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A Research Agenda for International Law Librarianship

Barbara H. Garavaglia

University of Michigan Law School, bvaccaro@umich.edu

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Publication Information & Recommended Citation

Barbara H. Garavaglia. "A Research Agenda for International Law Librarianship." Board of the International Association of Law Libraries, co-author. In *The IALL International Handbook of Legal Information Management*, by International Association of Law Libraries; edited by R. A. Danner and J. Winterton, 343-75. Farnham, U.K.: Ashgate, 2011.

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Chapter 16

A Research Agenda for International Law Librarianship

Barbara H. Garavaglia
and the
Board of the International Association of Law Libraries¹

Introduction

The goal of the Research Agenda for International Law Librarianship is to suggest research priorities for law librarians around the world. It is hoped that the Agenda, created by the Board of the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL)² will inspire creative thinking and stimulate research, publication and educational programmes by law librarians and legal information professionals on the most important topics, issues, trends and developments in the field.

As we enter the second decade of the new millennium, law librarians in virtually all countries continue to face a multitude of challenges relating to the publication and dissemination of legal information within their countries³ as well as new issues created by emerging technologies and trends in the legal information arena. The current pace of change is rapid and the agents of change are numerous and varied:⁴ continuous technological innovation; changes in governmental, scholarly and commercial legal publishing, including the growth of open access publishing (Danner 2002; Plotin 2009); continuing concerns about the survival of print collections in large research libraries (Atchison and Cadra 2008; Wu 2005); increasing financial pressures and constraints on law libraries, parent institutions and governments;⁵ changes in research methodologies and expectations of users of legal information; increasing concerns about information literacy among legal researchers in a digital age (Boelens 2002; Seguin 2005); need and demand for increasingly sophisticated but user-friendly information retrieval and delivery systems; increasing need for information about disciplines other than law as legal scholarship and the practice of law become more interdisciplinary (Palfrey 2010); the explosive development of new communications technologies such as smart phones and Skype, and the social networking systems (wikis, blogs, Twitter, Facebook among

1 The 2007–2010 IALL Board were: Jules Winterton, Richard A. Danner, Jennefer Aston, Ann Morrison, Ruth Bird, Mark D. Engsborg (ex officio), Barbara Garavaglia, Ligita Gjortlere, Xinh Luu, Petal Kinder, Uma Narayan, Pedro A. Padilla-Rosa, Anita Soboleva and Jeroen Vervliet.

2 The IALL has over 600 members from more than 50 countries; information about the IALL, its mission and its activities is online at www.iall.org, accessed 5 April 2010.

3 For example, many developing and emerging nations have encountered serious barriers to the systematic publication, distribution and preservation of their primary sources of law for many years, while law librarians in developed countries have encountered significant problems with rapidly rising prices for legal publications (Haugen 2005, 473).

4 This list is illustrative and is based on my experience and observations and a review of law library literature from 1998 to present.

5 For an article discussing the situation in US law libraries see Runyon (2009). See also the themes for British and Irish Association of Law Librarians (BIALL) 2010 study conference at www.biall.org.uk/pages/2010-brighton.html, accessed 2 July 2010.

others) that have become ‘new forms of authorship’;⁶ changes in law libraries in response to Web 2.0 and Library 2.0 (Murley 2008); the continuing globalisation of all areas of law; and changes in legal systems, the practice of law and legal education in response to the internationalisation of law (Germain 2007, 137). The need to ensure the preservation of legal information in print and other analogue formats remains a serious and ongoing problem (Turpening 2002; Buckwalter 2004; Turpening 2009). However, concerns about the loss of born-digital legal and other publications have moved to the forefront not only because digital publications are at greater risk and present more ‘significant preservation challenges’ than ‘most analog works’ (Library of Congress 2008, 5), but also because many primary sources of law and a growing number of academic and other secondary legal works now are and increasingly will be published only digitally (Germain 2007, 152; Cobb and Allen-Hart 2005; Blue Ribbon Task Force 2010; Danner 2004).

Access to information has increased dramatically as a result of the World Wide Web, but the resulting information terrain confronting users of legal and other information appears kaleidoscopic at best and chaotic at worst to many researchers. Law librarians are uniquely positioned to serve as navigators, interpreters and organisers of the patterns in the shifting legal information landscape, as collectors, preservers and providers of legal information, and as educators of law students, lawyers, researchers and new legal information professionals (Danner 1998, 345). However, despite their critical roles, law librarians find themselves facing internal and external pressures that call into question the value, identity, nature and long-term viability both of law libraries and the profession itself (see Danner 1998, 315; Danner et al. 2009).⁷

For law librarians, the importance of research, publication and educational programmes during this time of fluidity, evolution and challenge in the field of legal information cannot be overstated. It is only through active intellectual engagement that law librarians will have the opportunity to influence the shape and direction of the future of legal information and the role of legal information professionals and law libraries in that future.⁸ The IALL Research Agenda identifies topics about which law librarians may contribute to the development of national, regional and global legal information regimes that effectively support access to and preservation of legal information in all areas of the world; to develop a vision for the future of the profession; to establish priorities for the development and continuing education of law librarians; to coordinate efforts to improve and promote law librarianship on an international basis; and to support law librarians in all aspects of their work.

The Agenda aims to be global in scope and to provide suggestions for research that can be carried out over multiple jurisdictions rather than for specific countries, regions or international organisations. Research topics were submitted by IALL Board members and a variety of other sources were consulted to identify ideas and to identify possible gaps in coverage: reports from organisations relating to law librarianship (American Association of Law Libraries 2010; American

6 See for example Library of Congress (2008, 1) which covers Australia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

7 See Michalko et al. (2010) for a risk assessment conducted to ‘identify the most significant risks facing research libraries’.

8 The AALL report *Beyond the Boundaries* notes that members of the special committee that prepared the report focused on ‘the opportunities for law libraries in a digital future, rather than dwelling on the threats inherent in the changing environment’. The report further stated that ‘[g]iven the choice between stepping back and letting the future happen (“drift”) versus stepping forward and having some influence on the evolution of the future of law libraries (“mastery”), the committee opted toward the latter approach’ (American Association of Law Libraries 2002, 1–2).

Association of Law Libraries 2000); the mission statements of law library associations;⁹ the thoughts of the editor of the *International Journal of Legal Information*;¹⁰ and literature reviews to identify possible gaps in coverage of important topics.¹¹ Published works on topics covering one jurisdiction or region were also considered for ideas for research that might be broadened into global surveys to include countries where the concept has not yet been explored in the published literature.

The Agenda is divided into broad categories; ideas for research, investigation or further exploration are listed within each category. References are made to treatment of the topics within this *Handbook* as well as to other selected law library literature. The Further Reading section at the end of this chapter suggests sources of advice on writing for publication, lists some of the major journals and websites where articles on law librarianship and related topics are commonly published, and provides information about sources of ideas for writing and programming that are beyond this Agenda.

The Preservation of Legal Information

There is an extensive body of literature relating to the preservation of analogue and born-digital legal and other publications, including articles and websites describing a variety of national law digital and analogue preservation initiatives.¹² International and national copyright laws and their impact on the preservation of digital information have also been widely explored in the literature, which includes both comparative and national studies (Library of Congress 2008; Seng 2008). Despite the impressive number of published works, not all countries have been explored in the law library literature. In addition the information presently available is published in multiple articles and reports, making it difficult to review overall on an international scale. Research and publication is needed to cover the preservation of legal information in all countries, focusing first on primary sources of law. This research should be performed collaboratively across jurisdictions to take advantage of the expertise of national and regional legal information professionals. The studies should provide the following information for each country: the quality, level and availability of digital publication and preservation technologies and expertise; official governmental information

9 See the mission statements of the International Association of Law Libraries. Available at: <http://iall.org/about.html>, accessed 26 July 2010; International Federation of Law Library Associations and Institutions Law Libraries Section. Available at: www.ifla.org/en/about-the-law-libraries-section, accessed 5 April 2010; and the Legal Information Preservation Alliance. Available at: www.aallnet.org/committee/LIPA/mission.asp, accessed 5 April 2010.

10 *International Journal of Legal Information* editor Mark Engsborg welcomes book reviews and articles from law librarians on any topic related to law and legal information.

11 Literature reviews were conducted from 1990 to June 2010 using *HeinOnline*, *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, and *Index to Legal Periodicals and Books*. Several major English language journals published by law library associations were also consulted: *Australian Law Librarian* (Australian Law Librarians Association); *Canadian Law Library Review/Revue canadienne des bibliothèques de droit* (Canadian Association of Law Libraries); *International Journal of Legal Information* (International Association of Law Libraries); *Law Library Journal* (American Association of Law Libraries); *Legal Information Management* (British and Irish Association of Law Librarians); *Legal Reference Services Quarterly*; and *Newsletter* (Organisation of South African Law Libraries).

12 See for instance the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), an international consortium of academic and independent research libraries that collected and performed preservation microfilming of foreign official gazettes. Available at: www.crl.edu, accessed 7 July 2010. The US Library of Congress also collects and preserves foreign official gazettes on microfilm.

policy and the impacts of national copyright laws¹³ and international copyright treaties, where relevant, with citations to and descriptions of policy documents and laws; what has already been preserved, preservation formats and where the preserved material may be found; the inclusive dates and currency of digital collections of legal material; plans for the digitisation or other preservation of historical print collections; standards for authentication of digital legal documents; and barriers to preservation initiatives. Researchers should indicate if a country is participating in collaborative digital preservation or access initiatives, such as the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN).¹⁴ Publication of individual country studies on a legal information preservation website would be especially useful for ensuring that information for multiple jurisdictions is available in one place and can be regularly updated. Such a compendium could provide a foundation for related research and publication; systematic approaches to the policy, legal and practical issues identified; and recommendations for model policies or laws relating to the preservation of legal information.

Technological Developments and Management Issues

While much has been written in the past 20 years on preservation methods, continuing attention to emerging technologies for the preservation of print and born-digital legal information is critical, as is information sharing on a global level. Topics that warrant ongoing study and publication include:

- common pitfalls of new and emerging digital publication platforms and preservation methods, and information about the best and most current technologies
- current information about startup and ongoing costs associated with digital publishing and preservation
- programmes for continuing professional education on digital publishing
- strategies for working with national governments to ensure the development and updating of information policies for prospective digital publication and preservation of primary legal material
- information about how to manage large-scale preservation projects or systematically handle individual preservation problems as they arise

Secondary Legal Materials Survey

A survey by country or region of digital preservation initiatives for secondary legal materials by academic and other non-profit institutions and commercial entities would be useful and help to avoid duplication of effort.

In particular, it would be useful to explore the impact of the Google Books project and the potential impact of Google's proposed legal settlement, limited to books that were either registered with the United States Copyright Office or published in the United Kingdom, Australia or Canada, on the preservation efforts of publishers in countries not covered by the settlement. How has the Google situation affected the directions and approaches to preservation by publishers in these countries? Articles sharing the knowledge and experiences of law libraries participating in mass digitisation projects such as the Google project would be a valuable addition to the literature.

¹³ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) compiles the copyright laws of member states in its *Collection of National Copyright Laws*. Available at: http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/ev.php-URL_ID=14076&URL_DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.htm, accessed 18 May 2010.

¹⁴ Available at: www.glin.gov/search.action, accessed 4 July 2010.

Retention of Print Collections

As the costs of acquiring and storing legal materials in tangible formats continue to rise, large research law libraries and national libraries have been reconsidering their commitment to preserving print collections. A survey of how many large research law libraries globally are joining the trend of relying on electronic sources of primary law and secondary works to the exclusion of tangible formats is needed. Such a survey would form the basis of an analysis of the effect of this trend on the preservation and continued availability of legal information worldwide.

Legal Publishing and Access to Legal Information

Ownership and Licensing Issues

In the age of digital collection building, the question of ownership versus leasing of digital collections has become increasingly important. Have the business models and practices developed in the United States to resolve issues relating to the ownership of digital collections achieved their aims? Have these practices spread to other countries or areas of the world? It would be useful to survey and assess existing practices and develop models that will work effectively across jurisdictions.

Open Access Publishing

The issue of open access publishing in the legal arena is an area with broad scope for research. Who is doing it? What is the role of universities in setting up digital archives? Is there enough international coordination of open access initiatives between universities and between academic institutions, libraries and other organisations? For example, universities in the United Kingdom are working collaboratively under SHERPA (Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access), a national and international framework for open access repositories.¹⁵ Are there similar projects in other areas of the world?

The Impact of Open Access Publishing

Research is needed on the impact of open access publishing on the legal information industry and its consumers internationally.¹⁶ Quantifying trends in legal information consumer behaviour will help provide information for evidence-based recommendations on best practices for law library collections and collection budgets. This research might explore the situation in individual countries and regions and delve into questions such as:

- Will individuals and libraries continue to purchase material that is also available for free?
- How are commercial legal publishers in different countries and regions responding to open access initiatives and potential changes in consumer purchasing behaviours?
- Will open access have an impact on non-profit organisations that have relied on subscriptions to their publications for ongoing funding?

¹⁵ Available at: www.sherpa.ac.uk, accessed 26 July 2010.

¹⁶ See Chapter 10, this volume, for an overview and foundation for further research.

- Internationally, how are scholarly communities in universities with law curricula and law schools using open access publishing? Related research to quantify whether or not law faculty and legal scholars support open access publishing of their work would help to identify how to achieve more extensive participation by legal scholars and academic publications

Commercial Legal Publishing

What is the long-term global impact of the concentration of private ownership of digital legal information in large international legal publishers/conglomerates? Will open access minimise the risks?

National Legal Materials and Global Access

A study of common problems and benefits of electronic access to national legal information and primary legal material is needed, especially in light of the challenges created by content published in national languages. This research could begin by surveying individual countries and regions to explore issues relating to translation and other barriers researchers face in finding and using electronic legal information from foreign jurisdictions. The survey could provide a foundation for follow-up research on the most effective methods for organising and retrieving legal information to make it accessible and usable across multiple jurisdictions. Law librarians might use this research to develop recommendations for best practices and to create templates for the most effective, functional legal information websites and portals in their own countries.

Interlibrary Loan

Interlibrary Loan (ILL) is used increasingly to provide access to legal literature because of shrinking law library budgets, but law libraries have historically relied primarily on libraries within their national borders for interlibrary borrowing and lending. Scanning technology makes creation of digital copies of print publications fast and easy, and the increased availability of e-books and e-journals makes the possibility of global ILL a practical possibility from a technological standpoint. Research is needed to explore and identify technical, copyright and licensing barriers to cross-border, global electronic ILL. This research would form the foundation for proposing exceptions to national copyright laws or designing model licensing agreements¹⁷ that would include permission for cross-border ILL in conformity with national copyright laws.

Collection Development

Collaborative Collection Development

The Foreign Law Research group (FLARE) in the United Kingdom was established in 2003 by five major research law libraries; one of the aims of the group is the collaborative collection of

¹⁷ A US example is the *Liblicense Model Licensing Agreement* sponsored by the Council on Library and Information Resources, the Digital Library Federation and Yale University Library. Available at: www.library.yale.edu/~llicense/modlic.shtml, accessed 19 May 2010.

foreign, international and comparative legal materials (Swift and Clinch 2009). A survey and article describing similar initiatives in other countries and regions would be a valuable addition to the literature.

Selection of Materials

It is difficult for law librarians to select the most important sources of foreign law and the best scholarly or practical legal treatises and periodicals without a range of foreign language skills. Publications by law librarians evaluating and recommending the best and most important sources for researching the laws of their countries would be helpful, especially in jurisdictions where there are multiple publishers of codes, a multitude of treatises on the same subject, or many periodicals with overlapping coverage. Some guidance is available from such sources as Reynolds and Flores' *Foreign Law Guide* (1989–), but this publication lacks the subjective evaluations needed for making decisions about acquisitions. Collection development librarians would benefit from the guidance, expertise and professional recommendations of experienced law librarians on a country-by-country basis to help them selectively build or downsize their foreign law collections.¹⁸

Reviews of Journals

It would be useful for law librarians to publish articles reviewing the major legal journals for their countries, describing each journal's typical content, whether it has a scholarly or practical focus, and usual authors: lawyers, law professors or students. Advice on which journals are the most important for different types of collections and purposes would be helpful to law librarians faced with making decisions about selecting or deselecting foreign law journals in unfamiliar languages and alphabets.

Law Library Services

'Law Library 2.0'

What is the impact of Web 2.0 on the provision of library services and what does 'law library 2.0' look like internationally, regionally and in individual countries? How are law libraries using social networking technologies to provide services? Are libraries in different countries adapting online catalogues and websites for compatibility with mobile devices such as smart phones?

Role of Librarians in Open Access Publishing

How do law librarians keep abreast of what their faculty are doing and where they are publishing? Can and should law librarians help manage the open access process, for example, by assisting faculty with posting papers on the Social Science Research Network (SSRN)?¹⁹

¹⁸ See Chapter 12, this volume, for an overview and foundation for further research.

¹⁹ Available at: www.ssrn.com, accessed 11 April 2010.

Researcher Behaviour

There is a strong need for longitudinal data on user behaviour in online research and searching. Commercial organisations such as supermarkets do in-depth analyses of user behaviour on their websites to identify how the sites are being used. Law librarians gather statistics, but do not do in-depth analysis of these data to see whether users are skimming, jumping or reading at length.

Legal Information Needs Analysis

Research is needed on the nature and needs of users of legal information, what researchers want and why they want it, and whether we can anticipate changes and proactively develop or modify collections and services to better serve research constituencies. Research for individual countries or regions might explore these questions and report on:

- The impact of changes in the legal profession and legal education on user research needs and behaviours
- The commoditisation of law (see for instance Susskind 2008)
- Changes in the scope and nature of legal work, the practice of law, law curricula in universities and law schools, and academic legal research as a result of the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of law. Law librarians are increasingly called upon to provide business or scientific information or to help with empirical research to assist lawyers working on legal issues or professors and students working on academic legal research. Will this lead to more interdisciplinary partnerships between law librarians and law libraries with information professionals from other disciplines?
- Universities in several countries have recently adopted the US legal education model (Jones 2008).²⁰ How will this affect academic libraries in universities that have adopted the new legal education style?

The Education and Training of Law Librarians²¹

Competencies for Law Librarianship

The American Association of Law Libraries has developed a list of competencies for law librarians to 'define the profession of law librarianship and its value to the legal field' (American Association of Law Libraries 2001, rev. 2010, para. 1). In addition, a Special Committee of the AALL was established 'to develop universal performance measures that can be used for self-assessment by individual librarians or for performance evaluation of law librarians by employers' using the *Competencies* as the basis for its work (American Association of Law Libraries 2003, 5). What other national or regional law library associations have developed similar competencies and performance measures for law librarians? Are they comparable?

²⁰ Jones discusses new American style law schools in Australia, Canada, China, Japan and South Korea.

²¹ See Chapter 3, this volume, for an in depth treatment of the subject; this chapter provides a strong foundation for country-by-country research.

Is there a need to develop competencies and performance measures for international law librarianship on a global scale?

Education and Training Opportunities Worldwide

What opportunities are available worldwide for the education and training of law librarians? A status report on the nature and availability of formal and informal courses and other training for law librarianship on an international basis is required. Are there specialised courses or law librarianship options within established library school programmes? Is there a specialist certification process? What qualifications are required for the practice of law librarianship? A country-by-country study of educational programmes for law librarians and certification requirements would be a useful web-based publication for the IALL website.

The Profession of Law Librarianship

Composition of the Profession

There is too little information about the nature and size of the law librarianship profession in many countries to establish the general position of the profession in those countries.²² Research is needed for countries where information is presently unavailable so that data may be compiled on a global scale. Areas to include in this research for each country should include:

- How is law librarianship defined? Is it considered a specialised area of librarianship or part of the profession in general?
- What are the roles and duties of law librarians?
- What are the professional qualifications, status, education and career opportunities for law librarians? Are there professional level posts as well as paraprofessional or clerical level positions?

Professional Posts and Remuneration

Some law and academic library associations²³ periodically conduct and publish surveys from which salary information for law librarians may be determined. An analysis of how law librarian salaries compare to those of other types of librarians and information professionals is needed to provide a global assessment and allow for salary comparisons among law librarians in different countries. Additional surveys of law librarian salaries are needed in jurisdictions where data is lacking. These

²² See Chapter 8, this volume, for profiles of the profession of law librarianship in various countries; it is expected that further country profiles will be commissioned by IALL and made available on its website.

²³ See for instance AALL Biennial Salary Survey. Available at: www.aallnet.org/products/pub_salary_survey.asp, accessed 8 April 2010; BIALL Law Librarians Salary Survey. Available at: www.biall.org.uk/publications.php?action=publication&id=27, accessed 4 July 2010; CALL/ACBD Salary and Benefits Surveys. Available at: www.callacbd.ca/index.php/publisher/articleview/frmArticleID/202, accessed 17 May 2010; Association of Research Libraries *Annual Salary Survey*. Available at: www.arl.org/stats/annualsurveys/salary/index.shtml, accessed 4 July 2010.

surveys often allow an opportunity for information on sector, age, qualifications and seniority in the profession to be collected and compiled.

Standards and Competencies

Is there a need to establish standards and requirements for the specialisation? In the United States, the AALL has established competencies for law librarians, but the organisation lacks authority to provide official certification of the specialisation. Research is needed to explore the situation in individual countries with programmes in librarianship and information science and to explore possible international standards for the profession.

Status of the Profession

Research is needed to determine the state of the profession in countries for which data is available. Is the profession growing or declining in individual countries? Are some traditional roles of law librarians now seen as part of other professions?

Defining Law Librarianship

Is there any evidence that law librarianship is seen as less well-defined in an age where the focus of research and scholarship is increasingly interdisciplinary? For example, are law librarians leaving law library associations for other 'special library' associations?²⁴

Information Literacy in Law Schools

A comparative global study of the roles law librarians play in teaching legal research and writing in law schools or within law curricula is needed. Have these roles changed as law school curricula have become more interdisciplinary and as curricula change to reflect the globalisation of laws?²⁵

Information Literacy in Non-Academic Organisations

Literature on the role of non-academic law librarians in different countries or regions in developing legal and interdisciplinary information literacy among their constituencies and their knowledge of the skills of recent graduates is needed.

Global Legal Education

A comparative study of effective methods of teaching law students how to *practice* law across multiple countries and legal systems is needed. Does the teaching of transnational legal research focus too much on legal research resources and legal bibliography? Is there need to teach law students more about legal cultures and how law is actually practised in a global context rather than placing so much emphasis on the sources of law? How are language barriers overcome?

²⁴ See Chapter 1, this volume, for an overview and foundation for further research.

²⁵ See Stanton (2010) for an annotated list of English-language law journal articles published from 1995–2008 focusing on the impact of globalisation on legal education in the United States.

Legal Research Tools/Legal Bibliography/Legal Scholarship

Research Guides

There are numerous research guides on how to conduct legal research in individual countries.²⁶ However, many published guides simply list sources and do not discuss the process of legal research for the jurisdiction. There is a significant need for legal research guides that discuss the research process and the relative weights of the legal authorities in the jurisdiction covered in the guide.

Legal Bibliography

While Reynolds and Flores' *Foreign Law Guide* and *Globalex* have done an admirable job in providing relatively comprehensive coverage of legal information and publications, there remain two major issues:

- little or no coverage for many jurisdictions in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and
- infrequent updates rendering available information of limited research value

It would be helpful therefore to have publications for minor jurisdictions, and frequent updates of existing publications or research guides to ensure availability of materials that are of continuing, if not permanent, research value.

