It was an honor to be elected as President by LLAGNY. It was a far greater privilege to serve the membership in that role. Thank you for the opportunity.

I reflect on this year with a mixture of emotions. I am saddened by the sudden dip in the economy which affected the fortunes of many. I am proud of the response orchestrated by my leadership team. I am proud of the new ranks of leaders who emerged this term and I am more than satisfied with the level of competence I would expect from our more seasoned leadership. While I appreciate more seasoned leadership, the extent to which they were the only ones willing and able to fulfill some of the key roles in our organization is disheartening. I hope we broaden our base of leaders in the future.

I am glad that we were able to use the circumstances of the day to more critically examine our cost and expense structure and to become more cost-effective. I am saddened that the effort spent in this area was to the exclusion of taking on all of the new projects and commitments I would have otherwise liked to. However, from greater efficiencies come greater opportunities.

-President's message continued on p. 2
I enjoyed leading the business. Our board and leadership team used email with great utility so that we were in constant contact and remained flexible. We accomplished our goals and stayed focused, and we did so in a professional and collegial fashion.

It was a pleasure to interact with the members of LLAGNY at special events, educational programs, or to just answer a phone call or email from an interested party. As a solo librarian, this part of the job was particularly redeeming.

And we accomplished a lot: This list is in no particular order of significance, because all accomplishments are of equal import. We dramatically reduced the out-of-pocket expense for special events while maintaining their character; we dramatically reduced the overhead costs for the union list; we created means to help displaced librarians to relocate; we injected new energy into our pro bono activities and efforts to improve government information; we presented incredibly rich and topical education programs; we effectively garnered support and advertising in a difficult economy; we offered several valuable grants and scholarships; we continued to produce an excellent newsletter; we maintained our technologies; we maintained our membership records and accounting; we continued to solicit quality volunteers; we maintained our governance structure; and we continued a strong program for student relations. And of course, our history is all ending up in the archives.

If I can make one last wish, it is that our organization, LLAGNY, reflects our soul and spirit. Let’s stay involved and keep it as noble and dynamic as we all know that it can be.

Thank you again.

Jeff
LLAGNY and ALLUNY have joined with such groups as the Center for Democracy and Technology in the latest effort to make the Congressional Research Service’s reports available to the public. The Service, founded in 1914 and originally known as the Legislative Reference Service, acts as Congress’s own “think tank,” preparing reports for members of Congress and their staff. Currently, only those in Congress for whom the reports were prepared can decide whether they should be made public. Enough members have done so that a large number of reports have become available online on various Web sites, most notably Open CRS: Congressional Reports for the People (http://opencrs.com); University of North Texas Libraries (http://digital.library.unt.edu/govdocs/crs); and Wikileaks (http://wikileaks.org), which currently has posted 6,780 reports.

The most recent public-access effort, Senate Resolution 118, was introduced by Senator Joseph Lieberman on April 29, and has been referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. Both LLAGNY and ALLUNY have sent letters supporting the measure to Senator Charles Schumer, chairman of the Committee, who has already indicated he will review the current policy on CRS reports. The resolution includes a section which would allow members of Congress to provide online access to non-confidential reports, including issue briefs and reports that are available to members of Congress at the Service’s Web site. Excluded would be documents deemed confidential by the Director of the CRS, the head of the federal department or agency that provided the information, and “any documents that are the product of an individual, officer, or committee research request” except those specified in section (2)(a)(2). Released documents would be redacted to remove names, phone numbers, etc., of CRS employees; and material whose release might infringe a copyright.

