President’s Message
By: Bonnie Shucha, University of Wisconsin Law Library

Welcome back! I hope that you all enjoyed some much needed rest and relaxation this summer. It’s hard to believe, but fall is just around the corner and that means it is time to get ready for another great LLAW year.

But before we move forward, I’d like to back up a bit and offer a few well deserved “thank yous” to Past President, Connie Von der Heide, the 2002-03 LLAW Board, and to all of our hard-working committee members. Through their energy and enthusiasm, LLAW provided a terrific year of fellowship and education for its members.

I’d like to recognize a couple of accomplishments in particular, which I believe significantly contributed to the overall quality and value of our organization. Interestingly, they all involve authorship and publication by our LLAW members.

A major highlight for LLAW last year was the revision of the Public Access to Legal Information Committee’s guide entitled, *Introduction to Legal Materials: A Manual for Non-Law Librarians in Wisconsin*. Both librarians and the general public will find this well-written guide useful in locating needed legal materials. Copies of the guide may be purchased for a small fee from Sunil Rao, chair of the PIALI Committee (strao@wisc.edu). Also, look for it to be available soon on the LLAW web site.

Another superior LLAW publication continues to be the LLAW Newsletter. Although the format changed to all electronic, other features remained consistent such as quality writing, attractive layout, and familiar columns. For example, Cindy May’s Recommended Readings continue to be a valuable resource for our membership.

*(Please see President on page 4)*
## LLAW Officers and Committees 2003/2004

### Officers

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  - Laura Olsen Dugan
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- **UW-Milwaukee**
  - Candace Hall-Slaminski
  - Student Rep - Jill Annitto

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The LLAW Newsletter, official publication of the Law Librarians Association of Wisconsin, Inc., is published quarterly in Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter and distributed to all LLAW members. Dues renewal falls in June of each year. Subscription rate is $4.00 to non-members. For membership information contact Carol Schmitt, Chair of the Membership Committee, Boardman Suhr Curry & Field LLP, 1 S. Pinckney St., Ste 410, Madison WI 53701-0927 (608/283-7514). Address all inquiries or items of interest to the LLAW Newsletter Editor, Julia Jaet, Marquette University Law Library, PO BOX 3137, Milwaukee WI 53201-3137 or by e-mail to julia.jaet@marquette.edu. Send contributions to Bev Butula, Davis & Kuelthau, S.C., 111 E. Kilbourn Ave, Milwaukee WI 53202 or by email to bbutula@dkattorneys.com. © Law Librarians Association of Wisconsin, Inc., 2003.
CONGRATULATIONS TO:

Jane Colwin on her appointment as State Law Librarian and Julie Tessmer on being appointed Deputy Law Librarian.

This year the Membership Committee awarded two $10.00 Amazon.com gift certificates to LLAW members who renewed or joined LLAW. The first gift certificate was for applications received from June 1 - June 30 and the second was for membership applications received from July 1 - July 31. The winners are:

June: Rhonda Karau, Ruder Ware (Wausau, WI)
July: Maurice Leon, retired, Madison, WI

Gift certificates will be mailed to the winners. This really brought the applications in!

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Compiled by Carol Schmitt, Boardman Law Firm

Welcome to our 5 newest LLAW members!

Patricia Cervenka,
Director, Marquette University Law Library

Eric Giefer,
IT Coordinator, UW-Madison Law Library

Rita Michalski
Student, UW-Milwaukee

Faymarie Pluskota
Law Librarian, Weiss Berzowski Brady LLC

Claire Winkler
Law Librarian, Axley Brynelson, LLP

The USA PATRIOT Act. Issues also regularly featured membership news, financial reports, meeting minutes and a recommended readings section.

Other significant events were:
- Converted the newsletter's paper format to a completely electronic version and electronic delivery
- Added live links, photos and color to the issues
- Discontinued vendor advertising as there was no need for funds to cover the cost of delivery and printing.

The Newsletter Team also experienced change and growth. Bev Butula joined as "Intake editor" and Julia Jaet replaced Mary Koshollek on business and circulation matters. Jim Mumm continued to refine his skills on Microsoft Publisher to compose every issue.

