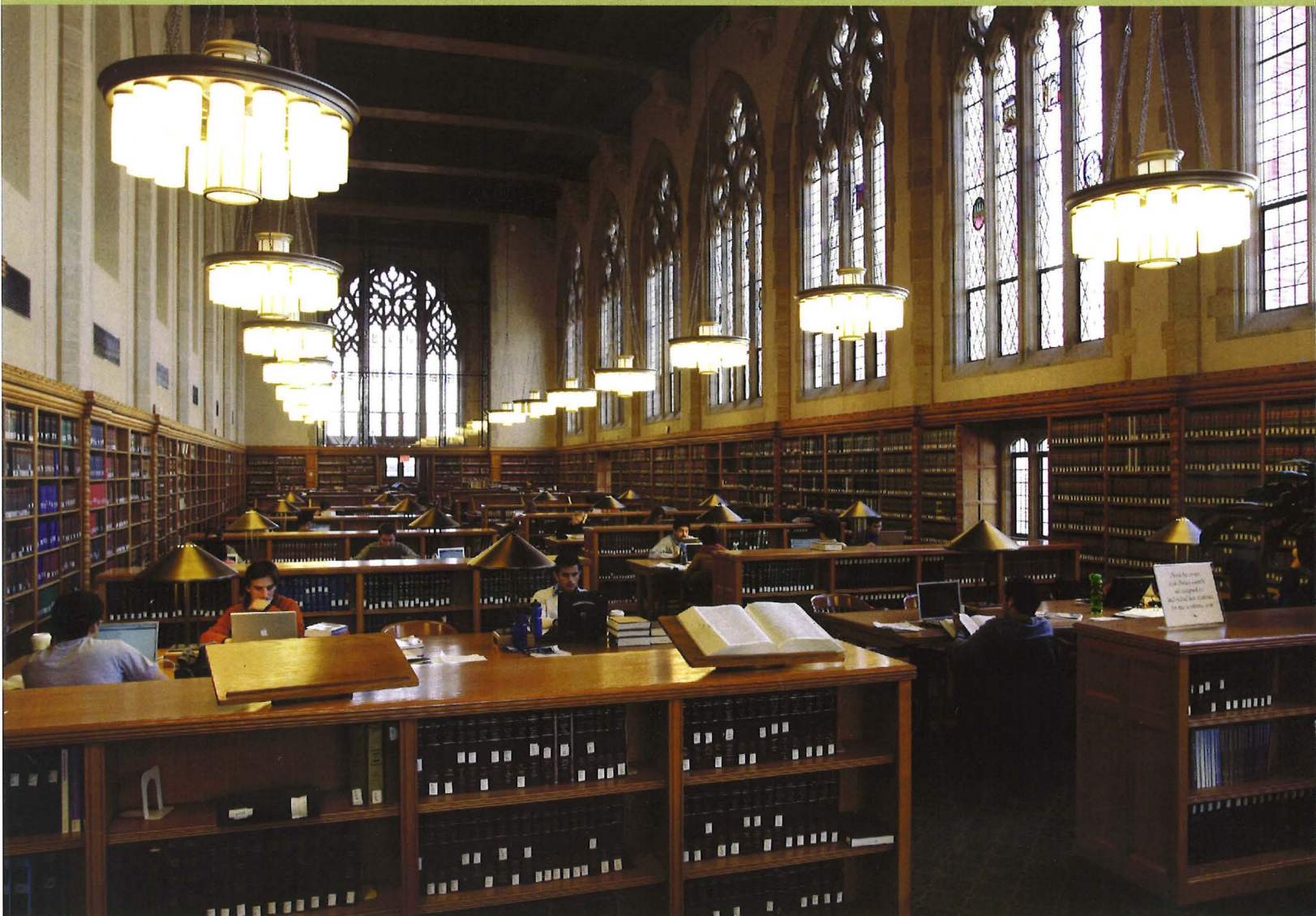


YALE LAW SCHOOL
LILLIAN GOLDMAN LAW LIBRARY
PO BOX 208215
NEW HAVEN, CT 06520-8215
203.432.1600
www.law.yale.edu/library

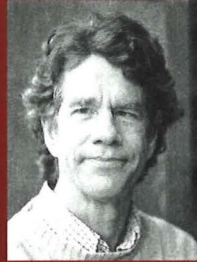


Yale Law School
LILLIAN GOLDMAN LAW LIBRARY
in memory of Sol Goldman

ANNUAL REPORT 2005–2006



MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



The Yale Law Library has undergone immense changes over the past fifteen years: assuming a new name—The Lillian Goldman Law Library in Memory of Sol Goldman—refurbishing and expanding its physical facilities, fully reclassifying its print collections into a subject-based arrangement, building its print and digital collections, and improving access to make it a leader in the application of new technologies. But our Library's progress has not been routinely chronicled in annual reports. This report, covering the 2005–06 fiscal year, marks our first attempt to more carefully track the Library's activities on a yearly basis, a process we will continue as we survey our Library's activities and accomplishments.