In the past, CRS has objected to legislation like Senate Resolution 118, because it believes a general policy of making reports public will make members of Congress less likely to ask for them. As one senator once remarked, citing the possibility that a report he requested might not help his position, “Why give your opposition free research?” Such views have always prevailed in the past, and bills to provide public access failed in the 105th and 106th Congresses, and despite the support of such Senate notables as Senators John McCain, Patrick Leahy, and Joseph Lieberman no progress has been made since. Thus, based on past history, the resolution’s chances can be regarded as uncertain at best, and it requires the strong support of library organizations and the open-access community.
LLAGNY KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Linda Holmes, Brooklyn Law School Library

On Tuesday, April 21, 2009, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., the LLAGNY Education Committee presented a program on “The Meaning of Knowledge Management for the Professional Librarian World.” The presenters were Alirio Gomez, Global Director of Library and Information Services and Project Manager of the Milbank Research Portal at Milbank Tweed Hadley and McCloy and Sarah Kagen, Coordinator of Web Services at Milbank Tweed Hadley and McCloy. The program was held at St. John’s University Manhattan Campus. Linda Holmes, Education Committee member, coordinated this program.

Mr. Gomez and Ms. Kagen gave an excellent and thorough description of the Milbank Enterprise Portal, which started as a library intranet fifteen years ago. They gave a live Internet demonstration of their portal, which gives the Milbank community access to hundreds of digital resources. Mr. Gomez told the group that their system gets thousands of hits a day, and pointed out that the Milbank resources are now only a click away from users and that this is also a cost-effective way to access research tools.

Approximately twenty people attended this program. All of the evaluations were extremely positive, with several of the attendees commenting that the program was informative, insightful and relevant.

The Education Committee wishes to thank the LLAGNY Board for their support of this program.
Once again, the number of members wishing to register for one of the LLAGNY educational seminars exceeded the number of seats we could fit into a room. The program, held at the Civil Court of the City of New York Law Library on February 5, 2009, was presented by Jeff Cohan (LLAGNY President, Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto), Marisa Chicarelli (Bingham McCutchen), and Laura Weidig (BNA Legal Solutions Consultant); 30 members attended.

The subject of competitive intelligence has increasingly gained attention as more librarians are drawn into developing business at the firm or being asked to assemble information on clients or competitors. The search for “actionable” information (as Marisa so clearly explained) is the chief goal of conducting research in this area. The choice of resources, tools and methods utilized may depend largely upon the type of business that the firm is engaged in, the tools that the firm desires or can monetarily support, and the resources available within those tools, and of course the type of information that one is seeking.

West Monitor Suite, Lexis AtVantage and BNA’s Convergence are the three applications currently utilized by our panelists; yet, their discussions focused on methods and process rather than the intricacies of conducting research within a specific tool or evaluating any potential advantages of one product over another.

Laura mentioned ethics and policy as important professional considerations and Jeff discussed adding value via the packaging of information in an efficient and effective manner.

A second competitive intelligence program is now being discussed. Members who registered after the maximum number was met were placed on a preferential list and will be the first contacted if the additional program comes to fruition.

Laura’s powerpoint and a Selective Bibliography on Competitive Intelligence are available upon request from our Committee Co-Chairs (contact information available on the LLAGNY Web site).

LinkedIn and Making the Most of Social Networking
April 13, 2009

On Monday, April 13, 2009, the LLAGNY Education Committee held its fourth program at the headquarters of the New York County Lawyers Association on the timely subject of online social networking. Margaret Beirne (co-chair of the Education Committee) introduced the panelists. Two of the speakers were LLAGNY members, Nathan Rosen and Patricia Barbone. They focused on presenting the newly created LLAGNY LinkedIn group and the benefits of joining. Patrick Nolan, New York State Unified Court System, discussed important security issues that users of Facebook, LinkedIn, My Space and other forms of online social media should be aware of. Ken Strutin, NYS Defender’s Association, provided historical background on the development of information sharing, related statistics and resources on online social networking trends. Approximately 25 members attended, and Dan Jordan, NYCLA library director, conducted a tour following the session.
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AN EVENING WITH MR. TUSHMAN – PSYCHE OF N.Y.: MANAGING CHANGE

Lisa Watkins, Davis Polk & Wardwell
lisa.watkins@dpw.com

We were invited to spend a couple of hours with Mr. Tushman, professor at Harvard Business School, to discuss the Psyche of N.Y. I for one was very interested in his analysis of the New York market at this time and how it affects those working in the information and research field.

