

# SOUTHEASTERN Law Librarian

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*Official newsletter of the Southeastern Chapter of AALL*

## WHEN WE'RE DEEP IN THE HEART OF TEXAS RECEIVED

If you haven't been to Houston in several years, you might not recognize the city. Houston is now the nation's fourth largest city, and it continues to grow at a rapid pace. There are a variety of interesting sights and enjoyable activities, and the only damper on your visit might be the extremely high humidity.

Although the downtown does not provide an abundance of night life, the architecture alone is worth the trip. New buildings seem to go up constantly. Among the more notable structures are the Pennzoil Towers by Philip Johnson and John Burgee and the Texas Commerce Tower, which is currently the tallest building west of the Mississippi River. Most of the downtown is served by a network of air-conditioned tunnels. Not only does this make it easier and more pleasant to travel from one building to another, but there are also shops and restaurants along the way.

Not all of downtown Houston is new and shiny. La Carafe, located in the city's oldest building, is a fascinating place to stop for a beer or a glass of wine. It is located on the edge of the downtown in the historic Market Square, an area which includes several restaurants which would make an excellent choice for lunch. Nearby are the Alley Theatre and Jones Hall, Houston's performing arts center.

It usually is not wise to depend on public transportation in Houston, but if you have a car, the Post Oak-Galleria area is just a short distance from downtown. Spendthrifts beware. You will find exclusive shops, elegant department stores, restaurants, theatres and an ice rink. The general area also features an interesting collection of office towers and hotels, and some refer to this section as a second downtown. If you have any money left after shopping, you will be able to find an elegant place for dinner here.

After dinner you might want to experience some of Houston's local color. The rough hewn Western influences can be found at Gilley's, about twenty miles from downtown in Pasadena, or at the Old Bayou Inn in Houston's Heights. Mexican flavor abounds, and the Cadillac Bar is a good example, but don't be limited. If you like modern jazz and excellent views, Cody's (on the 10th floor at 3400 Montrose) is the place to go.

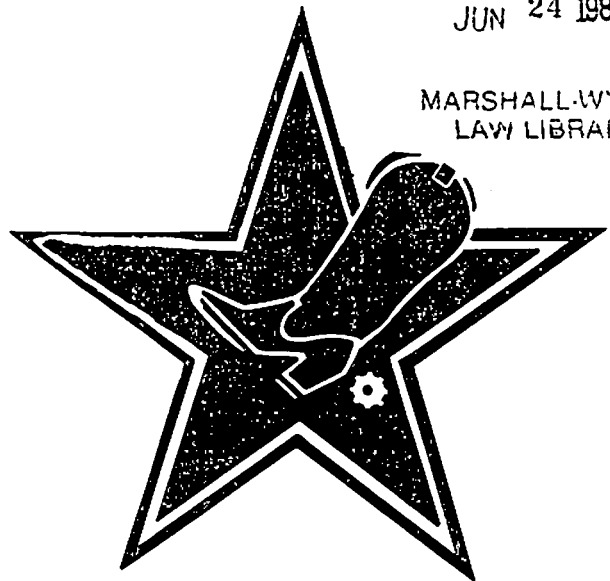
Near Rice University you'll find Houston's cultural appeal. The Museum of Fine Arts and the Contemporary Art Museum can be found here, as can the Rice Museum. Hermann Park is home to the zoo and the Museum of Natural Science.

If you like sports, you'll probably be interested in seeing the Houston Astrodome. This was the original indoor, air-conditioned stadium, and it's the headquarters of the Astros and the Oilers. Astroworld is next door and it has one of the scariest roller coaster rides around.

*Georgia D. Chadwick, Reference Librarian, Law Library of Louisiana*

JUN 24 1983

MARSHALL WYTHE  
LAW LIBRARY





## *President's Page*

The Chapter will hold a meeting in Houston on Monday, June 27, 1983 in the Redbud Room beginning at 7:30 a.m. The business session will begin around 8 a.m. The new officers will be installed at the end of the meeting. Since the room will be available to us until 9:00 a.m., this is a good time to get reacquainted and to talk to the incoming officers. A continental breakfast will be served.

