

Automatome

Newsletter of the Automation & Scientific Development SIS, American Association of Law Libraries

Table of Contents

- Message from the Chair
 - Draft Minutes of the Business Meeting
 - Washburn Law School Web Development
 - Curtailing Lexis and Westlaw Laser Printing Abuse
 - Computer Security in an Open Lab Environment
 - Washburn Law School Internet Services
 - Message from the Editor
-

Chairperson: Mark Folmsbee, Washburn University School of Law, (913/231-1010 ext 1041)
zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu

Vice Chairperson/Chairperson-Elect: James Milles, Saint Louis University Law Library, (314/977-2759)
millesjg@sluvca.slu.edu

Secretary/Treasurer: Cindy Chick, Graham & James, (213/689-6502)
cchick@netcom.com

Automatome Editors:

General: Tami Gierloff, Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark College, (503/768-6775)
gierloff@lclark.edu

Production: Tom Fleming, Piper & Marbury, (410/576-1617)
tfleming@pipermar.com

Message from the Chair, Mark Folmsbee

It is newsletter time again, and I wanted to take a moment to update the Automation and Scientific Development SIS membership about some of our section activities.

Projects on the Front Burner

Throughout the year, the section assisted various AALL groups: the Social Responsibilities SIS home page (James Duggan designer), the Reader Services SIS Pathfinder Clearinghouse program (Kory Staheli designer), and some time ago, the experimental loading of the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Librarians newsletter (Lyonette Louis-Jacques then president). We previously assisted by hosting the Northern California Association of Law Libraries (Joan Loftus designer) web page, as well as the Southern California Association of Law Libraries web page (Cindy Chick designer). Through the hard work of the members above, all of these resources can be browsed through AALLNET.

In addition to web pages, we created several new law library related listservs:

Social Responsibilities SIS

sr-sis@law.wuacc.edu

New Orleans Assoc. of Law Lib.

noall@assocdir.wuacc.edu

Chapter Public Relations

chapterpr@assocdir.wuacc.edu

AALL Program Chairs

programchairs96-l@law.wuacc.edu

Intellectual Property Law Lib.

iplawlib-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Research Instruction Caucus

teachlawres-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

AALL Meeting-Indianapolis

indianapolis96-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

As always, look for a large number of ASD SIS sponsored programs at the next AALL Annual convention.

AALLNET Web Home Page

Most of my SIS energy has been consumed by the continued development of the AALLNET web pages. Several weeks ago I met with Patrick Kehoe (AALL President), Frank Houdek (AALL Vice-President/President Elect), Roger Parent (AALL Executive Director), and Tom Fleming (a representative from Private Law Libraries SIS) to discuss basic home page design issues. Recently, I spent a day and a half in Chicago training AALL headquarters staff on how to directly add (and modify) information on the AALLNET web site. I must thank Roger Parent and his staff for putting up with me, and for their willingness to "dive" into web building. Good work all.

By now, most of you are aware of the AALLNET home page URL.

- Main Site: <http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/aallnet/aallnet.html>
- Backup only: <http://law.wuacc.edu/aallnet/aallnet.html> (one week behind).

Special features of AALLNET include:

- Full text searching of all AALL headquarters materials loaded on the system.
- Gateways to all legal resources on the Internet (select "Search Internet" to use that series of menus).

Please be patient with us; as the site moves from "a construction phase" to something more "user friendly," design improvements will come. But we need to hear from you! Send corrections, comments, and additions to me: Phone: (913) 231-1010 ext 1041, Fax: (913) 232-8087, Internet: zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu.

I am particularly interested in linking any existing SIS, Chapter, and other AALL subgroups web or gopher sites to the AALLNET web.

In addition, please check out: <http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/lawcat/lawcat.html>. This page is a comprehensive listing (URL) of all known AALL member law library online catalogs telnet addresses, phone numbers, telefax numbers, ARIEL document delivery addresses, as well street addresses. Please send me any corrections.

Non-AALL Events Associated with the ASD-SIS

In my capacity as Chair of the SIS I spoke at the Wyoming Bar Association meeting (discussing how the section was involved in shaping Internet development in the legal field), as well as the American Continuing Legal Education meeting. I anticipate speaking about the section at the Meetings of the Kansas Bar Association and the Kansas City Bar Association.

For two years now, our SIS (and Washburn) has installed the Internet Computer Lab for the Association of American Law Schools Annual Convention. That reminds me; I really do need someone from the section to step forward and help out with the growing number of technical installations we are involved in. Typically, all room, board, and transportation is paid for by the requesting group. Anyone interested in some technology related volunteer work?

Finally, as a point of interest, at Washburn we have gained considerable experience creating full text retrieval systems on the web, and by the time you receive this newsletter, you should be able to search:

- all full text law journals (on Internet)
- all full text federal case law (limited by what cases are actually on Internet)
- all full text state case law (limited by what cases are actually on Internet)

at the Washlaw web site: <http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/washlaw.html>

The Immediate Future?

Our section may be involved in the installation of the Internet Computer Lab at the AALL Annual Meeting in Indianapolis. Volunteers anyone?

Draft Minutes of the Business Meeting Automation and Scientific Development SIS July 16, 1995 Pittsburgh, PA

The meeting was called to order at approximately 5:20pm by ASD SIS chair Gary Gott. The treasurer's report was given by Gary because Jo Ann Humphreys was not present. As of May 1995, the SIS had \$6,848.69. Minute taking was assigned to incoming secretary Cindy Chick.

Gary then handed over the meeting to the incoming chair Mark Folmsbee.

Mark introduced newly elected vice-president, president elect Jim Milles, and secretary Cindy Chick. Mark thanked Gary Gott for agreeing to act as newsletter editor.

Mark reviewed his list of possible objectives for the SIS. He will post these objectives in a survey form to the Technoids list for further comment and feedback. Objectives are quoted below followed by discussion, if any.