S. Blair Kauffman
Law Librarian

ONE THING THAT COLLECTION

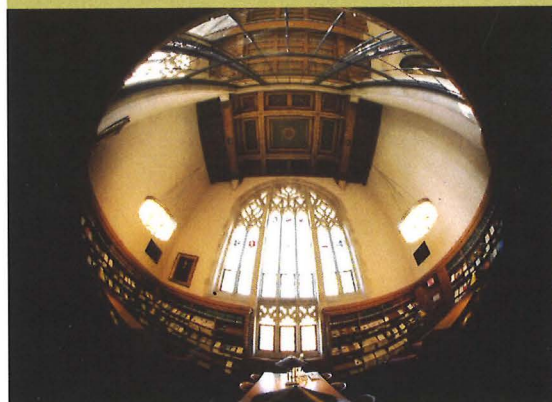
selectors have learned is that the sustained activity related to print testifies to its continued importance in the Library's service to our users and to the wider research community. We added approximately 10 percent more monographic print titles during the first nine months of this fiscal year: 6,592 titles this year, as compared to 5,963 titles last year. One of our most aggressive collecting concentrations in 2005-06 was in foreign and international law, mirroring the growing emphasis on globalization in the curriculum, the faculty, and as both a law school and university commitment. Primary emphases were placed on public international law, especially human rights and the law of war; comparative law; and foreign law, particularly Britain and Canada, and for Continental Europe, France, Germany, and Italy. With Teresa Miguel assuming the position of Foreign and International Law Reference Librarian, there was a new vision for the collecting of Spanish and Latin American law, which grew significantly in this fiscal year, and which will be realized more in subsequent years. Also, more Slavic titles were added than in the past few years. Two specific purchases are worth mentioning from 2005-2006: Keip reprints of nineteenth-century Germany legal scholarship and a large number of Loeb Classics volumes related to law. In general, last year was marked by the addition of more new serial titles to the collection than in the past.

The Law Library continues to operate in an environment of rapid change in the usage patterns and economics of library collections. We are clearly in a transitional phase in which patrons demand extensive information resources in both print and online formats, with microforms often used and audiovisual materials attracting more and more users. Never before have we needed to be as creative, sophisticated, and efficient in our purchasing and management of library resources as we work to integrate multiple formats into a workable collection. By continual review of our collections budget, judicious trimming of unnecessary subscriptions, and aggressive

negotiations and partnerships with vendors, we believe we have been able to maintain world-class access to information resources for our patrons in the face of continually mounting costs.

Online resources receive considerable usage. For example, the Making of Modern Law database, which contains facsimile images and searchable text of over 20,000 legal treatises published between 1800 and 1926, had 20,046 searches at Yale in the period January 1, 2005 to December 12, 2005. We also continued to develop our very popular collection of law-related DVDs, covering both feature films and television series.

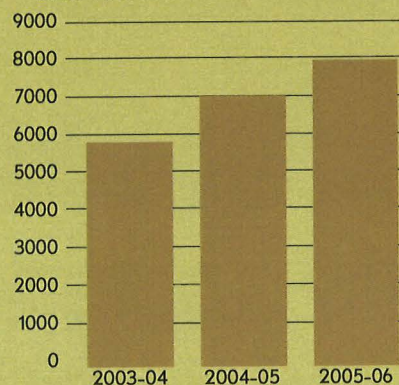
The organization and efficiency of our collection development operations continues to evolve. We implemented a new system of selection for foreign law, including one selector for Latin America, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, one for East Asia, one for the United Kingdom and European Union, and one for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. We also introduced use of the GOBI electronic ordering system from Yankee Book Peddler (for U.S., Canadian, and British academic books) and the OttoEd electronic ordering systems from Harrassowitz (for books from German-speaking countries). These have been major steps in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of our collection development, helping us to add more materials this year than we ever have before.



Increasingly, our budget is being used to support purchases of expensive electronic subscriptions, and these online resources now command 12 percent of our annual information budget. Major electronic-resources purchases during the year included:

- Justis (a powerful system including English cases, 1220-1873, English statutes 1235-present, and English statutory instruments 1671-present)
- Supreme Court Records and Briefs (covering 1832-1979)
- AllAfrica.com (news from Africa)
- China Development Brief
- IndLaw (laws from India)
- Transnational Dispute Management

NEW MONOGRAPHS PURCHASED



AFTER THE RETIREMENT OF HARVEY Hull, the Library's renowned Rare Book Librarian, Mike Widener came to us from the University of Texas Law Library, where he had served as head of rare books and special collections since 1991. He is widely considered to be one of the preeminent rare book librarians in the country.

Although this was a transitional year for Rare Books, one major initiative was launched. Following negotiations that spanned almost a decade, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York agreed in the Spring of 2006 to deposit its outstanding collection of Roman and Canon law at the Library. The collection contains 1,100 titles in over 1,600 physical volumes dating from 1500 to 1900. This partnership between the Association and the Library greatly enriches the Library's already strong research collections in Roman and canon law, and makes the Association's collection more accessible to researchers.

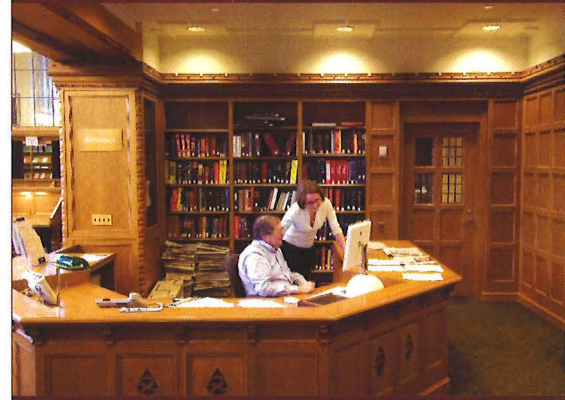
The collection includes not only several editions of the primary sources such as the Corpus Juris Civilis and Corpus Juris Canonici, but also medieval and Renaissance commentaries, teaching texts, early court decisions, and much of the nineteenth-century scholarship by German legal historians. Most of the works retain their original bindings. As of the end of fiscal year 2005-06, this magnificent collection was being cleaned and packed for shipment to the Law Library. In the following fiscal year, library staff will begin to catalog the collection and perform basic preservation work on the books.

*Along with our
archivist colleagues,
we revise our wish list
of potential collections
annually and monitor
the direction of the
collection's growth.*

Another initiative to enhance our rare book collections was an agreement with the University Library to transfer thousands of law-related older books, many from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, from the Mudd Library to our library. Notable rare book acquisitions this year included *Instituta Bernardini de Tridino de Monteferrato* (1490). Notable gifts included a first edition of Joseph Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution of United States*, donated by the late Professor Boris Bittker along with other important constitutional law books. We completed processing the Harold Lasswell Collection, consisting of several thousand books relating to the social sciences and generously donated by Professor W. Michael Reisman. Emanuelle Conte from the University of Rome gave a lecture at the Law School relating to a thirteenth-century manuscript in our collection that he said was one of the most important manuscripts of Justinian's Code in existence.

Our successful association with the Manuscripts and Archives Department at the University Library has made law-related manuscript materials available to our researchers by providing acquisitions that match their interests and then seeing to the professional arrangement and description of these collections. Along with our archivist colleagues, we revise our wish list of potential collections annually and monitor the direction of the collection's growth.

In early July 2005, interviews were completed for the Legal Archivist position, and Barbara Heck, the successful candidate, began work on September 6. Over the past year, she has arranged and described the Underhill Moore Papers (18 linear feet) and the T.F. Gilroy Daly Papers (22 linear feet), and completed the finding aid to the Potter Stewart Papers (281 linear feet). Barbara is currently working on the Boris Bittker Papers, a small collection of Policy Sciences Center records, and description work of the White Brothers, Clark, Hall and Peck Records. This latter collection, containing elaborate land records for local properties with accompanying maps, attracts a high volume of researchers and equally numerous reference inquiries.



FACULTY SERVICES: WE CAN FIND IT!

