

**LIS Careers
&
Personal Objectives**

**Gwen Kushiya
LIS 610
Introduction to Library & Information Science**

The image of a law librarian brings to mind a librarian with an expertise in legal reference materials. Although this premise serves a general basis for the profession, it does not comprehensively define and correctly identify the most important issues of law librarianship or the wide-ranging abilities of law librarians. Many books on law librarianship attempt to define the boundaries of the profession by demarcating areas of use in the law library and required resource elements found in a law library. Very few describe the performed duties of the profession or thoroughly explain the types of demanding proficiency needed in legal materials and legal jargon expected on the job. Similarly, many library schools' programs reflect this inadequacy by not providing enough fundamental skills for use on the job. The use of legal reference materials and the needs of legal clientele in the law library differ significantly from the use and structure of reference materials and general questions posed by the patrons in public, school, or academic libraries. For those pursuing a career in law librarianship, a more realistic understanding and accurate depiction of the profession can be gathered from first-hand accounts, experiences, available legal-oriented print and electronic resources, and legal education programs.

Job Description Analysis

Job descriptions provide a greater understanding and image of the required expertise, duties, and types of clientele in the law library profession. The field of law librarianship encompasses many areas of the legal profession not always identified in job descriptions as a "law librarian." Depending on the environment of employment whether at a law library, court, law firm, administrative agency, or legal database publisher, each corporate entity defines a law librarian by its own title. The titles of the profession range from "law librarian", "legislative librarian," "research assistant", "librarian lawyer", "legal research specialist", "legal reference

librarian”, “research associate”, and other unique, refined titles. The variety and uniqueness of these titles indicates a gamut in the area of law librarianship that is expansive and not only inclusive to the environment of a law library. Law librarians work alongside and interact with other librarians, legal clients, the community, law students, attorneys, judges, senators, and publishers. An analysis of some 30 current job opening descriptions in the area of law librarianship offers insight into the practice of law librarians as researchers, information providers, teachers, and analyzers in the area of law.

Academic Qualifications :

- Masters in Library Science / Masters in Library and Information Science by an accredited ALA program
- Juris Doctorate / law degree by an accredited ABA accredited law school
- Experience as law librarian
- Experience providing legal research assistance and instruction

In addition to the fundamental search, technical, and reference skills of a Masters degree in library science, some professions and potential employers seek an additional Juris Doctorate degree in law for the special expertise needed in the area of law related to the legal terminology, legal resource materials, and research methodology practiced in law or legal information sought by the patrons and students in a law library. However, a law degree is not mandatory qualification of law librarians, only 20% of jobs require both degrees. In fact, most law librarians don't have a JD, only 30% of law librarians hold both degrees (AALLNET 2003). Law librarians with a law degree usually work in law school libraries because they also serve as faculty at the law school and instruct courses in legal research. Experience working in a law library, law library school, firm, or other legal setting ensures prospective employers of an individual's familiarity with legal print and electronic resource materials, experience in legal research instruction, along with experience in reference work. Most law libraries or law school

libraries request this requirement because of their immediate need to fulfill this position, inadequate staffing to provide training, or need to fulfill their objectives to provide legal research instruction to students and the general public.

Duties :

Self-sufficiency characterizes the operations in a law library, court library, and even the law office library. Law librarianship like the many other library professions involves multi-tasking operations for efficient productivity. In contrast to the dynamic operations in a public, academic, and school libraries, law libraries maintain library operations on a smaller scale due to their specialized focus in a specific area and for a smaller community with specific needs. Law libraries also tend to operate under the management of one or more librarians. In essence, law librarians need to handle all library operations such as administration, cataloging, reference support, technical support and maintenance, circulation policies, acquisition, and public relations. An overview of 30 job descriptions portrays this self-sufficiency in the demanding duties for each job. Below is a summarization of varying types of operations performed on the job detailed in these job descriptions.