-- "Explore ways that the SIS can operate as a technical service and support unit of other SIS's, Chapters, as well as the AALL itself. The SIS could:

- a) Encourage one librarian from each firm/school/institution to join the teknoids listserv;
- b) Create/design/carry out a survey designed to identify larger Internet related AALL needs; and
- c) Assign SIS liaison members to each SIS and Chapter."

Jim Milles suggested a speakers bureau, which could act as a resource for other chapters of AALL. Mark will add a question to the survey asking whether the membership would be interested in something like this.

-- "Facilitate and encourage effective delegation (on Internet) of responsibility for maintaining substantive areas of law at institutions that have demonstrated an interest or history of expertise at specific institutions. Provide training opportunities to facilitate growth. Link up sites."

Tom Fleming suggested working with firm librarians to encourage specializing in certain areas. Discussion followed as to librarians role in Internet publishing.

-- "Facilitate effective communication between all subgroups, (local, regional and national) by creating listservs, usenet groups, or other email based schemes."

There was some discussion of conversion of listservs to usenet groups. Mark pointed out that he can't make usenet groups private.

-- "Facilitate continued growth and training on Internet for all members of the law profession (practicing bar, governmental institutions)."

-- "Explore reciprocal membership/project opportunities in the SIS (encouraging partnerships with members from other technically oriented law-related associations or groups in the AALS, the ABA and commercial entities). Appoint liaison positions to those groups. Encourage the groups to appoint liaisons to the SIS. Encourage the AALL Executive Board and other leadership to more formally adopt existing Internet liaison assignments."

-- "Explore or identify grant funding to foster continuing research on ways to effectively and inexpensively disseminate law related information on the Internet."

Example given was a grant proposal to set-up a server to provide access for AALL members to CD ROM or Internet. Licensing issues were raised.

-- "Facilitate the adoption/creation/acceptance of publishing standards on how to efficiently disseminate information on Internet. "

Example given was suggesting WWW as a standard over gopher publication.

-- "Encourage the AALL to continually expand and disseminate information about itself electronically on AALLNET."

-- "Implement a scheme that will enhance/encourage quality control of data/material disseminated on Internet."

A suggestion was made that a place on the Internet be created for comments about different sites, negative and positive. A "Better Business Bureau" of the Internet.

Should web sites be registered? Quality standards be developed?

-- "Facilitate/adopt copyright standards helpful to effective Internet publishing."

It was suggested that the Project Gutenberg attorneys would be a good source of information on this. Could we get a legal opinion on copyright standards?

-- "Create an annual user enhancement request for Lexis, Westlaw and Casebase."

Jim Milles suggested working with CRIV on this.

Mark asked that volunteers wishing to work on any of these objectives contact him.

Jim Milles brought up the subject of a possible name change for the ASD. "Computer Services Division" was suggested. There was some concern as to whether "computer services" would limit the division, and discourage librarians who were not specifically computer services librarians from joining.

Other suggested names were:

- Computer and Information Technology Division
- Electronic Development Division

Jim Milles, Chair of the Education Committee, discussed program changes for the Indianapolis convention in 1996. Each SIS will get 2 slots to present whatever program they wish, in addition to the regular program slots, which are subject to approval. A third slot will be available on Wednesday afternoon for whatever activity the SIS wants to provide. Cindy Chick suggested some kind of informal activity that would allow members to interact. A reception, or local tour were considered possibilities.

The theme for the 1996 convention will be "Delivering the Message."

Some possible programs could relate to a focus on computer services librarians. What are the career paths for computer services librarians? How do they fit in with non-MLS computer services personnel?

August 11th is the initial deadline for program proposals. Program proposals should be sent to Jim and cc-d to Mark.

The meeting was adjourned.

Washburn Law School Web Development: A Developmental Process

Lloyd Herrera, Washburn Law School

At Washburn Law School we have been running our legal information services web site, WASHLAW for a little more than three and a half years. With the explosion of web sites on the Internet, we decided to develop an additional law school web site. This new site at Washburn highlights selected features of the Law School and Law Library.

The growth of web servers on the Internet has been nothing short of astonishing. Matthew Gray of net.Genesis Corporation (<http://www.netgen.com/info/growth.html>) compiles growth information on web server statistics and his research shows that in June of 1993, there were 130 web sites, 1.5% of those being commercial web sites, which works out to be 13,000 computers to every one web site; by June 1995 (latest figures available) the number of web sites had grown to 23,500, 31.3% being commercial sites with the ratio of computers to web sites now at a remarkable 270 to 1! There is no question the web services have become the primary form of information delimitation on the Internet.

In the development of our site, the first task was to decide our target audience. Our target audience primarily will be those students interested in attending Washburn Law School. Our secondary targets will be the students already attending. The third targets are our alums and individuals that can provide support and services to our school (donors and legal firms that recruit from Law Schools). The decision concerning how we would deliver the information lead to some spirited discussions among the web development team. Since web services are now the most accessed form on the Internet, the next statistics to look at are which web browsers are most prevalent. The table below ranks' web browsers according to YAHOO usage statistics <http://www.cen.uiuc.edu/~ejk/bryl.html>:

BROWSERS	HOSTS	%
1. Netscape	46468	75.9
2. Mosaic	7985	13.0
3. Other	3650	6.0
4. Lynx	3092	5.1

Our discussions initially centered around which browser to support. Developing the web for use by Netscape browsers and their extensions would run the risk of losing individuals with other browsers particularly Lynx (text only browser). Knowing your mission goals will help answer this question. Our audience will be potential students and we want to reach as many as possible. We also need to consider that we want our site to attract viewers; therefore we need to design it to be graphical in order to entice the viewer. With these considerations in mind, we decided that we would develop the site with Netscape enhancements in mind but use version 1.2 enhancements. We can therefore cater to Netscape browsers (ver 1.2 or higher) and yet have the capability to serve other graphical browsers (background, various color commands and other enhancements will be ignored by browsers not capable of utilizing them). We incorporated ALT tags (ALT tags will display a message to text viewers that cannot load graphics) so that Lynx viewers can use our site (later versions of Lynx ver. 2.4.2, show the links inside

a table though not the table itself). I must admit that at first we looked into having two separate versions. One graphical and the other text based but as the development progressed, we realized that two separate web sites would be physically challenging to say the least. Rule of thumb would be to go with the largest common denominator but if you can make minor changes to increase viewership, the more the merrier.

Developing a graphical interface spawned spirited debate among our development team. In the past, we developed web sites with limited graphics (buttons mainly). WashLaw is a legal resource service and in that context the need for speed is paramount. A user prefers a rapid delimitation of information and since we link to other sites, (we have no control as to the content or speed of their site), we felt that WashLaw should not add to the responsiveness bottleneck. Our law school web on the other hand, is intended to be a recruiting and information source. With that in mind, we plunged headlong into building a graphically intensive site. With our limited knowledge of graphical interfacing, we immersed ourselves into the project. Martin Wisneski, Head of Technical Services, developed much of the look for the law school site. It is a fine line to walk between graphics and text only. We looked at other sites and realized that the sites that incorporated graphics were visually more appealing as opposed to sites that had little or no graphics and used a structured list link layout.

Since we agreed to use a graphically enhanced site, we next looked at the image loading issue. We standardized on JPEG files (Joint Photographic Experts Group) preferably less than 20k. Large compression ratios are capable with JPEG files. There are a few older browsers that do not support inlined JPEG images, most notable Mosaic 1.X: the image can be viewed with the aid of an external viewer. We also used width and height information in loading our images. By transmitting the width and height information in the anchor reference to an inline graphic, the browser can instantly create a bounding box for the graphic without needing to examine the whole graphic to determine size information.

We developed our first page with minimal content (a link to the main menu and a mailto: menu), its main function is to ensure rapid connection delivery (less than 10 seconds) so that we can hook the viewer. Remember that yours is only one of thousands of sites -- websurfers have short attention spans. To increase system responsiveness we decided that no page should take longer than 20 seconds to load. We tested responsiveness on my home system (386/25 with 14.4k modem, if your system is less than that you have my condolences). Most studies on user response to computing system delays suggest that waiting times longer than about 20 seconds are intolerable in routine, repetitive computing tasks (Horton, 1994; Schneiderman, 1992).

A major development consideration is page design. We used a 640 x 480 on a 14" monitor as our screen size standard, settling on a 545 pixel horizontal display area. Anything more will make the title banner or other inlined graphics too wide to fit within the default window size of the browser. The document length standard was set to two to three 640 x 480 screens worth of information with local page links at the beginning and end of the page (we link to our home page, previous page and next page). One major disadvantage of very long WWW pages is that the user must depend on the vertical scroll bar to navigate. Very long pages have the undesired effect that small movements of the scroll bar can completely change the contents of the screen, leaving no familiar landmarks to orient by. This gives the user no choice but to crawl downward with the scroll bar arrows, or risk missing sections of the page. Additionally, a user may become disoriented when the basic navigational guides, such as linkages to other local pages disappear off-screen as the user moves through very long pages. If you take into account users with character-based terminals, they don't generally read more than a few screens. They often only absorb what is on the first screen; if that is not interesting, they won't be bothered to scroll down. We split our long document pages into multi-part documents, indexing the pages to aid navigation. As an added benefit of the indexing scheme we found that our document

editing became simpler. Finding a section to edit is much easier in a shorter document and is less strain on the eyes.

Another developmental concern is layout style standardization. We wanted our site to have a homogeneous look to it. A carefully organized design grid that is consistently implemented across a range of pages will aid users in quickly finding the information they want, and will increase the reader's confidence that they are using a thoughtfully organized collection of information. We want to have continuity but we do not want to stifle the creativity of our writers. Therefore we developed a house style sheet that will contain information on our choice of color backgrounds, buttons, footers and images we will use. We incorporated the footer style recommended by the Web Style Manual from the Yale Center for Advanced Instructional Media. In our footer section we display the author's name (imbedding a mailto: link), copyright marks, copyright year, last revision date of the page and the URL for the page the browser is viewing (I was shocked to find out that there are viewers that do not display the URL!). The style sheet will be mounted on the web for all to view.

Now that we had a general outline of our web, we developed a rough draft of the site with two or three levels of content as our initial demonstration. We first presented the initial design to our web experts, the librarians that worked on WashLaw, for their opinions. We wanted input from the administrative personnel at the school as to content and design implementation. The presentation gave us useful web technique recommendations that we implemented. We then had several developmental meetings where the administrative staff along with the development team discussed the progress of the site. We used these meetings as a sounding board for content and visual development. This would give the individuals with limited knowledge of webs a reference point from which to start. We incorporated the suggestions of our first meeting into the site, presenting the revised web at our next meeting. After incorporating the recommendations from the second meeting, we had a final presentation meeting where we demonstrated the completed site. This structure generated consensus for our house style and gave individuals an understanding of web development concepts, preparing them for their publishing responsibilities.

Of concern to us is how to develop writers who are initially unfamiliar with webs. Graphic, Visualization, & Usability Centers 3rd WWW User Survey (conducted June 1995), gave us some peace of mind in that regard. The survey revealed that most users (82.0%) spent between 1 and 6 hours learning HTML. Many users learned HTML in only 1 to 3 hours (55.2%). CGI was rated the most difficult (5.0) followed by FORMS (4.0), ISMAP (3.9), and HTML overall (2.5). Interestingly, none of these averages are near the maximum difficulty rating of 9.0. Additionally, the survey looked at how people learned to write HTML. On-line documentation was consulted by 88.4% of users in learning HTML. The next two most popular sources, books and friends, were consulted by only 29.2% and 25.2% of users, respectively. We are currently investigating HTML writing tools to find the best one suited to our needs. I am most familiar with HTML ASSISTANT while other members of the development team have used HOT METAL. Using one of these WINDOWS based programs will generate the HTML and store it locally on their hard drives. It will then just be a matter of using an FTP client program to load the HTML to our RS/6000. An added bonus will be that we will have the web site stored on several computers for backup needs (a master copy will be maintained by the backup mechanism of the RS/6000 and I have prepared a nightly backup of the web site for added protection).