I am happy to report that the Chapter is in excellent financial condition. If the revenue generated by the Lake Buena Vista meeting indicates a trend, the Chapter will be able to begin funding more professional activities. One suggestion is to publish our practice series. The Chapter also could consider providing more scholarships. In other words, now that the Chapter is financially independent, I think it is appropriate for future Presidents to take steps to fund certain professional activities. Your ideas should be submitted to the incoming officers.

The office of the President is a titled job which requires the support and work of many individuals. There are many who assisted me in carrying out my duties; but there are several who deserve special attention. I especially appreciate the work of Carol Billings and Patsy Brautigam on the newsletter. They have managed to cut production costs while enhancing the quality. Thanks also to Ed Edmonds for helping me answer the many questions — financial and statistical — which arose during the year. The Secretary/Treasurer is the person who makes the President look knowledgeable.

Kay Todd will be appointing committee members soon. Please let her know how you can best serve the Chapter in the coming year.

See you in Houston.

Donald G. Ziegenfuss

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### **COMING SOON FROM WILLIAMSBURG**

Secretary/Treasurer Ed Edmonds will soon be mailing out ballots for the election of the chapter's vice-president/president-elect. Invoices for dues will be arriving shortly as well. Within the next few weeks our new chapter directory will be ready for distribution.

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THE SOUTHEASTERN LAW LIBRARIAN is published quarterly. All members of the chapter are invited to submit articles and announcements for inclusion. The deadline for the next issue is August 1. Material should be sent to the editor, Carol Billings, at the Law Library of Louisiana, Supreme Court Building, 301 Loyola Ave., New Orleans, LA 70112.



#### IV. SUBJECT TREATISES

##### *Banking Laws*

Mississippi Bankers Association. *Bank Manual on Article Three, Four, and Nine Mississippi Uniform Commercial Code (Revised Edition)*. Jackson, Mississippi. Mississippi Bankers Association, 1977 (?).

Mississippi Bankers Association. *Selected Mississippi Banking Laws*. Rochester, New York: Lawyers Co-op, 1979.

##### *Collection of Accounts*

McIntosh, Jean W. *Collection of Accounts: The Law in Mississippi*. Norcross, Georgia: Harrison, 1982.

##### *Criminal Law*

Fondren, Louis. *Mississippi Criminal Trial Practice*. Norcross, Georgia: Harrison, 1981.

##### *Domestic Relations*

Bunkley, J.W., Jr. and W.E. Morse. *Amis on Divorce and Separation in Mississippi*. Atlanta: Harrison, 1957. p.p. 1980. (no further p.p. planned).

Hand, N. Sheldon, Jr. *Mississippi Divorce, Alimony, and Child Custody*. Norcross, Georgia: Harrison, 1981.

##### *General Practice*

Grant, Leslie B. *Summary of Mississippi Law*. Rochester, NY: Lawyers-Co-Operative Publishing Co., 1969, p.p. May 1982.

##### *Education Law*

Anderson, Bobby D. *The Law and the Teacher in Mississippi: A Guide for Teachers, Administrators, and Potential Teachers*. Jackson, Mississippi: University Press of Mississippi, 1975.

##### *Evidence*

Williams, Parham, and Carolyn Ellis. *Evidence: The Law in Mississippi*. Norcross, Georgia: Harrison, 19?. to be published soon.

##### *Estate Planning*

Fruge, Don L., and Karen Green. *Estate Planning for Retarded Persons and Their Families*. University, MS.: University of Mississippi, 1982.

*Seminar on Estate Planning for the General Practitioner and Drafting Wills and Trust Agreements in Mississippi*. University, Mississippi: Mississippi Institute for Continuing Legal Education, University of Mississippi Law Center, 1980.

##### *General Practice*

Grant, Leslie, B. *Summary of Mississippi Law*. Rochester, NY: Lawyers-Co-Operative Publishing Co., 1969, p.p. May 1982.

##### *Insurance*

Denton, William L., and William C. Walker, Jr. *Bad Faith Litigation in Mississippi*. University, MS: Masterfile Press (P.O. Box 95), 1981.

*Mississippi Insurance Code*. Chatsworth, California, N.I.L.S., 1978.

*Mississippi Related Laws to Insurance Code.* Chatsworth, California. N.I.L.S. 1978.

*Mississippi Official Rules, Regulations and Attorney General Reports.* Chatsworth, California, N.I.L.S. 1978.

*Mental Health Laws*

Pritchard, David A. *Mental Health Law in Mississippi.* Washington: University Press, 1978.

*Practice and Procedure*

Griffith, V.A. *Mississippi Chancery Practice: Equity.* 2d. edition. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1950.

*Products Liability*

Wittenberg, Jeffrey. *Products Liability: The Law in Mississippi.* Norcross, Georgia: Harrison, 1982.

*Probate and Administration of Estates*

Morse, William C. *Wills and Administration in Mississippi.* Atlanta: Harrison, 1968.

Williford, Robert. *Probate and Estate Administration with Forms: The Law in Mississippi.* Norcross, Georgia: Harrison, 1981. 1982 p.p.

*Workmen's Compensation*

Dunn, Vardaman S. *Workmen's Compensation: A Comprehensive Treatise on Workmen's Compensation Law of Mississippi.* 3rd edition. Jackson, MS: C & D Publications, 1982.

## **LAW LIBRARIANS' SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON D.C. ANNOUNCES PUBLICATION OF NEW PERIODICAL LIST**

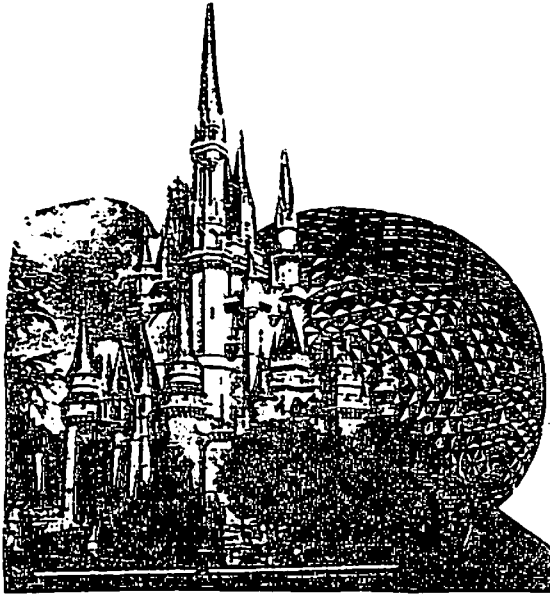
*The Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., is pleased to announce the publication of a new and expanded edition of the Union List of Legal Periodicals.* The publication identifies the holdings of 185 significant academic, government and private law libraries in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area including the Library of Congress.

The *Union List of Legal Periodicals* is an up-to-date compilation listing 1700 English and foreign language periodicals and where they can be found in the Washington area. This perfect bound volume presents journal titles in alphabetical order, with full bibliographic information, including valuable history and cross-reference notes.

The *Union List of Legal Periodicals* is now available and can be ordered at a cost of \$125.00 for a single copy. Additional copies can be purchased for \$115.00, a \$10.00 savings. All quoted prices include postage and handling charges.

Orders must be prepaid by check or money order payable to the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., and should be sent to: Catherine R. Romano, Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

IT'S NOT THE SAME AS BEING THERE, BUT . . .



*Since we can't replace the professional stimulation of exchanging ideas with colleagues—or the fun of socializing—or the wonder of seeing the Magic Kingdom or EPCOT—for our members who were not at the chapter convention in Lake Buena Vista, we are providing the next best thing. To give you a taste of the five sessions that made up the conference, each of the speakers or chairmen has prepared a summary of the information presented.*

## **UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE RESEARCH: A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE SOURCES**

*Igor I. Kavass  
Vanderbilt University Law School*

The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is the basis for commercial law in the United States, dealing with almost all aspects of business and its subsequent transactions. It came into existence in September, 1951 when the national Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute adopted it as a "uniform model law" suitable for enactment by the states and territories of the United States. Since 1951 the Code has been revised several times. The Code has been enacted in toto in one form or another in 49 states as well as the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands, with Louisiana reluctantly adopting portions thereof.

Unfortunately, research on the UCC can be quite complex. The Code itself is not uniform. First there are several versions of the Code: 1952, 1957, 1958, 1962, 1972 and 1978. Article 9 was revised in 1966 and 1972, and Article 8 in 1977. Some states have adopted parts of the Code from different versions. Nearly all states have introduced their own amendments to the Code. Some provisions of the Official Texts contain optional wordings, which have not been adopted uniformly by the states. Finally, interpretations and constructions of the Code provisions by courts of different jurisdictions have varied quite considerably. Research can be expected to encounter several obstacles: (1) commercial transactions, especially of the type regulated by the Code, are unusually complex and intricate; (2) as the Code is required to regulate relatively sophisticated and complex transactions, one cannot expect its provisions to be simple; (3) the Code abounds in an arcane technical terminology; (4) there are too many different institutions concurrently involved in the construction and further modification of the Code.

Despite its broad title, the Uniform Commercial Code does not codify all of the commercial law. For example, except in a very limited way, it does not deal with such important commercial functions as agency, insurance, carriage of goods, suretyship, or bankruptcy. The subjects it does cover are sales (including bulk sales), commercial paper, letters of credit, documents of title to personal property, some stock transactions, and personal property "mortgages". It does not even cover all ramifications and issues of the transactions to which its provisions purport to apply. In some parts of the Code it is expressly recognized that their coverage of the law is not complete. The Code is divided into eleven articles: (1) General Provisions; (2) Sales; (3) Commercial Paper; (4) Bank Deposits and Collections; (5) Letters of Credit; (6) Bulk Transfers; (7) Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading and Other Documents of Title; (8) Investment Securities; (9) Secured Transactions; (10 and 11) Effective State and other transitional and repealing provisions.

# BECOMING AN ENLIGHTENED LAW LIBRARY PRESERVATIONIST— A RECAP

Carol D. Billings  
Director, Law Library of Louisiana

Because environmental conditions in the Southeastern United States are particularly inhospitable to books, law librarians must learn what steps to take to protect and preserve the collections entrusted to them. The first half of the Saturday morning session was devoted to an examination of the factors which contribute to the deterioration of books and a brief survey of techniques librarians may employ to prevent or impede their destructive activity. Colonel Edward R. Gilbert, consultant in conservation from Gainesville, and Professor John DePew, of the School of Library and Information Studies at Florida State University, both illustrated their remarks with slides. Beginning with the basics, Colonel Gilbert explained the chemical composition of papers, bindings and glues used in bookmaking through the ages. Environmental elements—warm temperatures, moisture, gases, light, and microorganisms—combine with these materials to form harmful acids or to promote the growth of fungi. Paper falls victim to darkening, foxing, and brittleness, and leather bindings crumble and virtually turn to dust.

Colonel Gilbert discussed the importance of proper air conditioning, dehumidification, and shielded lighting as prevention devices. For materials that have already begun to deteriorate, he explained how acid-free boxes may be used to enclose them and how a neatsfoot oil and lanolin dressing may be applied to restore leather bindings.

Dr. DePew concentrated upon the subject of preparing a library building and its staff to protect against emergencies and disasters that may befall our collections. He too emphasized the need to educate oneself about construction requirements such as air conditioning, waterproofing and placement of light sources to minimize the possibility of damage from heat, moisture, and light. Fire prevention measures and rehabilitation procedures for materials affected by heat, smoke and water in a fire were covered as well.

Thomas Farrell, sales coordinator for the Hertzberg-New Method Bindery, presented a film showing all phases of bindery operation and talked about the importance of proper binding to book conservation. He further discussed the problem of deteriorating leather bindings and papers and explained some of the rebinding and restoration techniques that a bindery uses.

Joseph Bogart, of University Products, spoke briefly about and exhibited products for repairing and preserving both books in the working collection and rare books and documents.

The following publications are among those recommended by Colonel Gilbert and Dr. DePew:

1. Bohem, Hilda. *Disaster Prevention and Disaster Preparedness*. Task Group on the Preservation of Library Materials. Berkeley: University of California, 1978. (\$2.50 from the Office of the Asst. Vice-President for Library Plans and Policies, 7 University Hall, University of California, Berkeley, 94720.
2. Cunha, George M. and Dorothy G. *Conservation of Library Materials: a Manual and Bibliography on the Care, Repair and Restoration of Library Materials*, 2d. ed., vol. 1. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1971.
3. Gilbert, Edward R. "A Conservation Primer: The Preservation of Library Materials in Tropical Climates." *Bulletin of the Florida Chapter, Special Libraries Association*, vol. 14. no. 3. pp. 110-127, 1982.
4. Horton, Carolyn. *Cleaning and Preserving Bindings and Related Materials*. LTP Publication #12. Chicago: American Library Association, 1967.
5. Library of Congress. *Preservation Leaflets*. Washington, 1975:  
#1 Selected References in the Literature of Conservation.  
#2 Environmental Protection of Books and Related Materials.  
#3 Preserving Leather Bookbindings.
6. Morrow, Carolyn Clark. *Conservation Treatment Procedures: A Manual of Step by Step Procedures for the Maintenance and Repair of Library Materials*. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1982.
7. Waters, Peter. *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials*. 2d. ed. Washington: Library of Congress, 1979. (\$3.50 from G.P.O.)