Mr. Tushman started the seminar by asking us what the names of various organizations represented to us. The names on the PowerPoint presentations were Kodak, Boeing and a few others. Many of us called out: brand recognition, longevity in their field, etc. However, what these organizations represented are recent examples of companies that were once the leaders in their field that failed to update in order to stay competitive. He indicated that the better companies are in the short-term, the worst they are in the long-term. Companies must be able to "exploit and explore" at the same time.

In the middle of this seminar, I had my Ahh! Moment, and started to realize that more members of SLA-NYC should have attended if they had the time. However, I know it's a busy and uncertain time for all, but I believe information professionals at every level would have benefitted from attending this seminar. Mr. Tushman has studied and discussed the importance of innovation streams and ambidextrous designs of exploration and exploitation in corporations for the last decade.

What did I take from this seminar? That regardless of who and what any organization is now, they must explore alternatives and innovate at that same time. By exploring, you are not saying that what made you great as an organization isn't working. However, to the contrary, embrace change and explore. A company must create innovative streams that allow both at the same time. You may just find the next "it" that makes your organization special.

An example of a company that has successfully embraced this design is IBM. In the 1990s, the company was failing, however, through innovation it was able to succeed and increase its market share by 2001. However, companies such as Philips and Polaroid that did not embrace change, failed.

So the important questions for the information professional and the organization in which we are employed are:

a. Can we embrace change and innovation?

b. Can the two innovative streams exist in the same organization without them competing with one another?

c. Can and will your organization take a serious look at ambidextrous model?

I for one am an optimist. If you and your organization are thinking of ways to ride out this market and innovate for the long-term, call Mr. Tushman. I would like to thank Mr. Tushman for his time and expertise. It was very informative and I will look out for any future articles written by him. I hope we get a chance to see him again.
Below is a link to Mr. Tuchman's bio and the citation for an article he co-authored.


2. Harvard Business School Faculty Research: Michael L. Tushman [http://drfd.hbs.edu/fit/public/facultyInfo.do?sessionid=KxSGwRCiZn7KLhJK8xpJ1tGxXkyx30R1QjQ1pLx8kF3iQpX0PLV!-1005959272!-2049483132?facInfo=bio&facEmId=mtushman%40hbs.edu](http://drfd.hbs.edu/fit/public/facultyInfo.do?sessionid=KxSGwRCiZn7KLhJK8xpJ1tGxXkyx30R1QjQ1pLx8kF3iQpX0PLV!-1005959272!-2049483132?facInfo=bio&facEmId=mtushman%40hbs.edu).

**HAVE YOU SPONSORED A LIBRARY INTERN LATELY?**

Deb Melnick, Civil Court of the City of New York

Library internships may be more important today than ever, in both providing libraries with the additional staff and in creating opportunities for soon-to-graduate library and information science students to connect their knowledge with practical experience in a real world situation.

Internships are sought and arranged for in a variety of ways. In my most recent experience, I’ve relied on the LLAGNY Student Relations Committee. They maintain contact with colleges and universities, and supply the resumes of interested students to librarians who render requests. Once a match has been made, the librarian and the intern develop the program.

Programs may be formal or informal. Policies, guidelines and requirements may exist on either side to assist with the implementation of an internship program. Academic institutions offering students credit for internship programs usually require that direct supervisors possess a library or information science degree. Requirements from the sponsor may include a structured program, specific learning outcomes, a set period of time or total number of hours, assigned deliverables and a final evaluation. Libraries may also entertain sponsorship of interns desiring a salary or interns simply seeking a volunteer opportunity to work in a specific area or type of library. Regardless of the type of internship situation, formal or informal, it’s helpful for all if everyone clearly communicates the rules of engagement.