Now that the law school web site is ready for use, I will alter my role in the development process to that of technical advisor, overseeing the technical aspects (style layouts, new web development techniques and maintenance and troubleshooting of the site). This site will showcase the talents of all of our members of this school, giving the site greater creative diversity than any one person could develop. With this thought in mind, I would like to see students get involved in this project. It would be interesting to see their freshness and vitality infuse our site and it would also infuse our site with an

appeal complementing our stated target audience.

I see web development as an outgrowth of desktop publishing, an electronic magazine with a potential readership in the millions. It is a fantastic information dissemination device which has just begun to be explored and its role in our society is yet to be foretold. We are at the beginning of revolution, and we are swept up in its fervor with no end in sight but its potential is giving the revolution its blood. Momentous times indeed.

Explore our new [Washburn School of Law Web Site](http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washburn/school.law/welcome.html) at: <http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washburn/school.law/welcome.html>

I sincerely hope you enjoy and if you have any suggestions or comments, please feel free to e-mail me at zzherr@acc.wuacc.edu.

*Lloyd Herrera has worked at Washburn University school of Law as the Computer Services Technician for two and a half years. Lloyd has participated in all aspects of web development, from the initial design of the law library web server to publishing StateLaw; a nationally recognized state government information site. StateLaw URL is: <http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/uslaw/statelaw.html>

Literature Cited:

Horton, W. K., Designing and Writing Online Documentation, 2nd ed. (New York: Wiley. 1994.)

Schneiderman, B. Designing the User Interface, 2nd ed. (Reading, Mass.: Addison D Wesley 1992).

Patrick J. Lynch, Web Style Manual (Yale Center for Advanced Instructional Media, 1995)

(http://info.med.yale.edu/caim/StyleManual_Top.HTML)

Graphic, Visualization, & Usability Centers 3rd WWW User Survey.

Curtailing Lexis and Westlaw Laser Printing Abuse at Academic Law Libraries

Suzanne Miner, University of Utah Law Library

What?! You mean it is possible to curtail printing abuse? I don't believe it . . .

Many academic law libraries deal with the chronic problem of law students printing too many documents on the Lexis and Westlaw laser printers.

Why do the students print so much on the laser printers? We all know that a number of reasons factor in--the laser printers are fast, the copies are free, and the dual column format is easy to read. Some students unintentionally hit the "print all" comm and, and some print without ever realizing it at all.

Why would we even want to restrict the students from printing as much as they desire, or "need?" I mean, "the equipment, including paper and toner is free!" There are several responses to this question. Legal research teachers want their students to use the CALR systems efficiently and effectively which requires that the user scan the documents to determine relevance before incurring print costs. Other considerations factor in also, for example, if the paper jams the laser printers beep incessantly until someone does something to them (one time on the weekend an annoyed student simply unplugged it because he couldn't get it to stop beeping any other way). And let's be honest with ourselves, Murphy's law applies here: if it's going to run out of toner and paper, it's going to do it when the student reps are not around. Our student reps have been good about stocking paper and replacing toner but they are not always around. Since our laser printers are in the reference room, it is decidedly inconvenient to have to attend to the laser printers while in the middle of a reference transaction.

In an effort to foster efficient use of the CALR systems (and to keep complete chaos from reigning in the reference room), a policy limiting CALR printing was developed at the University of Utah Law Library more than five years ago. The full text of the policy, which is given to the students at their initial CALR training, is as follows:

Any printed materials that can be found in the Law Library may not be printed out from LEXIS or WESTLAW. Materials that are not owned or that are missing from the library can be printed out (within reason). Students who send something to the attached DeskJet printers must stay with their print job until it finishes printing. Print jobs sent to a laser printer should be picked up within a day. This policy applies to use of the laser printers, as well as the attached printers on dedicated terminals, and any other printers located at the College of Law or Law Library. If you are printing on your printer at home, these restrictions do not apply.

Although the policy restricts students from printing out any document that can be found in the books in the library, cite lists or parts of cases may be printed. We never worried about flagrant violations of our print policy until the laser printers arrived because the attached DeskJet printers did not lend themselves to abuse--the paper or toner cartridge nearly always ran out before any substantive print job did. It was more work for the students to print out long print jobs than it was for them to use the copy machines, and the print format in the books was easier to read than the print format of the DeskJet printers.

The first year that the CALR laser printers were installed, we decided not to allow all students access to

them because of our concern about printing abuse (the nightmares we heard about when attending AALL were still on our minds) so we only allowed the staffs of the law review, journals and moot court to have access. This limited access did not overload the printers (we were not constantly replacing paper and toner) but there was a period of time when the moot court students were researching for their briefs that their motto was, "print everything I possibly can now, actually look at cases later to determine relevance." Of course, our print policy was in force during this period but when confronted, students claimed not to know about the print policy, or just thought that it did not apply to them.

Although restricting laser printer access to certain student groups worked fairly well, we still never felt comfortable limiting access because we felt that all the law students had legitimate reasons to use them. However, the thought of automatically connecting all 400 students to the laser printers was overwhelming. I searched for other alternatives and at the end of the 1993-94 school year, after brainstorming with colleagues and our Lexis and Westlaw representatives, I came up with an idea that we decided to try.