# A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE

By  
J. LAMAR WOODARD  
STETSON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

(A majority of the conference participants have been or will be involved in library construction or renovation projects within the five years past and future. The presentation was conducted as an exchange of ideas between the speaker and the audience. Don Ziegenfuss, Igor Kavass and Ed Schroeder acted as principal commentators.)

In his article originally entitled *A Well-Wrought Interior Design*, Ellsworth Mason said, "if a library feels good to be in, it will be used even though the air conditioning freezes, and the lighting obscures, and the book stock dwindles and the staff offends" (footnote 1).

In order to achieve the well-wrought design, to find that place for everything, the librarian must study the available literature on building planning and design, observe the operation of that librarian's own library as well as others, consult with other librarians, and write a building program.

The librarian should be a member, if not the director, of the planning team. The librarian is thus required to learn all that he or she can about library planning and design. The literature must be reviewed and studied. Some of the works I have found to be helpful are:

A. Cohen, *Designing and Space Planning for Libraries: A Behavioral Guide*

E. Mason, *Mason on Library Buildings*

K. Metcalf, *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings* (out of print, however a new edition is in progress)

G. Thompson, *Planning and Designing of Library Buildings*

*Architectural Digest* and the library buildings issue of *Library Journal* were noted as being valuable sources of information.

The librarian should observe the operation of his or her library. Flow charts should be prepared for each function and each activity in the library so that the librarian has a clear understanding of the operation of that library. Observation of staff and patron activities should be conducted in other libraries.

When observing other libraries, one should talk to librarians, clerks and patrons about the success or failure of the concepts embodied in the building. The planner may find a formal consultantship to be necessary. Certainly every plan can be improved, and a review by an experienced consultant will be valuable. The use of multiple consultants—each with a distinct speciality—should be considered.

Once the process of study, observation and consultation is under way, the librarian should begin the writing of the building program. The program is the most important document in the planning of a building. Ellsworth Mason says that "Properly done, the production of a good library building program can be the librarian's greatest intellectual achievement." (footnote 2) Mason's book contains an excellent example of a building program's content and arrangement.

(The talk concluded with a discussion of the various elements of the arrangement of a library.)

## footnotes:

1. E. Mason, *Mason on Library Buildings*, 49 (1980)
2. *Id.* at 19



# LAW PRINTING & DEVELOPMENT OF LAW BOOKS

by Erwin C. Surrency  
Director, Law Library, University of Georgia

Erwin C. Surrency presented a paper on the "History of Law Book Publishing" in the United States, pointing out that the colonial printers were encouraged to establish their presses through government subsidies, in the form of a guaranteed income or a monopoly of printing government documents. The first law books printed in the colonies were the laws of the colony. No court decisions were reported, because the English courts were looked upon as a source of the common law, and their reports were generally available. By the beginning of the nineteenth century a number of new types of law books had begun to be printed, including reports, court rules, books on practice and procedures, and manuals for justices of the peace. Sufficient titles were available that it was possible for Stephen Gould to establish his law book shop in New York in 1790, thus becoming the first law book dealer. Other publishers followed, and Albany, New York, became the center of law book publishing in this country for a good part of the nineteenth century. Most of the law book publishers operated as partnerships, and as individuals died, the name of the firm would be changed. However, a number of law book publishers traced the history of their companies back into the early decades of the last century.

Mr. Arnold Ginnow, Editor-in-Chief of the West Publishing Company, explained the policy of his company in publishing decisions. Only those decisions presented to the company for publication are included in the National Reporter System. Each decision is carefully scrutinized—requiring approximately four hours—before it is printed in the National Reporter. The question was raised whether "every" decision should be published. Every law librarian argues that all decisions ought to be published without any realization of the value of the opinions or the economic cost of meeting this objective. An illustration was a collection of 36,000 decisions of the intermediate appellate court in Wisconsin, which lawyers feel ought to be available, but the cost of printing these decisions or otherwise imputting them into the computer is prohibitive for the value received. The question of whether "all decisions" ought to be published is ideal in the abstract. The Editorial Staff examines key numbers to determine if the number of entries cannot be better organized under additional headings. The discussion following the presentation was informative as to editorial practices of the West Publishing Company.



1<sup>st</sup>. Ch. Justice Coke.

## **MORE TO COME . . .**

In the next issue we plan to include summaries of the presentations by Mary Greenwood and Ed Schroeder on the development and bibliographic sources of municipal and local government law.



## LUCILE ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP SELECTION PROCESS UNDERWAY

Since the application deadline for those seeking this year's Lucile Elliott Scholarship passed on March 15, Gene Teitelbaum and his committee have been reviewing their credentials. The winners will be notified shortly.

Past recipients of the scholarship are as follows:

1982	Patsy Ruth Brautigam Charles S. Finger Louise H. Stafford	1975	Angela M. Denerle Barbara G. Murphy Fred C. Pearson
1981	Janeen J. Denson Mary H. Ladner Patricia L. Mennicke Orietta Ayala Ortiz	1974	Katherine Long May Robin K. Mills
1980	Anne D. Bardolph Margaret D. Martin Anne S. Towles	1973	Gloria M. Frederick
1979	Claire M. Germain Carole W. Knobil Martha W. Rush	1972	Harriet S. Tuch
1978	Martha J. Birchfield Reynold Kosek Marguerite A. Rey	1971	No scholarship was given
1977	Steve Huang Connie Pine Elaine Poziakoff	1970	Kathleen Price
1976	Marguerite B. Coe Donna Joity	1969	Beverly L. Boyer Paul Willis
		1968	No scholarship was given
		1967	No scholarship was given
		1966	Not sure if a scholarship was given
		1965	Kathleen Langan

### **JOB OPENING**

*Miami law firm librarian.* MLS required. Law library experience or courses desirable. Salary commensurate with experience. Available May 1. Contact: Meg Stevens, Valdes-Fauli, Richardson & Cobb, 1 S.E. Third Ave., Miami, Florida 33131, phone: 305-358-5550.

## DEFINITELY NOT A DEVINE COMEDY

Most of you are probably aware of the Office of Personnel Management's attempts to revise the job classification and pay scales of government librarians. These proposed changes met with such vehement opposition from librarians and legislators throughout the nation that OPM agreed to do a second public review of the standards. Comments to OPM on this second review were due by December 15, 1982, and the new standards are still in the process of being drafted. At the same time, Representative Geraldine Ferraro (D-NY), Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), and Mary Rose Oaker (D-OH), have asked the General Accounting Office to conduct a pay equity study for consideration by OPM. Although OPM Director Donald Devine has stated that he will not wait for GAO's report before publishing the new standards, their development may be delayed long enough to allow GAO to complete its study. At this point, pressure can be levied against OPM only through ones congressmen.

The following article appeared in *The Washington Post* on November 15, 1982. We are including it as background information for this entire reclassification issue.

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### ***Librarians See Sexism In Rewrite of Pay Scales***

By Cass Peterson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Office of Personnel Management has a hot potato in its hands, thanks to its efforts to change the job classifications—and thus the pay scales—of government librarians.

The classifications of government jobs are reviewed occasionally, more or less at OPM's whim, but in this case the revisions may have ramifications beyond the civil service.

The federal government is one of the largest single employers of librarians—more than 3,300, plus 3,500 information specialists and nearly 1,300 library technicians. There are so many librarians working for the government that Uncle Sam, in effect, sets the standards for the rest of the nation on how much education a librarian needs and how much a librarian ought to be paid. State, local and academic libraries often align their standards with the federal ones, according to the American Library Association.

So when OPM proposed a major revision in the federal occupation standards for library workers last December, the move attracted more than passing notice in the profession. And when part of that revision proved to be a proposal to set GS7 as the entry-level grade for a librarian, with or without a master's degree, the librarians blew their stacks.

Under OPM's current guidelines, any civil servant with a master's degree is eligible to start at the GS9 level, or \$20,256 a year, compared with \$16,559 for GS7s. ALA officials point out that the GS9 level still applies to comparable civil servants, including accountants, chemists and foresters, and that OPM's revised standards for auditors, which came out in June, still list GS9 as the entry level for holders of a master's.