Thanks to the Newsletter team and all LLAW members for their hard work and support.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Koshollek

NEWSLETTER COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT

By: Mary Koshollek, Godfrey & Kahn, SC

The LLAW Newsletter experienced significant change and growth over the 2002-2003 Chapter year. The Newsletter Team composed, edited and delivered four issues of the LLAW Newsletter.

LLAW members again generously contributed reports and articles of interest to all. Article highlights included the 2002 AALL convention in Orlando, several LLAW chapter programs (including Carol Avery Nicholson's visit, Saving the Dane County Law Library and a presentation by former Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Janine Geske), Knowledge Management, and the

USA PATRIOT Act. Issues also regularly featured membership news, financial reports, meeting minutes and a recommended readings section.

Other significant events were:
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Thanks to the Newsletter team and all LLAW members for their hard work and support.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Koshollek
I had the privilege of attending the 96th annual AALL meeting and conference in Seattle this year. While I attended several sessions each day, below is a brief summary (mostly in outline form) of some programs that I thought were quite interesting:

### The future of the Past: Postmodern Library Realities

Peter Young, director of the National Agricultural Library, was the keynote speaker at the first Plenary Session. He was formerly with the Library of Congress. The main point of his discussion was the changing qualities needed in a librarian. Flexibility, multi-tasking and creativity, among others, were skills needed to be a successful librarian. These qualities are based on the constant change in our field and in technology. He discussed the need to train patrons to do things for themselves, to take on more of a teacher role and be the person who is called on “for the hard stuff.”

### Maximize Business Research Skills

This session discussed the keys to business research. The speaker emphasized that, while much information is available for free, the cost to obtain the “value added” information through Dialog or other paid services is worth it.

The search strategy for company information includes determining if the company is public, private or a subsidiary. If the company is public, the speaker provided a list of electronic tools to gather company history, financial information, investment analysis, news articles and people data.

Electronic resources were also discussed for information on private companies. The speaker indicated that obtaining information on private companies could be a bit more limiting.

If the company is a subsidiary, the researcher needs to determine the status and name of the parent company. The next step is to determine if the parent company is public or private. Be aware that the subsidiary may not need to file financial documents or they may be buried in the annual report.

### Law Made Public: Teaching Basic Legal Research to Paralegals, New Associates, and All Others in Between

This speaker was spectacular. She discussed the types of programs they provide and how to market them. She was the reference librarian for a county law library, but the information was easily applied to a firm environment.

Why Librarians Don’t Give Classes –
- Time
- Lack of staff
- Difficult to create curriculum
- Publicity
- Fear of low attendance

Let me end by expressing how pleased I am to be representing the Law Librarians Association of Wisconsin as President this year. I’m excited about the potential of our new initiatives this year, such as Wisconsin Administrative Code Digitization Project and others. And I know we can all look forward to another year of informative & engaging programs, beginning with Ulice Payne and the Brewers in September. Let’s get ready and play ball.

(Please see AALL on page 5)
(AALL continued from page 4)

Why Librarians Should Give Classes –

- Patrons become familiar with materials in library
- Re-organize the patron’s energy regarding research
- Build satisfaction

Classes Should Be –

- Short
- Scheduled when patrons are available – try dinnertime!
- Offered regularly

What Should Be Taught –

- What law librarians do
- What law librarians don’t do
- Basic research
- Advanced research
- On-line legal sources

Knowledge Management: Access Your Environment and Plan a Successful KM Program

Many firms are considering adding some type of knowledge management tool to their organization (if they don’t already have one). This session discussed the benefits of incorporating a KM system into existing resources and some considerations for the decision-makers within the firm.

The purpose of developing a KM program is to MAKE MONEY. Librarians do not need to be reminded that much of the information produced by a firm is reusable, both from internal and external sources:

- DMS
- Summation or Litigation Databases

- Document Productions
- Library
- Brief Banks

The “hard” benefits of creating a KM program are:

- Cost Control
  85% of items are not reused
  50% of documents are duplicates
- Productivity
- Prior precedence
- Locate effectively
- Leverage
- Personal time savings – less time is spent on searching and more time is spent on intellec
tual matters.