We decided to allow all students access to the CALR laser printers if they filled out an "Application for Access to Westlaw and Lexis Laser Printing." This application included our printing policy and by signing it the students agreed to adhere to this policy. When the students handed in the form, I would call the vendors to have the students' passwords routed to the laser printers. The form stated that if the printing policy was violated we reserved the right to revoke their laser printing privileges immediately and without notice. This provision allowed me to control abuse without spending a lot of time giving notices to the students that they were about to be disconnected from the printers.

When we effected the change, I suspended all the law review, journal and moot court students' privileges and let them know that they could be reinstated if they signed the laser printing application form. I thought some of them might be upset but I did it after school ended and no one complained. I placed notes in all of the other students' boxes telling them about this new policy.

The applications were made available at the reference desk and could be handed in there. I called in the first batch of printer connects on May 23, 1994 -- there were 18 students in the group. Since then the average number of connects per week has been 3-5 with the numbers being higher at the beginning of each semester and tapering off toward the end. There have been a few weeks, especially during the summer, when no students have handed in the applications, but that has been rare.

Initially, I told the students on the form that their passwords would be connected to the laser printers within 24-72 hours after the completed form was turned in, but having to call almost every day took more time than I wanted so I reworded the application to state that the passwords would be attached to the laser printers each Friday. Printer routing usually occurs immediately upon calling but if I call on Friday afternoons, it sometimes takes until Monday to complete.

Each Friday when I call, I call Service Express at Lexis, tell them I want to attach some of our students' IDs to the Lexis laser printer and they ask for the property tag number of the laser printer and then the IDs or names of the students. When I used to call Westlaw I would ask for the Law School Department and tell them what I wanted to do. They would ask for the printer ID number and the passwords of the students. But about 4-5 months ago, when I called West I was informed that only the Academic Reps could route passwords to laser printers so I talked with our Academic Rep and now he does it for me. In fact, it is a lot easier--I just send an E-mail message giving him the students' names and passwords. It takes a lot less time than calling. Occasionally, when I call either vendor I speak with someone who has not routed IDs before but usually they quickly connect the IDs and I am off the phone within 5-10 minutes.

At first I did not require the students to write their passwords on the application because the completed

applications sit in a file folder at the public reference desk and we have several pro se patrons who might be tempted to take the passwords out of the folder to use them to find materials which definitively prove that "the tax laws really are illegal." Since it was time consuming looking up the passwords for Westlaw, I found a way to have the students write their password without anyone being able to use it: I had them write the first six digits of their password on the form since that is all Westlaw needs to identify whose password it is. I did not require the students to put their Lexis ID on the form since the IDs are easy to look up on the master Lexis ID list. Also, Lexis will accept the name of the student instead of their password.

How has this process worked? Well, I think it has been working quite well. There is not egregious abuse of our printing policy and any student who wants to use the laser printers can. Since students have to sign the application form, they no longer can use the excuse that they did not know what the print policy was. I have only had to disconnect one person (for flagrant violation). There have been times when I have taken a print job which violates the print policy and written a little note reminding the students what the policy is so they can read it when they pick up their print job. There are students who still violate the print policy by printing cases or journal articles that are available in the library but as long as they are not printing out hundreds of pages and pick up their print jobs, I have not disconnected them.

Besides the initial memo to the students over a year ago, I have not really advertised laser printer access but our student representatives are zealous in telling students about it. Also, the applications are located right where the students sign up for Lexis and Westlaw classes so they can see them there. I have sometimes wondered how this system would work for Lexis and Westlaw if a lot of law schools called them each Friday but it is hard to predict.

Is this the ONLY way to curtail abuse? We are only limited by our imaginations and I am sure many creative solutions are being used. An alternative way to curtail abuse might be to have Westlaw and Lexis drastically lower the allowable print lines per day. Another alternative (if you have the space) is to place the laser printers behind the circulation desk so that the students have to ask for their print jobs when they pick them up--Brigham Young University has done this and reports that it has helped. With some of the new commercial pricing policies, such as a small flat fee charge for each document printed, we no longer may be able to use the argument that it is more cost effective for students to print out a cite list and look at the cases in the books than print out the cases (but other arguments still remain). I do not know what the perfect answer is but this, so far, has been the answer for us.

Computer Security in an Open Lab Environment

Richard Barr
Computer Services Coordinator,
Washburn School of Law Library
zzbarr@acc.wuacc.edu

Security is a top concern for individuals involved in the maintenance and day to day operation of an open computer lab environment. Washburn School of Law Library maintains an open computer lab for student use. The lab consists of a combination of fourteen computers for general student use. Programs available range from WordPerfect 5.1 and 6.0 (DOS version) to Netscape for WEB browsing. The areas of security for this computer lab consist of two basic areas, the physical unit's hard drive and attacks by computer virus.

The computer lab systems use Windows for Workgroups 3.11 as a secured menu system. Each computer is connected to an Artisoft Lantastic ethernet network that provides for sharing of printers, centrally shared software programs, and an extensive CD-ROM network. Windows is started on each of these computers, through the use of a small startup program. This program starts the Windows program and prevents the normal exiting of windows. Any attempt to exit windows is met with the prompting of a password to exit to DOS. If the password is not correct, the computer returns to Windows.

Changes in the basic Windows environment are prevented through the setting of restrictions in the progman.ini file. These restrictions prevent the savings of any changes to Windows, restrict users to only those Window groups that contain programs relating to software for student use, and maintain a common "look and feel" to the desktop on all computers in the lab. These restrictions are accomplished in the following manner:

```
[Groups]
;Group1=C:\WINDOWS\MAIN.GRP
;Group2=C:\WINDOWS\ACCESSOR.GRP
;Group3=C:\WINDOWS\GAMES.GRP
;Group4=C:\WINDOWS\STARTUP.GRP
Group5=C:\WINDOWS\LABAPPLI.GRP
;Group6=C:\WINDOWS\APPLICAP.GRP
Group7=C:\WINDOWS\INTERNET.GRP
;Group8=C:\WINDOWS\LANTASTI.GRP
```

```
[Restrictions]
NoRun=1
NoSaveSettings=1
NoFileMenu=1
EditLevel=4
```

(Complete explanation of the use of these restrictions can be found in the Windows for Workgroups Resource Kit, on pages 6-76-78.)

