ORALL - The Great “Over the Fence” Communicator

As I browsed through my e-mail this morning I came across two messages that made me think of ORALL. The first was a note from my niece announcing her arrival back at college, she said “you never really realize how much you miss someone until you see them again”. The other was a quote from a Carnegie Mellon study reporting that “Internet use appears to cause a decline in psychological well-being.”

My niece’s joy in renewing friendships and the report that the Internet is an isolator and depressing factor for many people, tuned me to ORALL and the basic human need for individuals to meet and converse with other people. To interact. Sometimes we don’t even miss people until we meet them again, and other times we get so busy with the daily agenda that we fail to appreciate how important it is to get perspective. We have a need to renew ourselves by meeting and interacting with our friends and professional acquaintances.

So I made the logical transition to ORALL and the question we all get asked: “Why bother with ORALL?” It is a quandary we might have asked ourselves, and certainly our supervisors and managing partners may have raised the issue when reviewing budgets. What are you really getting from that regional organization? Can’t you keep up with the developments on-line, or by reading the latest tech magazines? Or how about attending one big national meeting - what can the locals teach you?

Maybe I am just a neighborhood kind of person, but I find I learn very well - if not best - at home or in familiar surroundings. Maybe I am more comfortable asking the dumb question of a friend who doesn’t laugh.

OFFICERS 1997-1998

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Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries is a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries.

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in my face, or maybe I just know more about the local environment and ask better questions. But in reality it is at the ORALL meetings - my regional base - that I really learn what issues the firm librarians are facing these days, hear how the counties are handling the local political issues, and how the special librarians are using legal materials.

Maybe it’s the old “over the fence” neighborhood attitude. I am more relaxed, the meeting is in my time zone, and I drove here so my luggage arrived with me. Maybe it strikes a voyeuristic streak in me, but listening one on one at the regional I get to peek through the knotholes at views my neighbors seldom share with the entire community. I hear the real concerns they voice to colleagues who respect and share their interest in the future development of the homeland.

But certainly a part of my ability to benefit and learn from ORALL is ORALL - the people that put on the fine programs and create the learning opportunities. The Fall Conference scheduled for October 28-30 in Cleveland is a great example of excellent substantive programming. The Conference opens with Bob Berring discussing future issues of law librarianship with a panel of our local experts who will discuss and rebut (if necessary) the issues Professor Berring is sure to be raising. Program planner and V.P. Keith Blough plans to follow (we can’t expect him to top) that opening with a discussion of Internet Communications, and completes the program on Friday with a practical update on personnel law issues many of us encounter in our daily work.

Cynics sometimes suggest that we plan regional programs only to justify the expense of wining and dining in exotic locales. Although I can believe that statement about my hometown Cleveland, you can assure your boss that the program is the driving force for our October program. The boss does not have to know about the opening reception at the new Cleveland Public Library Stokes wing, the extraordinary “Taste of Cleveland” festival planned for Thursday evening, or your plan to make a quick trip to the Rock ’n Roll Museum - located a short walk from the hotel. My neighbors and excellent Cleveland colleagues are working hard to put together a fun and rewarding conference, and I hope you can take the time to interact with us here on the North Coast.

We also hope you mark your calendar for the Second Annual Retreat scheduled for early Spring, 1999 at Hueston Woods, an Ohio State Park Resort near the Indiana and Kentucky borders. The Retreat is back by popular demand, or at least justified by the need of the Executive Board and the 50th Anniversary Committee to meet - and interact - one more time before the Anniversary celebrations. ORALL ’s 50th year officially begins at our anniversary reception during the AALL Washington meeting, and continues with a very special Annual/Anniversary Conference in Columbus. Our V.P. Elect Richard Humphrey is already planning an exciting program for Columbus and Carol Bredemeyer is arranging the D.C. party.

We hope you join in honoring our ORALL founders throughout 1999. Those early organizers recognized the need for professional development here at home when they formed the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries in 1949. As pioneers they left us a clear path and directive to help our colleagues, encourage the exchange of information and learn from one another. We look forward to meeting and welcoming you again in Cleveland.
NEW HORIZONS--AALL Annual Meeting in Review
by Theodora Artz, University of Dayton Zimmerman Law Library

The theme of the 1998 AALL Annual Meeting was New Horizons--Law Librarians: Constant learning and adapting to ever-changing realities. A variety of keynote speakers dealt with issues we have in common regardless of the type of law library in which we spend our working lives. A large number of educational programs helped us focus our personal need to grow.