In our situation, applicants were screened for their interest in our court environment and for aptitude regarding pending projects. We mutually undertook one venture entailing course credit and others as volunteer positions. While some routine and typical library work comprised part of the undertaking, I found that it was much easier to provide support and to construct a productive experience by confining responsibilities within a specific project or portion of a specific project. Doing so helped to establish roles, individual accountability, build expertise and limit the amount of supervision and instruction required. Once the basics of the projects are laid out, the interns may accomplish the goals more or less independently with iterative assistive guidance.
and feedback as they progress. Interns also experience a tangible result from all of their effort.

All of our projects have been technology related and required that the intern possess and develop specific understanding of cataloging, legal resources in a variety of formats, and the technology involved. Among the assignments were (1) cataloging and barcoding the library book collections, and entering barcodes into our new (at that time) integrated library system; (2) reviewing Library of Congress call numbers assigned to the book collections, adjusting and conforming where necessary, printing and affixing labels; and (3) building wiki bibliography pages on a relevant landlord-tenant area of law.

The internships that we have sponsored have been with individuals who were enthusiastic about becoming librarians. The students were within a short time of graduation, and arrived with fresh attitudes, eagerness to work and with impressive skills. Each endeavor enlightened us as well as them. All interns subsequently commented that their experiences brought depth and reality to their coursework. They increased their knowledge of at least how one court library operates. They had practical experience to place on a resume. We benefited from the inspiration that they brought, and the extra hands to accomplish what our limited staff could not.

Fayga-Laya Brisman, a recent MLS graduate of Pratt University, participated in a practicum for course credit at our NYC Civil Court Law Library. As part of her internship, Fayga researched and developed a wiki bibliography. She was also required to create a presentation on our library and her endeavor for her classmates. (The powerpoint was excellent as was the bibliography!) Fayga shares her thoughts on the experience in the following narrative:

I would definitely recommend an internship to anyone in graduate school. I felt that the classes provided great theory but neglected to prepare us for the everyday rigors of working in an actual library. For instance, while I felt I was well educated on the organizational and research aspects of the job, I had no idea about what went into the everyday tasks of being a law librarian. It involves so much more than research. It was also beneficial to work with people who had experience and not just hear about it second hand in a classroom. I had the opportunity to actually see how things are done. I felt that both the project and routine tasks should be coupled as they were in my internship. My experience would have been incomplete without the both of them. The project made me feel like I could move on to larger and more involved research and it also made me feel like I was more than “just” an intern and could perhaps contribute in a way that would be felt even after I left. I was happy that I was given smaller tasks as well because I felt that it showed me that not everything a librarian does is always the “fun” or interesting stuff like research and it’s just as important to do the small things because that is how you keep a library running properly.
“BNA products are the first place we turn to find out what’s happening in any area of law.”

NAME: Charlie Knuth
TITLE: Director of DC Library Services
        Foley & Lardner LLP
        Washington, DC

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PROFESSIONALLY MOST PROUD OF: Spearheading Foley’s transition from BNA print to electronic publications. BNA is the first place we turn for current information. It has become abundantly clear that our attorneys need immediate access to BNA publications.

PERSONALLY MOST PROUD OF: Recording a CD of Irish folk tunes arranged for mandolin quintet; playing all five instruments on different tracks.

ALSO ENJOYS: Reading about 40 books a year (that’s what my train commute is for!); spending all day in the Library of Congress; Utah pioneer music; German literature; playing in the Glen Echo Open Band for Friday night contra dances.

BNA: Providing crucial resources to information professionals like Charlie Knuth

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Spring Meeting & Dinner
Tuesday, June 2nd, 2009, 6-9 p.m.
Battery Gardens
Photos taken by Helena Lai

Penny Frank & Timothy Hanley

L-R: Mary Cahn, Gina Cartusciello, Margarita Ortiz, Ray Seales

Anthony White & Pin-Sheng Hsiao

L-R: John Campbell, Natasha Grant, Jacqueline Steele, Barbara Deakin (standing)
PUBLIC ACCESS LIBRARIES: AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION
Theodore Pollack, New York County Public Access Law Library

The United States Declaration of Independence states, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal...." Perhaps no more beautiful words have ever been written. However, self-represented litigants who are attempting to protect their rights, often discover the vast gulf between the political platitude and the reality of becoming self-educated attorneys competing against trained litigators before the courts.