The difference, as the librarians see it, is that those professions are dominated by men, while 64 percent of the librarians who work for the government are women.

OPM spokesman Pat Korten said the agency is involved in an across-the-board effort to reduce "credentialing" requirements, such as advanced degrees, and that the librarians were not being singled out.

"There is nothing, repeat nothing, valid about the charge that this involves some discrimination involving female-dominated" categories, he said. To the contrary, Korten suggested that OPM's policy would actually help women. "We are trying to minimize credentialing requirements, because we find they work against women," he said.

But asked if OPM intends to change standards for chemists or foresters to place less value on a master's, Korten replied: "I don't want to pin myself down to some specific statement of what we would or would not do in a case like that."

To the librarians, that smacks of inconsistency at the least. A more forthright opinion comes from Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee on human resources and a congressional activist for pay equity, or equal pay for comparable work. In a recent letter to OPM director Donald J. Devine, Ferraro accused the agency of "duplicity" and suggested there was an element of sexism in the proposed changes.

Ferraro was particularly incensed by OPM's refusal to grant a second formal review period on its proposals, which came out in revised form in August after the initial comment period drew a large number of mostly negative comments.

Ferraro noted that OPM has agreed to do a second review of the proposed changes in the classification of federal contract and procurement officers, and told Devine: "There appears to be only one major difference between the two. The library profession is female-dominated, while the contract and procurement field is male-dominated."

Several agencies with significant numbers of librarians had asked for a second review of the standards. But it wasn't until Friday, and then only with a request from Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) in hand, that Devine agreed to reopen the review of the librarians' standards.

A second review is "very unusual," Devine said. "The only other case my staff can tell me of is on the contract procurement officers."

As for the charge that his agency is discriminating on the basis of sex, Devine replied, "That's ridiculous."

### ***STATE, COURT AND COUNTRY SIS MEMBERS TAKE NOTE!***

The March *AALL Newsletter* reports that the annual meeting of the State, Court, and County Special Interest Section during the national convention in Houston has been changed to Sunday, June 26, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Hyatt Regency. The original mailing of convention materials indicated that the meeting would be held on Saturday the 25th. Additional information will be sent to all members.

# MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING

## *Southeastern Chapter, American Association of Law Libraries*

### *Friday, February 11, 1983, Lake Buena Vista, Florida*

The business meeting of the Southeastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries was called to order by Don Ziegenfuss at 8:45 a.m. on Friday, February 11, 1983, at the Howard Johnson's Resort Hotel at Lake Buena Vista, Florida.

The first order of business was to approve the minutes of the last meeting in Detroit, Michigan, as published in the August, 1982, edition of the *Southeastern Law Librarian*. The minutes were approved as published without any additions.

Ed Edmonds gave the treasurer's report. The Beginning balance as of July, 1982, was \$3,591.35. Additional deposits amounted to \$2,105.50 and debits amounted to \$2,482.71. The current balance is \$3,214.14. The chapter currently has 295 members. A complete financial report was available for all members present at the meeting and will be published in the newsletter.

Lamar Woodard gave the report of the Nominating Committee. The committee has nominated Ed Schroeder, Law Library Director, Florida State University Law Library, as Vice-President/President-Elect for 1983-1984.

Don Ziegenfuss then announced the report of the Executive Committee concerning the location of the 1984 meeting. That committee accepted the offer of Vanderbilt University to host a meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, in April, 1984.

Don Ziegenfuss then introduced Leah Chanin, president of the American Association of Law Libraries and former president of the Southeastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries, to give a current report on the status of A.A.L.L. Leah pointed out that this chapter has always been a progressive regional unit. She noted that in 1970 the chapter had seventy members. Academic law libraries represented eighty percent of the membership and dues were \$2.00 per member.

President Chanin continued by noting that the Executive Board of A.A.L.L. has approved the application of Atlanta to hold the national meeting in 1988. She pointed out the importance of the institutes, programs, and networking projects of regional chapters and the support that it gives to its many members, sixty percent of whom do not attend the annual national meeting. The American Association of Law Libraries currently has a membership of 3,200 and an annual budget greater than \$500,000.00. The current one million dollar endowment has allowed A.A.L.L. to support scholarships and grants in concert with various sponsors. This year the national association will make available \$50,000.00 for conventions and institutes. Twelve years ago, A.A.L.L. membership was 1,200 and forty percent of the members were from academic law libraries. Members from academic law libraries currently make up only nineteen percent of the national organization.