Common duties in law librarianship

Instructional	Technical	Administrative	Expertise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provides reference assistance - educational research assistance to law students and faculty - building appropriate subject collections - provide legal research teaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cataloging - Command database systems (Lexis/Westlaw) - HTML web design - Database management - Collection management - Intranet resources - Technical processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supervising staff - managing acquisitions - serials control - accounting - auditing - serial control - training of staff - prepares report of recommendation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congressional research - knowledge of corporate law - knowledge of depository rules and regulations - government information publication

curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Computer systems - MS programs - statistical applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of services 	
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Multi-tasking may be part of every librarian's profession; however as a law librarian, context switching plays an integral role in managing the day-to-day activities within the law library. Context switching involves handling and partaking in more than one job role requiring law librarians to manage multiple responsibilities from the wide-range of library operations.

Salary :

Law librarians work in a variety of library environments performing a multitude of tasks suited to the mission of the organization or library. Therefore, salary ranges vary by each entity suited to the demands of the job. As with every profession, administrative and managerial positions with greater responsibilities and accountability equate to higher pay salaries. In many of the 30 job openings in law librarianship, salaries are contingent upon and commensurate with previous experience working in a law library, with some libraries asking applicants to provide previous salary wages. Of those with salary listings, salaries fall in the ranges from \$30,000-\$60,000 for university law school libraries, private firms, and public law libraries. At the higher end of the range with an even greater salary range, government (state and federal) jobs which pay better have additional benefits that ensure greater job security. These special types of government jobs such as a Legislative/Food Drug Librarian have a higher pay equivalent to their special expertise in an area of law (AALLNET 2003).

[Please view ARL's survey on University Law Librarians on the following pages]

Examination of ARL's (American Research Libraries) 2001-2002 statistics on salaries of university law librarians nationwide reveals a range from \$20,000-40,000 for beginning salaries

**TABLE 42: FILLED POSITIONS; AVERAGE, MEDIAN, BEGINNING PROFESSIONAL SALARIES; AND AVERAGE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
IN ARL UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARIES, FY 2001-02***

Institution	Filled Positions	Average Salary	Median Salary	Beginning Salary	Average Yrs. Exp.
Alabama	8	\$42,755	\$41,296	\$32,000	15.3
Alberta †	4	45,397	46,288	25,232	24.0
Arizona	9	51,741	52,292	40,000	15.4
Arizona State	8	47,954	50,000	36,000	12.6
Boston University	10	59,878	51,000	43,000	15.3
Boston College	12	59,891	61,600	34,350	17.4
British Columbia †	3	‡	‡	24,355	19.0
California, Davis	6	69,838	76,476	37,728	23.0
California, Los Angeles	15	61,671	61,836	37,728	11.5
Case Western Reserve	11	55,602	53,456	40,000	13.8
Cincinnati	8	49,573	47,027	29,000	19.5
Colorado	8	53,997	50,559	35,000	14.8
Columbia	17	62,281	61,575	45,600	12.3
Connecticut §	26	49,097	52,560	33,460	11.9
Cornell	5	58,476	56,220	42,000	15.6
Duke	10	57,411	55,000	43,000	17.3
Emory	8	50,690	47,711	32,000	14.6
Florida	11	46,301	44,788	35,000	23.6
Florida State	10	44,338	44,860	30,000	19.0
George Washington §	19	60,037	59,004	40,000	11.2
Georgetown	22	60,701	59,300	38,357	11.8
Georgia	10	46,599	43,054	30,000	11.8
Harvard	42	65,204	66,711	38,112	18.3
Hawaii	6	51,109	53,316	34,644	10.8
Houston	9	51,116	48,877	35,000	18.1
Howard	9	40,987	39,687	35,049	11.1
Illinois, Urbana	6	54,464	55,890	39,000	9.8
Indiana	8	56,487	55,183	33,803	17.3
Iowa	15	57,461	51,250	32,000	17.3
Kansas	6	41,509	42,250	29,411	10.3
Kentucky	6	39,586	38,601	33,000	7.8
Louisiana State	10	55,599	48,366	40,000	22.6
McGill †	5	46,797	43,391	22,380	21.2
Manitoba †	3	‡	‡	21,743	22.3
Miami	15	42,035	39,852	31,000	13.6
Michigan	13	61,754	56,686	41,000	13.7
Minnesota	12	59,424	55,000	35,000	17.3
Missouri §	6	45,614	42,113	U/A	11.8
Montreal †	6	58,096	59,292	21,199	18.0