As a vital piece of the process that guides researchers to their sources, faculty services provides quick and convenient document retrieval and delivery for our prolific faculty. Faculty claim that they could not live without this service, and the Library prides itself on both the efficiency and the creativity with which it carries out daily requests. This is no small task, given that the faculty submits more than 6,000 requests during the year, about 30 each day. Many of these involve sophisticated research as well as delivery services from our own collection or from collections all over the world.

Gene Coakley's sudden retirement after more than forty years as the faculty's link to the Library challenged us to rebound and then reformulate a complex, energetic service with high standards. The resilience that the Library showed in the face of the unexpected retirement is in great measure attributable to one of our newer reference librarians, Camilla Tubbs, who stepped up with literally one-hour's notice to rescue and then reconstruct a faculty service that takes greater advantage of online research and retrieval advancements, tracks and records requests, and incorporates the library liaison program, linking faculty members with individual reference librarians for research consulting.

WHERE MANY LIBRARIES ARE experiencing a drop in print usage, we have seen increases in the circulation of print materials every year since we occupied the renovated library space.

But usage of our online resources is also high. As an example, there were 20,046 searches conducted on the Making of Modern Law database during the past year, a substantially higher usage than reported by all other law libraries in any online databases.

During 2005–2006, we purchased two new self-check machines. These enhance services to our patrons by allowing them to check out materials themselves during hours when the Circulation Desk is closed or busy. We also implemented sending of courtesy notices to users, reminding them of books due before the due date. We transferred our DVD collection to behind the Circulation Desk, a much-needed improvement in security.

In the interlibrary loan area, we inaugurated a new service called ShareLaw,

in which we agreed with the law libraries of the University of Pennsylvania, University of California-Berkeley, University of Texas, and University of Washington to do interlibrary loans without the initial intervention of library staff—allowing users to borrow directly from partner libraries. These transactions have a 24-hour turnaround time and are not charged to the user. We also continued to increase our use of the OCLC interlibrary loan system, which is significantly expanding our resource sharing with other libraries.

We continue to ship between 16,000 and 20,000 books to the Library Shelving Facility each year, a number that closely matches our collection growth. LSF provides us with a climate-controlled, clean environment from which we can retrieve books on a same day delivery schedule. Over the past year, our users requested nearly 30,000 volumes from LSF. Saving us from what otherwise would have been a shelving crisis, LSF currently houses some 200,000 of our books.

...we have seen increases in the circulation of print materials every year since we occupied the renovated library space.

The following are comparative circulation figures for this year as compared to last year:

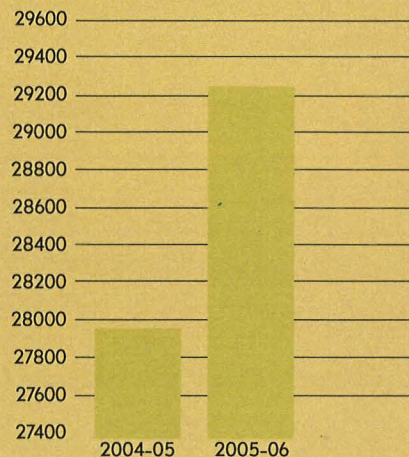
2004–05 ACADEMIC YEAR

- > 28,221 checkouts
- > 85,400 total transactions

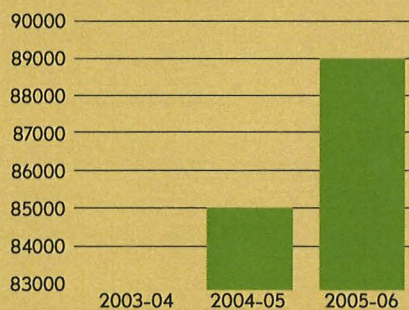
2005–06 ACADEMIC YEAR

- > 29,499 checkouts
- > 89,070 total transactions

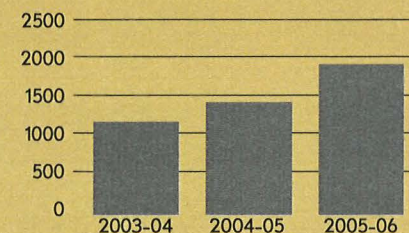
CIRCULATION CHECKOUTS



TOTAL TRANSACTIONS



INTERLIBRARY LOANS



THE 2005-06 ACADEMIC YEAR WAS a year of transition for the Reference and Instructional Services Department and for reference service in particular. After a slow drop in the number of reference questions in the late 1990's, we have seen a steady rise in patronage during the last two years. More interesting than the rebound of the total number of questions is the fact that the questions have become more complex, more sophisticated, and therefore more time-consuming. There has been a dramatic decline in routine questions and an equally dramatic rise in questions requiring between five and fifteen minutes to answer. Often these involve foreign law or non-law resources. The more complicated process required to weave print, online, and microform materials into a coherent research strategy places greater demands of expertise and time on reference librarians.