There are also “soft” benefits to KM:

- Quality Control
- It facilitates consistency in documents, research, etc.
- Collaboration
- Practice areas can tap into each other’s knowledge
- Branch offices have easier access
- Experts within firm can share information to everyone
- Training
- Elevate skill level
- Quality of Life
- Reduce frustration in trying to locate or re-create something

KM personnel need to be a multi-disciplinary team. There are, however, specific skills required to oversee a knowledge management project. They include the ability to manage the project, organize the information, understand technology, and knowledge of the law. Perfect for a librarian!

The goal in establishing a KM system is to move “passive knowledge” (e.g. Conversations, training, CLE, etc.) to “active knowledge” (e.g. Manuals, practice guides, and accessible documentation).
Envision Tomorrow’s Catalog:
The Evolution of Cataloging In the E-Commerce Era
By: Virginia Meier, U.W. Law Library

The speaker for this program was Cindy Cunningham, the U.S. Catalog Librarian for Amazon.com. She has her library degree and worked in several libraries before joining Amazon. She is the only librarian working for Amazon.com and her initial charge was to tell Amazon how people searched for books. She worked with editors and they used a hierarchy of subject headings based on the primary category of the item for a browse list. This list eventually became more of a tool for tracking trends in marketing and merchandising, rather than a cataloging and classification tool for helping customers find items quickly and easily.

She began her presentation with a brief background of how libraries and the way the public searches for information have changed. The history of libraries is really a history of letting go of control. Years ago books were chained down and stacks were closed. This evolved into open stacks and most recently to use of the Internet where librarians have limited control over what patrons look at. The Internet and e-commerce have also contributed to the slow loss and shift of cataloging authority. Previously there were a limited number of authoritative sources, e.g. the Library of Congress, and cataloging was a controlled and consistent process. Collaboration and multiple sources have shifted the point of authority. There are also new content definitions and formats to consider, leading to the need for normalization and reconciliation of data into one authoritative item.

Amazon began in 1995 with Baker & Taylor as their single catalog source. Ingram was soon added which necessitated the beginning of reconciling multiple data sources. Data quality became more important in its potential to affect sales, and Amazon recognized that some data sources were more reliable than others. In 2000, Onix (Online Information Exchange) was launched to give publishers a single XML format to transmit all their data to those involved in selling books. The Library of Congress has mapped MARC to Onix.

Traditional classification also behaves differently in the online environment, often bringing together related items based on customer buying habits. The Book Industry Study Group sets the standards for the book industry and is the classification system that all bookstores use. The definition of catalog has changed as customer expectations have increased. In addition to the basic author, title, publisher, date information, they want comparative consumer information about the product including customer reviews and recommendations, expected availability date, graphics, etc. Use of online information will continue to increase, so the better the quality of the inputted data, the better the results will be. There is too much data to do traditional cataloging anymore. Outsourcing or the use of search engines will be needed to manage and control the data. Librarians may be involved in the construction of these search engines due to their understanding of how data structure influences searching capability.

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State Law Library News

Email addresses at the State Law Library now end with @wicourts.gov. Please note these changes in your address book.

For more information go to http://wsll.state.wi.us/staff.html
2nd Annual Public Law Seminar
By: Paula Seeger, Dane Co. Law Library

Paula Seeger, librarian at the Dane County Law Library, received an LLAW grant to attend the Second Annual Public Law Interest Law Section Seminar: Advocacy, Representation, and Referral of the Low-Income Client presented by the State Bar of Wisconsin on June 10, 2003. For additional information about this seminar, go to: http://www.wisbar.org/sections/pil/event.html.

Here is a summary of the sessions attended:

1. Roundtable Discussion 1: Practical Tips on Guardianship Defense
   This section reviewed the legal rights and options available to defendants (and their families) facing a guardianship or protective placement situation. There was extensive discussion of how non-lawyers can assist and advocate for defendants, as well as special considerations that must be addressed.

2. Roundtable Discussion 2: Preparing Class Action Lawsuits
   Class action lawsuits have some very ominous characteristics: they are often huge undertakings taking several years to resolve and involve many attorneys. If the remedy or relief is ongoing, then there’s the chance that several contempt proceedings could erupt down the road. Despite these hazards, however, there are still clear reasons for pursuing class actions or declaratory judgments. This session offered discussion and illumination of the detailed federal and state rules regulating class actions. There was also discussion about whether it is possible to obtain substantially the same relief in a different (and easier) manner.