* Directors are included in figures for average years of experience and filled positions, but not in either the average or median salary statistics.

† Canadian salaries expressed in U.S. dollars.

‡ Salary data are not published when fewer than four individuals are involved.

U/A - Unavailable

§ See Footnotes.

**TABLE 45: AVERAGE PROFESSIONAL SALARIES
IN ARL UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARIES
RANK ORDER TABLE, FY 2001-02***

Rank	Institution	Salary	Rank	Institution	Salary
1	California, Davis	\$69,838	35	South Carolina	\$53,183
2	Stanford	67,875	36	Wisconsin	52,126
3	Rutgers, Newark	66,694	37	Arizona	51,741
4	Yale	66,096	38	Pennsylvania State	51,530
5	Harvard	65,204	39	SUNY Buffalo	51,240
6	Southern Illinois	63,266	40	Houston	51,116
7	New York University	62,652	41	Hawaii	51,109
8	Columbia	62,281	42	Toronto †	51,017
9	Michigan	61,754	43	Texas	50,812
10	California, Los Angeles	61,671	44	Ohio State	50,805
11	Virginia	61,225	45	Emory	50,690
12	Georgetown	60,701	46	Tulane	50,534
13	George Washington	60,037	47	Cincinnati	49,573
14	Boston College	59,891	48	Utah	49,173
15	Boston University	59,878	49	Connecticut	49,097
16	Minnesota	59,424	50	Temple	47,987
17	Pennsylvania	58,550	51	Arizona State	47,954
18	Cornell	58,476	52	Nebraska	47,938
19	Rutgers, Camden	58,098	53	Texas Tech	47,917
20	Montreal †	58,096	54	Washington U.-St. Louis	47,517
21	Tennessee	57,978	55	York †	47,275
22	Iowa	57,461	56	McGill †	46,797
23	Duke	57,411	57	Georgia	46,599
24	Notre Dame	56,527	58	Florida	46,301
25	Indiana	56,487	59	Missouri	45,614
26	Washington	56,397	60	Alberta †	45,397
27	Northwestern	56,168	61	Florida State	44,338
28	Case Western Reserve	55,602	62	Oregon	44,072
29	Louisiana State	55,599	63	Alabama	42,755
30	Vanderbilt	55,470	64	Oklahoma	42,308
31	Illinois, Urbana	54,464	65	Miami	42,035
32	North Carolina	54,231	66	Kansas	41,509
33	Colorado	53,997	67	Howard	40,987
34	New Mexico	53,819	68	Kentucky	39,586

* Salaries of directors are not included in the calculation of averages. British Columbia, Manitoba, Queen's, Saskatchewan, Wayne State, and Western Ontario are not ranked because they reported fewer than four individuals.

† Canadian salaries expressed in U.S. dollars.

**TABLE 46: NUMBER AND AVERAGE SALARIES OF
ARL UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARIANS
BY POSITION AND SEX, FY 2001-02***

Position	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Salary	No.	Salary	No.	Salary	No.
Head, Law	\$122,405	35	\$126,120	32	\$124,179	67
Associate Director	79,433	27	75,711	14	78,162	41
Assistant Director	67,123	18	71,802	10	68,794	28
Functional Specialist	50,439	25	50,312	23	50,378	48
Subject Specialist	57,427	22	56,091	13	56,931	35
Dept. Head: Acquisitions	54,250	25	54,699	7	54,348	32
Reference	63,158	20	62,693	12	62,984	32
Cataloging	†	32	†	3	57,364	35
Serials	50,757	7	N/A		50,757	7
Documents/Maps	†	13	†	1	49,437	14
Circulation	53,627	23	43,471	5	51,814	28
Rare Books/Manuscripts	†	4	†	2	58,141	6
Computer Systems	49,778	6	62,924	6	56,351	12
Other	59,045	27	59,412	21	59,206	48
Reference: Over 14 years experience	55,786	37	55,397	15	55,674	52
10 to 14 years experience	51,880	12	51,456	10	51,687	22
5 to 9 years experience	46,688	29	50,488	9	47,588	38
Under 5 years experience	44,612	38	44,315	26	44,491	64
Cataloging: Over 14 years experience	53,537	21	52,161	6	53,231	27
10 to 14 years experience	†	8	†	2	41,648	10
5 to 9 years experience	†	9	†	2	41,284	11
Under 5 years experience	†	4	†	1	41,405	5
Other: Over 14 years experience	52,000	18	83,742	4	57,771	22
10 to 14 years experience	†	9	†	3	50,092	12
5 to 9 years experience	47,083	4	42,332	6	44,232	10
Under 5 years experience	37,031	9	35,970	4	36,704	13
All Positions	\$59,345	482	\$64,891	237	\$61,173	719

* Canadian salaries expressed in U.S. dollars.

N/A - No positions were reported in this category.

† Salary data are not published when fewer than four individuals are involved in either category.

**TABLE 48: NUMBER AND AVERAGE SALARIES OF
ARL UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARIANS
BY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE AND SEX, FY 2001-02***

Experience	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Total</u>		% of
	Salary	No.	Salary	No.	Salary	No.	Total
0 - 3 years	\$43,050	55	\$43,992	42	\$43,458	97	14%
4 - 7 years	47,813	67	51,903	32	49,135	99	14%
8 - 11 years	51,038	60	53,200	29	51,742	89	12%
12 - 15 years	55,672	57	58,303	35	56,673	92	13%
16 - 19 years	63,444	46	72,625	19	66,128	65	9%
20 - 23 years	63,065	63	79,758	29	68,327	92	13%
24 - 27 years	70,784	60	80,278	25	73,576	85	12%
28 - 31 years	71,699	35	85,009	13	75,304	48	7%
32 - 35 years	75,743	29	109,024	7	82,214	36	5%
over 35 years	90,792	7	126,877	5	105,827	12	2%
All Positions	\$59,054	479	\$64,807	236	\$60,953	715	100%

* Canadian salaries expressed in U.S. dollars.

with average salary (Table 42) ranges from \$40,000-65,000 for all law librarians nationwide. Increases in salary improve greatly with experience to as much as \$10,000-\$30,000 more than the average (Table 48). Men generally make slightly more than women in some positions, however both genders have about an equal pay salary for each position in a university law library. One of the more interesting findings ranks University of Hawaii law librarian salaries as 41st (Table 45) among other state universities and a few Canadian universities (American Research Libraries 2002).

Jobs in Hawaii law libraries exist mainly at the Supreme Court Law Library, Legislative Reference Bureau Library, other court libraries, private firms, and university law libraries. Few openings at these libraries exist due to the relatively low number of available positions in a law library and the number of law librarians in the state. The title of a “law librarian” in Hawaii goes under other names as evident in job openings from private law firms and government agencies. Law librarians can also be considered “legal researchers”, “legal information specialists”, “government documents specialists”, “legal analyzers”, and even “legal research specialists” because of their adept understanding of legal resources and legal research methodology, apparent through the perusal of legal job openings in Hawaii.