Basic hard drive data is maintained in a backup location, to facilitate ease of maintenance of programs for each of these computers. Individualized configuration files for each computer are also maintained in this backup location. These files are for the rare occasion of file deletion or corruption.

The primary concern to the security of the open computer lab is in the area of computer viruses. We maintain the philosophy that computer viruses are like the common cold among students, eventually everyone will catch one. Our defense mechanism against virus infection is multi-level. First level defense from infection has been accomplished through the installation of a boot sector anti-virus program. This program checks the boot sector of the hard drive on initialization and if a virus infection is detected, the virus is removed and the computer reboots automatically. Second level defense is through the use of an anti-virus scan process during the execution of the autoexec.bat program. I highly recommend the use of either McAfee or F-Prot anti-virus software, due to the frequency of updates to the software. Currently there are more than 5000 computer viruses and an estimated 100 to 150 new viruses are created each month. Due to past memory restrictions we had not used a TSR style anti-virus prevention scheme, this situation will change due to the increase of virus infections. We will use an anti-virus TSR set to "swap to disk" to allow for a minimum amount of memory usage. This type of protection will scan each individual diskette that a student uses during the access of the diskette.

A major new security concern to computer systems that have a connection to the Internet, is the possibility of a virus being downloaded from the Internet. Only a short time ago this possibility was considered impossible. Now, through advancements in the development of computer viruses, infections can occur from files downloaded from the Internet to the local computer. Anti-virus software is now available to scan the file during the download process and clean any virus detected in the file. This software should be used by all computers that have Internet access and download files from the Internet.

Virus protection and prevention are also provided to the individual student though an icon on each computer in the lab. This icon allows the students to scan multiple diskettes for virus infection at their convenience. Students may checkout diskettes from the library circulation desk that contain virus scanning software, for use on their home computers. This has helped alleviate some stress and paranoia of students concerned with taking a virus home to their computers. This method has been of great value in detecting virus infection before it has come to the lab.

While security in an open computer lab can be much greater than what is found at Washburn, the one major thought to keep in mind is that no matter how smart or cautious one may be, someday something will happen to breach the tightest security. Prevention and commonsense approaches to maintaining solutions to situations will ease some of the burden for those presented with the results of these situations.

Washburn Law School Internet Services

Mark Folmsbee, Washburn Law School Library

Web Servers

The WashLaw WEB provides users with links to all known law-related materials on the Internet. Generally speaking, the information is arranged by subject, by location (geographically), and alphabetically. All links on the main WashLaw web menu are maintained by full time staff members. Many pages have full-text searching of local as well as distant resources. Information is added on a daily basis.

Washburn also hosts a large number of law-related Listserv discussion groups. Users can access the archives of those listservs, as well other legal discussion groups and mailing lists at this web site. The WashLaw web "starting point" is at: <http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/washlaw.html>.

The law library also hosts several non-law sites:

City of Topeka Web (Official):

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/topeka/topeka.html>

Listserv: topeka@ftplaw.wuacc.edu

Treasures of the Czars

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/czars/czars.html>

Listserv: czars@ftplaw.wuacc.edu

All Washburn Law School Internet services are free. To facilitate continued growth, the Law School is always seeking partnership opportunities with organizations that have similar interests. Contact Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu for details.

Highlights of WashLaw WEB include:

Directories

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/directry/directry.html>

Includes connections to more than 50 legal directories and covers law schools, law firms, and law-related organizations.

Federal Law and Government Documents - DocLaw

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/doclaw/doclaw5m.html>

Provides access to all known federal law in the United States as well as law related government document resources. It is arranged by subject and agency and is maintained by Paul Arrigo, zzarri@acc.wuacc.edu.

Foreign and International Law - ForIntLaw

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/forint/forint3m.html>

Provides comprehensive Internet access to foreign, international, and United Nations legal materials. This web site contains links to primary and secondary sources in many countries. The site is maintained by Jie Su, zzsu@acc.wuacc.edu.

Kansas WEB

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/kansas.html>

Offers links to Kansas information including historical materials, state colleges and universities, cities, area business information, and entertainment opportunities. The site is maintained by Sylvia Hurla, zzhurl@acc.wuacc.edu.

Law Clinic

[http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/Law clinic/lawclinic.html](http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/Law%20clinic/lawclinic.html)

Provides access to the AALS Section on Clinical Legal Education information, as well as the section newsletter and listserv archives (listserv is [Law clinic@lawlib.wuacc.edu](mailto:Law%20clinic@lawlib.wuacc.edu) created on listserv@lawlib.wuacc.edu).

Law Firms

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/lawfirms.html>

A growing list of all law firm web sites. Maintained by Virgie Smith, zzsmiv@acc.wuacc.edu.

Law Journals

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/lawjournal/lawjournal.html>

A growing list of all law related electronic law journals. Includes full text searching. Maintained by Carol Crocker, zzcroc@acc.wuacc.edu

Law Library Catalogs

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/lawcat/lawcat.html>

Provides connections to over 100 law (or law related) library catalogs. Includes descriptions of special collections, telefax numbers, phone numbers, street addresses, and ariel addresses. Please direct changes, corrections, or additions to Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu.

Law Schools and Legal Organizations

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/lawschools.html>

A list of all law school and legal organization gopher and web sites. Includes addresses. Please direct changes, corrections, or additions to Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu.

Listserv Information and Archives

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/listserv.html>

This includes access to all law related listservs maintained at Washburn University School of Law (lawlibdir-l, lawlibref-l, privatelawlib-l, statecourtcountylib-l, Law clinic, familylaw-l, lawdeans-l, and many others).