Public Law Scholarship

Currently for many countries there appear to be few reliable and up-to-date publications, print/online; prescriptive/descriptive; commercial/official, on public law topics, for example, criminal law and administrative law. Scholarship on public law topics in individual jurisdictions and taking regional and global comparative aspects is needed.²⁷

Digests of Legal Developments

To the extent that law is changing rapidly, especially in unstable jurisdictions, legal information professionals would welcome timely regular digests of legal news and developments from around the world, including information about political developments with a potential impact on the legal system. The US Law Library of Congress offers such digests through its online publication, *Global Legal Monitor (GLM)*.²⁸ The *GLM* is far from comprehensive, however, either substantively or geographically. It would be useful for law librarians to collaborate on a national or regional basis to publish frequently updated, web-based regional or national digests that are substantively comprehensive.

²⁶ Examples are easily found in the journals listed below under 'Where to Publish' and on *Globalex*, www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/index.html, accessed 19 May 2010, and *LLRX.com*, at www.llrx.com, accessed 19 May 2010.

²⁷ This idea follows a brief examination of the *Martindale–Hubbell International Law Digest*, which offers annual summaries of major legal principles relating primarily to business and commercial law.

²⁸ www.loc.gov/lawweb/servlet/lloc_news?home, accessed 4 July 2010.

Law Library Associations and Organisations

Establishment of New National and Regional Associations

Research is needed to assess how existing law library associations might help law librarians and legal information professionals organise and establish national and regional associations in countries and regions without specialised organisations.²⁹

Management of Law Library Associations

The results of the needs assessment might provide a foundation for a handbook or web-based checklists on how to create, fund and sustain an effective national law library association.

Sources of Ideas and Topics

'Calls for Papers' from national and international law library and law school associations:

- American Association of Law Libraries annual 'LexisNexis Call for Papers'; winners receive a cash award and the opportunity to have their papers considered for publication in *Law Library Journal*. Information available online at www.aallnet.org/about/award_call_for_papers.asp, accessed 6 May 2010
- American Association of Law Schools, Section on Law Libraries calls for papers on 'Legal Research and Information Literacy'; announced in an AALL listserv and in the *Legal Scholarship Blog* at <http://legalscholarshipblog.com/2010/04/23/legal-research-and-information-literacy-san-francisco>, accessed 11 May 2010
- Australian Law Librarians Association (ALLA) 'Call for Articles' with suggested topics for 2010 at <http://alla.asn.au/index.php/conferences/alla-2010>, accessed 11 May 2010
- British and Irish Association of Law Librarians 'Call for Papers' (for its 2010 conference) at www.biall.org.uk/news.php/49/biall-conference-brighton-2010-call-for-papers, accessed 26 May 2010
- International Association of Law Schools provides opportunities for attendees at its annual conferences to prepare brief papers on conference themes that are published and distributed by the IALS; see examples of working papers from past meetings at www.ialsnet.org/meetings/index.html, accessed 19 May 2010
- International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) thematic call for papers relating to its 2010 annual conference available online at www.ifla.org/en/calls-for-papers/1839, accessed 11 May 2010
- University of Pittsburgh School of Law and University of Washington School of Law, *Legal Scholarship Blog: Law-Related Calls for Papers, Conferences and Workshops* available online at <http://legalscholarshipblog.com>, accessed 19 May 2010

²⁹ The role of the IALL in promoting law librarianship and providing the catalyst for the establishment of several national and regional law library associations is documented in Chapter 17 of this volume. For a list of law library associations with links to their websites, see www.iall.org/partners-other.html, accessed 8 April 2010.

Listserve, blogs, newsletters and other publications of national, regional and international law library associations: these should be regularly reviewed for new ideas and trends. The IALL website provides a list of 'Law Library Associations and Related Organizations' at www.iall.org/partners-other.html, accessed 5 May 2010; the websites of the associations will provide information about their resources.

Specialised newsletters relating to librarianship and library technology more generally may provide scope for researching the application or potential impact of new technologies in law libraries, for example, *Smart Libraries Newsletter* (Chicago: ALA TechSource, 2003–), ISSN 1541-8820. Tables of contents available online at www.alatechsource.org/slh/index, accessed 5 May 2010.

Where to Publish

AALL Spectrum (American Association of Law Libraries), ISSN 1089–8689. Submission guidelines are at www.aallnet.org/about/policy_spectrum.asp, accessed 19 May 2010.

Australian Law Librarian (Australian Law Librarians Association), ISSN 1039-6616. Information about submitting articles is available at www.alla.asn.au/index.php/all/allcontributors, accessed 19 May 2010.

Canadian Law Library Review/Revue canadienne des bibliothèques de droit (Canadian Association of Law Libraries), ISSN 1713-5168. For information about the journal's annual 'Canadian Law Library Review Feature Article Award' see www.callacbd.ca/index.php/publisher/articleview/frmArticleID/278, accessed 27 July 2010. For the style guide for submitting articles, see www.callacbd.ca/index.php/publisher/articleview/frmArticleID/277, accessed 19 May 2010.

Globalex, www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/index.html, accessed 19 May 2010: website dedicated to international and foreign law research; includes information, articles, research guides and teaching resources used by legal academics, practitioners and other specialists. Contact the website editor using the contact information on the opening page of the website for information about submitting an article or guide.

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Chapter 17

The International Association of Law Libraries

The International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) is a worldwide, cooperative non-profit organisation concerned with access to legal information, particularly on a multinational and global scale. It comprises law librarians, law libraries and other persons and institutions active in the acquisition, delivery and use of legal information from sources beyond their own jurisdictions.¹

The IALL is dedicated to international cooperation among law librarians, the promotion of professional knowledge and understanding through international exchange, the promotion of access to legal information, and more generally the ideals of internationalism. Founded in 1959, the IALL has over 600 members in more than 50 countries on five continents. The members represent all types and sizes of legal collections ranging from academic law libraries to corporate libraries, and from national and parliamentary libraries to administrative agency and court libraries, including many of the great legal research libraries.

Law libraries form a diverse cross-sectoral group. They have parent institutions which range across the private and public spheres but they retain a common identity through close association with the legal profession in its various branches and their management of legal information in its various forms. Many libraries serve legal institutions directly; some are services forming part of larger libraries, such as national libraries and many of the university libraries. They are diverse in nature and size and the ways in which they seek to provide for their users. Their scope and number have grown considerably in recent years in many countries.

A formal statement of the Association's mission appears on its website.² The International Association of Law Libraries:

- promotes the work of individuals, libraries, and other organizations concerned with the dissemination of legal information
- advances the education of law librarians and other legal information professionals by providing substantive educational programs on foreign and international legal systems in venues all around the world
- supports educational and professional opportunities for newer legal information professionals, especially those from developing nations, by providing financial support in the form of bursaries and scholarships for annual course attendance and internships
- shares legal knowledge and scholarship and increases access to legal information on a worldwide basis through the *International Journal of Legal Information* and other publications, and its website
- fosters networking and mentoring among legal information professionals on a worldwide basis by creating and maintaining ongoing relationships between IALL and other international, national and regional law library and legal information organizations and

¹ There are references to the IALL throughout this book but further information can be found particularly in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, and on the IALL Scholarship programme in the introduction to Chapter 8.

² See <http://iall.org/about.html>, accessed 22 October 2010.

- supports and encourages the development of national and international legal information policies and promotes free access to legal information on a worldwide basis through policy statements and scholarship

In fulfilment of its mission, the IALL promotes the law library profession and access to legal information. The IALL publishes the *International Journal of Legal Information* and offers Annual Courses on International Legal Information and Law. It stimulates and encourages the creation and development of national and regional law library associations and the recognition of the value of law librarians and the improvement of their status. The IALL provides an international forum for networking and information sharing among legal information professionals worldwide and supports professional development by awarding scholarships for annual course attendance and grants for internships and associated research projects.