In order to bridge this gulf, self-represented litigants look to a variety of resources. New York State established by statute the existence of a public access law library in each New York State county. These libraries are part of the New York State Unified Court System and are charged with providing access to legal materials in the hope of making the legal process more equitable and transparent. Legal databases, case reporters, encyclopedias, codes all provide a means for the self-represented litigant to learn the law and educate him/herself.

"Law sharpens the tongue and narrows the mind," Edmund Burke humorously said of the evolutionary process involved in studying the law. However, anybody who has ever tried to read cases or statutes will acknowledge the struggle encountered in trying to decipher multi-layered procedures and a new language filled with unfamiliar and archaic terminology. Similarly, many fledgling and experienced attorneys have spent long hours trying to decipher the meaning and intent of statutes whose meaning is unclear. In order to shed light on determining the meaning of a law, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter was credited with saying: "Read the statute. Read the statute. Read the statute." Is there any better environment to proceed with this activity than a library?

Libraries since ancient times have been the repositories of written knowledge. We in public access law libraries are charged with teaching novices to best utilize legal research resources in order to facilitate advocating their causes and cases before the courts. In the New York County Public Access Law Library, a diverse group of users come through the Library's doors each day. The clientele spans the socio-economic spectrum and may very well include a stock broker who lives on Manhattan's Upper East Side or a destitute individual who is homeless. Self-represented litigants are involved in a multitude of cases. However, in New York County, a majority involve housing, family, and other civil issues, with a smaller portion involving criminal issues. Other researchers who have used the Library include a Brooklyn College professor doing historical research, journalists determining high- and low-profile cases, journalism students trying to make sense of the court system, and paralegal students beginning their studies. For each of these types of patrons, the Library is a place to gain research skills and insight into the judicial process.

Are all of the Library's users successful in their cases and research pursuits after using the Library? Honestly, that is an impossible goal to accomplish. Some Library "graduates" have been successful in the state and federal courts. Yet, it is our true hope that we place self-represented litigants in a better position to advocate their causes. Fairness is an integral value of the American judicial system and is embodied in the due process clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. It is this spirit of trying to make the judicial process more just and open that the staff of public access law libraries seek to help the self-represented litigant. I think that the comment of Court Officer Charley Freeman regarding the New York County Public Access Law Library applies to all public access law libraries: "There is something very American about it [the New York County Public Access Law Library], and we are lucky to have it."
A March 2009 Pew Internet study, “The Mobile Difference,” states that 39% of the adults surveyed are “motivated by mobility.” Perhaps even more important is the assessment that “[a]s a large portion of the online population gravitates to wireless and mobile access to supplement their home high-speed connection, this increases the supply of and demand for online content. Institutions — whether they are governments or news organizations — have greater incentives to optimize their services to be consumed online.” Of course, we find libraries are among those institutions concerned with adapting services for mobile users.

Two recently published Facet books provide insight into issues involved in the provision of mobile library services. Both are recommended reading.

**M-Libraries – Libraries on the Move to Provide Virtual Access**

Edited by Gill Needham and Mohamed Ally
287 pages, Index
ISBN: 978-1-85604-648-0
$125.00

Forty-six contributors to this recent Facet publication, edited by Needham and Ally, hail largely from Universities in England and Canada, with others currently employed in positions within the United States, Ireland, Barcelona, Nigeria and South Africa. The work is based upon the interests of these information and education professionals practicing across multiple disciplines, and upon the convergence of ideas arising from their independent research introduced at the First International M-Libraries Conference held in 2007.

Libraries are described as being composed of four elements: place, collections, people and expertise, and systems and services. Within the last decade at least, the composition and attributes of these elements have altered.