The national association is currently undertaking a membership drive in which two awards of \$250.00 will be given to chapters showing significant growth. This drive is important since over one half of the budget for A.A.L.L. comes from dues payments.

Leah then detailed plans of the two institutes in Dallas and Austin prior to the annual meeting in Houston this summer. The institute at Southern Methodist University in Dallas will cover "Creative Research in Law Libraries" and the institute at the University of Texas will highlight "International Law and Business."

Leah also mentioned that A.A.L.L. can make refundable non-interest bearing grants to chapters for major projects. The first of these was recently approved by the executive board in the amount of \$15,000 to the Law Library Association of Greater New York for the production of a union list.

Leah also pointed out the strong record of the placement service during recent years. The Placement Committee is chaired by Larry Wenger, a member of S.E.A.L.L. Leah concluded by mentioning that three A.A.L.L. monographs have been published in the last year.

Don Ziegenfuss asked if anyone wished to bring forth any new business. Ed Edmonds responded by pointing out that the Constitution and Bylaws do not provide for membership for individuals outside the chapter's regional geographic area. Since there are numerous individuals who would like to receive the newsletter of the chapter, Ed asked if some consideration should be given to clarifying this point. Lamar Woodard moved to send this question to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. This motion was approved unanimously. Howard Hood, chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, requested a draft of appropriate language from Ed Edmonds who acknowledged that he would do so.

Don Ziegenfuss then requested volunteers for two projects that had been mentioned in the last newsletter. The first of these projects concerns help in procuring advertisements for the chapter newsletter. Don is also seeking volunteers for the planning committee to outline goals and programs for the future of the chapter.

The next order of business was to receive a head count of members who expected to attend a SOLINET session to be held at the Quality Inn at 7:30 on Friday evening, February 11.

The last item of business was a report on behalf of Brian Polley from the Scholarship Committee mentioning that only five applications had been received for scholarships. No scholarship offers were made for the Orlando meeting although retroactive scholarship grants are possible. The deadline for scholarships is March 15, 1983.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:15 a.m.

Respectfully submitted

Ed Edmonds  
Secretary/Treasurer

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CHAPTER FEBRUARY, 1983

Beginning Balance, July, 1982: \$ 3,591.35

Deposits:

Additional Dues, 1982-1983	\$ 800.00
Atlanta Convention Return	<u>1,305.50</u>
 Total	 \$ 2,105.50

Debits:

Postage	\$ 352.55
Newsletters	811.17
Administrative Costs	60.79
Advance on Orlando Meeting	600.00
Breakfast Meeting (Detroit)	286.20
Payments to Howard Johnson's	<u>372.00</u>
 Total	 \$ 2,482.71

Ending Balance: \$ 3,214.14

## **S.E.A.L.L.'S ANSWER TO HELOISE**

The Law Library was never able to retain at the Loan Desk for any length of time a pen for our patron's use. It kept getting ripped off. We tried every type of pen on a chain, without any success. Finally, we purchased Gaylord Bros.' coil pen, Model 4443 (\$4.40 cost). The pen is triangular in shape. Being uncomfortable to hold, no one seems to want to permanently possess it. Also, instead of just using its self-adhesive bottom, we drilled two holes into its plastic base, and into the Loan Desk's counter top and screwed it down. The pens (we have three on the counter) have stayed without any problems since we installed them almost one year ago.

I wrote Gaylord suggesting that they furnish it with the holes and screws. They replied that they are considering the idea.

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The West Publishing Company is producing the second series of the Illinois Digest, South Eastern Digest, and Texas Digest. The pocket parts for the first series volumes will not be produced in the future.

West has produced gummed labels which tell the user that the first series is not kept up and to use the second series.

When they issued the West Federal Practice Digest 2d., they sent gummed labels with each shipment of new volumes. Unfortunately, they have not followed this procedures for the above three digests.

While West has produced said labels, you must write to obtain them. They will send you one large supply. The person to contact is:

Steve D. Thorn  
Customer Service  
West Publishing Co.  
St. Paul, MN 55165

*Gene Teitelbaum  
Professor of Law &  
Law Librarian  
University of Louisville*

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