
Southeastern Law Librarian

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CHAPTER, AALL
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EDITORIAL

I have a job for Henry Kissinger. By the time you read this editorial, he will have left Washington and be in the process of pounding the streets, looking for new employment. My job for him is to bring law book publishers together and cause standardization to come to legal research.

Let him first undertake the matter of standardization of the fifty state codes. If he thought that the Arab-Israeli conflict was tough, let him work with these publishers. There now are at least nine commercial publishers of state codes, plus probably a dozen state authorities. As some states have two or more versions of their code, I am not sure of the total number of codes in print. There is no rhyme or reason in this field, neither as to the name of the volumes, (Revised Statutes, Code of, Revised Code, General Statutes, etc.) format, information contained in each set, size (Oregon publishes those elephantine volumes in contradistinction to Nevada's many slim loose leaf volumes, with the annotations in separate volumes). The list of differences is endless. It is no wonder that people hate to use code volumes.

Standardization of terms, format, section numbers, etc., will not violate the federal anti-trust laws. For example, all clothing manufacturers use standard size patterns. Thus with confidence you can buy a shirt in a strange city, or another brand and know that it will fit perfectly.

So much time would be saved if you could use the same section number in each code to track down how that state legislated on a specific topic, say GRAND LARCENY, ABORTION, or WILLS. The drafters of the Uniform Commercial Code were able to have each state keep the U.C.C. numbers the same, when that state adopted it.

I am told that some Texas law librarians can not decipher the correct order of the Texas Code because of its complexity. Can you imagine how difficult it would be to use the National Reporter System if instead of the West Publishing Co. publishing it, each regional reporter had a different publisher?

After Mr. Kissinger brings the Code publishers to the conference table and causes standardization to come to state codes, then for an encore, he could handle the tough situation: Getting West and Lawyers Coop to standardize their subject topics and numbers. We can hope.



THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Belated New Year's Greetings to all of you.

As you all must know by now, the Executive board of A.A.L.L. voted to accept the invitation of the South Eastern Chapter to hold the 1978 annual meeting in Atlanta. The acceptance is contingent upon the release of the Association from commitments made to the Rochester, New York hotels. As of this writing, I have received no additional information.

Another development, in part related to the possibility of an Atlanta meeting, is a change in the time and place for the South Eastern Institute this year. Anne Butler, The Institute's Chairman, will be very much involved in planning for the 1978 meeting. To avoid burdening the Atlanta law librarians with two meetings in two years, we have decided to combine the Institute with our South Eastern Chapter meeting, which will be held August 18 - 21, 1977, in or near Asheville, North Carolina.

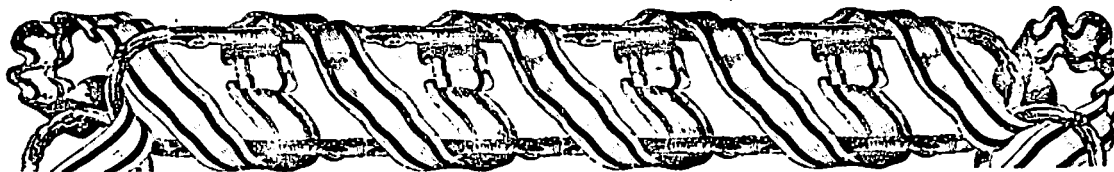
Another factor in changing the plans for this year's Institute is the shortage of travel funds. Personally, I wonder whether we should attempt three meetings every year -- National, Institute, and South Eastern. We will see how the arrangement works this year. In addition, you will be given an opportunity to express your views on the future of the Institute in the near future.

The response to the U.S. Supreme Court project was most satisfactory. We have thirteen volunteers. Dr. William F. Swindler reports that the U.S. Supreme Court is negotiating with a data retrieval service for retrieval of information on the Justices' opinions for the 20th Century, leaving only the 19th Century work for the volunteers. As soon as a decision is made by the U.S. Supreme Court, Dr. Swindler will be ready to implement plans for this project.

The project is to produce several series of materials on the U.S. Supreme Court. The one the volunteers will work on is to produce a Calendar of opinions of U.S. Supreme Court Justices, 1789-1976. The Calendar will contain a listing of the Justices in alphabetical order and full bibliographic information on each opinion that he wrote.

If you have not yet volunteered and are interested in working on this project, please contact me. Thank you.

Caroline C. Heriot,
President, S.E./A.A.L.L.



FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE INFO

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE HISTORY RESEARCH

by Steve Margeton
Law Librarian
Steptoe & Johnson, Esqs.
Washington, D.C.

In a legislator's city such as Washington, D.C., performing legislative history research becomes an integral part of a law librarian's duties. Such research frequently requires monitoring the daily activities of Congress. This is accomplished by reading newspapers, professional journals, newsletters, and legislative reporting services. It also usually involves telephoning Congressional offices.

The Congressional Record remains the most authoritative documentary source of Congressional activity. One can quickly determine from the "Daily Digest" portion of the Record when important committee activities take place; when bills and resolutions are introduced; and what Congressional action is ultimately taken. After consulting the "Daily Digest", one then refers to the House and Senate section of the Record, where more detailed debate on legislative measures is reported.

The legislative researcher must also collect Congressional bills, resolutions, voluminous hearings, committee reports, prints and documents. These materials which are necessary to decipher the intent of Congress, are available from the Government Printing Office, Congressional Document Rooms and Congressional offices, upon request. Usually, a brief form letter which has space for a specific request will suffice.

Several private publishers are also invaluable when performing legislative history research. Congressional Information Service, located in Washington, D.C., publishes the only current, comprehensive index of House and Senate hearings and reports. Their publication, entitled "CIS/ Index to Publications of the United States Congress" contains an index arranged by subject, speaker and author. In addition, it has an abstract which includes a digest of the speaker's statement, and full bibliographic information, such as the publication in which it is found in, the Congress, the session, etc. This service is published regularly and includes annual bound volumes cumulating the information. The subscription cost per year is almost \$500.00.

Another secondary source, the Congressional Index, published by Commerce Clearing House (annual subscription cost is \$230.00) arrives weekly. This service is used primarily as an index to very current Congressional activity. It has an author index, a subject index, a bill abstract section, and most significantly, the bill status section.

Other sources which a law librarian may find useful in performing legislative history research are the Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, the National Journal, and the Congressional Monitor. All are different in scope, format and subject matter. Each serves a particular need.

The Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress publishes several

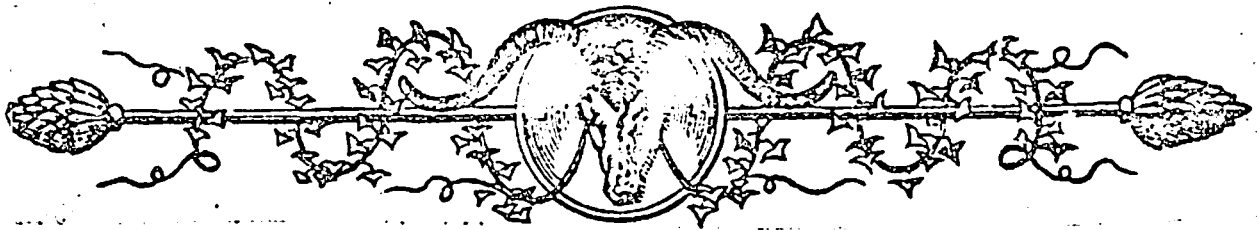
times a year the DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS, which tells the status of bills in Congress. While the information is definitive, it is quite slow in coming out. So its value is much less than CCH's Congressional Index. Its subscription cost is \$110.00 per session of Congress. It is available from the GPO, ISSN 0012-2785.

Even a brief discussion of legislative history research would be incomplete without mentioning the House of Representative's new Bill Status System. Through this system, Congress makes use of computer technology for collation, formation and maintenance of key information relating to each public bill.

A data record for each measure is currently maintained in computer storage. Besides offering efficient record storage, the centralized computerized data bank makes possible rapid access to the information.

Video display terminals connected to the computer are used by the Bill Status Office personnel to retrieve legislative history information. The bill status computer operator receives requests for status information from members of Congress and from the general public by telephone or mail. Answers are normally provided by a telephone call or by printed reports. The Bill Status Office's telephone number is 202 225-1772.

There are still many other legislative history techniques which are not considered here such as How are bills followed? How legislative history materials are maintained? and how are legislative materials integrated into the body of your collection?



LEGAL BIB SEMINAR

On December 20th-21st, at Tulane University Law School, David Combe, The Tulane University Law Librarian, conducted a seminar, somewhat incorrectly named "Law Firm Library Management." It was a good course in basic legal research and reference as Mr. Combe is an excellent speaker.

Of the twenty five persons attending, most were para-legals. However, this occasion did afford that elite group, "Private Law Librarians of Louisiana" (PLLL) their first chance to get together. There are only six of us, now. We plan to meet regularly.

Anne L. Slaughter,
McCollister, Belcher, McCleary,
Fazio, Mixon, Holliday & Jones.
Baton Rouge, La.

MORE NEW PERIODICALS

The list of newly issued periodicals printed at 2 SELL at 15 (1976) was not complete. Several people sent the editors their additions to that list. We have selected 18 titles, which we believe will be the most popular.

- AIR LAW. v1- 1975-
Deventer, the Netherlands, Kluwer, B.V. \$40.00
- AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION. RESEARCH JOURNAL. v1- 1976-
Chicago, American Bar Foundation, \$15.00
- AMICUS. v1- Nov. 1975-
National Center for Law & Handicapped. 1235 North Eddy St. South Bend, Ind. 46617
- BUSINESS OPERATIONS TAX JOURNAL. v1- Spring 1975-
Panel Publishers. 14 Plaza Road, Greenvale, NY 11548
- CHECKLIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENTS. v1- 1976-
Austin, Texas, Tarleton Law Library, Univ of Texas. \$25.00.
- CLINICAL EDUCATION JOURNAL. v1- 1976.
Clinical Education Program, Univ of Denver College of Law. Denver, Colo. 80202.
- CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW. v1- 1976-
School of Urban Life, Georgia State Univ. Atlanta, Ga. 30303. \$8.00
- DELAWARE JOURNAL OF CORPORATE LAW. v1- 1976-
Delaware Law School, Washington, Del. \$18.00.
- DISTRICT LAWYER. v1- Fall 1976-
Bar Assn of the District of Columbia. 1819 H St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006.
- GLENDALE LAW REVIEW. v1- 1976-
Glendale College of Law. Glendale, Calif. \$9.00
- HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEW. v1- 1976-
Oxford University Press. \$20.00
- ISL Law Review. v1- Spring, 1976-
International School of Law, Washington, D.C., \$6.00 1441 Rhode Island Ave. N.W
- INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. v1- 1976-
Harvard Univ. Program for Science and International Affairs, \$12.00
- OFFENDER REHABILITATION. v1- Sept. 1976-
Haworth Press, 174 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 10010.
- PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW, A current bibliography of articles.
Heidelberg, Germany, Springer-Verlag, \$43.20 (\$35.00 to members of the American Society of International Law.)
- RESEARCH IN LAW AND ECONOMICS, an annual compilation of research. v1- 1977-
Greenwich, Conn, JAI Press. \$22.50.
- SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY LAW JOURNAL. v1- 1976-
Carbondale, Ill. Southern Illinois Univ. School of Law. \$7.00.
- VICTIMOLOGY, v1- 1976- Washington, D.C. Visage Press. \$25.00.

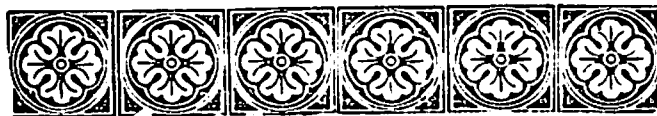
RETRACTION

My face is red. I confused the information given me about the AALL Placement Policy (2SELL at 16 (1976)) Thus causing much grief to Betty W. Taylor, Chairperson of the AALL Placement Committee. I am sorry, Betty.

To set the record straight. The AALL Placement lists are mailed to Placement Committee members and Chapter Chairpersons, once a month. Candidates who register with the Committee will receive job listings. Employers who register openings, receive the listings of candidates.

The Committee can not answer the demand for position notices between AALL Newsletters because of financial limitations. Nor does Betty Taylor have the authority to mail out information to those not registered as candidates.

Gene Teitelbaum



jobs, jobs!

Ed Schroeder of Florida State University reports that the following positions are still vacant in our area.

TENNESSEE. University of. Assistant Law Librarian. for public services. Salary is \$13,000 - 15,000. The person must have a J.D. and M.L.S. degrees, and one to three years of library experience. Applications will be accepted until February 10th. Those interested should contact: Donald R. Hunt, director, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916. (This position was not listed in the December 1976 AALL NEWSLETTER.)

FLORIDA. Florida State University. CATALOGER. Ed. Schroeder is looking for a cataloger, who must have a M.L.S. degree. Experience is helpful. BEWARE: This position is listed here subject to the condition that the F.S.U. job freeze be lifted.

FLORIDA. Private law firm. Director of. See p34 of 8/2 AALL NEWSLETTER for details.

MARYLAND. Univ of. Associate Librarian. see p31 of 8/2 AALL NEWSLETTER for details.

MISSOURI. Univ of Mo. at Kansas City. Head Law Librarian. see p31-32 of AALL NEWSLETTER

OHIO. Univ of Arkan. Assistant Law Librarian. see p32 of 8/2 AALL NEWSLETTER for detail

OHIO. Univ of Cincinnati. Assistant Law Librarian. see p32 of 8/2 AALL NEWSLETTER.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE INFO

This article written by Anne L. Slaughter of the law firm of McCollister, Belcher, McCleary, Fazio, Mixon, Holliday & Jones, Baton Rouge, La. is the second in the SOUTHEASTERN LAW LIBRARIAN's continuing series on state legislative information.

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Louisiana Legislative Materials

By

Anne L. Slaughter.

The Louisiana Legislature meets annually for not more than sixty days, convening on the third Monday in April. Extraordinary Sessions lasting not more than thirty days may be called at other times by the Governor or by the presiding officers of both houses upon written petition of a majority of the elected members of each house.

The printing of the legislative documents is handled by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, who also publish their respective Rules and Rosters. The Official Journal of the House and Senate is published daily during each Session and contains their respective proceedings. The Journal may be subscribed to at the cost of postage. The cost for the last Regular Session was \$60.00. From the Clerk you may also obtain individual bills IF YOU KNOW THE NUMBER.

A bound copy of the final Journal, the Legislative Calendar, an index to all bills as they appear in the Journal are available at the end of each Session from the Secretary of State. The Journal and Calendar cost about \$3.00. The Secretary of State also publishes the bound edition of the Louisiana Acts for about \$30.00 per Session, depending upon the number of volumes issued. Unless specifically stated, all laws take effect on the sixtieth day after final adjournment of the Session in which they were enacted.

The Secretary of State also publishes a semi-annual listing of all public documents. It is entitled PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Its cost is only postage.

The Louisiana Legislative Council was established in 1952 to furnish legal research and clerical assistance to the Legislature. During the Session, it offers a daily digest of bills, at a cost of ten cents per page, plus twenty five cents handling charge. Individual bills may be ordered at the same price. The Council also publishes a Resume containing indexed digests of all legislation which passes within two months after the close of the Session. In 1976, the cost of this service was \$10.00.

Every four years, the Louisiana Legislative Council publishes a Manual for Louisiana Legislators. The latest issue dated 1976 costs \$5.00. Their Government Research Division offers a "Pulse Line," a toll-free number within the state (1-800 -272 -9852) to provide legislative information during the Session. The Louisiana Information Processing Authority will prepare by computer a daily bill status report for particular bills at a cost ranging from \$100. to \$500.

The State-Times, as the official Journal of the State, publishes daily summaries of bills and at the end of the Session publishes the Acts of the Legislature. A paper-bound copy of these Acts may be purchased from the Secretary of State for \$2.00.

The Secretary of State has contracted with the West Publishing Comany for publication of the official edition of the Louisiana Statutes Annotated. This edition contains 83 volumes and includes the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure and Code of Criminal Procedure. The sets sells for \$1120.50. After the first year, pocket parts cost extra. In 1975, the charge was \$110.00.

Other general reference material that might be of interest:

Citizens Guide to 1976 Legislature, Public Affairs Research Council; \$.50.

The History and Government of Louisiana, Louisiana Legislative Council, 1975 Revised Edition, Claitor's Publishing, Baton Rouge, \$6.00.

Louisiana Almanac 1975-76, Pelican Publishing Company, Gretna, \$6.00.

Louisiana Roster of Officials, Secretary of State, \$1.50.

Addresses:

Clerk of the House
P. O. Box 44281
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

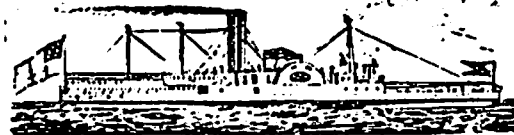
State-Times
525 Lafayette Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70825

Louisiana Legislative Council
P. O. Box 44012
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Louisiana Information Processing Authority
615 Main Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Secretary of State
7051 Florida Boulevard
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Public Affairs Research Council
300 Louisiana Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70801



DUES

Lamar Woodard, Treasurer of the South Eastern Chapter, reminds one and all that Chapter Dues are due no later than March First. We need the money. For billing purposes, he has to know if the membership is an Institutional or individual one. Lamar's address is:

J. Lamar Woodard
Stetson University
College of Law
1401 61st Street, South
St. Petersburg, Fla. 33707

KUDOS

KUDOS to Bob Jordan of the Office of the Federal Register. He initiated the publishing, in the monthly pamphlet "List of CFR Sections Affected" beginning with the November 1976 issue, a listing of current CFR titles, part numbers, price per part and revision date. Thus now with assurance, we, law librarians, can check and know definitely if our set of CFR is up-to-date (That those 1974 blue covered volumes are still the latest volume issued.) and if our set is complete. Completeness is a problem for many law libraries, as they have the only set in town. As it seems attorneys are constantly borrowing parts, without permission for extended periods of time.

This list of current CFR titles will prove to be of great value. Out hats are off to Bob Jordan. You may have seen him at our national conventions. We thank him for this improvement in the CFR. We hope that his next project is to produce an excellent index to the CFR and a great yearly index to the Federal Register.



US CONSTITUTION ANALYSIS

Did you know that there is a pocket part to the U.S. Library of Congress' Constitution of the U.S. -- Analysis and Interpretation? It is called the 1974 Supplement, costing \$2.10 from the GPO, S N 052-071 -00438-6. It is also Senate Document 134 of the 93rd Congress, 2nd Session. While it was listed in the October 1975 issue of GPO's "Selected U.S. Government Publications," we at Univ. of Louisville had a difficult time in obtaining a copy. It was a great struggle, but worth it. The main volume is the best one volume source on constitutional law that we know of.

We have been told that a 1976 pocket part will soon be issued. It's S/N number is 052-071-00485-8, although the release date or cost has not been set. If you have further information on it, please tell us and we will print it in our next issue, April 1977.



L. ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIPS

A REMINDER: By now, you should have received an announcement of of the 1977 SE/AALL Lucile Elliott Scholarship offering and an application blank. Applications must be received by February 1, 1977. !!! For further information or application blanks, please contact:

Ann Fortenberry, Chairperson
SE/AALL Scholarships Committee
Law Library
University of North Carolina
Van Hecke - Wettach Building
Chapel Hill N. C. 27514.

FLORIDA BRIEFS

Florida Supreme Court records and briefs are now being edited and microfilmed under a joint project of the Florida State University Law Library, the University of Florida Law Library, and the State of Florida Division of Archives.

Under the editorial supervision of Edwin M. Schroeder, Florida State University law and graduate library science students are editing the records and briefs. The Florida Division of Archives is microfilming the materials and converting the film to four by six inch microfiche.

The microfiche for each case will contain in logical order, the full set of briefs filed by counsel, the transcript, and other miscellaneous documents in the file.

Over 2,000 cases are now in the files of both the Florida State University and University of Florida Law Libraries. Libraries or law firms may obtain a subscription to the service by contacting either Mr. Schroeder, Florida State University, or Mrs. Betty W. Taylor, University of Florida. Ed and Betty are the overall project directors. Microfiche copies or photocopies of individual files are also available.

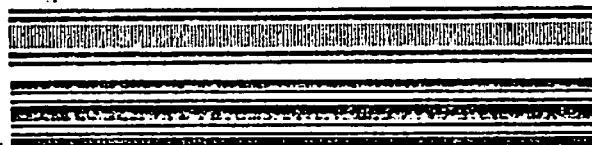
Hopefully, sufficient funding will ultimately become available to microfilm the whole file and keep it up to date.



GOOD THINKING DEPT.

Law Librarians appreciate it when others understand our problems. Our major worry is running out of shelf space. For this reason, the Editors of SOUTH EASTERN LAW LIBRARIAN commend Mr. Justice Stevens for his statement, dissenting in LILES v OREGON 425 U.S. 963 (1976)

"... I shall continue to vote to deny. In the interest of conserving scarce law library space, I shall not repeat this explanation every time I cast such a vote."



The next issue of the SOUTH EASTERN LAW LIBRARIAN will appear in April, 1977.

NEW ORLEANS - 3

The SOUTHEASTERN LAW LIBRARIAN is publishing still another talk given at the New Orleans meeting in April 1976. This is an abridged version of Ms Price's talk.

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TO BEG, BORROW, OR BUY: TRENDS IN LAW LIBRARY COOPERATION

By
Kathie Price, Law Librarian
Duke University.