3. Plenary Program: Law and Politics presented by Edward Garvey
   This was a brief 15-minute session outlining the key connections between law and politics. There was significant reference to the website: http://www.fightingbob.com which is the site for “Wisconsin’s Progressive Voice.”

4. Main Session 3: Overview of the Family Court System
   The substantive and procedural issues in family law cases were addressed, as well as specific actions, the agencies involved in them, and the statutes and administrative codes that regulate these actions. It is estimated that approximately 60% of family law cases are being tried by litigants without the benefit of an attorney’s assistance. This is a conservative guess based on data from a few years ago. The trend indicates that more and more people cannot afford or simply do not want to hire an attorney to assist them in their family court case matters.

5. Main Session 4: Wisconsin Fair Hearing Process
   This session focused on administrative review cases against agency decisions from the point of views of both an attorney and an administrative law judge (ALJ) with the Division of Hearings and Appeals.

6. Panel Discussion 2: Representing Clients as a Non-Lawyer
   Two important suggestions for making sure boundaries are maintained and that case details don’t affect your well-being as an advocate are: 1) Know your resources and keep a referral sheet available for those who need assistance beyond what your agency can provide, and 2) Let it go: after your clients leave with more information than when they arrived, do something to take your mind off case details.

I found these suggestions and the discussion that followed to be useful for the growing number of interactions library staff have with pro se litigants. Often we need to ask leading questions in order to determine the best kind of service to provide. Sometimes this opens the door for library users to share personal details about their case.

Overall Impressions
Overall, the seminar provided substantial information for assisting a large portion of library users. This was the first seminar I’ve attended that was presented by the State Bar. It was obvious that it was designed for a specific audience, but I found plenty of materials and information that I could use for assisting library users. I attended this seminar with several staff attorneys working in the courthouse. They agreed that for a day-long seminar and the type of materials presented this was an incredibly valuable and important resource-gathering event.
EXTRA, EXTRA, READ ALL ABOUT IT!
Looking for a good read? The following articles written by fellow LLAW members have appeared in The Wisconsin Lawyer or Wisconsin Law Journal recently.


“Professional Development Committee Series: Just What the Webmaster Ordered” by Bonnie Shucha.
AALL Spectrum (March 2002).

(not available on the web)


“Google Your Way to Better Web Searching” by Mary Koshollek.
Wisconsin Lawyer (July 2003).

“Using the Internet for Case Preparation” by Diane Duffey and Ted Potter.
Wisconsin Lawyer (June 2003).
http://wisbar.org/wislawmag/2003/06/tech.html

“Knowledge Management: Building Better Law Firms” by LaVern Pritchard.
Law Technology News (April 2003). (Have to register to view)
http://www.lawtechnews.com/r4/showkiosk.cgi?hr_id=403599&category_id=

“Mining for Company Nuggets: Investigative Research on Companies” by Carol Bannen.
Wisconsin Law Journal
(Also appeared in the Wisconsin Association of Legal Administrators Summer newsletter on page 18.)

“Environmental Law Resources on the Internet” by Susan O’Toole and Liz Shelton.

COMING SOON to a publication near you:


“A Guide to Online Legal Forms for Wisconsin Practitioners” by Kira Zaporski.

If you are interested in submitting an article for publication, or have an idea of an article you would like to see more about, contact Carol Bannen, Director of Information Resources, at Reinhart Boerner & Van Deuren. cbannen@reinhartlaw.com or (414)258-1265
AALL Library Tours:
Preston Gates & Ellis and Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe

By: Amy Anderson, Lathrop & Clark LLP

On this tour I visited two different libraries that were not only much bigger than my own law firm library, but also managed in two different ways. Preston Gates & Ellis had a large, centralized library, while Heller Ehrman’s library was spread out over several floors. It was an interesting contrast to see two different philosophies of law firm library management.