History

A full history of the Association is yet to be written; this chapter is a brief compilation of information about the Association and its activities which may contribute to a history and which demonstrates the importance of the Association's role and the range of its achievements as an international organisation.

The IALL was established in 1959 and its history can be traced in various articles about the Association (Landheer 1969; Dahlmanns 1972, 1974, 1984; Schwerin 1984; Sprudz 1984, 1995; Wenger 1999; Winterton 2009a) and about significant figures in its foundation and early life (Wenger 2003). It came into being as a result of the efforts of leading members of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), the earliest professional association of law librarians to be formed and with which it retains a close relationship, and of leading law librarians in other countries familiar with the work of AALL. Gerhard Dahlmanns recorded in 1974 that the IALL:

was founded at an inaugural meeting held at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in June 1959, after years of preparation notably by William R. Roalfe, then Law Librarian at Northwestern University, Chicago, and one of the towering figures of American Law Librarianship, who was elected the first IALL president for the three-year term provided for by the Constitution. William B Stern, then Foreign Law Librarian at the Los Angeles County Law Library became its first Secretary and later succeeded Mr. Roalfe as President for the term 1962–1965, with Jurij Fedynsky of Indiana University as Secretary. Under these men the IALL embarked on its way towards what must have been a rather visionary aim: the creation of a truly worldwide community of law library people who assist each other, through personal contacts and through the exchange of professional information, bibliographic data and other material in selecting, acquiring and processing legal material beyond a mere national level. (Dahlmanns 1974, 40)

A list of all IALL officers is reproduced below and articles, some of which are freely available in full text on the IALL website, are listed in the References section. The cumulative index to the *International Journal of Law Libraries*, later styled the *International Journal of Legal Information*, and to selected substantive articles in the *Bulletin* of IALL, was compiled by Richard Danner (2003) and covers the years 1960 to 2002. This is an invaluable tool in tracking the history of the

Association. The archives of the Association are held at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London.³

Courses in International Law Librarianship

The IALL has arranged courses in international law librarianship around the world at prestigious institutions for over 40 years, making it possible for its members to meet many colleagues within the profession of law librarianship and other colleagues, both academic and practitioner, in the wider legal environments which the conferences explore.

The annual course and conference is the Association's main meeting and educational event of the year. The course is usually a four-day meeting and takes place in a different city around the world and reflects the local legal environment and culture while addressing international issues of importance to all legal information experts. The annual conference is also a catalyst for change and improvement in the recognition of the role of law librarians and of legal information itself. It regularly attracts delegates from over 25 countries.

Since 2005 the conference has taken place at the European University Institute near Florence, at the Faculty of Law of the Saint Petersburg State University, in association with the High Court in Mumbai, in San Juan in association with the University of Puerto Rico, at the Bilgi University in Istanbul, and at the Peace Palace in The Hague. The courses began in 1966 and were held every two to three years but became an annual event in 1993 as the Annual Course in International Law Librarianship. The 2010 course was termed Annual Course in Legal Information and Law. Information about the early IALL courses and other educational offerings can be found in Sprudz (1984 and 1995). A complete list of the conferences, their venues and themes appears below.⁴

The annual courses deliver unprecedented access both to speakers and locations at the heart of the legal systems of the host countries. They are unique and valuable educational experiences and form important regional and international networking opportunities and venues for renewing old friendships and making new ones among a diverse group of international colleagues.

The annual courses have worked within the principle that we cannot exchange professional knowledge and skills in isolation, looking at law merely as a body of technical information. Law is an expression of the culture of a society and only by understanding other cultures can we gain knowledge and exchange meaningful information about laws and the legal system, and the management of legal information in a particular legal environment. The annual courses therefore emphasise local speakers, the legal system of the host country, the legal environment in broad terms, legal publishing and other means for legal information provision in the host country, as well as comparative approaches and the impact of international legal regimes. The conference has often focused on legal systems in transition, for example in Russia, India and South Africa. The conference also makes a particular point of including visits and excursions and cultural events which offer an opportunity for delegates to gain insight into the wider social context in which the legal system has developed.

3 A detailed list of the IALL archives is available at <http://ials.sas.ac.uk/library/archives/docs/International%20Association%20of%20Law%20Libraries%20list.pdf>, accessed 22 October 2010. Anyone holding records of the Association is encouraged to submit them or a list of them to the Archivist at Institute of Advanced Legal Studies so that a continuous record of the Association can be assembled. At present there are significant gaps in the archives particularly from the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s.

4 See the details of the conferences including full academic programmes from 1999 onwards at <http://iall.org/conference-previous.html>, accessed 22 October 2010.

The conference is usually arranged with the active collaboration of one or more local law faculties or other prestigious institutions and brings law librarians into closer contact with those in the legal profession who are active in legal research, whether in practice or academe. This exemplifies the partnerships and shared knowledge which should exist in the practice of law librarianship.

Publications⁵

The Association began to publish its own periodical early in its existence, starting the *IALL Bulletin* which was published from 1960, a year after the foundation of the Association, to 1972. It ceased publication to make way for the *International Journal of Law Libraries* which began publication in the next year. The *Bulletin*, although informally published, contained valuable bibliographic contributions and substantive articles. This was recognised by a reprint edition of the whole series which appeared not long after it ceased publication.

An early project of the Association was a *Guide to European Law Libraries* commissioned by the Council of Europe which was published in 1971 and ran to nearly 680 pages. The Association has published directories of members at various times until 1988 when it was last published and distributed without charge with the compliments of William S. Hein & Co.

Throughout its history the *International Journal of Legal Information*, formerly the *International Journal of Law Libraries*, has published advance information and reports on the courses, as well as selected papers from the courses, in addition to articles from a wide range of sources. Since 1994 proceedings of the courses have usually been published in one issue of the *Journal*. Proceedings from some earlier courses, as well as from other IALL meetings and programmes, were published separately, usually through the good offices of William S. Hein & Co. The *Journal* continues to be published as a major contribution to law librarianship around the world with the assistance of West Publishing but is also now available in electronic form both commercially and in part through open access routes.

The IALL website now fulfils much of the purpose of information and communication and official documentation of the Association. Its coverage of the IALL events, particularly the programmes of the annual courses and supporting documentation, scholarship programmes, website awards and publications is mentioned elsewhere. It has an ongoing International Calendar of events and a directory of law library organisations around the world. It is also building a list of publications, presentations and guides written by members in the course of their work, many of which are linked to freely available full text versions. It is hoped that this will build into a repository of useful and expert local knowledge of the practice of law librarianship, legal bibliography and legal research skills. It also is intended that the descriptions of law librarianship in various countries which appear in Chapter 8 of this book, will be joined by profiles of law librarianship in other countries on the IALL website.

Scholarship Programme

The Association operates an extensive scholarship programme to provide financial assistance to law librarians, not limited to members of the Association, to attend the IALL annual conference

⁵ See the section listing the publications of IALL below for detailed information. However, a comprehensive bibliography of IALL publications has not yet been attempted.

and also to undertake internships or extended visits to law libraries overseas and to pursue relevant research projects. The details of the scholarship programme are the subject of the introduction to Chapter 8 of this book, and the sections of that chapter are written by some of the recipients of IALL scholarships.⁶

The IALL as Catalyst

The IALL has played a major role as a catalyst, encouraging law librarians to collaborate both internationally and within their own borders, promoting the status of librarians and recognition of their professional skills, enabling them to stand alongside their colleagues in the various branches of the legal profession and transmitting the ideals of collaboration and internationalism brought to the IALL by its founding members.