Types of Law Libraries

The uniqueness of a law librarian’s profession lies in the many types of law libraries and the assortment of special areas in law employing law librarians. The main types of law libraries are the law firm library, academic law library, and the government-sponsored law library. Each type of library embodies its own management issues influenced by the operations and clients/patrons they serve. The massive expenses of updating and maintaining print and electronic resources for crucial changes in the law and keeping abreast of the myriad of legal

resources remain the most significant issues concerning all library operations and affecting every type of law libraries.

Law Firm Library

In a law firm, librarians participate actively in the operations between attorneys and clients much like a paralegal, law clerk, or legal secretary. Librarians manage the billing, legal research for the attorney, and the legal resources owned by the law firm. Sometimes they assist the client in providing legal forms for filling out. However, corporate firm librarians must be wary of the attorney-client privilege protecting the client's privacy and handling confidential information found in documents. The librarians must contend constantly with confidentiality in order to secure information from outside sources and deal with clients of various personality types (Panella 1991, 79-81).

Academic Law Library

Academic law libraries, which meet the needs of law students and the legal-interested community, handle the same operations as a regular academic library except with a much smaller staff. As a result, law librarians must learn all the skills handled by individual departments in a regular-size academic library. Secondly, many law school librarians receive tenure much like the law school faculty because they become part of the faculty by teaching classes in legal research. Similarly with law schools, law school libraries receive accreditation by the American Bar Association of American Law Schools according to their "physical plant, print and non-print collections, and staff and institutional support of the law library (Panella 1991, 89-91)." Three law librarians at the University of Hawaii Law School Library teach courses in legal research, handle the course documents for the other law courses at the UH Law School as well as manage computer-assisted legal research labs, and run all the other ongoing library operations (Berkey 2003).

Government-Sponsored Law Library

A government-sponsored law library includes the state, federal, and county court libraries meeting the needs of a diverse clientele encompassing the knowledgeable in law, such as judges and attorneys, and the general public without a background in the law. In this environment, law librarians tread a fine line between assisting the public in legal research and providing legal advice (Panella 1991, 96-97). Only attorneys and judges with a license to practice law can offer legal advice, law librarians can only assist the public in locating legal information even if they have a J.D. In addition to providing legal research assistance, law librarians working in a court library must also face limitations in space and funding because of their small-scale operations and specialized needs.

Law Librarian Advice and Experiences

Law librarians offer the best resource for first-hand information about the profession from their experiences working with the resources and people in the library. They are also aware of the availability of resources on the profession in the area of interest. Law librarians in any type of library report on technology as the major change in the field of law librarianship. Law libraries, according to many librarians, were the slowest to adapt to the availability of legal information in the electronic environment, especially the availability of legal databases such as Lexis-Nexis. Lawyers have a harder time to accept technology in the law office because they have been accustomed to researching the law from books according to some librarians; thus, librarians become the agent of change to their law practice (Garson et al. 1988, 20-21). All librarians agree experience and an adequate background with computers and databases greatly enhances promotion in the career and the dependency on your expertise especially in the law office for advancing work productivity and efficiency. A collection of interviews from practicing law librarians in the book, *Reflections on Law Librarianship*, addresses the important

qualities needed for becoming a law librarian and the what to expect on the job (Garson 1988, 1-249).

- Love for reference work
- Ability and love to work with people
- Up-to-date knowledge on changes in the law
- Strength of knowledge in using computer programs and legal databases
- Humor
- Knowledge of all print and electronic resources on the law

Swee Berkey ~ UH Law School Reference and Information Technology Librarian

An interview with Swee Berkey of UH's William S. Richardson School of Law School Library about the law library profession focused on what to best advice she could give on the law library profession in Hawaii and the best resources for finding jobs in Hawaii are. She stressed the importance in learning about the law in Hawaii from cases, legislative histories, and administrative agencies because the majority of questions at the law library concerns questions from patrons and students wanting information about the law in Hawaii. She believes the more one is informed on the law in Hawaii and where to find it in both electronic and print resources, the less difficult it will be to help both legal experts and the average layperson find the information they need. Berkey also recommends becoming familiar with all state and federal resources and especially how to use the electronic and print resources available for both state and federal law. Additionally, a Hawaii law librarian should know where to find and access legal forms. A large portion of the library's client base includes pro se individuals researching and preparing for taking a case to court. Law librarians must acquaint themselves with every aspect of library operations because a law librarian is also a cataloger, acquisition librarian, and technical service librarian.