The new copyright law places certain restrictions upon interlibrary cooperation which law librarians should be aware of. Regardless of these and other restrictions, interlibrary cooperation is here to stay. Cooperation has been fostered by three developments:

1. Published catalogs of collections.
2. Duplicate exchange lists.
3. Union lists of books, serials, legislative histories, etc.

Although considerable resistance to machine assisted library services is found in American law libraries, the use of machines brought about the first large scale interlibrary cooperation. It was not until the advent of the Xerox photocopying machine that interlibrary loan became a major activity in law libraries. From 1965-1970, interlibrary loans doubled in academic libraries. That it did not double again between 1970 and 1975 is apparently due to restrictions placed upon the service by these libraries.

Historically, interlibrary loan was developed for scholars with the types of materials to be loaned and the prospective audience strictly regulated. A movement now exists to declare "information" a natural resource with its acquisition from any source a right of all Americans. This view is epitomized by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences' Report, Toward a national program for libraries and information sciences: Goals for Action. Even if the view that "information" is a natural resources is not adopted, still patrons of libraries are unlikely to accept the limitations of a single collection. Pandora's box has been opened: the demands upon research libraries are unlikely to decrease.

Complete statistics on interlibrary loans in law libraries are not available. This function has been studied in academic libraries, however. Approximately 48 percent of the interlibrary loan requests received by academic libraries are for periodical materials. 80 percent of these requests are filled. Xerox copies account for 83 percent of the material sent out.

Academic libraries, with collections of over 500,000 volumes, find themselves loaning 3 to 10 volumes for every 1 volume which they borrow. The Duke University Law Library with our 200,000 volume collection has produced an even greater disparity. Last year, we loaned by physical volume or "xerox" copy 1,119 items and borrowed only 18 items from other libraries. Over 90 percent of the items loaned were serial in nature.

Very few items requested from our library fall into the serious research material category. Several factors appear to account for the difference in our loan pattern from that of the general research library:

1. No well-developed firm or bar association libraries exist in our area. Therefore, we do a great deal of "xeroxing" of cases and statutes for North Carolina attorneys.

2. Our state has not developed prison law libraries.
3. Since we "xerox" on our own premises, while the University of North Carolina Law Library processes their interlibrary loan requests through its general library, borrowers utilize our service, when speed is a factor.
4. Other law libraries in the state when temporarily are missing a law review, case or statute, call upon us for "xeroxing" services.
5. The interlibrary loan system is sometimes abused. We recently received a request from the Indianapolis Public Library for an article appearing in the American Bar Association Journal. Not only is this journal available in the law school and government libraries located in Indianapolis, it can also be found in almost any attorney's office.

Just as academic libraries place restrictions upon service to curb abuses, so law libraries are also tightening up on interlibrary loan requests. They may do so by direct restrictions on the types of users or materials to be serviced, or they may place indirect restrictions in the form of service fees and delay upon filling interlibrary loan requests. Harvard University, for example, has ascertained that its average cost of filling an interlibrary loan request is \$8.00 per title. That amount is presently being charged borrowers. According to the main library of Duke University its cost of filling a request averages out to be \$7.50.

The relationship our library has maintained with the other two law libraries in our area (Univ. of North Carolina and North Carolina Central Univ.) has led us beyond interlibrary loans to consider cooperative acquisitions and open library access. In this, we are following a nation-wide trend. Law firm librarians in Denver, for example, on an informal basis are considering the cooperative acquisition and retention of the 15 most frequency used legal periodicals, the C.F.R., and the Federal Register. In order to borrow one of those titles from a participating library, a firm library must agree to maintain an assigned title.

Because of law school libraries' budget problems, graphically brought home to us this Spring when U.N.C. and N.C.C.U. law libraries' budget were frozen, we felt that a more formal agreement was necessary since cooperative acquisition requires that the library to whom responsibility for a particular subject is assigned collects in that area to the possible detriment to the rest of its collection, should funds become scarce.

The Duke and U.N.C. law library staffs have prepared a statement of priorities to be presented to our respective faculty library committees. In the meantime, we are exchanging bibliographic information and notifying each other when expensive purchases are contemplated. We have no plans to exchange physical volumes other than by interlibrary loan; nor is shared-cataloging contemplated as we use different classification systems.

Although most law libraries are receptive to cooperative plans, the inability of their institutions to afford sophisticated machinery has limited the development of these programs. Even so, a trend exists toward increasing access and improving service that will allow library patrons to go beyond the limits of a single collection.