We started early on Sunday morning with the first keynote speaker--Tom Davenport. He is the Curtis Mathes Fellowship Professor and Director of the Information Management Program at the University of Texas, Austin. He is the author of numerous books and articles, and his latest book WORKING KNOWLEDGE: MANAGING WHAT YOUR ORGANIZATION KNOWS provided the framework for his presentation. While Mr. Davenport focused on the law firm setting, it is not difficult to see applications in other settings.

There are frequently characteristics of attorneys and law firms which do not encourage change. Attorneys are not known for openness and sharing. Attorneys frequently prefer to create new solutions. Associates may see sharing knowledge as hurting their careers. If there is hierarchical culture, innovation is discouraged.

Yet there are straws in the wind which are beginning to change the knowledge culture of many law firms. Inflation-adjusted profits per law firm partner have been stagnant for the past decade. Law firms which have largely escaped reengineering are feeling pressure from more demanding corporate clients to become more efficient. The legal profession has discovered knowledge management. Discussion of changing methods is common in universities and in the courts.

Knowledge within an organization is valuable information that originates and is applied to the minds of knowers. It is more complex than data or information, which is data endowed with relevance and purpose. We, as librarians, are well equipped to play an important role in knowledge management.

People are the most important knowledge management resource. Managers must be aware of their organization's structure, organizational culture, networks, roles and responsibilities of people within their organization. Teams can be built by finding communities of practice or interest groups. Face to face contact is essential. Technology cannot create the rapport needed to encourage risk-taking which are essential to bringing about change. Possible roles for librarians are traditionalists who help build repositories of useful external knowledge, transformational teammates who work with others to change the culture and behavior within the organization, and senior partners who might be anyone from the librarian to the CEO who are able to really change process and the economics of change.

Process is involved with creating, capturing, refining, distributing and using knowledge. In making changes, Mr. Davenport suggested avoiding using the word reengineering. Participation is essential to change. Allowing individuals to go off on their own following discussion will not result in change. Ways to link knowledge may be people, programs, process designs or pedagogy.

Technology is the least important knowledge resource. All it takes is time and money. You probably already have much technology and many vendors are creating software packages to solve specific problems. Well-established legal technology applications include brief banks, external searches on the internet, and document management. Experimental technology includes case-based reasoning and evidence webs. Expert systems are pretty well dead.

Knowledge management is more complex. It involves strategy involving questions such as "What knowledge contents matter to us or what do we keep?" "How do we get beyond selling knowledge by the hour?" "How is our legal knowledge differentiated?" "How do we measure progress?"

Ultimately, knowledge management is a balancing act: structure vs. culture, people vs. technology, long term vs. short term, innovation vs. reuse. These are sufficient challenges for us all.

A PUBLISHER CEO'S EXPERIENCE

Kathryn M. Downing, President and CEO of Matthew Bender & Co., told anecdotes of her various stops on her career ladder such as Mead Data Central, Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co., Matthew Bender & Co., Vice President of Times Mirror, Senior Vice President of Times Mirror, incorporating Mosby Publishing into Matthew Bender, and a joint venture with Shepard's.
While not minimizing some of the challenges she faced in a male-dominated industry, she preferred to focus on more positive aspects of her experiences. She said that while problems remain with glass ceilings, things are much better than they were. She spoke on some of the things she has learned:

1. Really learn the essentials of any job you have before you move on.

2. People need to know you really care and that they are important. Don't be so completely task focused that you forget the person with whom you are working.

3. People need positive feedback. People need four times more positive feedback than negative just to stay okay and eight times more positive feedback to feel good.

4. Setting expectations is important.

5. Actions speak a lot louder than words.

6. Find an organization that has values that you share and appreciates you.


8. Study and try to learn from your own experiences and those of others.

9. To succeed, you must be willing to be lonely.

10. Always reach for the stars. Don't settle for second best.

Once Reed Elsevier's acquisition of Matthew Bender receives regulatory approval [This occurred in late-July, 1998], Kathryn Downing will leave Matthew Bender and law publishing to become President and CEO of Los Angeles Times newspaper, a Times Mirror company. She said she has learned a lot from her experience with AALL and she appreciates it.

**HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW? THE ARCHIVABILITY OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS**

The justice systems in both the U.S. and Canada are predicated upon preservation of records. This provides accountability and protects individual rights. In the past, these records were paper records which were widely disseminated and provided long term access. How do we maintain such access in the age of digital records? This topic attracted a large audience.

Jeff Rothenberg, of the Rand Corporation, stated that we are in danger of losing digital records for all time. Documents and records are critical to our future, especially government and organizational records and these are becoming increasingly digital. Digital records are vulnerable to loss in several ways. Media decay can be a problem and truly archival media are not yet cost effective. Media obsolescence and dependence upon incompatible software/hardware is a greater problem. Unless someone takes the initiative to copy items to new media, media eventually cannot be read. The facts of life are these: digital documents are software dependent and software needs hardware to operate. These are constantly changing so digital records may last only five years. If documents are reformatted, meaning can be destroyed. Imagine trying to read poetry as normal text. A particular view of information may be crucial and this could easily be lost. Deciphering a string of bits may be difficult.

Mr. Rothenberg does not see proposed solutions as adequate. Standards will not solve the problem because change is inevitable. Saving obsolete software and hardware does not truly give access for it lacks convenience and someone must determine which to use. His solution is emulation--using one computer to pretend it is another computer. Based on the assumption that newer computers will be better and stronger, newer computers will have greater leverage to use encapsulated data. New codes will allow annotation, encapsulation, transliteration, and emulation. Since we cannot predict the direction technology will take, or its cost, emulation allows us the flexibility to continue to access the records we need.

Rubens Medina, of the Law Library of Congress, took a different approach. The legal community is among the highest stakeholders in preserving information. He pointed to the increase in digital transactions and the unreliability of digital sites because few people are committed to them. There are also concerns with verifying information and instability of electronic media. Research and development is continuing but future developments cannot be predicted. Work is being done in the U.S. and Canada to develop standards.

C. Anne Crocker, of the University of New Brunswick Law Library, reported on the Canadian national summit on digital records held last fall. It brought together stakeholders to deal with issues such as what media should be used for preservation, who should take responsibility for preservation, what should be preserved by whom and at what cost. We lack a cost/benefit model. One conclusion was that microforms will continue to be used. Some feel that it is the responsibility of the creator to preserve records. Canadians need to work in partnership with U.S. interests on these mutual concerns.

Claire M. Germain, of Cornell Law Library, also attended the Canadian meeting. She expressed concern that depending upon commercial publishers does not guarantee future access. Also, the U.S. government is pushing dissemination of its information without dealing
with preservation issues. She proposed that librarians work together to preserve at least some essential information. She sees a leading role in preserving legal information for the Law Library of Congress, American Association of Law Libraries, American Bar Association, and state governments.

A question was raised about where the money will come from. The Library of Congress is committed to the enterprise. Taxpayer money must support the effort and there probably will be a need to recover costs beyond the investment of public funds. Authentication can be supported by wide dissemination. Continued access is limited by the willingness to maintain sites. We in the profession have just begun to deal with preservation issues but they promise to be a concern for a long time to come.

Member Updates—Internet CLE Offered by Hancock County Law Library Association

Thanks to the explosion of information now available on the internet and the growing number of legal professionals becoming more intrigued as to what legal materials are available through the Internet, a seminar entitled "Internet Basics: Navigating the Super Highway to Legal Material" was offered to the legal professionals of Hancock County thanks to the coordination and sponsorship of the Hancock County Law Library Association.

This was a basic seminar geared toward the practitioner, paralegal or legal secretary who would love to access the legal materials on the Internet but didn't know where to begin. The seminar began with Professor Funk of Marion Technical College covering the basics of what the Internet is, what is email, what are chat rooms and then on to how to use the search engines. He then covered hot cites, and home pages.

From there we went on to specific legal information. Deborah Ward, Librarian of the Hancock County Law Library covered this section in which starting points for legal research and particular Federal and Ohio cites were discussed. Deb then covered the important issues of the Internet such as evaluation/critical review of materials accessed through the Internet and the proper citation format for electronic citation. We offered two three hour sessions with every participant having hands-on access to the Internet. The seminar was a huge success and we are planning a repeat performance later this summer for those who didn't get into the first seminar.