At Preston Gates & Ellis, Library Director Bridget Dacres led the tour. The library staff had only been in the library about six months, because Preston Gates & Ellis had recently moved to a new building. Bridget discussed the planning process for renovation of the new library and how she was involved in it. While the library lost some space in the move, Bridget was able to retain what worked in the old space and combine it with new ideas. The library had a centralized reference desk, patron workspaces with laptop hookups and space for books, librarian offices, and a nice tech services office. Instead of relegating the library to the center of the building with no windows, the firm located the library in an area with plenty of windows, making the library a comfortable and welcoming place. In order to make up for the loss of space, the library staff did have to weed the collection and also put in some compact shelving.

Heller Ehrman was located in the Bank of America building, which is the tallest building in Seattle. The librarian offices were on the 61st floor, which is the part of the library that we saw. There were also some patron workspaces on this floor. We didn’t actually tour the entire library, because the collection was distributed between five floors. Library Manager Brenna Louzin explained that the firm’s preference was to have practice area collections located near attorney offices for the specific practice areas. She also talked about the difficulty in keeping track of books when working with a decentralized collection. The library uses the “card pocket” checkout system – attorneys just have to take the card out of its pocket and write their names down. After the tour we were able to go out on the firm’s 61st floor patio, where we were treated to some great views of Seattle.

Of course, we did not get to “tour” a large part of the library – the online resources. However, physical libraries are still very important. The Preston Gates & Ellis library, being a new library, tells us that many attorneys still prefer and enjoy the physical library space.

AALL/Aspen Publishers Grants Program Seeks Applications for $5,000 in Research Grants

The Research Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries is accepting applications through Oct. 27 for research grants from the AALL/Aspen Publishers Grants Program, totaling up to $5,000.

The committee will award one or more grants to library professionals who want to conduct research that affects librarianship. The grants program funds small or large research projects that create, disseminate, or use legal and law-related information. Projects may range from the historical (indexes, legislative histories, bibliographies, biographies, directories) to the theoretical (trends in cataloging, publishing or new service models in libraries) to the practical (implementation models for collection, personnel or infrastructure management).

The Association's Research Agenda offers suggestions for research projects that cover the profession of law librarianship, law library patrons, law library services, legal research and bibliography, legal information resources, and law library facilities. However, projects are not limited to those described in the agenda; the committee will consider all applications and research projects. To review AALL’s Research Agenda, please go to http://www.aallnet.org/committee/research/agenda.asp

(Please see Aspen on page 14)
RECOMMENDED READINGS
Compiled by Cindy May, University of Wisconsin


The author provides a sampling of Web sites devoted to the topic of legal knowledge management.


This article comprehensively reviews Titles I and II of the DMCA by examining the statute itself as well as relevant court cases interpreting it.


The author looks at the non-precedent policy of U.S. courts from the perspective of a common law tradition, and concludes that there are strong arguments against the policy.


This comment argues that the Fifth Circuit's decision in Veeck v. Southern Building Code Congress International created an unsupported exception to copyright law when it held that private organizations whose works are passed into law cannot retain their copyrights.


Ms. Farid traces the history of public domain, examines setbacks posed by the Eldred case, offers some practical examples of the effects of the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act, and suggests ways to revamp copyright law in order to restore the public domain concept.


This article offers a broad overview of some of the free Web sources that provide law-related information for lawyers and others researching issues involving international or foreign law.

(Please see Recommended Readings on page 11)
(Recommended Readings continued from page 10)

Gasaway, Laura N. "Libraries, Users, and the Problems of Authorship in the Digital Age."
DePaul Law Review 52:1193-1227 (Summer 2003)

In this article, Prof. Gasaway addresses the concept of authorship generally and then specifically as it relates to libraries, with a special focus on authors as the central element in bibliographic control. She contrasts the view of authorship as used in libraries with that in copyright law and concludes with a discussion of complications relating to authorship in a digital environment.

Goldstein, Mitchell P. "Congress and the Courts Battle Over the First Amendment: Can the Law Really Protect Children from Pornography on the Internet?"

This article reviews the continuing efforts of Congress and the courts to control pornography on the Internet.

Holynski, Thaddeus J. "Legal Research on the World Wide Web."

Reference librarian Thaddeus Holynski reviews selected legal Web sites that offer researchers both finding tools and quality content.

Kennedy, Shirley Duglin. "Answering the Unanswerable at CIL."
Information Today 20(5):31 (May 2003)

This is a report on a Computers in Libraries conference presentation by information guru Mary Ellen Bates on "How to Answer the Questions You Can't Answer." Bates advises strategy for six distinct varieties of unanswerable questions.

Koshollek, Mary J. "Google Your Way to Better Web Searching."

Lessig, Lawrence. "The Creative Commons."

Lessig argues that technology change has inverted the original set of values imbedded in U.S. copyright law.

Martin, Kathryn. "The USA PATRIOT Act's Application to Library Patron Records."

This note argues that the USA PATRIOT Act disregards the protection the Fourth Amendment gives library patron records.

Mauro, Tony. "Toward Citing the Uncitable."

The federal judiciary has taken a step toward the enactment of a rule that would allow lawyers to cite unpublished opinions in all appeals courts, but the precedential value of such opinions remains undecided.

(Please see Recommended Readings on page 12)
(Recommended Readings continued from page 11)


In May 2001, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issued a finding that the Minneapolis Public Library may have created a hostile work environment by exposing its staff to sexually explicit images on unrestricted computer terminals. This note examines the effect of that ruling on the debate over Internet filters.


This note explores the relationship between copyright law, Enlightenment philosophy, and the university as an institution. It concludes by looking at the demise of both the fair use doctrine and the public university as two symptoms of knowledge privatization.


This comment examines the adverse effects of the DMCA's anti-circumvention provisions and suggests alternatives for protecting the intellectual property rights of owners while respecting the rights of consumers.


This bibliography charts the tax articles that appeared in mainstream, non-specialized law journals in the last fifty years, in an effort to represent what non tax legal scholars know as tax scholarship.


This law student note argues for the use of Internet filtering software in public libraries.


Weblogs are often referred to as blogs or, in the case of law-related weblogs, blawgs. This article introduces readers to blawgs and encourages judges and attorneys to read them and to consider setting up their own.


This brief paean to libraries is just too good to miss.

(Please see Recommended Readings on page 13)
(Recommended Readings continued from page 12)


Posner reports on the view that aggressive use of copyright protection is threatening the Internet and that ever more powerful protection technology will be used to keep material out of the public domain, resulting eventually in the death of the Internet commons.

Brandeis Law Journal 41:33-83 (Fall 2002)

This article argues that the circumvention protection provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act are unconstitutional.


In its Tasini decision, the Supreme Court ruled that freelance articles could not be re-published electronically without their authors' consent. This note analyzes Tasini and its implications for the future of copyright law and electronic publishing.

Schack, Haimo. "Anti-Circumvention Measures and Restrictions in Licensing Contracts as Instruments for Preventing Competition and Fair Use."

The author argues that the legal protection of anti-circumvention measures is destroying the balance between copyright monopoly and fair use.

Scheller, Brad M. "'Hey, Keep Your Links to Yourself! Legal Challenges to Thumbnails and Inline Linking on the Web and the Potential Implications of a First Impression Decision in Kelly v. Arriba Soft Corp.'"

This note explores the Kelly decision's impact on how courts have applied copyright law to issues regarding Web linking.


This practical essay offers guidance in evaluating and authenticating free law-related Internet resources. It includes a checklist of evaluation criteria, examples, and recommended tools that can assist in evaluation.

Vine, Rita. "Selecting Web Sites for 'Beyond Google' Resource Discovery."

Weiner, Robert J. "Evaluating Electronic Resources: Criteria Used by Librarians."

This paper presents sample criteria used by librarians when evaluating electronic resources. A selected list of product review sources and a brief bibliography of additional resources are included.

* Photocopies of articles from periodicals cited herein may be obtained through the regular photocopy services of the UW Law Library (Outlaw: 608-262-3394) or the Wisconsin State Law Library (608-266-1600).
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The AALL/Aspen Publishers Grant Program was established in 1996 with a generous contribution of $50,000 from Aspen Publishers, a New York-based legal publisher. Aspen Publishers considers its contribution as an investment in research that will provide a prospective look at the role of librarians, researchers and legal information providers and will yield results to which publishers can respond. Aspen's goal is to sponsor research that will have a practical impact on the law library profession and inspire products and changes in the marketplace.

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