Paralegal Information System - ParaLaw

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/paralegal/paralegal.html>

Provides access to the Washburn Legal Assistant information system. Site is maintained by the Legal Assistants Society, Katherine Anderson, sswlas@sace.wuacc.edu.

State Law, Government, and Legislative Information - StateLaw

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/uslaw/statelaw.html>

A comprehensive set of state law links in the United States. This site is maintained by Lloyd Herrera, zzherr@acc.wuacc.edu.

Subject Index/Access (to law related materials)

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/subject/subject.html>

Includes links to all law specialty sites and is organized according to the "section" breakdown for the American Association of Law Schools (AALS).

Virtual Law Reference Desk - REFLAW

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/reflaw/reflaw.html>

Contains information of interest to professors, law students, and others interested in locating legal reference materials on the Internet. Files include: Professors Choice, Daily News, and Government and International Reference. Functionally this site is like a legal newspaper and is maintained by Lissa Holzhausen, zzholz@acc.wuacc.edu.

Other Legal Information Sites at Washburn

- a) NOCALL (Northern California Association of Law Libraries)
<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/nocall/home.html>
- b) SCALL (Southern California Association of Law Libraries)
<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/scall/home.html>
- c) AALLNET (The official electronic American Association of Law Libraries information system)

AALLNET includes:

- HELP - AALLNET Intro, Internet Intro
- Archives
- Awards, Grants, and Scholarships
- Chapters
- Committee Assignments
- Continuing Education, Conventions, and Annual Meetings
- Directory (E-Mail)
- Directory Headquarters Voicemail System
- Executive Board and Liaison Assignments
- Executive Director Informal Notes and Reports
- Financial Long Range Plan
- Government Relations Committee
- Newsletter
- Newsletter Editors
- Placement Information (JOBS)
- Preservation Committee
- Press/News Releases
- Reader Services SIS (Pathfinder Clearinghouse)
- Representatives to other Organizations
- Special Committees and Task Forces
- Special Interest Sections
- Task Force on Citation

How to access AALLNET

--using vt100/102 terminal emulation:

a) telnet

1. telnet to lawlib.wuacc.edu
2. at Login: prompt, type `aallnet` and press enter
3. follow instructions on AALLNET menu

b) web site

1. <http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/aallnet/aallnet.html>

AALL FTP Site

If you have information about your AALL law related Chapter, Consortium, Association, Committee, Special Interest Section, and do not have a location to make the data available to the Association (or your group) on Internet, feel free to put the data at the AALLNET ftp site. Once the data has been transferred to the ftp site, it can be moved to AALLNET. Please allow 48 hours to make the basic link and set up your web site. Since the data will be loaded as web data, your members will be able to go to it directly. You can update your information by transferring new files to the site, and sending Mark Folmsbee an E-mail note.

How to put data at this site? You will need to use the FTP command. FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol and provides you with a way to transfer data from one computer to another. There are many ftp programs available on Internet; you need to check your site to see which one you use. One example: If you want to transfer a text file (such as a WordPerfect document saved as DOS text), make sure that your document is loaded on your local computer, in the subdirectory where your FTP software is loaded. Be sure that you have named your document using a .txt extension (it is easier to create the automatic update routine using the extension). Example: ftphelp.txt

1. Type the following command on your computer within the subdirectory that has your FTP software loaded. Type: ftp law.wuacc.edu and press ENTER
2. Next you will be asked for a username or login: Type: anonymous and press ENTER.
3. Next you will be asked for a password: Type: youremailaddress and press ENTER.
4. Now you are connected. Type: put filename.txt and press enter.

THE FILE SHOULD TRANSFER TO THE SITE!

More Advanced commands:

A. How to transfer a file from a specific subdirectory or disk drive (and not "clog" your ftp software directory)?

1. When you are connected to the ftp site, but before you use the "put" command: Type: lcd c:\wp\doc (for example) and press ENTER -this will cause the "put" command to "look" to the c:\wp\doc subdirectory for your documents.

B. How to transfer an image?

1. To do this, you must change the transfer setting to "binary". After you are connected to the FTP site, but before you use the "put" command: Type: binary and press ENTER - then use the "put" command to transfer the image.

C. How to transfer many documents (all at once)?

1. Make sure you have loaded all the documents to be transferred, into a separate subdirectory on your local computer. Then, once you are connected to the FTP site, but before you have used the "put" command: Type prompt and press ENTER.
2. Then, use the lcd command (above) to direct your ftp software to the particular subdirectory you are interested in.
3. Then: Type mput *.* or mput *.txt or mput *.gif (as the case may be) and press ENTER.

CAUTION: If you intend to transfer A LOT of data this way, please E-mail me first at zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu or call me at (913) 231-1010 ext 1041.

Washburn Listservs

To subscribe:

1. Send a message to: listserv@lawlib.wuacc.edu

2. Message says: subscribe listname yourname
Example: subscribe paralegal-l henry rosen

To unsubscribe:

1. Send a message to: listserv@lawlib.wuacc.edu
2. Message says: unsubscribe nameoflist

Example: unsubscribe lawlibref-l

Other commands (E-mail messages) sent to the listserv will generate responses below.

Send message to: listserv@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Message: set lawlibref-l mail postpone

Purpose: Stops incoming listserv messages

Message: set lawlibref-l mail ack

Purpose: To resume postponed mail

Message: set lawlibref-l mail digest

Purpose: Digest will contain the postings for a week with summaries listed

Message: recipients

Purpose: Gets you a list of subscribers to the listserv

Listserve (selected) below are all located on/at listserv@lawlib.wuacc.edu, listserv@assocdir.wuacc.edu, listserv@law.wuacc.edu, listservs@hein.wuacc.edu, listserv@cat.wuacc.edu, or ftplaw.wuacc.edu. Contact Mark Folmsbee if you or your group would like to become a partner in a listserv.