Each session was approved for 3 CLE credits from the Ohio Supreme Court.

This type of seminar is strongly recommended for practitioners in all counties. We stressed the fact that this was a very basic seminar with questions being entertained throughout the seminar and plenty of time being given after each presentation for "play" time. We didn't care what they accessed through the Internet, as long as they felt comfortable in knowing how to get there. We made ourselves available to help locate that particular golf, baseball, or Warner Brothers site, and, yes, there was an occasional legal site accessed.

If you would like a copy of the agenda complete with website addresses or help in setting up a seminar for your local attorneys, please feel free to get in touch with Deb Ward at 419-424-7077 or at debward@bright.net.

SCANNING THE NEWSLETTERS

Items of interest from recent local and regional law library association newsletters, compiled by Shaun Esposito:

Suzan J. Lee, Entering the Profession: A Library Student’s View, LLAGNY LAW LINES (Law Library Association of Greater New York) May/June 1998 at 8 (discusses questions of how a library student should best prepare for a career in law librarianship).


Margaret Christiansen and Sally Wambold, Digital Dreams for Preservation, VALL NEWSLETTER (Virginia Association of Law Libraries) Summer 1998 at 5 (describes digitization process used by Regent University’s law school to preserve the library collection of the Transylvania (Kentucky) Law Department).

Anna Cherry, The Internet Column, MALL NEWSLETTER (Minnesota Association of Law Libraries) May/June 1998 at 10 (provides URLs for a variety of law and leisure related web sites).

In addition to a myriad of practical programs on issues such as management, technology foreign, comparative and international law and programs on traditional library interests such as technical services and reference issues, the 1999 AALL Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. will feature unprecedented opportunities for attendees to learn about information policy issues and to interact with policy makers. Why is information policy important to you? Suppose you face the following in the year 2000: the Securities and Exchange Commission decides the EDGAR database will no longer be accessible free of charge through the Internet, but will be “pay per view” with all requests supplied by a single vendor.

Think this can’t happen? Wrong! Similar scenarios are taking place today with other government documents. The documents may not be high profile items like the one above, but publications produced by taxpayer funded government agencies are being outsourced, are available only on the Internet for a fee (“pay per view”), are not available in depository libraries and are disappearing from the web.

As law librarians we naturally are interested in the information policy issues (even when we don’t know it). Information is critical to our jobs and our users. However, how do we convey the importance of information policies to our supervisor(s) and/or governing bodies so that we can receive support and funding to attend the annual meeting? Although some law librarians attend most annual meetings because it is considered a professional and educational necessity, there are many librarians who work for organizations that require extensive justification for attending the annual meeting. Even the most enlightened powers-that-be would rather hear practical grounds for attending the conference than theoretical reasons, like information policy. The “what’s in it for them” or bottom line approach appears to be the commonly accepted method for determining funding in many organizations today.

Information policy issues may seem inherently theoretical, but there are a number of practical ways to educate supervisors about the importance and relevancy of information policy issues and the annual meeting in general. You can clip and route articles to them and write brief articles or a column about information policy in your library newsletter. Don’t assume a high-level of knowledge in this area. Even high-powered D.C. attorneys with offices a few blocks from the Capitol are still being heard proclaiming, “Why are we still buying books when it’s all on the Internet for free?!” Bulletin boards are another effective method to convey information. Add an information policy section on your library’s bulletin board. An attorney will read anything when taking a break from researching a brief. Be sure to keep the data up-to-date with legislative and legal happenings in the area of information policy.

After your supervisor or governing board has a general understanding of information policy issues, proceed by giving them specific, practical examples of how information policy issues can and will affect your library and the organization as a whole. Practical examples should emphasize the cost issues associated with information policy. For example, “We get the Federal Register off the Internet for free now but it could end up being offered from a commercial site for a fee,” or “If the law reviews we subscribe to are going to be electronically published, our organization will need to invest in software/hardware to manage archives,” or “We frequently need old editions of government publications but X Agency is removing all old editions from their website when a new one is available,” or “The proposed changes in the copyright law will mean that we can’t get copies of articles from commercial websites without paying for each one, even a the local law library.” Stress that these issues will be addressed at the annual meeting and that you will learn about the strategies other libraries are adopting to deal with these matters.