The book’s content consists of twenty-four chapters divided into four parts devoted to an analysis of today’s information landscape and the needs of today’s information consumers, to developing technologies enabling mobile users, to challenges to existing models of providing information and services, and to practical innovative projects implemented to employ the emerging technologies to meet those needs and challenges. (The table of contents is available on the Facet Publishing Web site http://www.facetshop.co.uk/mm5/merchant.mvc?Screen=PROD&Store_Code=1&Product_Code=648-0)

The topics include nomadic culture, the mobile universe, info-literacy, underserved populations, information architecture, e-learning and distance education, storage and retrieval of digital information, history and archives, e-books, digital video and networks, hybrid library systems. The perspective is the consumer and utilizing technological tools to enhance the user’s access, experience and education. Among the included projects is Digilab, a sandbox for library staff to work with various applications and methods collaboratively to enhance their learning and to determine the potential effectiveness of proposed programs.
The project research discloses statistical information in text, graphs and charts. References are provided at the end of each chapter. A table of contents and an index facilitate the locations of specific aspects for study.

The book is available from Facet Publishing, Neal Shuman, Amazon (with discounter seller options) and Barnes & Noble. WorldCat offers several library locations as well. Selected chapters can be obtained within the Open University Web site (http://oro.open.ac.uk).

Amazon posts one review from Midwest Book Review suggesting that this text “is an absolute must for any library who desires to be on the cutting edge…” To be sure, little doubt remains that the mobile Web has arrived and offers abundant opportunity to reach would-be library users. Understanding the new wave and the generations within it and how they access and utilize information is key to providing effective outreach. This book excels at conveying this information; therefore, I would differ with the Midwest Book Review writer to say that the book isn’t just for those who desire to be on the cutting edge; it’s for anyone with interest in serving today’s information consumer. Information professionals will certainly gain from reading this text as may telecommunications researchers, those working with systems or any developer interested in reaching mobile populations with new online tools.

A second International M-Libraries conference will convene in Vancouver, BC, Canada near the end of June 2009.

Digital Consumers: Reshaping the Information Professions
Edited by David Nicholas and Ian Rowlands
226 pages, Index
ISBN: 978-1-85604-651-0
$115.00

The Centre for Information Behaviour and the Evaluation of Research (CIBER) at the University College of London has been profiling the digital consumer for the past eight years. This book, consisting of the research of eleven contributors largely from Central and Eastern Europe, shares interdisciplinary research and quite blatantly issues a warning to librarians and information professionals that yesterday’s business-as-usual models grow more irrelevant every day in meeting patrons’ needs.

Read this book with an open mind and ignore the insults; but do pay heed to the rather alarming description of info literacy and mental maps it provides. In this world, the virtual environment is always on and will soon be populated with “digital natives” possessing expectations quite different from even the Net-Generation. While libraries are employing technology as a means of meeting new challenges, libraries may be losing touch with patrons, who are presented as the digital consumer. Characteristics of the digital consumer are based on the research analysis of online behavior. Charts, graphs and statistics depict the research findings and each chapter text ends with reference lists. Findings discuss 24/7 expectations of information availability and open access, the disconnect among generations in how information is created, acquired and used, issues in learning differences, the need for instant gratification, variant perceptions of trust, and connectivity as integral to life.
The impact and rate of change affects any industry involved with information provision and not just libraries, as is evidenced by the change we see taking place in publishing and in the news industry. This work is thus of high interest to librarians who seek environmental information to consider in strategic planning of future collections and services.

Conclusions and trends for the future — though no prophecies — are discussed in the last of the nine chapters. Facet offers a sample chapter on its Web site (http://www.facetpublishing.co.uk), as does Neal-Schuman (http://www.neal-schuman.com/bdetail.php?isbn=9781856046510).

Other reviews of this book can be found at:
The Free Library (http://www.thefreelibrary.com);
Information Research (http://information.net/ir/reviews/revs316.html);
Information World Review (http://www.iwr.cok.uk/information-world-review/features/2229829/digital-myths-exploded-4303057);
Internet Resources Newsletter (http://www.hw.ac.uk/libWWW/irn/irn170/irn170.html#bookreview);


Finally, mobile and assistive technology in today’s libraries are topics in an upcoming LLAGNY Educational Program.
Minutes of the LLAGNY Board Meeting
February 19, 2009
Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto

In attendance:
Bill Mills
David Dames
Jeff Buckley
Karen Provost
Jill Gray
Pauline Webster
Jeff Cohan

Approval of Minutes
Old minutes approved unanimously
Treasurer's report to be submitted and placed in the record

Motioned, seconded and approved

1. Union List
The Union List contract renews in June 2009 and 3 of the 25 firm members to date recently disbanded. There is a 90 day cancellation requirement at term of contract. We do not have clear financials on our cost and expected revenues. In order to have time to examine the costs and revenues associated with the union list project the board moves that we will notify SIMA of our intent to cancel, but that SIMA be given the option for us to extend the final cancellation pending our review of the financials and any negotiation we might wish to have with her regarding future terms.

2. Placement
The board approves Patricia's motion to the board with the change that "the group be co administered...until such time as the board determines." The board approve Patricia's notice to members and said notice will be distributed via LLAGNY Announce list serve.

3. Spring Dinner
While there is no duty of LLAGNY to have a AALL rep at the dinner, but it has been our custom to do so. The board authorized Jeff Cohan to contact AALL for purposes of conveying that we do not want such a representative this year.

Policy Discussion--
There was no formal motion on this point, but the Spring Dinner format is being changed to buffet to allow greater opportunities for networking.

Eliminating the time commitment to the AALL speaker is in keeping with facilitating greater networking opportunities for our members.

Minutes taken by Jeff Cohan, President
LLAGNY Board votes taken via email
February – April 2009

Thursday April 30, 2009
Vote regarding the menu for the Spring Dinner

I move to approve the menu. (Dames)
Second (Gray)
• Approved

Thursday April 23, 2009
Vote regarding the flyer for the Education Committee’s May 1st program

Motion to approve. (Tschinkel)
Second (Dames)
• Approved

Monday April 20, 2009
Vote regarding expenses for the Education Committee’s program on April 21.

Please approve of $253.19 for tomorrow's breakfast. Previously, the cost was estimated at $200.00. Enclosed is the AuBonPain order confirmation. This is for the program on Knowledge Management on Tuesday, April 21, 2009 at St. John’s University Manhattan campus. (Webster)
Second (Kagen)
• Approved

Wednesday April 15, 2009
Vote regarding the election for next year’s Board

I move that the Board certify the election results for the 2009 election. (Kagen)
Vice President/President Elect: Patricia Barbone with 77.17% of the vote
Secretary: Rebecca Newton with 58.43 % of the vote

Respectfully submitted
Sarah Kagen, LLAGNY Secretary

Board of Directors 2 yr: Emily Moog with 43.31% of the vote
Board of Directors 2 yr: Caren Biberman with 34.22% of the vote
Board of Directors 1 yr: Errol Adams with 65.71% of the vote

Second (Gray)
• Approved

Thursday April 2, 2009
Vote regarding the flyer for the Student Breakfast on April 23

I make a motion to approve the attached Student Breakfast flyer. (McRae)
Second (Provost)
• Approved

Wednesday March 25, 2009
Vote regarding the Education Committee’s LinkedIn program flyer on April 13 and KM program flyer on April 21

I have been asked by LLAGNY President, Jeff Cohan, to forward the attached Education Committee proposals to all of you for your review and a vote to approve. (Tschinkel)
Second (McRae, Dames)
• Approved

Monday March 16, 2009
Vote regarding cancelling Bridge the Gap.

I make a motion to cancel the BTG this year due to lack of participation. (McRae)
Second (Mills)
• Approved

Respectfully submitted
Sarah Kagen, LLAGNY Secretary