

# Law Library Lights

VOLUME 46, NUMBER 3

SPRING 2003

A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

## MIXED BAG

### FORGET GENGHIS KHAN: A RESPONSE TO BOB BERRING

*Luis M. Acosta*  
*Law Library of Congress*

**"OUR PROFESSION  
CANNOT AFFORD  
TO IGNORE EITHER  
OUR OWN IDEALS  
OR OUR OWN  
ECONOMIC  
FUTURE."**

*Author's Note: Luis M. Acosta is a Legal Reference Librarian at the Law Library of Congress. The views expressed in this article are his, not those of his employer.*

IT IS A PARADOX OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE THAT OFTEN THE MOST VISIONARY THINKERS SUFFER FROM INTELLECTUAL BLIND SPOTS. Thomas Jefferson helped design a new form of government to preserve freedom, but he overlooked the evil of slavery. Sigmund Freud provided new insights into our understanding of human motivation, but his patriarchal Victorian perspective undermined his thinking. Albert Einstein was responsible for huge advances in theoretical physics, but in the end he never fully accepted the insights of quantum mechanics.

And then there's Bob Berring. Prof. Berring's great insights into the changing structure of legal information in the U.S. have tremendously enriched law library scholarship.<sup>1</sup> Yet an article on these pages ("In Search of Genghis Khan: Or Maybe Not," *Law Library Lights*, Vol. 45, No. 4, Summer 2002) illustrates how one of law librarianship's best minds can be stuck in outmoded ways of thinking with respect to how to promote our profession's economic viability.<sup>2</sup>

In his "Genghis Khan" article, Prof. Berring posits a causal relationship between librarians' under-compensation and the fact that an "ethic of service...has been our dominant theme." The law librarian profession made the choice of "focusing resources on public access to information instead of compensation and status." Law librarians have promoted democratic access to legal information instead of our own economic well-being,

and the cost for this idealism is low pay. "Because we, as a profession, have not been willing to grab what we want, we have not gotten it." While Prof. Berring thinks that law librarians' choice of public spiritedness over self-interest was an admirable one, his ultimate message is defeatist: "it may be time, however, to get over the fact that we are not sufficiently valued." Because librarians are good people who will continue to live up to the ideals of our profession, it will remain our lot in life to be under-compensated.

Prof. Berring states his case with characteristic wit, but his argument rests on a false dilemma between favoring public access to legal information on the one hand and promoting our profession's economic well-being on the other. Berring also portrays advocacy skills as something foreign to the skill set of nice people like librarians. Prof. Berring is in dire need of a paradigm shift. Our profession cannot afford to ignore either our own ideals or our own economic future. And, contrary to Prof. Berring, nice librarians are capable of advocacy.

### THE FUTURE OF LIBRARIANSHIP RESTS ON IMPROVING COMPENSATION

Complacency toward the inadequate compensation members of our profession receive is unwarranted. The librarian profession is experiencing a crisis in recruitment. Demographic data reveal that there is inadequate entry of new librarians to replace those who will become eligible for retirement in coming years. Numerous studies, such as those by Prof. James Matarazzo of the library school at Simmons College, show that an insufficient number of entrants to the profession will be available to

*continued on page 3*

## EDITOR'S COLUMN

**Jennifer Korpacz**  
Covington & Burling

SOMETIMES YOU NEED TO GO WITH THE FLOW. Potential *Lights* authors expressed mostly exhaustion on the topic of articles about training and summer associates in the planning of the Spring 2003 issue. Others needed more time to turn their ideas into articles. As a result this issue morphed into a mixed bag of articles for your reading pleasure. We turned this issue around quickly to get the biographies of candidates for LLSDC offices for 2003-2004 published, so don't forget to check them out.

I always write this column last after all edits are done on *Lights* hoping for the right inspiration. Faced with an issue off the scheduled theme, I find myself wondering how to put it into perspective. Then it comes to me. I have just returned from a vacation in New York during the "President's Day Blizzard of 2003." I have heard many horror stories of commuting on Washington's Metro while I

was away. What luck that I was spared the agony of one train an hour at Metro Center.

I thought I had seen a great deal in "the city" being a native New Yorker (okay, Long Island), but I saw something I will not soon forget. Three huge snow plows were driving down Seventh Avenue near Times Square and pushed over a foot of snow in the path of the cross streets trapping cars waiting at the traffic light. After an SUV pulled in front of the first car (cab) and made a trail, pedestrians from both sides of the street spent about 8 minutes pushing the cab out of the snow. At this point cheers erupted from the vicinity including those of us on the half-price Broadway ticket line at the TKTS booth. My first thought was the good Samaritans and those cheering must have all been tourists, but actually I'll never really know. Sometimes you need to smile and go with the flow. ■

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*Law Library Lights* is published quarterly by the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, DC Inc. 20009, ISSN 0546-2483.

Subscription Rates: Nonmembers (outside Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia): \$35/volume, \$15 single issue. Send subscription requests and correspondence to: Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., Inc. 8727A Cooper Road, Alexandria, VA 22309. Attn. *Lights* Subscriptions. Subscriptions are also available through F.W. Faxon Co. and EBSCO.

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replace those who will retire.<sup>3</sup>

A central reason for insufficient entry into the profession is that compensation levels are inadequate to provide incentives to incur the significant costs of education necessary for such entry. Persons considering librarianship as a career have to weigh the expected salary they will receive against the costs they will have to incur to obtain a master's degree. The economic gains from education in librarianship are far lower than those of other professions requiring similar levels of education. Because the economic rewards are insufficient, not enough people are entering the profession. Thus it will not do to simply "get over the fact that we are not sufficiently valued," as Prof. Berring counsels, because our profession will become increasingly more marginalized if we fail to make library careers more attractive financially.

Under traditional economic theory, all things being equal, the coming shortage of librarians should tend to result in salary improvements as demand begins to exceed supply. But the example of another profession, nursing, demonstrates that labor markets for professions requiring significant training do not easily correct themselves to smooth over supply-demand imbalances. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has found that in the year 2000 the total supply of registered nurses nationwide was 6% below the nationwide demand, and it projects this shortage to worsen to 29% by 2020.<sup>4</sup> Not coincidentally, nursing, like librarianship, traditionally has been a predominantly female profession that has experienced corresponding pay inequities relative to other professions requiring similar levels of education.

Moreover, as librarian retirements increase, employers who do not understand the value of skilled librarians may begin to replace them with non-librarians, or simply not bother to replace them at all. (After all, who needs a librarian when you have Google?) When labor shortages in nursing result in nurses being overworked, patients die – a tragic but numerically measurable phenomenon. But when librarians are gone, the effect of inefficient distribution of information and knowledge is much harder to measure.

Given the challenge to the very survival of the profession of librarianship, it is essential that we continue our efforts across the law librarian profession to improve our economic circumstances.

#### OUR PROFESSION IS WORTH PRESERVING

An unstated assumption in the foregoing discussion is that it makes a difference whether the profession of librarianship survives. But, leaving aside our own parochial desire to promote our profession, does it really matter to society as a whole if the librarian profession is marginalized?

It does, as a matter of fact. The legitimacy of our legal system rests largely on the accessibility of the law to those subject to it, and the legitimacy of our representative democracy depends on the availability of governmental information and the transparency of governmental activities. The public access to legal and governmental information that librarians maintain and facilitate is essential to our civilization. Law librarians in private law firm settings play an essential role in facilitating the efficient distribution of legal information and legal services to end users.

Because of the important role that librarians play in the distribution of legal and governmental information, allowing the further marginalization of our profession would be detrimental not just for us, but for society as a whole.

#### TOTAL DESPAIR IS PREMATURE

Fortunately, Prof. Berring's notion that librarians are too nice to be capable of advocating for their economic well-being is wrong. Librarians do not need to wait for a modern-day Genghis Khan to come along to communicate our value to the people who affect our salaries. Indeed, the skills associated with advocating for better salaries are not much different from the skills librarians use on a daily basis.

An understanding of the economic value of librarians' skills and knowledge is really just another aspect of information literacy. We are used to thinking of information literacy in terms of the skills involved in locating and evaluating information. But information literacy also involves recognizing the complexity of the information environment, and the value to large organizations and society as a whole of having an arsenal of professional intermediaries available with expertise in navigating this environment.

Unfortunately, many decision-makers in the legal profession suffer from information illiteracy of this variety. For example, many lawyers have yet to be disabused of the notion that changes in information technology will eliminate the need for libraries and librarians. Similarly, a recent study has noted that Ameri-

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**"...THE SKILLS ASSOCIATED WITH ADVOCATING FOR BETTER SALARIES ARE NOT MUCH DIFFERENT FROM THE SKILLS LIBRARIANS USE ON A DAILY BASIS."**

can law firms lag behind law firms in other countries, and behind service industries generally, in adopting systems of knowledge management.<sup>5</sup> Clearly there are ample opportunities for information literacy instruction among decision-makers in U.S. law firms.

Librarians provide instruction on information literacy, at varying levels of formality, on a daily basis as they interact with their patrons. The skills associated with advocating for improved compensation are not really so different from the skills involved in teaching information literacy in a classroom or on a one-on-one basis. The audience and the setting for such advocacy may be different, but the types of communications skills involved are similar to those librarians use every day.

Librarians looking for guidance in advocating for salary improvements now have a valuable source of information readily available, in the form of a toolkit put together by the American Library Association's Campaign for America's Librarians, a campaign spearheaded by this year's ALA President, Mitch Freedman. The *Advocating for Better Salaries and Pay Equity*

*Toolkit* is available in PDF format on the website of the ALA's Allied Professional Association, a new entity created by the ALA to improve the salaries and status of librarians and library workers, at: <http://www.ala-apa.org/toolkit.pdf>.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it is premature to give up on the expectation that our profession should attain economic parity with other professions requiring similar levels of education. Our profession can survive, thrive and continue to maintain our ideals and our essential role in our democracy and the economy. But we need to expand our efforts at promoting information literacy to a wider audience to include those who make the resource and personnel decisions affecting librarians, including law firm partners and managers, government executives and legislators, and law school deans and academic human resources departments. These decision-makers need to receive instruction on the essential role that librarians play in our complex information environment. Fortunately, librarians possess the very types of skills needed to convey to decision-makers the value of our skills and knowledge. It doesn't take Genghis Khan to teach information literacy. ■

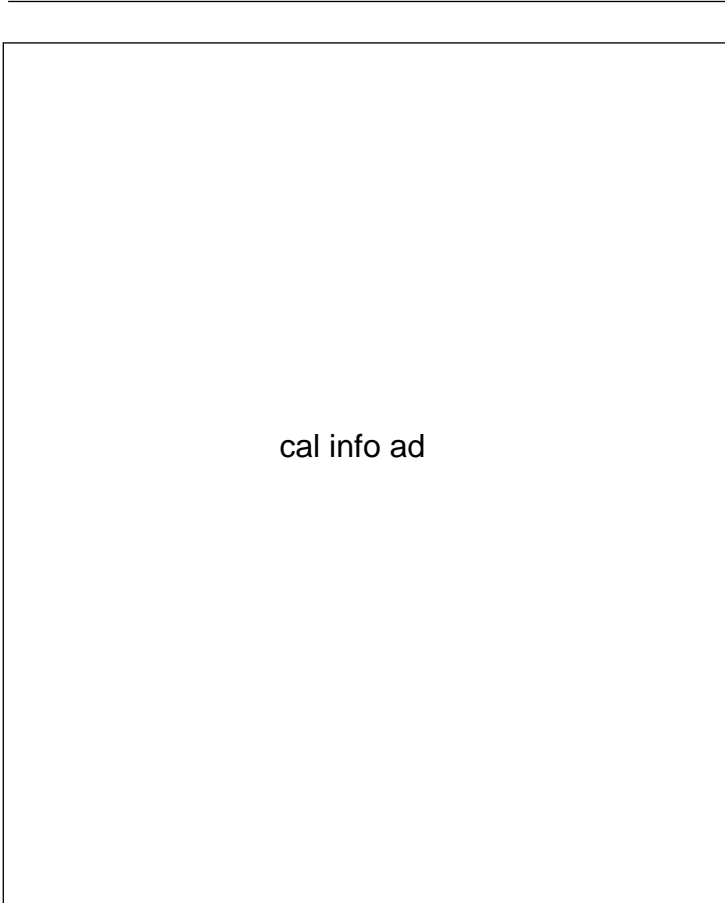
<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., Robert C. Berring, *Legal Information and the Search for Cognitive Authority*, 88 Calif. L. Rev. 1673 (2000).