We experienced a fair amount of personnel change. We brought in two new librarians, both of whom were new to law librarianship, Teresa Miguel and Camilla Tubbs, and both have been important contributors to the team. We searched for, and hired, a new librarian for electronic services, who actually began work in the next fiscal year. Mark Engsborg took on the job of Head of Reference, a position we created to bring more coordination and clarity to the reference functions. In his stead, Teresa Miguel became the Foreign and International Reference Librarian, and Camilla Tubbs assumed oversight of Government Documents.

Reference Librarians worked hard for a number of institutional and professional organization committees, among them the Law Library's Communication, Web Site, and Travel Committees, the University Library's SCOPA, Diversity, and Instruction groups, and the Association of American Law Library's Government Relations committee. Attendance at conferences, workshops, and conventions was impressively broad, with Yale representation at the International Association of Law Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries, Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction, American Society of International Law, American Library Association, American Library Association Midwinter, and Government Documents. Teresa Miguel gave presentations at the American Library Association mid-winter meeting, and with Mark Engsborg, at the American Association of Law Libraries meeting. She also attended LIBER 2006 (conference and book exposition) in Madrid, Spain. Camilla Tubbs organized and moderated a session at the AALL meeting and John Nann continued to work on the legal research instruction task force. Our

librarians have always taken leadership roles in the profession, and the past year was no exception. In fact, all of them engaged in some regional or national professional activity, and many presented papers, led workshops, served on committees, or published articles, reviews, or books.

Building on an effective orientation program that the Library has run over the past several years, we refined our offering for new students last year so that its tone was relaxed and welcoming, while at the same time exposing new students to the beginnings of legal research instruction. With the help of many librarians and support staff, we conducted library tours for all 190 incoming JD students, and we offered three mini-lessons: how to read a citation; how library circulation and interlibrary loans work; and how to manage the basics of Lexis and Westlaw. For graduate students, in addition to tours, we provided several hours of introductory legal research instruction.

Throughout the year, librarians led tours of the Library to a great variety of groups, including new faculty, visiting faculty, visiting scholars, Yale librarians, visiting librarians, scholars from around the world, Law School employees, and a host of other special groups.

The Library worked hard to both broaden and deepen the scope of its instructional program in the last year. We reinstated a course entitled Research Methods in American Law, introduced two specialized classes (Taxation and Immigration), continued participation in the first semester legal research program, and offered both International Legal Research, and American Legal History Research. The basic legal research course, Research Methods in American Law, was tremendously popular with students, and though the specialized classes were smaller, they each had committed students who reported that the classes were interesting and useful.

In addition to the regular scheduled for-credit classes, we conducted fifteen research sessions. These included several on American law and American legal research geared to graduate students, research classes geared to the clinic students, in-class lectures in seminars, and sessions on new databases for the faculty.

A survey taken at the end of the academic year focusing on students' attitudes to legal research instruction showed strong interest in retaining the classes we currently offer, returning to Advanced Legal Research, and adding a corporate legal research class. Both of these will be offered in Spring 2008 along with Research Methods in American Law, American History Legal Research, and Taxation Research.

Most of the courses were team-taught with up to four librarians participating in a class. Students reported that they enjoyed the interplay of different teaching styles, and that they learned better from a mixed group of teachers.

First semester small group sessions continued to raise the awareness of students about the methods and issues of legal research, and these sessions have been an excellent lead-in to the larger slate of classes offered in the spring. There were twelve sections of first-year students taught in the first semester, each with roughly 17 students. Exclusive of Lexis and Westlaw training, each section met for about four classroom hours.

Additionally, we offered a variety of supplemental research instruction programs, working with many of the clinics, giving guidance to faculty research assistants, working with the law journals, and presenting other tailored research instruction sections, including end-of-the-semester sessions to help prepare students for their summer jobs. We added to the latter this year by developing a specialized web page called "Summer Survival Skills."

ORIENTATION-STUDENTS PARTICIPATING