*The British and Irish Association of Law Librarians*⁷

The British and Irish Association of Law Librarians (BIALL) was established in 1969 and the IALL had a direct influence on its formation through the involvement of senior figures in the profession. The formation of the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians and a famous workshop on law librarianship at Harrogate in February 1968 are described in Mary Blake's *History*:

Following the final talk of the Workshop by Willi Steiner and Betty Moys on the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) it was resolved to set up a British section, and an ad hoc Committee was appointed to look into the possibility and invite people's views. The members of this committee were Wallace Breem (who volunteered to send a circular to all law libraries), Don Daintree, Betty Moys, Willi Steiner and Derek Way. Replies to the circular were so encouraging that at the second Workshop in April 1969 the Association of Law Librarians was formally established. (Blake 2000, 4)

The BIALl was never organised as a 'British Section' of the IALL but the influence of the IALL at the time of the foundation of the BIALl is clear, as is the continued engagement of senior figures in law librarianship in Britain and Ireland with the IALL.

The late Willi Steiner, Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in the University of London, was Second Vice-President of the International Association of Law Libraries from 1974 to 1976, First Vice-President from 1976 to 1980, and then a staunch supporter and life member. The IALL had been founded in 1959 with Howard Drake, Willi's predecessor as Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London, as one of the founder members and its President at the time of his death. The Association's early history, with reference to Willi, was chronicled by Adolf Sprudz (Sprudz 1984). Willi Steiner was involved early in the International Association's life and attended the first meeting of European members which took place at The Hague in April 1965, as one of the two UK representatives. He spoke on the use of computers in law libraries at its first annual course in law librarianship in Luxembourg

6 The programme of Professional Development Bursaries to assist law librarians to attend the IALL conference is described at <http://iall.org/scholarship.html> and the recipients from 2001 onwards listed at <http://iall.org/scholarship-previous.html>. The programme of Internship Grants is described at <http://iall.org/internship.html>.

7 This passage is drawn from Winterton (2003).

in 1966. The paper appeared in the *Bulletin* of the Association in the following year (Steiner 1967).⁸ Willi was the joint director with Muriel Anderson of the second course in international law librarianship which was held by the IALL in Cambridge in 1968. At this time work was proceeding on the *European Law Libraries Guide* co-ordinated at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies after the Council of Europe invited the International Association to prepare it. Willi was a member of the Editorial Committee of that publication and an Associate Editor of the *International Journal of Law Libraries* in 1980.

The German Association of Law Libraries

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft für juristisches Bibliothekswesen, now the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für juristisches Bibliotheks- und Dokumentationswesen was founded in June 1971, as announced by Ralph Lansky in the *IALL Bulletin*, where he stated that the new Association ‘intends to serve as the German branch of the IALL’ (Lansky 1971, 8). The website of the Association⁹ still announces the organisation as the ‘Deutschsprachige Sektion der International Association of Law Libraries’.

The Philippine Group of Law Librarians

IALL played a small part in the foundation of the Philippine Group of Law Librarians (PGLL) and is still in contact (Winterton 2009b). In 1980 the General Conference of IFLA took place in Manila, described then as the ‘first such conference to be held in a developing country’ (Sprudz 1980). The IALL organised an ‘IALL week in Manila’, attracting about 40 law librarians, thanks to the work of a very successful local coordinating group. In particular the IALL sponsored a Round Table to discuss ‘Collection Development and Documentation of Human Rights’ which was attended by 17 Filipino librarians and 18 other librarians from Australia, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and the United States.

The events evidently gave ‘a good stimulus to further development of law librarianship in the region’. The evidence is the spontaneous establishment of a ‘Philippine law library association’ at the proposal of Dean Froilan M Bacuñgan of the University of the Philippines College of Law speaking at the Round Table. Originally conceived as an IALL local chapter (in common with several other national law library associations), it came into being as a national and incorporated association, the PGLL. The articles of incorporation which appear at the foot of the 2001 by-laws of the PGLL are dated March 1981 and the incorporation was approved by Securities and Exchange Commission on 21 August 1981. The first President of the PGLL, Professor Myrna S. Feliciano of the University of the Philippines Law Center, was a member of the Board of Directors of the IALL from 1977 to 1983.

Other National and Regional Law Library Associations

The IALL has formed the catalyst for several other initiatives to form professional and collegial organisations in other countries and regions through its conferences and through personal and institutional contacts. Some have been successful; some have not yet borne fruit. Brief notes about some of these initiatives appear below.

⁸ At that course, he also mentions chairing a ‘somewhat turbulent meeting’ of the Association but we learn no other details (Steiner 1999, 7).

⁹ Available at: www.ajbd.de, accessed 21 October 2010.

After attendance at several IALL conferences by a key group of academic lawyers and legal information managers, a Russian Association of Law Libraries was formed, based at the Faculty of Law at Saint Petersburg State University. The Association was a partner in the hosting of the IALL's 25th Annual Course in Saint Petersburg in 2006.

Uma Narayan, IALL Board member, IALL Scholar and local organiser of the IALL's 26th Course in 2007 in Mumbai, describes attempts to form an association of law librarians in India in her contribution to this book.¹⁰ She also cites the coverage of the IALL conference in Mumbai in the *Times of India*, which undoubtedly raised the profile of law librarianship.

Efforts have been made in the Former Yugoslavia to create a regional group of law libraries and an exploratory meeting was held in Slovenia attended by the President of IALL.

The IALL was one of the sponsors of the China–US Conference on Legal Information and Law Libraries which was held in Beijing in May 2009, a wonderful achievement organised by a group of dedicated law librarians in the United States and innovators in China. The President of the IALL attended and spoke at the opening of the conference and at the preceding workshop which explored the role, status and constitution of law library associations as non-governmental organisations. Subsequently the Law Libraries and Legal Information Research Society was established and its first meeting and symposium took place on in April 2010. The newly-founded society, a subordinate research society of the Beijing Law Society, is affiliated with Tsinghua University Law School and the secretariat is located at THU Law Library.

The Turkish Platform of Law Libraries was formed in 2007 at the initiative of law librarians from Istanbul Bilgi University. It is described in this book by Sami Cukadar,¹¹ an IALL Scholar in 2006 and member of the Local Organising Committee of IALL's 28th Annual Course in Istanbul in 2009.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

The IALL has been a member of the IFLA for many years, offering programmes at the IFLA conference and at times working jointly with the IFLA on particular projects. The IALL remains outside the IFLA governance structure and functions independently (Wenger 2001a).

Dahlmans identifies 1972 as the year in which IALL engagement with the IFLA started, enunciating the ideals behind the IALL:

'The key function of law in human society is universally acknowledged. It is the adherence to the rule of law upon which the success or failure of all endeavors to promote mankind eventually depend. Law, however, is basically a written affair and cannot be used unless it is being made available. This crucial task falls to the law librarians who, in whatever capacity or position, are entrusted all over the world with acquiring, processing and administering the material in its completeness'.

This observation opened the programmatic report with which the IALL introduced itself and its work to the librarians of the world, convened, in the Summer of 1972, in Budapest for the 38th General Council Meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). It was for the first time that the law librarians as a distinctive group raised their voice on such an occasion, for the first

10 See 'Law Librarianship in India' in Chapter 8.

11 See 'Law Librarianship in Turkey' in Chapter 8.

time that they succeeded in drawing the attention of the profession at large to their particular task, their needs, achievements and concerns. (Dahlmanns 1973, 104–5)

In the same article Dahlmanns records the resolution to establish a joint IFLA–IALL working group on copyright problems affecting the library world (Dahlmanns 1973, 107).

The Sessions, or Round Tables in the early days, organised over the years at IFLA conferences, are recorded in various notes in the *International Journal of Legal Information* and its predecessor titles, for example by Sprudz (1980) about the IFLA meeting in Manila in 1980, in 1985 about the Chicago meeting (IALL 1985), and by Wenger (2001b) about the 66th IFLA meeting in Jerusalem which was accompanied by articles based on the papers given at the IALL session.

The IFLA formally recognised the existence of law librarianship inside its own organisation in late 2005 by the creation of its 48th and at the time of writing most recent ‘Section’, after it had served an incubation period as an informal ‘Discussion Group’. The Section, sponsored by the IALL and AALL, was intended to complement the IALL and national associations by offering sessions for librarians with an interest or responsibility for legal materials and services as one part of their duties but who were unable to attend a specialist law library conference. It would also provide a channel of communication and influence for law library associations and their members on international policy issues. The IALL passed on the long-standing task of organising law-related sessions during the IFLA conference to the Section after it was established.

A brief history of the Section is given by Holger Knudsen, former founding Chair of the Standing Committee of the Section and past President of the IALL, on the IFLA website.¹² It remains to be seen whether the Section will fulfil its challenging role as a channel of communication and liaison on matters of common concern between law library associations and our colleagues in other areas of librarianship, whether it will be able to relate to organisations outside the bureaucratic structure of the IFLA, and whether it will become merely another rival organisation seeking the attention of busy law librarians.

Conclusion

Law library associations play an important part in enhancing the professionalism of their members and enhancing the quality, cohesion and efficiency of library services. They do this in several ways: in mutual support and sharing best practice, continuing professional education, the encouragement of collaboration, the promulgation and monitoring of standards, and where appropriate the regulation of the profession. The International Association of Law Libraries carries out many of these functions at an international level, complementing national and regional associations but not infringing on their sovereignty. The IALL has been privileged to act as a catalyst for the establishment and development of national and regional law library associations. It has sought, without undue bureaucracy, to provide an independent, collegial forum to share and understand our joint knowledge, interests and values. In a world where the international aspects of our professional life are always increasing, such a role is increasingly important.

¹² Available at: http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s48/annual/s48_annual_report_2001-2007-en.pdf, accessed 22 October 2010.

Officers and Members of the Board of IALL

Listed below are the Officers of the International Association of Law Libraries (by office in chronological order) and the members of the Board of Directors of the Association (in alphabetical name order).

Presidents:

Roalfe, William R. (USA) 1959–62
 Stern, William B. (USA) 1962–5
 Drake, K. Howard (England) 1965–7 (Deceased 1967)
 Coffin, Lewis C. (USA) 1968–71 (Acting President, 1967–8)
 Leser, Hans-G. (Germany) 1971–4
 Dahlmanns, Gerhard J. (Germany) 1974–7
 Kavass, Igor I. (USA) 1977–80; 1980–83
 Menzinger, Klaus (Germany) 1983–6
 Sprudz, Adolf (USA) 1986–9; 1989–92
 Balázs-Veredy, Katalin (Hungary) 1992–5
 Wenger, Larry B. (USA) 1995–8; 1998–2001
 Knudsen, Holger (Germany) 2001–4
 Winterton, Jules (England) 2004–7, 2007–10

*Immediate Past Presidents:*¹³

Wenger, Larry B. (USA) 2002–4
 Knudsen, Holger (Germany) 2004–7

Vice-President:

Drake, K. Howard (England) 1959–62; 1962–5

First Vice-Presidents:

Coffin, Lewis C. (USA) 1965–8
 Leser, Hans-G. (Germany) 1968–71
 Liddell, Leon M. (USA) 1971–4
 Kavass, Igor I. (USA) 1974–7
 Steiner, William A.F.P. (England) 1977–80
 Menzinger, Klaus (Germany) 1980–83
 Rodwell, John Lawrence (Australia) 1983–6; 1986–9; 1989–92
 Sipkov, Ivan (USA) 1992–3 (Deceased 1993)
 Wenger, Larry B. (USA) 1993–5 (Appointed 1993)
 Shaffer, Roberta (USA) 1995–8; 1998–2000 (Resigned 2000)
 Winterton, Jules (England) 2001–4
 Danner, Richard A. (USA) 2004–7, 2007–10

¹³ Office of Past President created by constitutional amendment in 2002 and limited to one term.

Second Vice-Presidents:

Veillon, Adrien (Switzerland) 1965–8
Charpentier, Arthur A. (USA) 1968–71
Lupoi, Maurizio (Italy) 1971–4
Steiner, William A.F.P. (England) 1974–7
Korevaar, Jacob D. (Switzerland) 1977–80
Sipkov, Ivan (USA) 1980–83
Anderson, Muriel (England) 1983–6
Tsuno, Yoshiro (Japan) 1986–9; 1989–92
Gödan, Jürgen (Germany) 1992–5
Chapman, Fred (Switzerland) 1995–8
Knudsen, Holger (Germany) 1998–2001
Bernal, Marie-Louise H. (USA) 2001–4
Looks, Jarmilla (Switzerland) 2004–7
Kongshavn, Halvor (Norway), 2007–8 (Resigned 2008)

Secretaries:

Stern, William B. (USA) 1959–62
Fedynski, Jurij (USA) 1962–5
van Holk, Lambert E. (Netherlands) 1965–8
Sprudz, Adolf (USA) 1980–83
Schwietzke, Joachim (Germany) 1983–6
Kearley, Timothy J. (USA) 1986–9; 1989–92
Shaffer, Roberta (USA) 1992–5
Kjölstad, Britt S.M. (Switzerland) 1995–8
Bernal, Marie-Louise H. (USA) 1998–2001
Morrison, Ann (Canada) 2001–4; 2004–7
Aston, Jennefer (Ireland) 2007–10

Secretary-Treasurers:

Sipkov, Ivan (USA) 1968–71
Dahlmanns, Gerhard J. (Germany) 1971–4
Münkner, Hans-H. (Germany) 1974–7
Liivak, Arno (USA) 1977–80

Treasurers:

Johnston, George A. (Canada) 1959–62
Veillon, Adrien (Switzerland) 1962–5
Rossier, June (Switzerland) 1965–8
Liivak, Arno (USA) 1980–83
Vlasman, Gert (Netherlands) 1983–6
Sipkov, Ivan (USA) 1986–9; 1989–92

Bernal, Marie-Louise H. (USA) 1992–5
 Chao, Gloria (USA) 1995–8; 1998–2001; 2001–4; 2004–7
 Morrison, Ann (Canada) 2007–10

Members of the Board of Directors:

Aje, Simeon B. (Nigeria) 1974–7
 Anderson, Muriel (England) 1968–71; 1971–4
 Aston, Jennefer (Ireland) 2001–4; 2004–7
 Balázs-Veredy, Katalin (Hungary) 1986–9; 1989–92
 Barratt, Amanda (South Africa) 2004–7; 2007–8 (Resigned 2008)
 Bernal, Marie-Louise H. (USA) 1995–8; 2004 (ex officio)
 Bird, Ruth (England) 2007–10
 Brathwaite, Joan (Barbados) 1998–2001; 2001–4
 Breycha-Vauthier, A.C. (Switzerland) 1959–62; 1962–5
 Brian, Robert F. (Australia) 1980–83
 Butler, James (Australia) 2001–4; 2004–7
 Chapman, Fred (Switzerland) 1992–5
 Coffin, Lewis C. (USA) 1971–4
 Coing, Marga (Germany) 1986–9; 1989–92
 Combe, David A. (USA) 1983–6; 1986–9; 1989–92
 Dahlmanns, Gerhard J. (Germany) 1977–80
 Danner, Richard A. (USA) 1998–2001 (ex officio); 2001–4
 de Trazegnies, Fernando (Peru) 1980–83
 Elliott, Jacqueline (Australia) 1992–5; 1995–8; 1998–2001
 Engsberg, Mark (USA) (ex officio) 2005–7; 2007–10
 Feliciano, Myrna (The Philippines) 1977–80; 1980–83
 Fong, Sng Yok (Singapore) 1986–9; 1989–92
 Frossard, Gabriel (Switzerland) 1998–9 (Resigned 2000)
 Frykholm, Lars (Sweden) 1959–62; 1962–5; 1965–8
 Furlani, Sylvio (Italy) 1959–62; 1962–5
 Garavaglia, Barbara (USA) 2007–10
 Gaskell, Eric (European Communities) 1980–83
 Germain, Claire M. (USA) 1995–8
 Gigli, Giovanni (Italy) 1968–71
 Gjoertlere, Ligita (Latvia) 2007–10
 Glasson, Edwin J. (Australia) 1974–7; 1977–80
 Groesbeck, Joseph (United Nations) 1962–5; 1965–8; 1968–71
 Guillitte, Paulette (Belgium) 1968–71; 1971–4
 Hayashi, Ryohei (Japan) 1977–80
 Ito, Masami (Japan) 1974–7
 Kaskla, Giina (Estonia) 2004–7
 Kavass, Igor I. (USA) 1983–6 (ex officio); 1986–9; 1989–92
 Kinder, Petal (Australia) 2004–7; 2007–10
 Kjölstad, Britt S.M. (Switzerland) 1992–5; 1998–2001
 Knudsen, Holger (Germany) 1995–8