<sup>2</sup> Or at least the mind of Bob Berring of the moment he wrote this article. He states: "I only represent myself as of mid-May 2002. Time and events have changed my views on this issue and they may change again."

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., James M. Matarazzo, *Library Human Resources: the Y2K Plus 10 Challenge*, 26 J. Acad. Librshp. 223 (2000).

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis, *Projected Supply, Demand, and Shortages of Registered Nurses, 2000-2020* (July 2002), <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/rnproject/report.htm>.

<sup>5</sup> Gretta Rusanow, *Know-How: A Valuable Thing to Waste*, AMLAW TECH, Dec. 2002, at 34 (also available at <http://www.law.com>).



**Editor's Note:** Professor Berring was offered the opportunity to respond. He stated, "I enjoyed reading Mr. Acosta's response. One never knows if anyone will read what one writes. To know that someone read it and was inspired to write themselves is a good feeling indeed. I hope that Mr. Acosta is right."



*Author's Note:* K. Matthew Dames (kmd32@law.georgetown.edu) is the Resident Librarian at the Georgetown University Law Library. He also is a member of, and Web developer for, the AALL Copyright Committee (<http://www.aallnet.org/copyright/>).

ONCE UPON A TIME, COPYRIGHT LAW WAS AN ARCAINE SUBJECT THAT INTERESTED ONLY SPECIALISTS. And then came the Web and its related technologies. Now, due to the prominent role of digitally created works in American society, copyright is no longer a legal backwater. Copyright law and policy issues are routinely covered on the front pages of the nation's major newspapers, and the number of treatises, books, and Web sites that purport to give "expert" information about copyright law has exploded. There is a body of work – in print and electronic formats – that clearly and fairly explains what copyright law is and how it works. This research guide identifies those resources for librarians and other researchers.

1. FINDING TIPS: TIPS ON HOW TO FIND THE BEST COPYRIGHT MATERIALS USING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS' CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.

### 1.1 Library of Congress Call Numbers:

American copyright law generally is classified between the call numbers KF2986-3080. There are, however, some important exceptions that are worth noting.

#### 1.1.1 Computer and Multimedia Law:

Many resources that deal with copyright as it is applied to computers, computer programs and otherwise digitally-created works are classified within the KF390.5 range, or the KF3145 range.

#### 1.1.2 Copyright & Licensing: Copyright as it applies in a licensing context may be classified at KF2979 or KF3145.

### 1.2 Library of Congress Subject Headings

#### 1.2.1 Major Topics Subject Headings

- Copyright – Infringement – United States
- Copyright – United States
- Copyright – United States – History Related Subject Headings
- Computers – Law and legislation – United States
- Copyright – Computer programs – United States
- Copyright – Databases – United States

- Data protection – Law and legislation – United States
- Intellectual Property – United States
- Multimedia systems – Law and legislation – United States

### 1.3 United States Copyright Office

(<http://www.copyright.gov>): The United States Copyright Office advises and assists Congress on copyright law and other intellectual property issues, and helps draft copyright legislation. The Office's Web site is the best single source of information about the American copyright process.

## 2. PRINT RESOURCES: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MATERIAL ABOUT COPYRIGHT LAW AND POLICY IN THE PRINT FORMAT.

**2.1 Statutes & Legislative Materials:** The *United States Code*, of course, carries the authoritative version of the Copyright Act of 1976 (Pub. L. No. 94-553, 90 Stat. 2541; Oct. 19, 1976), as amended. The Act is codified in the Code at Title 17.

**2.2 Regulations:** The *Code of Federal Regulations* publishes the regulations that govern the activity of the U.S. Copyright Office. These regulations are promulgated at 37 C.F.R. Parts 201-260.

**2.3 Proposed Legislation:** If you are seeking to track new or pending legislation that affects existing copyright laws or policy, electronic resources generally are superior to printed resources. *Patent Trademark & Copyright Journal* (BNA), however, reliably tracks important copyright legislative information. The *Journal* also publishes important copyright cases.

**2.4 Cases:** Of course, West Publishing's *Federal Reporter* and *Federal Supplement* are the official reporters for copyright cases that are decided in the federal circuit and federal district courts, respectively. There are, however, some important alternative sources.

**2.4.1 Copyright Law Decisions (CCH):** A reporter that publishes cases in copyright law decisions from around the nation. *Decisions* is updated on a monthly basis, and often provides a copyright decision's first citation until the case is published officially in

# COPYRIGHT LAW: AN ANNOTATED RESEARCH GUIDE

**K. Matthew Dames**  
Georgetown University  
Law Library

**"THE [U.S. COPYRIGHT] OFFICE'S WEB SITE IS THE BEST SINGLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE AMERICAN COPYRIGHT PROCESS."**



**“CCH’S COPYRIGHT  
LAW REPORTER...  
AND COPYRIGHT  
LAW DECISIONS ARE  
THE MOST  
CURRENT PRINT  
PUBLICATIONS  
DEVOTED SOLELY TO  
COPYRIGHT LAW.”**

- U.S. Reports, Federal Reporter or Federal Supplement.*
- 2.4.2 *Patent, Trademark & Copyright Journal* (BNA): With a slightly broader scope than *U.S. Patent Quarterly*, its sister publication, *PTCJ* includes cases, treaties, legislation, rules for patent, trademark and copy right law. It also includes information about intellectual property conferences. *PTCJ* is updated weekly.
- 2.4.3 *U.S. Law Week* (BNA): Provides a summary and analysis of significant state and federal court opinions. Updated weekly, *USLW* does not focus on copyright law, but it regularly publishes digital copyright cases.
- 2.4.4 *U.S. Patents Quarterly* (BNA): A reporter that publishes cases in patent, trademark and copyright law. Updated weekly and now in its second series, *USPQ* often provides an intellectual property case’s first citation until the case is published officially in *U.S. Reports, Federal Reporter or Federal Supplement.*
- 2.5 **Treatises:** Given the intersection of copyright, technology and science, this list includes titles that extend beyond pure copyright law.
- 2.5.1 *Copyright Law Reporter* (CCH, 1978). CCH’s *Copyright Law Reporter* and its companion publication, *Copyright Law Decisions*, are the most current print publications devoted solely to copyright law. With an emphasis on case reporting and analysis, its audience is experienced copyright and intellectual property practitioners.
- 2.5.2 *Copyright* (Aspen, 1996): Written by Stanford Law professor Paul Goldstein, this four-volume treatise is a respectable substitute for the *Nimmer* treatise (below). This work has two distinct advantages over *Nimmer*. First it is shorter (four volumes, compared to *Nimmer*’s 10 volumes), and therefore easier to navigate. Second, Goldstein’s work does a better job than *Nimmer* at explaining fundamental copyright law to non-specialists.
- 2.5.3 *Multimedia Law: Forms & Analysis* (Law Journal, 1994): This title by Peter Brown and Richard Raysman, partners at the New York law firm that bears their names, was one of the first treatises to analyze the intersection of law and technology. It remains one of the best.
- 2.5.4 *Nimmer on Copyright* (Lexis, 1976): *Nimmer* is widely considered to be the leading treatise on copyright law: federal courts cite to *Nimmer* more than any other treatise by a wide margin. It is massive – 10 volumes in all – and exhaustive in its coverage and scope, but its coverage often makes it difficult to find answers to simple questions. If you need a cite, *Nimmer* is the standard resource. If you need an explanation, however, other treatises may be better.
- 2.6 **Books:** This list includes instructional resources (Crews, Strong) as well as calls to action (Lessig, Litman).
- 2.6.1 Kenneth D. Crews. *Copyright Essentials for Librarians and Educators* (American Library Association, 2000): Despite its orientation toward librarians and educators, Crews’ book is a clear and concise explanation of modern copyright law. It also includes clear explanations of the Millennium Copyright Act.
- 2.6.2 Lawrence Lessig. *Code: And Other Laws of Cyberspace* (Basic, 1994); *The Future of Ideas: The Fate of the Commons in a Connected World* (Random House, 2001): Stanford’s Lessig has become known as the leading copyright scholar in the country. These two books ultimately argue that government plays an important role in developing and guiding the Web’s growth (*Code*) because if it is left to commercial interests alone, large corporations will dominate the intellectual property landscape and control the transfer of information and ideas (*Future*).
- 2.6.3 Jessica Litman. *Digital Copyright: Protecting Intellectual Property on the Internet* (Prometheus, 2001): A professor at Wayne State University, Litman argues that recent copyright law legislation – many made in



response to digital technology – is upsetting the constitutional balance between the public and copyright holders. Litman’s analysis of description of how recent copyright laws have been enacted (Chapters 2 and 3) is particularly useful for those who follow the modern legislative process.

2.6.4 Edward Samuels. *The Illustrated Story of Copyright* (St. Martin’s, 2000): Samuel’s books analyzes modern copyright law by looking at the doctrine’s historical foundation. With its many anecdotes and illustrations, it is the best popular work on the history and development of copyright law.

### 3. ELECTRONIC RESOURCES: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MATERIAL ABOUT COPYRIGHT LAW AND POLICY FROM ELECTRONIC AND ONLINE SOURCES.

**3.1 Statutes & Legislative Materials:** The U.S. Copyright Office (<http://www.copyright.gov/title17>) provides free, current versions of Title 17 in HTML and Adobe Acrobat formats. Users can download the entire Title and amendments, or specific Chapters, in both formats. The Copyright Office also maintains a page of current and proposed legislation (<http://www.copyright.gov/legislation/index.html>) that gives researchers direct access to legislation through THOMAS, the Library of Congress’ free online legislative database.

**3.2 Regulations:** While other Web sites carry versions of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, the U.S. Copyright Office’s version (<http://www.copyright.gov/title37/index.html>) is the easiest to use. The regulations are available in HTML and Adobe Acrobat formats, and users can download specific Parts in both formats.

**3.3 Proposed Legislation:** Electronic sources generally do a better job than print resources of breaking news of copyright and related legislation.

3.3.1 U.S. Congress Judiciary Committees: The Judiciary Committees of both the Senate (<http://www.senate.gov/~judiciary>) and the House of Representatives (<http://www.house.gov/judiciary>) have primary legisla-

tive jurisdiction over intellectual property issues, including copyright. Both Committees post the language of proposed copyright bills to their respective Web sites.

3.3.2 U.S. Congress Commerce Committees: Occasionally, the Senate Commerce Committee (<http://www.senate.gov/~commerce>) and the House of Representatives’ Energy and Commerce committee ([energycommerce.house.gov](http://energycommerce.house.gov)) may consider copyright legislation issues if the issue also involves interstate commerce.

3.3.3 U.S. Copyright Office (<http://www.copyright.gov/legislation/index.html>): The Copyright Office maintains an index of pending copyright and related legislation on its Web site that begins with the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress. The index provides the title of the bill, the bill number and the date the bill was introduced to Congress. If the bill became law, the index also indicates the public law number.

**3.4 Cases:** It has become commonplace for copyright opinions to be available online almost immediately after the court has decided the case.

3.4.1 Court Web sites: Most of the nation’s 107 federal district and appeals courts (<http://www.uscourts.gov>) maintain Web sites; the United States Supreme Court (<http://www.supremecourtus.gov>) also maintains a Web site. Case availability and posting times vary widely across the federal court system. Generally, the Supreme Court is the most reliable federal court for posting decisions to their Web site soon after the Clerk has announced that an opinion has been rendered.

3.4.2 Legal Information Institute (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/topics/copyright.html>): Cornell’s Legal Information Institute provides a large cache of free copyright opinions from the nation’s federal and Supreme Court. The site’s search engine works best when you know the name of at least one of the parties.

3.4.3 Party Web sites: Parties or *amici* that are involved in copyright litigation

**“WHILE OTHER WEB SITES CARRY VERSIONS OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, THE U.S. COPYRIGHT OFFICE’S VERSION...IS THE EASIEST TO USE.”**

often will post court briefs, motions, pleadings, and decisions to their web site. Many times, key decisions involving the parties are posted within hours of the release of the decision.

### 3.5 News Sources, Listservs & Weblogs

- 3.5.1 beSpacific (<http://www.bespacific.com>): beSpacific is a new weblog and legal technology news outlet published by LLRX.com founder and editor Sabrina Pacifici. It succeeds LLRX.com's Newsstand, which was one of the Web's strongest news aggregation resources through its termination in December 2002.
- 3.5.2 BNA's Internet Law News ([ecommercecenter.bna.com](http://ecommercecenter.bna.com)): Edited by University of Ottawa law professor Michael Geist, BNA's free e-mail newsletter arrives every business day morning with links to, and summaries of, the top law and technology stories published on the Web.
- 3.5.3 Coalition for Networked Information Copyright Forum (<http://www.cni.org/Hforums/cni-copyright>): CNI maintains an open listserv devoted to copyright issues, with archives available back to June 1992. Geared mostly to practitioners, the listserv can be a strong resource for advice on cutting edge issues.
- 3.5.4 News.com (<http://www.news.com>): News.com is the best independent source for technology news and developments. It consistently breaks news stories before other outlets report them, and its comprehensive coverage of copyright issues is second to none. News.com also maintains an extensive, free and searchable online story archive. Many copyright stories are reported by Declan McCullagh, Lisa Bowman, and John Borland.
- 3.5.5 Politechbot (<http://www.politechbot.com>): Washington, D.C. writer and photographer Declan McCullagh is the chief political correspondent for CNet's News.com (see above), but he also maintains what is probably the nation's best technology listserv. The listserv is widely and followed by activists, government officials, and members of both sides of

the copy right bar. McCullagh's handling of the listserv posts is consistent, accurate, fair and thorough.

### 3.6 Web sites

#### 3.6.1 Computer & Technology Organizations

- Business Software Alliance (<http://www.bsa.org>): BSA is an international organization that represents the interests of the computer software and electronic commerce industries. Its members include Adobe and Microsoft. Interestingly, BSA opposes legislation that would force its members to implement digital rights management technologies into their products.
- Consumer Electronics Association (<http://www.cea.org>): The CEA represents the nation's major manufacturers of consumer electronics and computers, and its members include Dell Computer Corporation, Hewlett-Packard and Sony. Recently, CEA has become a vocal opponent of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, and legislation that would its members to incorporate digital rights management technologies into their products.
- Information Technology Association of America (<http://www.itaa.org>): ITAA represents the interests of the information technology industry.
- Software & Information Industries Association (<http://www.siaa.net>): SIIA represents the interests of the software and digital content industry.

#### 3.7 Entertainment and Media Organizations

- 3.7.1 Association of American Publishers (<http://www.publishers.org>): AAP is the principal trade association for the book publishing industry.
- 3.7.2 Future of Music Coalition (<http://www.futureofmusic.org>): The Coalition seeks to develop equitable policy initiatives that span the intersection of music and technology, and sponsors an influential annual conference on these topics in

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SOURCE FOR  
TECHNOLOGY  
NEWS AND  
DEVELOPMENTS."**





Washington, D.C. each January.

- 3.7.3 Motion Picture Association (<http://www.mpa.org>): MPAA is the principal trade association for the film industry.
- 3.7.4 Recording Industry Association of America (<http://www.riaa.org>): RIAA is the principal trade association for domestic record companies and the American music industry.

### 3.8 Government and Non-Governmental Organizations

- 3.8.1 United States Copyright Office (<http://www.copyright.gov>): The United States Copyright Office advises and assists Congress on copyright law and other intellectual property issues, and assists in the drafting of copyright legislation.
- 3.8.2 World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.org>): WIPO is an organization that drafts and enacts standardized, international agreements on the protection of creative works.

### 3.9 Library and Related Organizations

- 3.9.1 American Association of Law Libraries (<http://www.aallnet.org/copyright>): AALL is the trade association for law libraries in universities, law firms, businesses and municipalities. Its Copyright Committee sponsors and maintains a Web site that informs members about copyright issues, and works with the organization's Washington Affairs Office in advocating for fair and equitable copyright laws and information policy.
- 3.9.2 American Library Association ([copyright.ala.org/index.html](http://copyright.ala.org/index.html)): ALA is the largest library representative organization in the country, and its Office of Information Technology Policy monitors copyright developments on its members' behalf and sponsors copyright education initiatives.
- 3.9.3 Association of Research Libraries (<http://www.arl.org>): ARL is the principal trade association for North America's leading research libraries in universities and other nationally significant institutions. ARL has

joined many of the other library associations in advocating for fair and equitable copyright legislation and information policy.

### 4.1 Policy Organizations & Think Tanks

- 4.1.1 Chilling Effects Clearinghouse (<http://www.chillingeffects.org>): The goal of the Clearinghouse is to help users and Web site owners understand legal issues that affect and govern online activities. The Clearinghouse has been active in trying to stop businesses from using the Digital Millennium Copyright Act's automatic takedown provisions in a way that restricts free speech.
- 4.1.2 DigitalConsumer.org (<http://www.digitalconsumer.org>): A coalition that seeks to "restore the balance between citizens and copyright holders" by strengthening fair use.
- 4.1.3 Electronic Frontier Foundation (<http://www.eff.org>): EFF is an electronic civil liberties organization that has litigated many important copyright cases in federal court, including *Felten v. RIAA* (the SDMI case) and *Universal v. Reimerdes* (the DVD case). ■

**"WIPO IS AN ORGANIZATION THAT DRAFTS AND ENACTS STANDARDIZED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON THE PROTECTION OF CREATIVE WORKS."**

## LLSDC INTERNET LISTSERV



The LLSDC's listserv is offered to provide effective communication and resource sharing among members of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C.

To subscribe, send a message to [listproc@gmu.edu](mailto:listproc@gmu.edu). Leave the subject line blank, and enter into the text of the message: *sub llsc [First Name] [Last Name]*.

To post a message, send a message to [llsc@gmu.edu](mailto:llsc@gmu.edu).

To unsubscribe, send a message to [listproc@gmu.edu](mailto:listproc@gmu.edu). Leave the subject line blank, and enter into the text of the message: *unsubscribe llsc* [OR: *signoff llsc*].

For questions regarding a subscription or potential problems with receiving listserv messages, please send a message to [lisadmin@llsc.org](mailto:lisadmin@llsc.org).



March 21, 2002

**Michael Welsh**  
Shaw Pittman

*Editor's Note: The following guide was the handout distributed by Michael Welsh, Shaw Pittman, at the Legislative Research SIS Brown Bag Luncheon entitled "Compiling Legislative Histories Using Adobe® Acrobat® and PDF files held on March 21, 2002. It has been formatted for publication in Lights. It was intended for the Winter 2002 issue, but was not included due to space constraints.*

#### INTRODUCTION

All of you are familiar with the Adobe Reader, the free viewer through which most people access PDF files. While it allows viewing, limited searching and printing, it does not let users create or change PDF files. Adobe, however, sells a program called Acrobat, which allows for a range of editing, and PDF creation functions. This material provides an outline of the functions of Acrobat 4.0 and the few additions in the new Acrobat 5.0.

#### ADOBE ACROBAT: KEY COMPONENTS

- PDF Writer, which resides in your printer queue once Acrobat is installed, allows users to convert virtually any files that can be printed including web pages and graphics files into PDF documents.
- Distiller, like PDF Writer, converts other file formats to PDF. However, it first transforms them into PostScript files. This two step process allows greater latitude in determining image and text quality.
- PDF to RTF conversion, new to Acrobat 5.0, provides the option to save any PDF documents as RTF, which can then be opened and edited in Word.
- Adobe Acrobat is both the name of the software suite and its the core editing program – which at one time was called "Exchange." Acrobat allows users to add bookmarks, links, create annotations, add or delete pages or combine files, download web pages, just to name some of its functions.
- Catalog is a program for indexing files so that they can be full text searched singly or as a group. This is a powerful, but little used tool, which allows users to transform multi file document collections into full-text-searchable databases.
- Capture is a scanning/OCR program, which converts hardcopy documents into PDF text or image files. This plug-in is a limited version of a more comprehensive Capture program, that Adobe sells separately. Because of its slowness, large file sizes and the need to correct text files, it is of limited utility to P.C. users.

#### TO CREATE A PDF DOCUMENT

By installing Adobe Acrobat 3.0 higher on your PC you automatically add "PDF Writer" to your printer queue. To convert a document from another file type to PDF, begin by opening the document within its native application. You do not need to have Acrobat open.

#### USING PDF WRITER

- Assuming the document is opened, act as though you were about to print it. Under the Print, menu, however, select "PDF Writer" instead of your hardcopy printer. A dialog box will appear asking you to name your file and choose its destination. That's it. PDF Writer quickly converts the file to PDF and saves it. If you are viewing a web page within a browser, simply choose "Print" and select the PDF Writer to convert an individual page to PDF. You can also use PDF Writer to convert TIFF images to PDF images. Newer versions of Word have an Acrobat icon in the toolbar, which allows you to convert Word documents without choosing PDF Writer from the printer queue.