When the Annual Meeting preliminary program arrives, circulate the program to your supervisor(s) and/or governing board. Circle programs of interest and provide written justifications for the importance of attending those programs. Ask supervisors if there are additional programs you should attend. With a heightened understanding of information policy issues, supervisors may see additional relevant programs. Sharing the preliminary program with supervisors takes the mystery out of the Annual Meeting and shows the practical benefits your organization will gain by your attendance at the AALL 1999 Annual Meeting and your interest and involvement in information policy issues.

Information Policy: Today’s Decisions May Limit Tomorrow’s Access and You Need to Participate
by Betsy Sandison, Baltimore Cty Law Library, Annual Meeting Program Selection Comm. and Hazel Johnson, Hunton & Williams, Annual Meeting Advisory Task Force
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The 1999 AALL Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. offers a unique opportunity for AALL chapters to fortify established bridges and begin building new ones with members of their local legal, library, and information communities. The meeting offers AALL chapters an excellent chance to showcase the expertise of law librarians and to strengthen our position as important players in the legal information industry. Meeting in our nation’s capital will allow interaction with the most influential and visionary governmental and private sector figures in today’s world of legal information, management, and technology.

How do we accomplish this goal? The Chapter VIP program that was approved recently by AALL’s Executive Board is one way. The program provides complimentary registration and most meals for two guests from each chapter to attend the meeting from Saturday through Monday. Chapters would be responsible for transportation and housing costs of their guests. “I chose At the Crossroads: Legal Information Management, Technology, and Policy as the theme for the Washington meeting. It’s the perfect time to show the library, academic, court, firm, publishing, and government communities the expertise in information management, technology, and policy that law librarians possess,” says President Heller. The VIP program is designed specifically to foster enhanced relationships between chapters and their local legal and information communities by involving local leaders - such as judges, attorneys, and legal administrators - with law librarians in important discussions and presentations of legal information issues. Each chapter can help increase the visibility of law librarians by inviting and participating in dialogues with our colleagues from other law-related communities. “The Washington meeting is a special opportunity to have lively and informative discussions and debates about the continuing changes in the creation, dissemination, and management of information,” says President Heller. “Our program selections on Sunday and Monday of the Washington meeting will utilize the background, knowledge, and expertise of our members and the invited chapter guests to explore and debate the important issues facing the legal information community. Our reputations, both individually and collectively, will be enhanced by this dialogue with our colleagues.”

But why should my chapter spend its money on helping fund an outsider to attend the AALL Annual Meeting? Wouldn’t it be better to use the money to help the chapter’s own members? Both are valid questions, and both activities are important uses of a chapter’s resources. Each AALL chapter has to decide on the best uses of its funds. But, there are important reasons to invite local colleagues. Think about this.

# Does your state provide internet access to its cases, statutes, regulations, and administrative registers? If not, don’t you want it to do this? Perhaps, an invitation to the chief judge of your supreme court or a member of the court’s information technology staff to attend programs on access to information debated will encourage them to explore the issue more fully.

# Does your state provide funding for (or poorly fund) public law libraries? An invitation to the president of the local or state bar or an influential legislator might be just the impetus to get a project moving.

# Does the dean of your law school support fully librarians’ attendance at professional meetings, or understand the state of the legal publishing world today? Perhaps his or her attendance as a VIP at the Washington Annual Meeting will demonstrate the important issues facing law librarians and the reasons why librarians need continuing education opportunities at events such as the AALL Annual Meeting.

Your chapter President already has received the Chapter VIP Handbook which includes more details and information about the Chapter VIP program. The goal of the program is simple. Having our colleagues from the legal, library and information communities at our meeting will introduce them to the issues we face, the services that we can provide, and the significant role that law libraries must play in the legal information world. Washington, D.C. 1999: Be a part of the action “At the Crossroads”.

ORALL Newsletter/September 1998 Page 8
August 1998

Dear Library Colleague:

The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County is pleased to announce that it has been selected by the State Library of Ohio to provide Statewide Reference Back-Up Service. This service is designed to provide reference assistance to libraries unable to answer reference questions using their own resources. The Statewide Reference Back-Up Service program has been expanded this year to include all types of Ohio libraries - public, academic, school, and special.