- Kongshavn, Halvor (Norway) 2001–4; 2004–7
Korevaar, Jacob D. (Netherlands/Switzerland) 1971–4; 1974–7
Kreuzer, Karl (Germany) 1971–4
Kunz, Lotte (Switzerland) 1971–4
Landheer, Bartholomeus (Netherlands) 1959–62; 1962–5; 1965–8
Leser, Hans-G. (Germany) 1965–8; 1974–7
Liivak, Arno (USA) 1983–6; 1986–9; 1989–92
Löffler, Klaus H. (Germany) 1965–8
Looks, Jarmilla (Switzerland) 2000–2001 (Appointed 2000); 2001–4
Luu, Xinh (USA) 2007–10
Matsuyama, Sadao (Japan) 1959–62; 1962–5
McIvor, Frances Jill (Canada) 1968–71; 1971–4
Menzinger, Klaus (Germany) 1977–80
Morrison, Ann (Canada) 1995–8; 1998–2001
Moys, Elizabeth M. (England) 1965–8
Müller, Harald (Germany) 1995–8; 1998–2001
Nagy, Lajos (Hungary) 1974–7; 1977–80; 1980–83
Narayan, Uma (India) 2007–10
Newton, Velma (Barbados) 1986–9
Ogbeide, N. Anthony (Nigeria) 1977–80
Padilla-Rosa, Pedro (Puerto Rico) 2008–10 (Appointed 2008)
Picone-Maxion, Bettina (Italy) 2004–7
Pollack, Lynn (Australia) 1983–6
Rasmussen, Lisbeth (Denmark) 1998–2001; 2001–4
Renie, June (Trinidad) 1989–92; 1992–5
Renshawe, Michael (Canada) 1983–6
Roalfe, William R. (USA) 1962–5
Sahl, Silke A. (USA) 2001–4; 2004–7
Schwerin, Kurt (USA) 1965–8; 1968–71
Schwietzke, Joachim (Germany) 1986–9; 1989–92; 1992–5
Scott, Marianne (Canada) 1974–7
Sipkov, Ivan (USA) 1983–6
Soboleva, Anita (Russia) 2007–10
Sondergaard, Jens (Denmark) 1968–71
Sprudz, Adolf (USA) 1974–7; 1977–80; 1983–6; 1992–5
Stern, William B. (USA) 1965–8
Ticó, Josep Sort (Spain) 1993–5 (Appointed 1993); 1995–8
Traissac, Elisabeth (France) 1968–71; 1971–4
Tsuno, Yoshiro (Japan) 1980–83; 1983–6
Veillon, Adrien (Switzerland) 1959–62
Vervliet, Jeroen (Netherlands) 2008–10 (Appointed 2008)
Vivas, Jorge, B. (Argentina) 1959–62; 1962–5
Walter, Raimund-Ekkehard (Germany) 1992–5
Wenger, Larry B. (USA) 1992–3
Wiktor, Christian (Canada) 1980–83
Winterton, Jules (England) 1995–8; 1998–2001
Zakaria, Shaikha (Malaysia) 1980–83

Courses in International Law Librarianship

Listed below are the titles, locations and dates for the 21 courses offered up to 2010. The details of the academic programmes of recent conferences may still be consulted on the IALL website.¹⁴

Course in Law Librarianship and Legal Bibliography with Special Reference to European Law

University of Comparative Sciences, Luxembourg

25 September – 1 October 1966

2nd Course: Course in Law Librarianship and Legal Bibliography of Common Law, with Special Reference to English Law

University of Cambridge, England

25–29 March 1969

3rd Course: Law and Legal Literature in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland

Max-Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law

Heidelberg, Germany

7–10 September 1970

4th Course: The Unification of Private Law and Law and Legal Literature in Italy

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)

Rome, Italy

4–8 September 1972

5th Course: The Legal Literature of the United States

Library of Congress, Washington, DC, USA

11–15 November 1974

6th Course: The Legal System, its Materials and Documentation in the Socialist Countries

Hungarian Library of Parliament, Budapest, Hungary

16–20 August 1977

7th Course: Japanese Law: its Structure and Materials

National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan

4–8 September 1978

8th Course: Australian and South Pacific Law: Structure and Materials

University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

10–15 May 1981

9th Course: Crossroads in Comparative Constitutional Law Development

George Washington University, Washington, DC, USA

28 June – 2 July 1987

10th Course: Legal Aspects of East-West Trade and the Law Librarian

Hungarian Library of Parliament, Budapest, Hungary

5–10 June 1988

¹⁴ See the details of the conferences from 1999 onwards at <http://iall.org/conference-previous.html>, accessed 16 September 2010.

11th Course: Legal Information Sources and Changing Times in Europe

Max-Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law
Heidelberg, Germany
8–11 September 1991

12th Course: Catalonia, Spain, Europe, and Latin America – Regional Legal Systems and Their Literature

Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain
17–21 August 1993

13th Course: International (Commercial) Arbitration and Law Libraries: A View from The Hague

Peace Palace, The Hague, the Netherlands
26–29 September 1994

14th Course: Current Trends in International Law: A Challenge for Law Librarians

University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
18–21 September 1995

15th Course: Legal Developments and Legal Information on the Pacific Rim

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
29 September – 3 October 1996

16th Course: Human Rights Law: Global Issues and Information Services

University of Lund, Lund, Sweden
24–28 August 1997

17th Course: Unification of Private Law and the Italian Legal System

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)
Rome, Italy
20–24 September 1998

18th Course: Australasian Law and Librarianship

Old Treasury Building, Melbourne, Australia
12–16 September 1999

19th Course: A Common Law for Europe: Legal Systems and Legal Information

Dublin International Arbitration Centre of the Bar Council of Ireland
Dublin, Ireland
20–24 August 2000

20th Course: Comparative and International Law in a Multilingual Environment: Current Issues and Information Resources

Swiss Institute of Comparative Law, Lausanne, Switzerland
23–26 September 2001

21st Course: Order from Chaos: Contexts for Global Legal Information

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA
20–23 October 2002

22nd Course: New Rights – New Laws: Legal Information in a Changing World

University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
21–25 September 2003

23rd Course: Protecting the Environment: A Challenge Across Borders – Legal Issues and Information Resources in Finland and Estonia

University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
National Library of Estonia, Tallinn, Estonia
15–19 August 2004

24th Course: The European Union in the 21st Century: New Challenges in Law and Legal Information

European University Institute, Badia Fiesolana, San Domenico di Fiesole, Italy
4–8 September 2005

25th Course: The New Russia: Law and Legal Information

Saint Petersburg State University, Russia
10–14 September 2006

26th Course: Global Challenges and the Indian Legal System

Mumbai, India
1–5 December 2007

27th Course: Puerto Rico & the Caribbean: Legal Information in Multiple Legal Systems

San Juan, Puerto Rico
30 November – 3 December 2008

28th Course: Turkey in a Global Context: Law and Legal Information

Istanbul Bilgi University
11–15 October 2009

29th Course: Dutch Gateways to International Law

Peace Place, The Hague and Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands
5–9 September 2010

30th Course: The Dynamics of Malaysia Law in the Global Context

University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
4–8 December 2011

Publications of IALL

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