#### DISTILLER

- Alternatively, if you have documents with high-resolution graphics, whose quality you wish to preserve you may prefer to choose Distiller. In Acrobat 5.0 Distiller is available as a plug-in under the "Tools" menu. In earlier versions it is a separate program you can find within the Acrobat folder or in the printer queue just like PDF Writer. Once Distiller is invoked you supply a file name and Distiller will convert it to Postscript and then to PDF. Distiller allows you to set quality parameters for your output. The process takes somewhat longer and is generally unnecessary for text documents.

Keep in mind that once converted to PDF, a file can be bookmarked, linked or, indexed so that it can be made part of a searchable database. By changing the page orientation and size, you can also use PDF Writer to "shrink" a multicolumn html or spread sheet document onto a page, which can then be printed without losing text.

#### TO DOWNLOAD WEB PAGES

Acrobat 4.0 and 5.0 allow you to convert web pages, or entire sites to PDF while maintaining the appearance of the original html documents and their hyperlink structure. In effect Acrobat creates a kind of linked PDF database in one file. To use this feature an internet connection



must be active. Acrobat itself acts as a browser.

- Choose “Open web page” under the Acrobat file menu and enter a web page address in the dialog box.
- Choose the number of “levels” you wish to download. Level one means you download just the page whose URL you provided; level two means that the hyperlinked pages from level one will also be downloaded and so on. Generally two or three levels are all you need. In fact, choosing too many levels may fill your hard drive.
- Alternatively you can choose specific pages to download. Select level one in the dialog box and enter a URL. When the web page appears on screen, its hyperlinks and dialog boxes will be active. You can then click on the desired link within that page or subsequent pages to produce a customized download. Keep in mind, however, that Acrobat’s browser capabilities are limited. It often does not work with password protected sites, and cannot take advantage of many web site functionalities.

Using these features you can download a “THOMAS” bill status report and from its hyperlinks download copies of bills, reports or other documents all in one book-marked file, making a nice compact package for attorneys. Frequently you can enter the URL of a committee hearing witness list, and assuming the statements are hyperlinked, download both the witness list and statements. Although copyright restrictions may be involved for the commercial net, this is generally not an issue when dealing with government web sites.

TO TRANSFORM A PDF DOCUMENT INTO RTF (ONLY POSSIBLE WITH ADOBE ACROBAT 5.0)  
Unlike its predecessors, Acrobat 5.0 allows PDF documents to be converted into RTF, a format that can be opened and edited in Word. While viewing the PDF document, choose “Save as” under the “File” menu. When the dialog box appears, specify RTF as the file type and choose a file name and destination. Graphics in PDF documents are removed, but this procedure allows multi-page PDF documents to be saved in a single operation without resorting to cutting and pasting.

TO CREATE BOOKMARKS WITHIN A PDF DOCUMENT

Bookmarks are titled links, which reside in the navigation pane at the left of the screen. They are generally used to go to a page within a document, although they can also open files or initi-

ate other actions. To create a bookmark, go to the desired page within the PDF document and:

- Press “Control” and then the “b” key. A navigation pane will be created at the left of the screen and a bookmark, labeled “untitled” will be placed at the top. Give the bookmark a name. Clicking on that bookmark will return you to the page from any page within the document. You can rename bookmarks by clicking the “Bookmark” menu under the navigation pane and then choosing “rename bookmark.”
- Alternatively, you can search the document with the “Find” command for a desired term. As each page containing the term appears, press “control b.” If your search term is highlighted, the bookmark produced is given the same name as the highlighted term.
- You can also use the yellow “highlighter” tool to accent the word on the page. This is a very fast way of identifying pertinent sections of long documents
- After bookmarking a file, it is vital to modify the file so that it displays the bookmark navigation pane when it is opened. Otherwise your bookmarks will be hidden. In the file menu choose “Document Properties” (Acrobat 5.0) or “Document Info” (Acrobat 4.0) and choose “Open Options,” or “Open.” In the dialog box click to activate the “Bookmarks and Page” option.

#### LINKS

Links operate in much the same way as bookmarks but action is triggered by clicking on a word or image within a page.

- From the PDF page click on the “link” icon (two chain links in the toolbar). A cross hair (+) replaces the pointer.
- Use the cross hair to draw a box around a word or image on the page that will initiate the action.
- Double click within the rectangle. In the dialog box that appears choose to make the rectangle visible or invisible, and if a visible rectangle choose the color of the box etc.
- Then under “Actions” in the dialog box, select the action you wish performed, such as “Open File,” “Go to View” ( i.e. go to a page within the same document) or any of a number of other actions.
- Click “Set Link” when you are finished. Now clicking on the outlined word will cause the specified action to occur.

#### PAGE ACTIONS

This function, located at the bottom of the “Documents” menu, allow you to initiate most



link actions simply by opening a page. You can set the function to open a second page when a document is opened, or cause virtually any toolbar function to occur.

#### ANNOTATING

- These functions are only available in Acrobat 4.0 or higher.
- Use the “Note” tool (page icon) to add a note on any page of the document.
- Use “Line”, “Box”, “Oval” or “Pencil” tools to draw or insert shapes within pages. This function allows you to strike through text.
- Use the “Highlighter” tool (magic marker icon) to accent text.

#### ADDING OR DELETING PDF PAGES

In general it's easiest to begin by starting at the page within the PDF document where you wish to delete or add pages. Under the “Document” menu choose the desired function. “Insert” will add contents of a file to the specified location; “Delete” will remove specified pages. “Extract” will remove pages so that they can be saved separately or added to another file. Just supply the page numbers using the number indicated in the page number window at the bottom of the window. This may be different from the number printed on the page itself.

#### TEXT TOUCH UP

PDF files, unlike word processing files, lack “wrap around” and sophisticated spacing features. So, when you touch up text, you work one line at a time, and generally, except for correcting spelling errors, or adding punctuation, it is easier to repair a document in its original word processing or other application and then reconvert it into PDF. However, for small repairs you can use the “Touch up text” tool, the outlined “T” icon.

#### CAPTURE

Capture is a scanning/OCR program, that converts hardcopy documents into PDF text or image files. In theory it selects fonts that are similar to fonts on the paper page, and in cases where copy also contains graphics, it reproduces the graphic material in the same location within the PDF document. Discussing how to use Capture is beyond the scope of this presentation. Suffice it to say that it operates very slowly, one-page-at-a-time and produces files that are enormous. Also it often fails to pick fonts that resemble the originals. And finally, like any program

using OCR, you must correct the highlighted “unknown.” Words.

#### CREATING SIMPLE MULTI-DOCUMENT FULL-TEXT SEARCHABLE DATABASES

To create a full text searchable, multi-file database use Adobe Catalog to index the files. Indexing basically involves creating electronic “pointers” to each word in the database, a process, allows you to quickly perform Boolean searches across many files at once.

Although it is fairly simple to index files with Adobe Catalog, the original folder hierarchy must be maintained. I suggest segregating parts of the database with folders. First create a folder to contain the database. Then within that folder create a subfolder for the documents and a second subfolder for the index. It helps if the individual files are given names that reflect their titles.

Besides file names, however, you can also use the software to give each document a title. This insures that more descriptive information – not just the short file names — appears in the search results window when you run a search. With the file loaded in Acrobat go to the “File” menu and choose “Document Properties” (Acrobat 5.0) or “Document Info” (Acrobat 4.0) and then “Summary” or “General” In the information box supply a title and any other data you wish to provide.

After placing all of your files within the “Documents” folder open the Catalog program, or in Acrobat 5.0 the Catalog plug-in (which can be found in the “Tools” menu). In the dialog box choose “New Index.” This will produce a second dialog box in which you will be asked to browse for and select folders that you want indexed. Search for and choose the “Documents” folder. Next choose “Options,” and if you are planning to burn your database onto a CD, choose “optimize for CD.” It is best not to provide any “stop words” to exclude, such as “with,” “for,” “the,” “that,” etc. Choosing stop words will make it impossible to search for phrases containing them. Next choose “Save As.” Another dialog box appears and you are asked to give the index a name. Choose something more descriptive than the default suggestion “index.pdx” but be sure to maintain the special index suffix “pdx.” Next select the folder where you want the index to reside. Pick the Index subfolder that you've already created. Click “Save” and Catalog starts building your index.

To use the index select the “Search” command, (the icon containing binoculars and a



page). Click on "Index" and browse for the index that you have just created. Alternatively you can create a "Welcome" document that resides within the database folder and set it to load the index automatically when it is opened. Depending on your version of Acrobat you will find this feature called "Assign Index," (Acrobat 5.0) under the "File" menu "Document Properties," or simply "Index" in Acrobat 4.0, under the "File" menu, "Document Info." Keep in mind that only Acrobat or the Adobe Reader with Search (another "freeware" version of the Reader from Adobe) can utilize cross document index searching. The standard Adobe Reader, however, is limited to searching one document at a time using the much slower "Find" command.

#### MAKING LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES

Creating searchable, bookmarked PDF legislative histories involves combining the procedures outlined above.

Create a folder labeled by public law number. In it have a documents folder and an index folder. Place the history documents, law, reports, debates, etching the documents folder. Next create a "Welcome" document in Microsoft Word or another word processing program containing your introduction, table of contents and "Created on" then convert it to PDF with PDF Writer. Place the PDF Welcome document within the main public law folder.

The Welcome file performs several functions: It is the first file a user sees and loads after opening the public law folder. It also will contain the bookmarks – that you must create individually – to each history document and finally it will be keyed to open the index. Please note that, because the bookmarks created on the Welcome page will open files, you cannot move the Welcome page to another folder, or the bookmarks won't function.

Besides book-marking the Welcome page, each history document should have at least one bookmark linked back to the Welcome page. Once created, you have a system that allows you to bring up any document in the collection or return to the bookmarks set with two clicks.

The final stage is to create an index for your history documents, using the method outlined above, and save it in the index folder. When the index is completed, reopen your Welcome document and key it to load the index when it is opened. Or you can open the index manually, an option when you open the "Search" dialog box.

This discussion is, of course, just an outline. For anyone wishing to learn about Acro-

bat in more detail, please see the reading list on the next page.

#### FURTHER READING

##### ■ **Classroom in a Book: Adobe Acrobat 5.0**

Adobe Systems

Published by the Adobe Press, San Jose, CA

This is a series of step-by-step written lessons, supported by detailed illustrations and accompanied by a disk with electronic lesson files. Adobe publishes the "Classroom in a Book" series for most of its products.

##### ■ **Acrobat 5 PDF Bible**

By Ted Padova

Published by IDG books

As the name suggests, this is a large and comprehensive volume better suited for reference and troubleshooting than for learning the system.

There are many other titles but basically they cover the same ground. These two provide a good foundation for learning and troubleshooting the system. ■

1 Adobe and Acrobat are trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated which may be registered in certain jurisdictions.

Infocurrent ad



Global  
Securities  
ad

ELECTRONIC ACCESS TO DOCKET INFORMATION from federal and state courts has made great progress in the last decade. The multitude of online sources for court dockets has grown quickly and, with the introduction of electronic case filing, many docket databases now provide the full text of documents filed in a case. Services such as PACER (<http://www.pacer.psc.uscourts.gov>), CourtExpress (<http://www.courtexpress.com>), and Court Link (<http://www.courtlink.com>) each provide access to the majority of federal court dockets quickly and at a reasonable cost. Since these services are designed to be user-friendly and require a small amount of training, more attorneys should be encouraged to learn how to use them, especially those who are near the beginning or middle of their careers. Attorneys are increasingly aware of the value of electronic docket services for filing, researching, and tracking cases, but they should also be given training in case they want to retrieve this information on their own.

