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Book Review. Teaching Legal Research and Providing Access to Electronic Resources (Gary L. Hill, et. al., Eds.)

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mantra are present in this title: accuracy, consistency, flexibility, structure, standards, control, and access. The authors put them in context and justify their importance, not only for catalogers but also for all librarians assisting users in searching online catalogs. Clearly our work is cut out for us, after all. “The contents of the collection, the indexing of the documents, the system, the users, and the searching are all factors that affect the subject retrieval process” (301). This complex interconnection should make all librarians proud of the successful subject searches that occur every day in online catalogs!—Ellen McGrath, Head of Cataloging, Charles B. Sears Law Library, State University of New York at Buffalo


This collection of fourteen articles was published simultaneously as a volume of Legal Reference Services Quarterly. Its primary audience is law librarians and those who teach legal research. Because the articles discuss a wide range of topics, few readers will find utility in all of them. However, many of the articles contain content that might be of interest to general librarians.

Two articles discuss free and fee-based legal resources on the Web. Though specific URLs are at risk of becoming dated, Kristin Gerdy’s method for organizing and evaluating free legal resources on the Web is strong. Gerdy contributes another article on applying learning-style theory to the teaching of legal research. Meadows, Mecklenberg, and Jordan, three librarians associated with the State Law Library of Montana, provide an inspirational account of how government law librarians can reach out to nonlaw librarians to ensure access to legal information. This includes training sessions for public libraries and the recommendation of a few specific legal reference sources.

A scholarly article by Anne Klinefelter describes how new copyright and other laws applicable to database licensing are affecting traditional library functions. Klinefelter cites several resources that assist librarians in negotiating and managing database licenses. Other well-written articles describe the creation and maintenance of a human rights—law portal and the cooperative, international effort to make primary legal materials available to participating governments on the Web. A multipart article written by four foreign, comparative, and international law librarians describes how best to teach foreign and international legal research in law school. The final article argues that access librarians should be at the forefront of managing patrons’ rights in regard to electronic objects. Given the wide range of subjects covered by this collection, it is a work that is perhaps best explored through an index and abstract service.—Peter A. Hook, Electronic Services Librarian, Indiana University School of Law, Bloomington


This volume contains thirteen essays, written primarily by librarians, on a variety of topics related to the Internet and theological education. The title of the volume raises the hopes of the theological librarian that in the book, he or she will find ideas about interacting with the Internet in ways appropriate for our context. And the volume does provide some essays that will assist us in our work. For example, there are essays to indicate the state of electronic journals covering religious topics, essays directing us to links for certain types of religion courses, and there are even two essays to helpful construct good Web sites.

The subtitle of the volume, however, seems to promise something more analytical about the place of the Internet in the domain of the theological librarian: what, if anything, is distinctive about our work that affects the way we interface with the Internet? The issues, as addressed in most of the essays contained in the volume, are not different from what any librarian faces in the challenge of the Internet. One exception is the essay “Virtually Jewish: The Creation of a Jewish Internet Tutorial,” which offers an example of the use of the Internet to introduce a religious community to life on the Internet and is a taste of what the volume might have offered.

Another problem with the book is that there is no clear structure to indicate why these essays were published together. The editor does not provide an introductory essay to pull together the contents, and without such a guide, there appears to be redundancy and tangential material. For example, most of the information in “Religious and Theological Journals Online: The ATLA Serials Collection Project” can be found in the essay “Electronic Journals in Religious Studies: Theological Libraries Prepare for the Digital Future.” Why include both essays? As another example, one wonders why the editor included articles that deal explicitly with classroom instruction. It is true that the subject matter is located within the theological library, but the implication of this type of material for the practice of theological librarians is not explicitly addressed in most of these essays.

In the final analysis, the volume probably belongs in theological libraries that do not subscribe to the Journal of Religious and Theological Information (which copublished the essays as volume 3, number 3/4), but the reader should be aware that the individual essays, many of which are helpful in their own right, do not live up to the promise of the title.—Richard A. Wright, Head of Information Technology, Pitts Theology Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia