and then only after appeals). The researcher may not find information on very current topics. For example, while AIDS is now a topic on many minds, it is doubtful that many cases dealing with AIDS could be found which have already reached the appellate level.

Fortunately, with Mead Data and the different services it offers, the researcher has access to more current and thorough health information. Several services are helpful to a person needing information — among them LEXIS, NEXIS, and especially MEDIS.

**LEXIS:** LEXIS contains not only cases, but also law reviews, ALRs (a very recent addition), and the Code of Federal Regulations and Federal Register. Since these contain regulations dealing with subjects such as Social Security disability and OSHA standards, they are tremendously useful to someone researching health law. Also, as anyone who has tried to use the indices to these items can aver, they are much, much easier to use online. Federal Register items are added online within 72 hours of publication, so that one has only a minimal wait for current information.

**NEXIS:** NEXIS is an excellent source of news in the popular press on medical items and, I would suggest, the best place for anyone unfamiliar with medical terminology to start researching. Since the service contains very current fulltext articles from popular periodicals, as well as newspapers and the wire services, many items are likely to be found. Among the newer items that might be of interest is the Health Care Financing newsletter (HCRFIN).

**REFSRV:** The Reference Service library is not fulltext; it contains only abstracts of statistics, articles and newsletters, in over 100 subject areas. Among the journals abstracted in the AVI file are several on insurance and medical issues, particularly dealing with health care management and finance. Other files which may be of interest include MAGIND (magazine index) and HAZARD, which deals with occupational health and hazardous materials.

One feature of REFSRV that is extremely helpful to the first time user is the Profile. Profiles are brief tutorials for each file which tell how the file is used, what it contains, and how the information is arranged. A user is charged only for connect time when using one of the Profiles.

**MEDIS:** This is a relatively new service, added by Mead in March 1985, and it is indispensable to anyone researching health care and medicine. The service consists of five separate libraries; GENMED; CANCER; PHARM; ADMIN; and MEDLINE.

GENMED contains, in fulltext form about 50 different medical journals (including the Journal of the American Medical Association), as well as textbooks and FDC newsletters. CANCER, which is actually the database of the National Cancer Institute, has up-to-date information on physicians and organizations. It also describes and gives the protocols of approximately 1000 cancer research programs throughout the country. PHARM contains Drug Information Fulltext, which gives the chemical compositions of medications along with any possible side effects or necessary precaution; three pharmaceutical journals are also included in this library. ADMIN includes newsletters, bulletins, Federal Register and CFR, and AHC publications. The last library, MEDLINE, contains abstracts from over 3000 medical and scientific journals which are organized into 37 medical specialty files — everything from

Continued on Page 8
Allergy to Veterinary Medicine. Subject files may be combined here; as each journal in the MEDLINE library is abstracted in only one file, the user should be careful to include any files that might possibly contain items of interest. At present, abstracts of articles from 1980 to 1986 are online; the rest, going back to 1966, will be available soon.

All of these services are very easy to use by anyone familiar with LEXIS, and easier will if one has become used to the shortcut commands. By using shortcut techniques, one may easily and quickly search first for cases in LEXIS, then articles in NEXIS, and other items in MEDIS.

I researched a health issue on the services, and was very pleased with the results. I decided to research the topic of Munchausen syndrome, a rather obscure condition in which persons either feign illness or inflict sickness on their children, in order to land themselves or their children in the hospital and thus get attention.

A search on LEXIS, in the STATES library and OMNI file, with the request "Munchausen w/5 syndrome or disease", brought up 6 cases; on NEXIS, in the ALL file, I found 14 stories, the latest being from the January 1986 issue of Discover magazine. The same search in GENMED, in the JNLS file, brought up 27 articles, including one from the Journal of the American Medical Association which stated that Munchausen should be spelled with two h's (Munchhausen) instead of one. The search in MEDLINE then found, in the 80-86 file, 199 references and 21 in the Peds (pediatrics) file. Of the abstracts found in MEDLINE, only on referred to an article also found in the GENMED search, so there was little overlap. (A later search done with the spelling that JAMA insisted was correct turned up no items in LEXIS or NEXIS, only three articles in GENMED JNLS, and 8 references in all of MEDLINE. So much for their spelling!) The above search took less than 8 minutes to do, and brought up as much research as I could have possibly wanted on the topic. I found cases, magazine and newspaper articles, and medical journal abstracts. With all of the services now offered by Mead, the LEXIS terminal can truly be an invaluable tool in researching areas of health care law.