In a law firm context, partners or associates often prefer to request docket information from legal assistants, library staff, or others. Librarians who fulfill docket research requests for attorneys are providing necessary support to the firm as well as insuring their own job security. However, by regularly offering docket research training to new attorneys, librarians can help associates work more efficiently by showing them how to locate a docket and track developments in a case. Knowing which Web sites to access for dockets also expands attorneys' research capabilities. Many are accustomed to searching for case information in Lexis or Westlaw databases, but are uncertain where to look for orders or unpublished opinions if Lexis or Westlaw do not have them. If a document they need was filed in a federal court that uses the Case Management/Electronic Case Filing system, then it can easily be downloaded using PACER or ordered from CourtLink or CourtExpress. Docket databases should be included among the sources that attorneys routinely check when gathering information about the status of an issue or a case. The more frequently attorneys find useful documents from these sources, the more they will rely on them when performing research.

Of course, not every researcher will find the case or document he or she needs. Since these are fee-based services, there is a possibility that some individuals will spend more than

they intended while trying to locate a certain docket or filing. Unsuccessful searches can be a learning opportunity if the library staff or vendor representatives are asked to assist. A greater obstacle to overcome is the lack of electronic docket information from many courts. Some have not yet fully automated their docket systems, so it remains necessary to rely on traditional sources such as document retrieval services or contacting court clerks to obtain case information.

The future of docket research looks very promising. The number of courts that offer docket databases will continue to increase, as will the volume of court filings available online. It will also be interesting to chart the progress of the generations of librarians and attorneys who are skilled at using these resources. Librarians will provide a critical role by recommending docket resources to attorneys and providing training that will help them take greater advantage of these sources. By showing attorneys the advantages of monitoring docket databases for the latest cases affecting their clients or cases that create opportunities for gaining new clients, librarians will make a significant contribution to the future of their firm. ■

## DOCKET DATABASES AND ATTORNEY TRAINING IN A PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY CONTEXT

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*Scott Larson  
Beveridge & Diamond, P.C.*

**"LIBRARIANS WILL PROVIDE A CRITICAL ROLE BY RECOMMENDING DOCKET RESOURCES TO ATTORNEYS AND PROVIDING TRAINING..."**

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Washington Express  
ad

CANDIDATES  
FOR LLSDC  
OFFICE 2003-  
2004

VICE PRESIDENT/PRESIDENT-ELECT

STEPHEN MELLIN

EMPLOYMENT: Information Services Manager, Jenner & Block, 1999 - present. Records Manager/Librarian, Jenner & Block, 1995-1999. Washington Librarian, Davis Polk & Wardwell, 1994-1995. Assistant Librarian, Davis Polk & Wardwell, 1990-1994. Reference Assistant / Legislative Specialist, Davis Polk & Wardwell, 1985-1990. Library Assistant, Epstein, Becker, Borsody & Green, 1984-1985.

EDUCATION: M.L.S., University of Maryland, B.A., The College of Wooster.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: AALL: Member, 1987-present. SLA: Member, 1987-present. ARMA: Board Member, Greater Washington DC Chapter, 1997-1999, Member, 1995-present; LLSDC: Treasurer, 2002-2003; Assistant Treasurer, 2001-2002; PLL Treasurer, 2001-2002; Editor, *LLSDC Membership & Law Library Directory*, 2000-2001; Recording Secretary, 1996-1998; Program Coordinator/Bibliographer, Legislative SIS Program *Statutory Interpretation and the Use of Legislative History*, October 1993; President Legislative SIS, 1990-1991; Associate Editor, *Law Library Lights*, 1989-1990; Subscription Manager, *Law Library Lights*, 1988-1991; LLSDC Member, 1985-present.

PUBLICATIONS: "SLA: Then and Now," 44 *Law Library Lights*, No. 1 (September/October 2000). "Full Text Availability of U.S. Congressional Documents," 32 *Law Library Lights*, No. 3 (January/February 1989).

STATEMENT: I have been a beneficiary of, as well as participant in, LLSDC activities for eighteen years. I believe the time and talents volunteered by the membership still are the most important factors in insuring that our chapter remains a dynamic, responsive professional association. Superlative programs, comprehensive union lists, and useful web sites result from this "renewable energy source." I enjoy serving on the current Executive Board and would be honored to continue serving the LLSDC as Vice President / President Elect.

LARRY ROSS

EMPLOYMENT: Instructional Services Librarian, Jacob Burns Law Library, The George Washington University Law School (11/2000 - Present); Librarian, The Environmental Law Institute (5/1996 - 10/2000).

EDUCATION: University of Illinois at Urbana-

Champaign, M.S.L.I.S.; The American University - Washington College of Law, J.D.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: AALL, member, 1999-Present; LLSDC, member, 1996-Present; Instructor, "Online Legal Research", George Washington University Center for Professional Development (February, 2003); Program Speaker, "Bridging the Divide", Mid-Atlantic Teaching and Technology Support Conference, Washington, D.C., April 2002; Program Speaker, "Classroom Technology from the Student's Perspective", Spring Meeting of George Washington University Committee on the Status of Women Faculty and Librarians, April 2001; Program Speaker, "Electronic Research of Environmental Law", The Environmental Law Institute's Environmental Boot Camp, November 1998.

PUBLICATIONS: "Urbana-Champaign on the Potomac: The University of Illinois' LEEP Program", in *Law Library Lights*, vol. 44(5). "Internet Selection Software and the Acquisition/Removal Distinction", in *Journal of Information Ethics*, vol. 9(2).

STATEMENT: When I joined LLSDC six years ago, I had just started working as a solo law librarian. Any success I attained in that position I owe in part to LLSDC resources such as COUNSEL, the listserv, and LLSDC's educational programs. I have since moved from a private law library to an academic one, and I continue to find LLSDC to be an important resource, through its publications, committees, and social events.

As librarians, our strength lies in our ability to share information and resources. We should always look for new ways to use this strength to benefit our members and to better serve our patrons. For instance, the ongoing effort to create online versions of some of our paper publications has been a significant step forward, and must be continued. Also, taking part in the Legal Research Training Focus Group has shown me that we need to encourage continued cooperation between LLSDC's special interest sections, and between LLSDC and other area organizations.

Of course, it is also of great importance that LLSDC remain a fun organization. Our social functions - ice skating, going to baseball games, picnics - not only provide networking opportunities, but also help maintain our membership levels. So while I might not have fun as vice-president/president-elect, I'll try to keep it fun for the rest of you.





**ASSISTANT TREASURER/  
TREASURER-ELECT**

JANET G. BAXTER

EMPLOYMENT: 1990-present: Galland, Kharasch, Greenberg, Fellman & Swirsky, Washington, DC; 1982-1990: Winston & Strawn, Washington, DC; 1978-1982: National Telecommunications &

Information Administration; and Department of Commerce Law Library, Washington, DC; 1977-1978: C.D. Gull & Associates, Inc., Kensington, MD; 1973 - 1977: Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, San Francisco, CA.

EDUCATION: BA, Lawrence University, Appleton, WI, 1970; MLS, University of California, Berkeley, 1973.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: SLA, 1973-1977; AALL, 1973-1977, 1982-date; LLSDC, 1978-date; PLL/SIS Treasurer, 1999/2000; Chairman, Social Subcommittee, 1999/2000.

STATEMENT: As a long-standing member of LLSDC, I feel that it is time to become more active in the organization. I would like to return the privilege of membership by volunteering to serve.

DAVID MAO

EMPLOYMENT: Covington & Burling: assistant librarian for conflicts and research services, 2001-present; conflicts manager, 2000-2001; legislative librarian, 1997-2000. Georgetown University Law Center: part-time reference librarian, 1998-2001; external services assistant, 1996-1997. Hanoach Weisman: associate, 1993-1996.

EDUCATION: MSLS, Catholic University of America; JD, Georgetown University Law Center; BA, George Washington University.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: AALL: member, 1996-present; copyright committee, 2000-2002; centennial celebration committee, 2003-present;. LLSDC: member 1996-present; Legislative Research SIS president, 2000-2001.

PUBLICATIONS: Author, *The Firm Library's Role in Conflicts*, 46 LAW LIBR. LIGHTS 16 (Fall 2002); Chairperson of compilation committee, UNION LIST OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES, (7th ed. 2000); Co-author, *Freightliner and Its Impact on Express and Implied Preemption*, LEADER'S PROD. LIABILITY L. & STRATEGY, August 1995.

STATEMENT: When I was president of the Legislative Research SIS, I worked with the board—and in particular, the treasurer—to secure funding for publication of the Union List of Legislative Histories. I created and sub-

mitted a budget, and successfully completed this project. I hope to use this valuable experience to serve LLSDC as treasurer.

**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY**

JOHN D. MOORE

EMPLOYMENT: Assistant Librarian for Reader Services, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, 1990 to the present.

EDUCATION: M.L.S., University of Maryland, 1990. B.A. English Language and Literature, University of Maryland, 1977.

PUBLICATIONS: "The Encyclopedia of Taxation and Tax Policy" 93 Law Libr. J. 180 (2001) (book review). "Native Americans and the Law: A Dictionary" 93 Law Libr. J. 512 (2001) (book review). "The Tax Law of Colleges and Universities, 2d ed." 94 Law Libr. J. 523 (2002) (book review). "Using Harvard Graphics for Library Promotion" 32 Law Library Lights 9, November/December, 1988. "Dressing Up Reader Services with WordPerfect" 35 Law Library Lights 8, November/December 1991.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: AALL: Member, 1993-present; LLSDC: Member, 1991-present; Interlibrary Users Association: Board member, 2002-present.