As for resources about law library jobs in Hawaii, Berkey stated that “there aren’t any, unfortunately.” The best area to get job descriptions and general information on the profession is from the web especially from American Association of Law Libraries or the Hawaii library listservs. Hawaii law librarians mainly work at the courts, Hawaii State Supreme Court Law Library, Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau Library, university law school libraries, Municipal Reference and Records Center, and private law firms (Berkey 2003).

Gwen’s qualifications & career goals

After much insight into the law library profession from books, job descriptions, organizations, and an interview with a law librarian, I have gained a much clearer direction of how to proceed in furthering my career objectives and what I still need to learn to prepare for the profession. Following is an analysis of my career objectives (long and short-term goals) to attain a career as a legal information specialist.

Current skills and knowledge:

- + Basic understanding of the legal system, legal resources, legal research methodology
- + Technical skills in database creation, HTML, JAVA, online database searching, cataloging
- + Basic legal reference skills

Current Weaknesses:

- Unfamiliarity with Hawaii legislative history sessions and all federal resources
- Unfamiliarity with Westlaw database
- No knowledge of using government documents because LIS program only offers the government documents class every 2 years
- Lack of confidence in legal reference skills

Short-term goals:

- ✓ Intern for a year at the law school library for experience in learning about reference work and how to use available legal materials and legal databases
- ✓ Become acquainted with legislative history sessions and federal resources

- ✓ Gain confidence and experience with reference work in the law library
- ✓ Intern at law firm as a paralegal to gain experience in the operations at a law firm and also in legal research
- ✓ Take a course in government documents to become familiar with legal documents
- ✓ Receive MLIS degree
- ✓ Receive degree for paralegal certification
- ✓ View job openings for state, federal, firm law libraries to find a job

Long-term goals:

- ✓ Applying for a job at a government agency as a legal information specialist
- ✓ Getting a job ensured with job security and great benefits that I also enjoy.

Although my current skills both technical and legal-oriented have improved since taking many computer and legal-oriented courses, presently, I would like to further these skills by interning at the law library and a law firm or government agency. Interning provides the practical experience that cannot be gained from textbooks resources on the profession, and it also builds reference points for future job openings.

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Listserv source: (listserv addresses on next page)

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LISTS FOR LAW LIBRARIANS

(as of 3 September 2003)

compiled by

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(http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/~llou/lawlists/lawlibs.txt)

LIST NAME	SUBSCRIPTION ADDRESS/WEB SITE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
AALL-ADVOC	LISTPROC@AALLNET.ORG	Law Lib. Advocacy
AALLC	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/aallc	U.S. Asian
Law Libs.		
AALLNET	http://www.aallnet.org/discuss/index.html	Lib. Lists/Boards/C
hat		
ABDM-MALL	https://lists.lexum.umontreal.ca/mailman/listinfo/abdm-mall	Montreal
ALA-WO	LISTPROC@ALA.ORG	Library/Legisl. News
ALAOIF	LISTPROC@ALA1.ALA.ORG	Intellectual Freedom
ALL-SIS	LISTPROC@ASSOCDIR.WUACC.EDU	Academic Law Librarians
ALLA	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Atlanta Law Libraries.
AM2000	LISTPROC@AALLNET.ORG	AALL Philadelphia 2000
AM2001	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/am2001	AALL Minneapolis
2001		
AZALL	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/azall	Arizona Law L
ibraries		
BIB-JUR	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.GMD.DE	German Law Libraries
BLACK-LIB	LISTSERV@LAW.HOWARD.EDU	African-American Libs.
BLACKLAWLIB	http://www.egroups.com/group/blacklawlib/	Black Law Libs. Caucus
BOPCAS-EUROPE	MAILBASE@MAILBASE.AC.UK	UK Gov't Docs. - EU
BOPCAS-LAW	MAILBASE@MAILBASE.AC.UK	UK Gov't Docs. - Law
CALL	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/call	Chicago
Law Libraries		
CALL-L	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.UNB.CA	Canadian Law Libraries
CLNET	LISTPROC@U.WASHINGTON.EDU	Chinese Law Net
CNI-COPYRIGHT	LISTPROC@CNI.ORG	Intellectual Property
COALL	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/coall	Colorado La
w Libraries		
DALL	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/dall	Dallas L
aw Libraries		
ECUP-LIST	MAJORDOMO@KAAPELI.FI	European Copyright/Lib
EURO-LEX	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.GMD.DE	European Legal Info.
EXTENSION-L	LISTSERV@OLEMISS.EDU	Copyright Term
FCIL-SIS	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/fcil-sis	Foreign La
w Librarians		
GD-SIS	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Gov't Documents Libs.