Once a library has exhausted all local resources, the question can be referred to the Back-Up Library. Questions may be submitted by email to ohioref@plch.lib.oh.us, by toll-free phone 1-877-OHIOREF (644-6733) or toll-free fax 1-877-OHIOFAX (644-6329). A response will be made within 24 hours of receipt. Requests should be for factual information but not for in-depth research and should require no more than 30 minutes of staff time to prepare a response.

Fax or email questions may be submitted at any time. Questions may be submitted by phone during regular Library service hours, Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Please be sure to include your library name and type of library, phone/fax number or email address, contact person and any sources already consulted.

We encourage you to take advantage of this opportunity to access the extensive reference resources of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. If you have any questions or comments about expanded Statewide Reference Back-Up Service, please contact Greg Edwards at circsrvhead@plch.lib.oh.us or 513/369-6914.

Statewide Reference Back-Up Service is funded by a Library Services and Technology Act Grant administered by the State Library of Ohio.
If You Use Ohio Legal Publications, You Need the Ohio Legal Research Guide!

Putnam and Schaefgen’s Ohio Legal Research Guide is the first comprehensive reference book for Ohio legal research questions. It will earn a permanent place in law libraries and general research collections not only in Ohio, but across the country!

The Guide is written by two experienced law librarians and provides for attorneys, law faculty, students, and other researchers, an invaluable roadmap to the most current and historical sources for performing Ohio legal research.

The book provides the reader an in-depth description of the past and current legislative and judicial systems with references to applicable statutes and constitutional provisions.

An Invaluable Guide to Both Print and Non-Print Resources -- Including the Internet!!

The Guide provides information on all legal materials of statewide interest. The reader will learn the nuances of codes and reporters in Ohio. Information regarding the use of CD-ROMs, LEXIS-NEXIS, WESTLAW, Hannah Online, and the Internet is incorporated into the text.

This work represents a complete revision of the authors’ previous work, Ohio Legal Research: Effective Approaches and Techniques (1988). This new guide provides historical information, extensive bibliographical references, and information regarding new technology. It also includes a chapter by the late Tom Spalth, who served as Associate Director of the Ohio State University Law Library.

About the authors...

Melanie K. Putnam received her M.A. in Library Science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and her B.A. from S.U.N.Y. at Fredonia. She worked at the University of Wisconsin School of Law Library, the law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease (Columbus, Ohio), and as a Reference Librarian and Head of Public Services at the Supreme Court of Ohio Law Library. She is currently Head of Public Services at the Ohio State University College of Law Library.

Susan M. Schaefgen earned her M.S. from Kent State University and her Legal Assistant certification from Capital University Law School. She worked as Reference Librarian at the Supreme Court of Ohio Law Library and currently manages the library at the Columbus, Ohio law firm of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur.

Ohio Legal Research Guide

xv, 371 pages; $65.00
Item #306700
William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 1997
Calendar 1998-99

1998

October 28-30 ORALL Annual Meeting, Cleveland

1999

January 6-10 Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana

July 17-22 American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, Washington, DC

Newsletter Deadlines
February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15

OHIO REGIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Profile
ORALL is a 4-state chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries [Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan]. It was formed in 1949 "to further the development and usefulness of law libraries and to stimulate a spirit of mutual helpfulness among law libraries of this region."

An annual conference is held in the Fall of each year. ORALL publishes or sponsors the following publications: Core Legal Collection [bibliographies for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan], ORALL Membership Directory, ORALL Newsletter, ORALL Union List of Serials, Ohio Legal Resources Annotated Bibliography & Guide 3rd.

Placement
For Job Listings and further information, contact Katherine Malmquist, ORALL Placement Committee Chair, Cleveland State University Law Library, (216) 687-6873 (phone), (216) 687-5284, e-mail: katherine@zipmouse.csuohio.edu

Membership
Membership: 303
Dues: $15.00 per year
Non-membership subscriptions:
$10.00 per year
Contact: Tom Hanley, U. of Dayton Zimmerman Law Library, Dayton, Ohio 45469-2780, or call 937/229-2444 or e-mail hanley@udayton.edu.

Newsletter Information
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