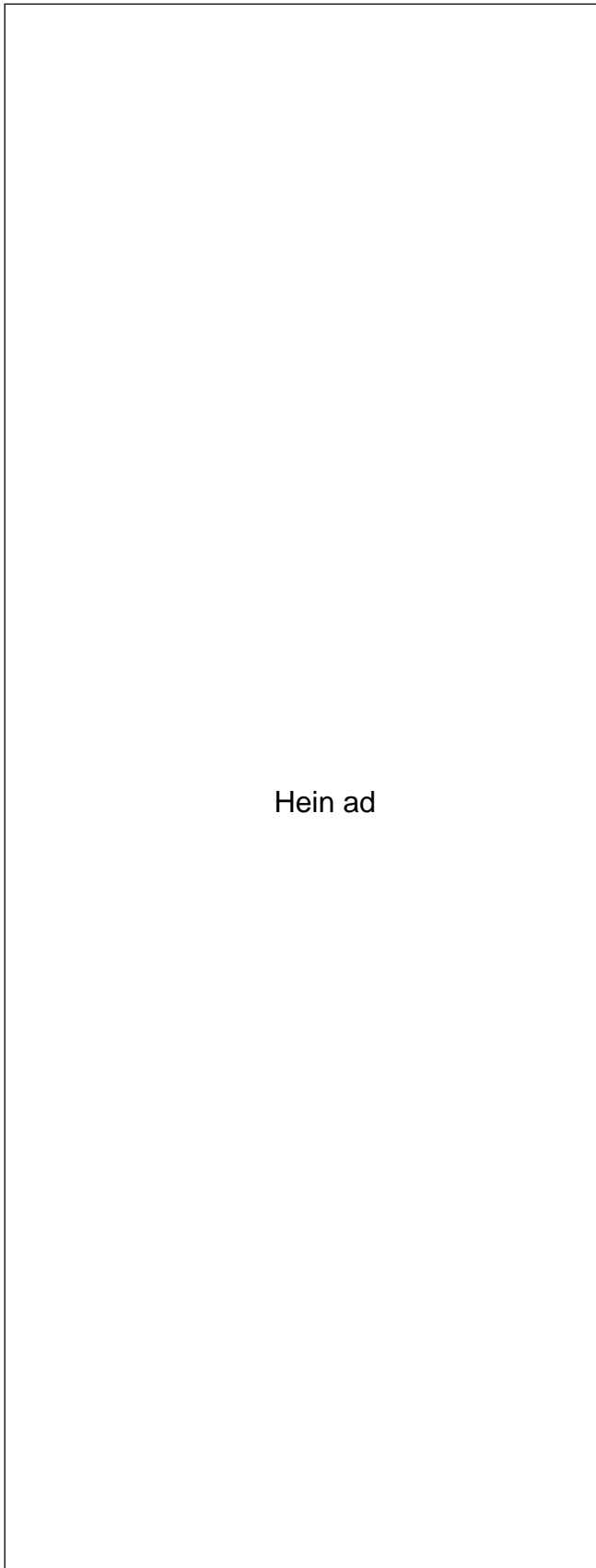
STATEMENT: When LLSDC called, I picked up the phone. I have performed duties similar to those of Corresponding Secretary for various non-profits of which I am a member, so I think I can handle the work. Having evaded my responsibilities thus far, I feel it incumbent upon me to volunteer to serve the organization that has served us all for so long and so well.

RICHARD WILLIAM PALMER

EMPLOYMENT: Research Librarian, Shearman & Sterling, Washington, DC, 5/2001-Present; Reference Librarian, Arnold & Porter, Washington, DC, 1998-2001; Interlibrary Loan Specialist, Arnold & Porter, Washington, DC, 1990-1998; Library Assistant, Baker & Hostetler, Washington, DC 1987-1990.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., Member, 1987-present; American Association of Law Libraries, Member, 1998-present; International Association of Law Librarians, Member, 2001-present; LLSDC Nominating Committee, Member, 1995-1996; LLSDC Interlibrary Loan SIS, President, 1992-1993; LLSDC Interlibrary Loan SIS, Vice-President, 1991-1992; Panel participant at LLSDC Seminar on the Use of CD-ROMs in the Law Library; present-





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ed LLSDC Seminar on Internet Searching for the Law Librarians.

STATEMENT: The LLSDC has long been one of the most dynamic and productive of the AALL's regional member organizations and I have consistently benefited from the Society's efforts and the commitment of those serving on its Executive Committee. I believe that the Corresponding Secretary's position is one of extreme import, as this office is responsible for the prompt and accurate dissemination to the membership of information relating to the Society's activities. I have been fortunate to be able to devote my time to serving the Society at several points in the past and look forward to the opportunity to do so again in the position of Corresponding Secretary.

#### BOARD MEMBER AT LARGE

KEITH GABEL

EMPLOYMENT: Librarian, Stewart & Stewart, 11/2002 – Present; Branch Librarian, Thompson Coburn LLP, 6/1999 – 11/2002; Assistant Librarian, Beveridge & Diamond, 9/1998 – 6/1999; Library Assistant, Beveridge & Diamond, 9/1997 – 9/1998.

EDUCATION: M.A., University of Kansas; M.A., University of Leeds; B.A., Loyola College in Maryland

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: AALL: Member, 1997–2002; LLSDC: Member, 1997–Present; Arrangements Committee Chairperson, 2001–2002; Directory Committee Member, 1998–2001; GLP Union List Chairperson, 2000 – Present; Publications Committee Chairperson, 2002 – Present; ILL-SIS Vice-President / President, 1998–2000; PLL-SIS Nominations Committee Chairperson, 1999–2000; PLL-SIS Program & Education Committee Member, 1998–2000; PLL-SIS Social Committee Member, 1998 – Present; Speaker at the PLL-SIS program "Moving, Merging, & Shrinking" (Spring 2000 Program).

PUBLICATIONS: "The Quixotic Search for the Professional Librarian," *Law Library Lights*, vol. 43 no. 3 (July/August 2000). "The Past and Future of the Cooperative Buying Program," *Law Library Lights*, vol. 42 no.3 (January/February 1999)

STATEMENT: Through the years, our Board has proven itself as an invaluable collective of individuals working for the betterment of the Society, through wise advice to the President and its own decision-making. During my career, I have received innumerable benefits



from the Society, both direct and indirect, often at the hands of these men and women. Serving as a member of this body would allow me the opportunity to assist graciously all of the Society members who have do so much to make our community one of the most able and respected chapters in the nation. I have the energy, compassion, drive, and temperance to do my best work for every person. It would be a privilege and an honor to serve and represent your needs and desires before the Board.

CRAIG LELANSKY

EMPLOYMENT: Georgetown University Law Library; Head of Serials 2002-current; Acquisitions / Government Documents Librarian 2000-2002; Gibson Dunn & Crutcher: Assistant Librarian, 1994-2000

EDUCATION: MLS, Catholic University; BA, American University

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: LLSDC member 1994-present; Member of the LLSDC Education Committee 2002-2003; AALL member 1994-present; research participant in the AALL Economic Study of Law Book Pricing for which I received a Presidential Certificate of Merit 2001; ALA Member, 1991- present.

PUBLICATIONS: "West BSI/Customer Service Workshop Addresses Librarian Concerns" June 2002 AALL Spectrum

STATEMENT: At Georgetown Law Library all librarians are encouraged to be professionally active, and you'll see our librarian's names across the board as presenters and contributors to many LLSDC programs. I thought for a long time that I would like to become more active but I did not quite know where to begin. Any of you who know me personally understand that being a presenter at conventions and workshops is not my forte. So how could I contribute to my chosen profession? I decided that committee work would be the best way to start, and I have served this past year on the LLSDC Education Committee. What I offer the Education Committee, and hopefully the Board, is a well rounded perspective that can only be obtained from working in all types of libraries. I've worked as a contract librarian at USEPA Superfund Library, as firm librarian at Gibson Dunn, and now as the head of a department in an academic setting at Georgetown. As our profession moves towards an ever changing future I would welcome the opportunity to use my library experiences to play a role in shaping the direction of the society.

DEBORAH McCLAIN

EDUCATION: 1988 - Graduated from Catholic University School of Library Science - Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS)

STATEMENT: Professionally, I started out in corporate libraries (various defense contractors in Crystal City, VA; Telenet International Communications - a division of Sprint — in Reston, VA)

During an economic down-turn in the late 80's, business was lagging and there were lay-offs. I soon found myself working as a temp in my first law firm — Wilkinson Barker Knauer & Quinn — in downtown Washington DC. I had never laid eyes on a "Reporter" or a "USCAAN" volume or a "Hornbook." I will always be grateful to the librarian who gave me the crash course. Six weeks later, I was permanently hired, as a "solo," to work for Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon. This would be my first of four law firms and I worked there from 1989 to 1995. It was there that I learned about COUNSEL and the General Legal Publications Union List, WEST-LAW and LEXIS, ALA slips and Interlibrary Loans, professional associations and "brown bags," and most of all, the tremendous sense of cooperative spirit, within our profession, which contributes mightily in making the job rewarding. During my tenure there, Mudge Rose underwent first, a complete renovation in the office space it occupied, and, a couple of years later, an office move. Many of you have experienced the ups and downs (and surprises) of these efforts; you know well that the best things you bring to the table during these projects are patience and humor.

In December of 1995, Mudge Rose voted to dissolve. Once more, I found myself beating the pavement. Soon I would be working for Graham and James. Again, I was a solo. Although I would only be here for approximately two and one half years before this firm elected to close its DC branch (is a pattern emerging?), two things stand out as significant changes for me. The DC office of Mudge Rose was primarily a "trade boutique." For the first time, I would become familiar with a variety of practice areas: Energy, Tax, Corporate and Securities, Labor, and the like. Naturally, this meant familiarizing myself with a broader collection of legal materials to support those practice areas. The other significant change for me was having the opportunity to attend annual AALL conferences. I was familiar with networking on the local level, but on the national



level I was soon exposed to volume (several thousand of us) and variety (academic, government, private, nonprofit, etc).

My third stop was in December of 1997 (or thereabouts), at Preston Gates Ellis and Rouvelas Meeds. Like Graham and James, Preston Gates had a variety of practice areas, and I continued to learn about the major treatises and publications which supported these areas. Unlike my first two law firms, when I came to Preston Gates, I worked not as a solo, but rather, as a member of a team. For the first time, I worked with a professional peer, my boss, as well as one library assistant. I was responsible for reference and acquisitions activity. The biggest standout for me at Preston Gates was that the firm was really two businesses in one: it practiced law in the traditional sense, but it also had an equally strong lobbying component.

In October of 2000, I came to work for Porter Wright Morris and Arthur. I am happy to say that the move was not prompted by another branch closing (thank goodness). However, I missed being a solo — I guess I like “wearing all of the hats” at different times — and the opportunity came along. The special challenge I faced here was that the DC office had not been staffed with a librarian in over ten years. Although there was a core collec-

tion of materials, much of it lapsed and/or out of date, virtually all patron needs were handled by the home office in Columbus, Ohio. Now, two and one half years later, patrons are accustomed to using a strong, up to date collection, and they bring all of their reference work to me. The staff in Columbus is once again able to focus its attention of the patron needs of that office. ■

## OPPORTUNITIES TO VOLUNTEER



Aside from needing volunteers for society activities, the LLSDC has been involved in a number of volunteer efforts with other groups, including regular support for membership drives at WETA, a local independent, non-profit television station. The LLSDC welcomes members to volunteer time for committee work or various society projects and tasks as needed. If you are interested in volunteering, please check the LLSDC Web site for committee and contact information.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE UNION LIST OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES, 7TH EDITION

NOW AVAILABLE!

The Law Librarians' Society of Washington, DC is pleased to announce the availability of its latest publication, the supplement to the 7th edition of *the Union List of Legislative Histories*. This 70+ page supplement includes new contact information for participating libraries, errata for histories listed in the main volume, and new histories for the 106th and 107th Congresses.

**PRICE:** \$25.00, plus \$3.56 shipping/handling/ and \$1.44 D.C. sales tax. **TOTAL COST:** \$30.00.

*To order, send your request with prepayment check to:*

Law Librarians' Society of Washington, DC

Attn: Publications Sales

8727A Cooper Road

Alexandria, VA 22309

Please call (703) 619-5033 for ordering questions.

This title is also available from Hein at (800) 828-7571 or <http://www.wshein.com>. Their list price is also \$25.00, plus applicable shipping, handling, and state sales taxes.

Hein allows payment with credit card.