HEALTH CARE INFORMATION ON DIALOG

DIALOG is an excellent source for medical information whether you need to identify pantolin's contraindications (try file 271, Consumer Drug Info Fulltext) the physiological effects of coffee (file 164, Coffeeline), or research linking asbestos exposure to lung cancer (see file 161, Occupational Safety and Health). In fact, the main problem is not the lack of information on DIALOG but the overabundance. So where do you begin? And more importantly, how do you avoid duplication and still get the information you need?

First, get a handle on the five basic medical categories on DIALOG and search in the most specific category —

1. Medical Industry — Find/SVP Reports (196) for the pacemaker industry; Health Planning and Administration (151) for HMO's; Biobusiness (285).
2. Legal — Legal Resource Index (150) for law review articles on medical malpractice or sports injuries; Federal Register Abstracts (136) for regulations; CIS (101) for committee hearings on smoking and health; Chemical Regulations and Guidelines (174) for statutes, regulations, and standards.
3. Pharmacology — Drug Info Fulltext (271); International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (74); Pharmaceutical News Index (42); CA Search (308, 309, 310, 311, 320).
4. Toxic Torts — Chemical Exposure (138); Telegen (238); Biobusiness (285); TSCA International Inventory (52).
5. General Medicine — Medline (152, 153, 154); Embase (72, 73, 172, 173); Biosis (5, 55, 255); Clinical Abstracts (219); Life Sciences (76); Nursing and Allied Health (218); Scisearch (34, 87, 94, 186).

Second, target one file in each category as your primary source of information. Only search the other
files in that category if you don’t get what you need in the first file.

For instance, Pharmaceutical News Index (42) is probably the best bibliographic pharmaceutical file on DIALOG. It covers research, industry news, new drug application approvals, legislation, and FDA recalls. Don’t bother with International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (74) or Embase (72, 73, 172, 173) unless you have to.

In the General Medicine category you could spend a fortune being thorough, only to give your patron more than they need unless they’re writing a dissertation. Start with the best — Medline (152, 153, 154)—and stick with it. Medline’s coverage is comprehensive and searching the file is inexpensive. At $36/hour compared to $159/hour for Scisearch nonsubscribers you can’t beat it. Just remember, when you search Medline, limit your retrieval to English language publications and review your documentation before going online. Even if your library can’t afford the many user manuals for DIALOG files, you should make purchasing the annual MeSH manuals a priority. Make “limiting to human” a standard part of your search query, if applicable, and use document type (DT=review) to yield in-depth state-of-the-art overviews on specific topics. If you want to focus on only the best known publications, or if you are in a small library without access to medical publications, then try SF=AIM (subfile = Abridged Index Medicus).

Thid, remember that many of the general medical files cover books and conference papers as well as articles. So when performing medical research on DIALOG, you may dispense with searching Books in Print (470) and Conference Papers Index (77).

HEALTH CARE INFORMATION ON WESTLAW

WESTLAW is first and foremost a legal database. As such, technical and scientific health care information is not available as a part of their service. However, peripheral information abounds and can help the practitioner tremendously. Word searches on a topic will provide case law, administrative material, as well as law review articles. Access to the CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS and FEDERAL REGISTER can provide quick and easy access to health care related regulations or proposals.

In addition, WESTLAW provides the FORENSIC SERVICES DIRECTORY to its subscribers. According to WESTLAW, “[I]t contains names of scientific, medical and technical experts available to serve as consultants to attorneys and as expert trial witnesses. Also contains names of translators, testing laboratories, investigators, and other specialists providing trial support services.”

Although WESTLAW cannot provide you with primary health care information, it can certainly add another dimension to round out your research.