AALL Annual Convention: indianapolis96-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzf olm@acc.wuacc.edu

AALL Public Relations: chapterpr@assocdir.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzf olm@acc.wuacc.edu

AALL Program Chairs: programchairs96-l@law.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzf olm@acc.wuacc.edu

ABA Questionnaire (Partner= ABA, Rick Morgan POC): abaquestionnaire-l@ftplaw.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Allen Easley, zzeasl@acc.wuacc.edu

ABA Law Student Division (Partner= ABA, LSD): aba-bsd@ftplaw.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzf olm@acc.wuacc.edu

Agricultural Law (Partner= Agricultural Law Center, Arkansas): aglaw-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. James Wadley, zzwadl@acc.wuacc.edu

Ariel Project Discussion: lawariel-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Carol Crocker, zzcroc@acc.wuacc.edu

Bio-Ethics Law (Partner= AALS Section on Law, Medicine, Health Care): bioethicslaw-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Jalen Oneil, zzonei@acc.wuacc.edu

CaseBase User Discussion: casebase-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Paul Arrigo, zzarri@acc.wuacc.edu

Communication Law (Partner= AALS Section on Mass Communication Law): comlaw-

l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Ron Griffin, zzgrif@acc.wuacc.edu

Continuing Legal Education (Partner= Association of Continuing Legal Education, and University of Kentucky School of Law): lawcontinuinged-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Elsie Lessor, zzless@acc.wuacc.edu

Death Penalty: deathpenalty@assocdir.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu

Free Speech: clspeech@ftplaw.wuacc.edu

Prof. Eugene Volokh

Family Law Faculty: familylaw-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Linda Elrod, zzello@acc.wuacc.edu

Health/Legal Issues: healthlaw-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Paul Arrigo, zzarri@acc.wuacc.edu

Hein Subscribers (restricted) (Partner= Hein Publishing): hein-sub-1@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Jie Su, zzsu@acc.wuacc.edu

Human Rights Issues (Partner= Notre Dame School of Law, Depaul University School of Law),:
humanrights-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Ali Khan, zzkhan@acc.wuacc.edu

Intellectual Property: iplawlib-l@law.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Paul Arrigo, zzarri@acc.wuacc.edu

International Law: forintl@law.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Jie Su, zzsu@acc.wuacc.edu

Jewish Law Professors: jewishlawprof-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Bruce Levine, zzlevi@acc.wuacc.edu

Juvenile Law: juvenilelaw-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Nancy Maxwell, zzmaxw@acc.wuacc.edu

Kansas Attorneys: kansasattorneys-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Paul Arrigo, zzarri@acc.wuacc.edu

Legal Clinic Educators (Partner= AALS Section on Clinical Legal Education),:

lawclinic@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Mike Kaye, zzkaye@acc.wuacc.edu

Law Deans (restricted- subscription request to zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu, Partner= Association of American Law Schools),: lawdeans-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Dean Jim Concannon, zzeasl@acc.wuacc.edu

Law Firm Administration: lawfirmadmin-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu

Imaging and Electronic Publishing (Partner= University of Pennsylvania): lawimaging-l@acc.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu

Legal Employment: lawjobs-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Elsie Lesser, zzless@acc.wuacc.edu

Law Review/Law Journal: lawjournal-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. John Kuether, zzkuet@acc.wuacc.edu

Law Library Directors (restricted- subscription request to zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu): lawlibdir-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. John Christensen, zzchri@acc.wuacc.edu

Legal Reference: lawlibref-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Lissa Holzhausen, zzholz@acc.wuacc.edu

Legal Ethics (Partner= ABA Sci/Tech Section Law and Ethics on Net, and Catholic University School of Law): legaethics-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Sheila Reynolds, zzreyn@acc.wuacc.edu

Lexis Users: lexisuser-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lloyd Herrera, zzherr@acc.wuacc.edu

Net-Lawyers (List-owner, Lewis Rose): net-lawyers@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu

Needs and Offers for Library Acquisitions: needsandoffers-l@law.wuacc.edu

Milagro Rush

Newbook notice-Publishers are encouraged to publish notices of new books (Partner= University of North Dakota School of Law): newlawbooks-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: John Bostwick, zzbost@acc.wuacc.edu

National Network of Law School Officers: nnlso@law.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Betty Fischer

Oil and Gas Law: oilgaslaw-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. David Pierce, zzpirc@acc.wuacc.edu

Patents: patent-l@ftplaw.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. John Christensen, zzchri@acc.wuacc.edu

Poverty Law Discussion (Partner= Loyola New Orleans School of Law),: povertylaw-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Prof. Lynette Petty, zzpett@acc.wuacc.edu

Prelaw Discussion List: prelaw-students@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Janet Kerr, zzkerr@acc.wuacc.edu

Private Law Librarians: privatelawlib-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu

State & County Court Librarians: statecourtcourtlib-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Lib. Mark Folmsbee, zzfolm@acc.wuacc.edu

Tailored Solutions Users: tailoredsolutionsuser-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Richard Barr, zzbarr@acc.wuacc.edu

Westlaw Users: westlawuser-l@lawlib.wuacc.edu

Washburn Contact: Richard Barr, zzbarr@acc.wuacc.edu

Message from the Editor:

As I assume the editorship of Automatome, I would like to recognize Anna Belle Leiserson for her past service and leadership to the ASD-SIS. Anna Belle will still be an active member of the SIS, but is taking a breather from Automatome. I would also like to thank Tom Fleming for agreeing to continue as Production Editor. Since this is my first endeavor as editor, I hope everyone will be willing to send me constructive criticism, and what is more important, articles! Remember, this is your newsletter, and as such, the primary goal is to bring information and ideas to the SIS membership. In addition to submitting articles, if anyone would like to become a regular columnist, now is your chance. Please, please, please, feel free to send suggestions, comments, and especially articles to me for future issues at: gierloff@lclark.edu.