SINCE THIS WILL PROBABLY BE MY LAST COLUMN BEFORE I GO ON MATERNITY LEAVE (and hopefully by the time this issue comes out, I will be on maternity leave), I wanted to make sure that I thank everyone who has been such a huge help to me in the past year. The top name on that list belongs to Ann Green. I had huge shoes to fill after her remarkable two year stint as president, and I can honestly say without her as a sounding board, I would have had no idea what I was doing. Next on that list is the current board and committee chairpersons. They sat through countless board meetings, sifted through countless emails and still managed to do a fabulous job. I would be remiss if I did not mention Millie and Debbie from the Management Company – both of them really do know their stuff and should be commended for taking on numerous new tasks this year and putting in the many hours they have in helping LLSDC be what it is today.

I was truly impressed this year with the spirit of the membership of LLSDC. From the countless volunteers for SIS sections, committees and other tasks, to the attendance at society functions, you should all be commended for your enthusiasm and dedication.

As the year progressed, we continued to have educational, informative and sometimes fun programs for the membership. From the Legal Research Institute and the program on Treaties and Treaty documents to the scrabble tournament, ice skating and museum visits, there was always something for everyone going on.

I have really enjoyed my tenure as president and learned a lot. I encourage all of you to get involved at some level – you will be happy that you did. Good luck to the new officers and if anyone has any questions or suggestions about the society, please do not hesitate to contact me (it will be a nice change from changing a diaper). ■

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

*Lisa Harrington*  
*Holland & Knight LLP*

### LIGHTS DEADLINE

■ ■ ■ If you would like to write for *Lights*, please contact the editor at [lights@llsdc.org](mailto:lights@llsdc.org). For the most up-to-date information regarding the 2002-2003 submission deadlines and issue themes, check the LLSDC Web site at <http://www.llsdc.org>.

Office Movers  
ad

## GR INSIDER

**Tanya S. Brown**  
Spiegel & McDi-  
armid

### FEINGOLD INTRODUCES BILL TO HALT GOVERNMENT DATA MINING PROJECTS

On January 16th, Sen. Russ Feingold introduced a bill to impose a moratorium on the implementation of data mining under the Total Information Awareness (TIA) program of the Department of Defense and any similar programs of the Department of Homeland Security legislation to cut off funding for these projects. The move comes amid growing protests by privacy advocates and civil libertarians that the Bush administration is encroaching upon civil rights with many of its new homeland security initiatives. According to Feingold, "...this unchecked system is a dangerous step that threatens one of the values we are fighting for - freedom. The Administration has a heavy burden of proof that such extreme measures are necessary." "The Administration's assurances that a data-mining system will not abuse our privacy rights ring hollow, particularly to those of us who questioned the breathtaking new federal powers in the USA PATRIOT Act," Feingold said.

### GPO LAUNCHES RULEMAKING PORTAL

In an effort to make it easier for citizens to participate in the rulemaking process and to meet the requirements of the E-Government Act of 2002, GPO has launched an online portal to federal rulemaking. The portal makes it possible to find, review, and submit comments on Federal documents that are open for comment and published in the *Federal Register*. Visit regulations.gov at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

### ABA DELEGATES ASKED TO DELAY VOTE ON UCITA

The American Bar Association's Business Law Section, the Torts and Insurance Practices Sec-

tion, the Intellectual Property Section and the Litigation Section have all voted to postpone indefinitely or reject a resolution that would give the ABA's approval for the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act to be submitted to state legislatures for adoption. . Additionally, seven of the nine members of the ABA's UCITA Working Group informed the House of Delegates that they continue to have serious concerns with UCITA and Michael Traynor, current president of the American Law Institute, sent a letter to the delegates indicating his decision to vote against the resolution. The ABA delegates will vote on the UCITA resolution during the midyear meeting in Seattle. (vote being held today 2/10/2003 - will submit addendum)

### PATRIOT ACT: PART DEUX

The Bush Administration is preparing a bold, comprehensive sequel to the USA Patriot Act passed in the wake of September 11, 2001, which will give the government broad, sweeping new powers to increase domestic intelligence-gathering, surveillance and law enforcement prerogatives, and simultaneously decrease judicial review and public access to information. The bill, drafted by the staff of Attorney General John Ashcroft and entitled the Domestic Security Enhancement Act of 2003, has not been officially released by the Department of Justice, although rumors of its development have circulated around the Capitol for the last few months under the name of the Patriot Act II in legislative parlance. For a look at the as yet released draft legislation go to the Center for Public Integrity Web site, [http://www.publicintegrity.org/dtaweb/downloads/Story\\_01\\_020703\\_Doc\\_1.pdf](http://www.publicintegrity.org/dtaweb/downloads/Story_01_020703_Doc_1.pdf). ■

## 2003 JOINT SPRING WORKSHOP ON APRIL 25, 2003

*DCLA (Lead Sponsor), DC-SLA, LLSDC, and FLICC are co-sponsoring the 2003 Joint Spring Workshop on "Ownership of Media" on April 25, 2003 at the Library of Congress, Mumford Room.*

**TOPIC:** How can you find out who really owns a piece of intellectual property — and whether it's legal for you to copy, distribute, or post on a Web site? How will shifts in copyright law affect the cost of acquiring media from music to newspaper articles? Please join our speakers on a guided tour of the current ownership landscape and get a glimpse of where libraries are headed.

**SPEAKERS:** Dr. Siva Vaidhyanathan, faculty, New York University; Marybeth Peters, U.S. Registrar of Copyrights, Library of Congress; and Preston Padden, Executive Vice President of Worldwide Government Relations, Walt Disney Company.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION** and registration form see the LLSDC Web site at: <http://www.llsdc.org/jtsprwks/jsw03.pdf> or contact Laura Hjerpe at [lshjerpe@cris.com](mailto:lshjerpe@cris.com) (703/243-5830) or Carla Evans at [CEvans@proskauer.com](mailto:CEvans@proskauer.com) (202/416-6823).



Lexis Nexis

ad

## FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL LAW SIS NEWS

**Herb Somers**  
The George Washington  
University Law Library

### FUNDAMENTALS OF FOREIGN RESEARCH LECTURE HELD IN NOVEMBER

The Foreign and International SIS hosted another well-attended installment of the "Fundamentals of Foreign Research" lecture series at the George Washington University Law School on November 15, 2002. The latest installment of this series, which showcases the expertise of foreign legal specialists from the Library of Congress featured Japanese lawyer Sayuri Umeda lecturing on the Japanese legal system and its primary legal documentation. The SIS would like to thank Ms. Umeda for her excellent contribution to this series.

### TRADE PROGRAM PLANNED FOR APRIL 2, 2003

The Foreign and International SIS is proud to co-sponsor an exciting program at the Library of Congress on April 2, 2003 entitled "Free Trade and Economic Integration in Asia: The Changing Legal Landscape."

This one-day workshop will focus on trade in Asia (with associated topics such as commercial law, investment, and intellectual property). With the increasing importance of international trade and economic integration, it is critical for faculty, lawyers, students and librarians in the U.S. to be well equipped to find relevant information and laws related to many of the major jurisdictions in Asia. This workshop will highlight the major issues surrounding this topic and focus on the best resources for obtaining legal information. Handouts will include both print and electronic sources, with a focus on English language materials.

The speakers will include the Law Library

of Congress' specialists on Asian law: Dr. Tao-tai Hsia, Chief, Eastern Law Division; Krishan Nehra, Senior Legal Specialist; Constance A. Johnson, Senior Legal Research Analyst; and Sayuri Umeda, Contract Legal Specialist; from Georgetown University Law Center, Professor James Feinerman; from George Washington University School of Law, Professor Raj Bhala; and Jeanne Rehberg of New York University School of Law Library. For further information contact Herb Somers at [hsomers@law.gwu.edu](mailto:hsomers@law.gwu.edu) or get more information at: <http://www.llsdc.org/sis/forint/asia.htm>.

### AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ANNUAL MEETING

The American Society of International Law (ASIL) will be holding its 97<sup>th</sup> annual meeting in Washington D.C. from April 2-5, 2003. This year's program is entitled "Conflict & Coordination Across International Regimes." This promises to be an engaging conference, with many sessions on timely topics in the field of international law. For more information, see ASIL's Web site at: [http://www.asil.org/annual\\_meeting/index.htm](http://www.asil.org/annual_meeting/index.htm).

### CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The Foreign and International Law Special Interest Section will soon be recruiting candidates to fill the positions of President and Secretary/Treasurer for the coming year. If you are interested in either of these positions or you would like to assist in planning future events for the SIS, contact Herb Somers at [hsomers@law.gwu.edu](mailto:hsomers@law.gwu.edu) or 202/994-5177. ■

## ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES SIS NEWS

**Kristina K. Tyron**  
Georgetown Law Library

THE CURRENT ACADEMIC SIS PRESIDENT, KRISTINA K. TRYON, IS LEAVING the Georgetown Law Library at the end of February to accept a position as Serials Acquisitions Librarian at the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland. For any future Academic SIS business, please contact the Vice President/President Elect Leslie Lee of the Jacob Burns Law Library at George Washington University. EMAIL: [llee@burns.nlc.gwu.edu](mailto:llee@burns.nlc.gwu.edu) PHONE: 202/994-2733 ■

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SO WHEN YOU USE THEIR SERVICES,  
TELL THEM YOU SAW IT IN LAW  
LIBRARY LIGHTS!**

## NEW PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

■ ■ ■ NEW PUBLICATION: **Supplement to the Union List of Legislative Histories**. The supplement updates the 7th edition, including new contact information, errata, and histories from the 106th & 107th Congresses. **Price:** \$25, plus \$3.56 shipping/handling, and \$1.44 D.C. Sales tax (total cost: \$30.00). This title is also available from Hein at 800-828-7571 or <http://www.wshein.com>. Hein allows payment with a credit card.





IT WAS A DARK AND STORMY NIGHT... Actually, that was not far from the truth. It was after 5 P.M. in Washington, D.C. in December, so it was certainly dark outside. A winter storm had left nearly six inches of snow blanketing the Metro area earlier in the day. Around the office, you could easily tell that more folks had decided to stay home than brave the slippery commute. Only the stout of heart, those overly committed to their jobs, or those with ulterior motives made it to work...

That motive for some was the PLL Holiday Party, where the warmth of the camaraderie and holiday cheer made everyone forget about the inclement weather outside. The wine and beer may have also contributed to the feeling of warmth. Kirkpatrick & Lockhart generously hosted this holiday tradition. Sponsors Hein Publishing and Washington Express kindly helped foot the bill. Lisa Benjamin and the members of the PLL Social Committee saw that all of the logistics were taken care of. And last but not least, Keith Gabel once again orchestrated all of the arrangements. (The party will be several months past when you are reading this, but I would like to say thanks again to all who made the Holiday Party a success.)

A look at other recent PLL activities offers further proof that librarians do not hibernate in the Winter. Jim Walther and the PLL Education Committee have been serving up some really "tasty" educational brown bag lunch programs. Roberta Shaffer pitched ideas on library marketing to the group at the November program, held at Crowell & Moring. Tracy Feanny counseled those who attended the workplace law program held in December at Porter Wright. Andrea Severson counted the many different ways that Census Bureau statistics can be useful at the February program, held at Covington & Burling. Duncan Hollis and Brian McKeon from the Department of State, diplomatically held talks on treaty information at the February lunch hosted by Powell Goldstein.

No need to feel bad if you were not able to attend these programs. The PLL Education and Social Committees are working on the details for future programs. Find details about the events in Dates to Remember and on the Listserv. Hope to see you at the one of the upcoming events.

I almost forgot to tell you about the Social Committee's skating event at the Sculpture Garden in January. It was a dark, cold and windy night... ■

## PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES SIS NEWS

**Peter Vay**  
Shaw Pittman

### DATES TO REMEMBER



*Dates to Remember (DTR)* is a monthly (September – May) newsletter designed to keep the membership informed of current Society events. *DTR* and the Society's Master Calendars are now being handled by the Society's management office.

To clear your date and publicize the event, please contact Millie Gallahan at 703/619-5033 or [management@llsdc.org](mailto:management@llsdc.org).

The LLSDC Master Calendar is posted on the LLSDC Web site at <http://www.llsdc.org/calendar.htm>.

THE LEGISLATIVE SIS CELEBRATED THE RELEASE OF THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET A FEW DAYS EARLY, with a "Welcome Back Congress" party on January 31. Hot topics of conversation included the fiscal 2003 budget (which still has not passed as of this writing), the Homeland Security department, and the merits of roast beef sandwiches vs. peanut butter and jelly. Also discussed was the possible reprinting of the Union List of Legislative Histories supplement.

Please keep your eyes open for the next Legislative SIS program, coming this spring! ■

## LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH SIS NEWS

**Lorelle Anderson**  
Crowell & Moring

### SAVE THE DATE



The LLSDC Closing Banquet is scheduled for May 13, 2003. Contact Scott Larson for more information at 202/789-6166, or contact [president@llsdc.org](mailto:president@llsdc.org).



BNA ad

PRESENT: Lisa Harrington, Scott Larson, Susan Ryan, Stephen Mellin, Frances Brillantine, Ellen Feldman, Judith Leon, Scott Pagel  
ABSENT: Debbie Trocchi, Ann Green  
CALL TO ORDER: President Lisa Harrington called the December 12, 2002, meeting to order at 9:07 A.M.

REPORTS

PRESIDENT: Reported on the Town Meeting and having AALL reps attending. Also review of the e-mail discussion about the publication of the supplement to the legislative history union list. Also brief review of the PLL holiday party held on the "big snow day" and mention that there were still 45-50 people in attendance.

TREASURER: Reported that spending was up and income was not. Also mentioned a form letter received from the LLSDC accounts regarding a Master Business License needed for DC. Date to get the license was December 31. Discussion ensued on what this would entail.

ASSISTANT TREASURER: Reported that more deposits had been made.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: No report

LIAISON REPORTS: Scott Larson reported that the PLL social event - Scrabble Contest - done jointly with SLA was well attended. Approximately 25 people attended. Also reported that the Foreign SIS meeting on Japanese resources had 15 people attend.

Susan Ryan reported for Lights. Carol Hardy has been sent the design for Lights for

2003 issues. Also discussed Scholarships and the form on the Web and whether the form can be made interactive.

Judy Leon reported that the chair of the Federal SIS has become unavailable and the chair elect has stepped in to take on responsibilities. The holiday party for the SIS was scheduled for Dec. 11.

Ellen Feldman reported that the Legal Research Institute will be March 10 and 11 at Georgetown. Also mentioned a technical services roundtable proposed for January.

Nothing reported for the Legislative SIS.

NEW BUSINESS

Discussion of a letter from Hein regarding including Lights issues online. Discussed issues involved with either accessing the publication from the LLSDC Web page or how Hein subscribers would access via their password.

Five new members names were presented. The new members were approved by motion: motion made by Judy Leon; seconded by Stephen Mellin.

Nominations committee and Laurie Green presented a slate of candidates for 2003 elections. The slate was approved by motion: motion made by Susan Ryan, seconded by Stephen Mellin. Bios will be obtained in time for the next Lights issue.

MOTION TO ADJOURN: adjourned at 9:30 A.M. Motion made by Judy Leon; seconded by Ellen Feldman. ■

**BOARD MEETING SUMMARY**

**Barbara Folensbee-Moore**  
*Morgan Lewis & Bockius*

**NEW! LLSDC T-SHIRT**

\$10/shirt 100% cotton white short sleeve T-shirt with the LLSDC logo on the front and the red stars logo on the back.

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Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., Inc., 8727A Cooper Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22309

Please contact Millie at (703) 619-5033 or email: [management@llsdc.org](mailto:management@llsdc.org) with any questions.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**SIZE:** Please indicate size(s) and number of T-shirts below:

\_\_\_\_\_ Adult M \_\_\_\_\_ Adult L \_\_\_\_\_ Adult XL \_\_\_\_\_ Adult 2XL



## LAW LIBRARY INTERROGATORY

*Lisa Harrington  
Holland & Knight, LLP*

“WHAT IS YOUR BIGGEST PET PEEVE ABOUT YOUR JOB?”

The “Pass the Buck Syndrome”

— **Ashley Johnson**, Arnold & Porter

The attorney who sends an ILL back only to turn around and, within a day, request it again

— **Anonymous**

The attorney who requests a difficult-to-find hearing, and only after I tell him I’ve finally been able to borrow it in hard copy, tells me he’s on the way to the airport and he wanted a copy to read on the plane. AARGH!!

— **Anonymous**

Research requests that an attorney assumes are just out there on the internet for free, when they are usually very complex accumulations of data that are not only not free but quite expensive to obtain.

— **Charlotte Osborn-Bensaada**,  
Thompson Coburn

People who ask for very complicated research (which usually takes several hours) and then take credit for our work (either to the Partners or the clients). Very Frustrating!

— **Anonymous**

Requests that are prefaced with “I’ve already searched the entire Internet, but...” OR “I know there’s nothing out there but...”

— **Tanya Brown**, Spiegel & McDiarmid

“Oh, I would have never asked you to work on my project over the weekend if I’d known you didn’t get overtime...” (always uttered after the fact)

— **Barbara Gabor**, Wilmer, Cutler

My peeve is that I see my job and my library being made superfluous, not because of changes in technology, which would be a positive thing, but by the absolute inability of all attorneys of recent vintage to have any conception of what legal research means beyond banging away at the keys on Lexis. It just irks me that the changes I see coming in libraries will be caused by conforming the collections because of non-use by dolts of the internet era. I want to pound these guys in the head with large rocks. Why keep a treatise or a loose-leaf when no one uses it or knows how to use it?

— **Bill Grady**, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker

When I get a request from an attorney for something that will take some time to work on, and the attorney calls every 5 minutes checking the status - how can I work on it, if I’m on the phone?

— **Anonymous**

Because our library is small, we have a check-out procedure based on the honor system. My biggest pet peeve is people who don’t check out their library books.

— **Nicole C. Warren**, Jorden Burt LLP ■

### A REMINDER FOR ALL PLANNERS OF SOCIETY EVENTS



All meetings, educational programs, and other LLSDC events must be coordinated on the Society’s master calendar. Each person who is planning a meeting must check with Millie Gallahan at 703/619-5033 or [management@llsdc.org](mailto:management@llsdc.org) to ensure that the date is available, and that the function does not conflict with any other gathering. A current list of scheduled LLSDC activities is available at <http://www.llsdc.org/calendar.htm>.

### OPPORTUNITIES TO VOLUNTEER



Aside from needing volunteers for society activities, the LLSDC has been involved in a number of volunteer efforts with other groups, including regular support for membership drives at WETA, a local independent, non-profit television station. The LLSDC welcomes members to volunteer time for committee work or various society projects and tasks as needed. If you are interested in volunteering, please check the LLSDC Web site for committee and contact information.



MARY ALICE DURPHY, LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT AT BAKER AND HOSTETLER, played a key role in the development of the Gale Encyclopedia of Everyday Law. Mary Alice is the only non-academic member of the publication's Advisory Board. The two volume set discusses "Everyday Law" from the Americans with Disabilities Act through Travel and includes a handy "State and Federal Agency Contacts" section. Congratulations to Mary Alice!

**Cecele Kay Richter** sole proprietor of the independent research firm, The Research Source for Hard-to-Find Information, prepared a study that was the subject of an amicus brief submitted to the U.S Supreme Court in October 2002. The case was U.S. v. Navajo Nation, Docket # 01-1375. Cecele conducted a review of the disposition by the U.S Court of Federal Claims of suits involving identifiable Native American entities and individuals and presented her research in table form. She was hired as an independent researcher by the Tribal Supreme Court Project of the Native America Rights Fund and the National Congress of American Indians. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, represented by Hobbs, Strauss, Dean and Walker presented conclusions they drew from Cecele's study in their brief in support of the Navajo nation. Cecele's study is attached to the brief as an appendix.

The membership committee, under the direction of **Laura Reilly**, is in the process of arranging a new member luncheon to be held in March or April. A date will be forthcoming. Hope to see new members there!

#### WELCOME TO

**Deborah Brightwell** – account manager at InfoCurrent

**Laura Burns** – reference librarian at George Mason University Law Library

**Elizabeth Caulfield** – reference librarian at Howard University Law Library

**Becky Fillinger** – marketing manager at Federal Government at West Group

**Mary Grace Hune** – director at Law Library at Verizon

**Daniel Hurd** – placement director at TRAK legal services

**Patricia Kidd** – reference librarian at Howard University Law Library

**Michael Kitzen** – vice president at Juris Publishing, Inc.

**Jaye A.H. Lapachet** – library manager at Coblentz, Patch Duffy and Bass

**Elizabeth LeDoux** – conflicts and research

librarian at Covington & Burling

**Heather Macdonald** – Wiley, Rein and Fielding

**Xia Mei** – librarian at U.S. Federal Communications Commission

**Andrea Moyer** – branch manager at TRAK Legal Services

**Han Ouyang** – head, technical services at the University of the District of Columbia

**D. Hamilton Peterson** – assistant law librarian at NRPC OIG

**Karen Rasmussen** – cataloging librarian at George Washington University Jacob Burns Law Library

**Rebecca Roth** – information center manager at American Council of Life Insurance

**David L. Smith** – library assistant at Greenburg Traurig

**Kimberly Williams** – library assistant at Sullivan and Cromwell

**Tracy Woodard** – reference librarian at Howard University Law Library ■

## NEWS OF MEMBERS

**Laura Reilly**  
Morgan, Lewis &  
Bockius LLP

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

### LLSDC INTERNET LISTSERV



The LLSDC's listserv is offered to provide effective communication and resource sharing among members of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C.

To subscribe, send a message to **listproc@gmu.edu**. Leave the subject line blank, and enter into the text of the message: *sub llscd [First Name] [Last Name]*.

To post a message, send a message to **llscd@gmu.edu**.

To unsubscribe, send a message to **listproc@gmu.edu**. Leave the subject line blank, and enter into the text of the message: *unsubscribe llscd* [OR: *signoff llscd*].

For questions regarding a subscription or potential problems with receiving listserv messages, please send a message to **listadmin@llscd.org**.



## EYE ON SERIALS

**Susan Ryan**  
Georgetown University Law  
Library

### PRINT PUBLICATIONS

#### ***I\*CON, the International Journal of Constitutional Law, 2002-***

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