GDSIS	MAJORDOMO@POLECAT.LAW.INDIANA.EDU	Gov't Documents Libs.
GOVDOC-L	LISTSERV@LISTS.PSU.EDU	U.S. Gov't Documents
HALL-L	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.UH.EDU	Houston Law Libraries
INSITE-L	LISTPROC@CORNELL.EDU	New Law Web Sites
INT-LAW	MAJORDOMO@LISTHOST.CIESIN.ORG	Foreign/International
INT-LAW-DIGEST	MAJORDOMO@LISTHOST.CIESIN.ORG	1 message a day=all msgs
IPLAWLIB-L	LISTPROC@LAW.WUACC.EDU	Intellectual Property
JURIST UPDATE	http://lawdns.wuacc.edu/mailman/listinfo/jurist-l	Legal Education
JUSTINFO	LISTPROC@NCJRS.ORG	Criminal Justice Info
JUSTLINKS	LISTSERV@ROL.ORG	Rule of Law URLs
KCALL-L	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Kansas City Law Libs.
LAW-ACQ	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.UC.EDU	Law Acquisitions/Orders
LAW-LIB	MAJORDOMO@VUW.AC.NZ	New Zealand Law Libs.
LAW-LIB	LISTPROC@UCDAVIS.EDU	U.S. Law Libraries
LAW-TECH	(name changed - see TS-SIS)	Technical Services
LAWLIBDIR-L	LISTPROC@LAWLIB.WUACC.EDU	Law Library Directors
LAWLIBREF-L	LISTPROC@LAWLIB.WUACC.EDU	Law Library Reference
LAWSCH-L	LISTSERV@AMERICAN.EDU	Law Students
LCCLASS-K	LISTPROC@ASSOCDIR.WUACC.EDU	LC Law Classification
LEXALL	LISTSERV@LSV.UKY.EDU	Lexington, Kentucky
LEXISUSER-L	LISTPROC@LAWLIB.WUACC.EDU	LEXIS-NEXIS Users
LHRB-SIS	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Legal History/Rare Books
LIBLICENSE-L	LISTPROC@PANTHEON.YALE.EDU	Library Licensing
LIBRARY	MAJORDOMO@EURUNION.ORG	U.S. EU Doc. Libraries
LIIBULLETIN	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.LAW.CORNELL.EDU	U.S. Supreme Ct. Cases
LIS-LAW	MAILBASE@MAILBASE.AC.UK	U.K. Law Libraries
LISP-SIS	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Services to the Public
LLAA	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Alabama Law Libraries
LLAGNY	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Greater New York
LLAM-L	LISTSERV@UBE.UBALT.EDU	Maryland Law Libraries
LLAW	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/llaw	Wisconsin Law Libraries
LLNE	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/llne	New En gland/Boston Libs.
LLSDC-L	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.GMU.EDU	D.C. Law Libraries
LPBR	LISTSERV@WVU.EDU	Law/Politics Boo k Review
LSN	http://www.ssrn.com/	Lega
l Scholarship Net		
MA-SIS	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Micrographics/A-V
MAALL	LISTSERV@WUVM.D.WUSTL.EDU	Mid-America Law Libs.
MALL-L	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Minnesota Law Libraries
MICHALL	LISTSERV@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU	Michigan Law Libraries
MULTIMEDIA-LAWLIB	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Multimedia/Law Libraries
NELLCO	MAJORDOMO@ROSCOE.LAW.HARVARD.EDU	New England Consortium
NET-LAWYERS	LISTSERV@PEACH.EASE.LSOFT.COM	Lawyers & the Internet

NEWLAWLIB-L	http://groups.yahoo.com/group/newlawlib	New/Future Librarians
NOALL	LISTPROC@ASSOCDIR.WUACC.EDU	New Orleans Law Libs.
NYACALIB	MAJORDOMO@BROOKLAW.EDU	New York Academic
OBS-SIS	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Online Bib. Systems
OSALL	MAJORDOMO@SUNSITE.WITS.AC.ZA	South African Law Libs.
PARL-INFO	LISTSERV@LOC.GOV	Parliamentary Librari
es		
PLI-LIBRARIANS	LISTSERV@PLI.EDU	Law Library Management
PLL-MULTILIB-L	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Multi-Location Libraries
PLL-OPLL-L	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	One-Person Law Libraries
PLL-SIS	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Private Law Libraries
PRIVATELAWLIB-L	LISTPROC@LAWLIB.WUACC.EDU	Law Firm Librarians
PRODEV	http://www.aallnet.org/prodev/listserv.asp	Professional Dev
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PSRT-L	LISTSERV@H-NET.MSU.EDU	Political Research
RIPS-SIS	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	Research/Patron Services
RLGLAW-L	LISTPROC@LISTS.RLG.ORG	Research Libraries Group
SANDALL	LISTPROC@LISTS.ACUSD.EDU	San Diego Law Libraries
SCCL-SIS	LISTPROC@AALL.WUACC.EDU	State, Court, County
SEAALL-L	MAISER@UOFRLAW.URICH.EDU	Southeast. Chapter/AALL
SIS-LHRB	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/sis-lhrb	Legal Histo
ry/Rare Books		
SLA-LAW	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.UH.EDU	Special Libraries - Law
SLABF-L	LISTSERV@PSUVM.PSU.EDU	SLA - Business & Finance
SR-SIS	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/sr-sis	Social
Responsibilities		
SRSOCSCI	LISTSERV@CS.WISC.EDU	Social Sciences/Net
SIS-PLL-LEGALREC	LISTPROC@AALLNET.ORG	Legal Records Manage.
STATECOURTCOUNTYLAWLIB-L	LISTPROC@LAWLIB.WUACC.EDU	State/Court/County Libs.
SWALL-L	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.UH.EDU	Southwest. Chapter/AALL
T-LAWLIB-L	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.UTORONTO.CA	Toronto Law Libraries
TEACHLAWRES-L	LISTPROC@LAWLIB.WUACC.EDU	Teach. Legal Research
TEKNOIDS	LISTSERV@LISTSERV.LAW.CORNELL.EDU	Law School Computing
TS-SIS	http://aallnet.org/mailman/listinfo/ts-sis	Techn
ical Services		
TVC-ALERT	LISTSERV@SHRSYS.HSLC.ORG	Legal Research News
UNT-LPBR	LISTSERV@UNT.EDU	Law/Pol. Book Revi
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USCOPYRIGHT	LISTSERV@LOC.GOV	Copyright Office News
VALL-L	MAISER@UOFRLAW.URICH.EDU	Virginia Law Libraries
WESTLAWUSER-L	LISTPROC@LAWLIB.WUACC.EDU	WESTLAW Users
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