SOUTHEASTERN CHAPTER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
1984 - 86 Standing Committees

Constitution and By-Laws Committee:
Edmund P. Edmonds, Chair (College of William & Mary)
Bruce S. Johnson (University of South Carolina)
Susan S. Roach (U.S. Dept. of the Navy, Judge Advocate, General Law Library)

Membership Committee:
Michael Chiorazzi, Chair (Duke University)
Patricia G. Strougal (Alston & Bird)
Ruth D. Weeks (University of Alabama)

Newsletter Committee:
Mary S. Bourget, Co-Chair (Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson)
Hazel L. Johnson, Co-Chair (Smith & Hulsey)
Timothy Coggins (University of North Carolina)
Mary Cooper (University of Virginia)
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Mary Cooper (University of Virginia)
Kathy S. Heberer (Rumberger, Kirk, Cackwell, Cabaniss & Burke)
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Carol Billings, Chair (Law Library of Louisiana)
Mary Cooper (University of Virginia)
William James (University of Kentucky)
Hazel L. Johnson (Smith & Hulsey)

Scholarship Committee:
Constance Matzen, Chair (Smith, Anderson, Blount, Dorsett, Mitchell & Jernigan)
Carol A. Nicholson (University of North Carolina)
Nancy P. Johnson (Georgia State University)

S.E.A.L.L. BRIEFS

Compiled by Timothy Coggins

FLORIDA

MURIEL C. EFRON, formerly of Holland & Knight (Miami) is now the law librarian and director of the paralegal program at Miami’s Greenberg, Traurig, Askew, Hoffman, Lippoff & Quintel, P.A.

GAIL G. REINERTSEN recently joined University Publications of America as their legal sales representative. Gail was formerly assistant director of the Florida State University College of Law Library. Gail also recently co-authored an article with Ken Vinson entitled “Florida’s School Prayer Statute: Wallace v. Jaffree and a Crumbling Wall of Separation” which appears in the March 1986 issue of The Florida Bar Journal.
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HAZEL L. JOHNSON and the law offices of SMITH & HULSEY in Jacksonville recently moved. Their new address is 1800 Florida National Bank Tower; 225 Water Street; Jacksonville, FL 32202. Their phone number remains the same: (904) 359-7700.

MICHAEL J. LYNCH, formerly Reference Librarian at the Florida State University College of Law Library, is currently Acting Assistant Director at the same institution.

MISSISSIPPI

J. WESLEY COCHRAN is the new Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Mississippi. He holds a J.D. degree from the University of Houston and a M.L.L. degree from the University of Washington. Previously he was the Associate Law Librarian at the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library at the University of Washington.

Southeastern Law Librarian
c/o Hazel L. Johnson
Smith & Hulsey
500 Barnett Bank Bldg.
Jacksonville, FL 32202

NORTH CAROLINA

ALICE C. REAVES, who served as the Assistant Librarian at the North Carolina Supreme Court for more than 20 years, retired on December 31, 1985.

LOUISE H. STAFFORD, previously the Administrative Librarian at the North Carolina Supreme Court for the past five years, was appointed Assistant Librarian, effective January 1, 1986. Ms. Stafford is a graduate of the University of West Virginia and the University of North Carolina School of Library Science.

DOINA G. FARKAS has been named Acquisitions Librarian at the Law Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, effective January 1, 1986. Prior to her appointment at UNC-CH, Ms. Farkas was the Head Librarian for nine years and the Assistant Librarian for two years at the Bolles School in Jacksonville, Florida. Additionally, she has served as an Adjunct Faculty member in languages and library science at the University of North Florida since 1982. Ms. Farkas has a Master of Library Science from Florida State University, a Master of Arts in German Language and Literature and Romanian Language and Literature from the University of Bucharest, and is a Ph. D. candidate in German Language and Literature at the City University of New York.

JANICE HAMMETT has joined the staff of the UNC-CH Law Library as a part-time reference Librarian. Ms. Hammelt holds the Master's degree in Library Science from North Carolina Central University, a Master's in Education from the University of Kentucky, and Bachelor's from Centre College. Prior to joining the UNC-CH staff, Ms. Hammell served as Business Reference Librarian and Bibliographic Instruction Librarian at North Carolina Central University.