

# A Suggested Master's Program in Law Librarianship for Columbia University

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Education for law librarianship encompasses a wide variety of pedagogical forms. Today we have several one semester courses, usually of three credits, such as the course given by Miles O. Price at Columbia Library School every other summer since 1937; that given by Evelyn DeWitt at the Western Reserve University Library School, and a recent one begun this year at Drexel Institute by Erwin Surrency. In addition, there is Marian Gallagher's one-year course at the University of Washington Library School and the joint one-year program of the University of North Carolina Law and Library Schools under Mary Oliver. There are also professional institutes and occasional lectures or workshops sponsored by the American Association of Law Libraries and its various local chapters.

Many people in library education and in law librarianship have hoped for another variant—that is, a library school program which offered the student an opportunity to specialize in law librarianship as part of its regular curriculum. Such a program existing within the framework of the Library School, could supplement a basic education in general librarianship with several courses in law librarianship. The curriculum

would be similar in form to that offered at the University of Washington, but a law degree would not be a prerequisite. Many have hoped that such a program could be equally adaptable to the needs of students with and without law training.

In the fall of 1961, the Committee on Education of the American Association of Law Libraries began discussions with Dean Jack Dalton of the Columbia University School of Library Service with a view to establishing such a program at Columbia. During the fall, a proposed curriculum along these lines was drafted and presented to Dean Dalton. It met with initial approval and, subject to more detailed discussions between the Committee and the Columbia Library School faculty in the future, it may provide a specialized curriculum for incorporation into the Columbia Master's program in Library Service.

The School of Library Service at Columbia was a particularly appropriate place to undertake such a program. It has long offered specialized courses in other areas of librarianship, such as medical librarianship, music, and science. Columbia was also the modern pioneer in the training of law librarians, having

offered Miles O. Price's course in 1937 as the first formal academic offering since the early lectures at the New York State Library School. For many years this course was the only one available to most prospective law librarians.

Long before that course was instituted, however, Frederick C. Hicks, then Law Librarian at Columbia, stated the need for a full graduate program affording specialization in law librarianship as part of a general library school curriculum. In his comprehensive study "The Widening Scope of Law Librarianship" presented at the 1926 A.A.L.L. Annual Meeting, he stated:

"But there should exist at least one library school in which something more specific might be learned in respect to law librarianship, and there is reason to believe that the Columbia University School of Library Service will offer the required courses if a sufficient demand for them appears. No definite schedule of courses has yet been worked out, but a list of possible courses has been made. They include the following:

1. Legal Bibliography
  - A. Legal Bibliography proper; American, English and Foreign
    - (a) History of law books
    - (b) The place of law books in the history of printing
    - (c) Rare law books
    - (d) Scholarly bibliographies
    - (e) Trade bibliography
    - (f) Reference lists
    - (g) Bibliography of international law and international relations.
  - B. Use of Law Books—How to find the law
2. Legal Biography
3. Law Library Administration
  - (a) Book buying
  - (b) Cataloguing
  - (c) Classification
  - (d) Reference work
4. Practice work in the law library

Such courses, superimposed upon a year of general library training, would make a student acquainted with the

history, theory, technique and practical problems of law librarianship. And if to this were added some actual study of the contents of law books, it would be strange indeed if there did not grow up a race of law librarians better fitted to meet the demands made upon them in the ever widening field of law study, research and law library administration." (19 L.L.J. 66-67)

At the very inception of Miles Price's course, it was realized that such a three-credit elective might not be sufficient for the formal education of a law librarian. In an article appearing in the Law Library Journal of July 1937, Dean C. C. Williamson described the new course and then stated:

"The next step beyond that would be the offering of an advanced course as a major for candidates for the degree of master of science, their whole year's program being built around this special interest in law library service and involving a piece of research as a basis for the required thesis." (30 L.L.J. 262)

During the next 20 odd years Miles Price offered his course every other summer but no further steps were taken toward the expansion of the law program at Columbia.

Then in 1960, speaking at the 53rd Annual Meeting of the A.A.L.L., the present Dean of the Law School, Jack Dalton, again raised the question of an expanded program. He said there:

"Miles Price, in concluding his introduction, suggested that his own feeling is that the three-point courses in law librarianship now offered at several library schools are, while very useful, insufficient; he thinks at least 40 per cent of the Master's courses should be law-library slanted.

We agree so completely at the one library school I can speak of authoritatively that we provide for the possibility of five courses out of twelve for the Master's degree in a special field. A

little rapid mathematics will tell you we are doing a little better than Miles suggested. Of course, we don't have a library school faculty that can provide in each one of these areas the kind of program that you would like. I wish we did. I hope that as time goes on we will be able to work out in this particular area a satisfactory program to meet the needs of the profession." (53 L.L.J. 443)

As if to help the Dean achieve his wish, the Committee on Education prepared a draft curriculum which underwent revisions within the Committee and then was submitted to Dean Dalton during the fall of 1961. The student would undertake a program for the degree of Master of Science, with specialization in law librarianship. This would consist of seven courses from the regular Library School curriculum and six courses in law librarianship to be taken over two academic semesters and one summer session. The draft follows:

Draft Curriculum for Law  
Librarianship

It is recognized that law libraries range in scope, organization and purpose as widely as other libraries. Their staff requirements vary in number and in the nature of the training required. Law libraries today seek both the law-trained library administrator and the professional librarian, who, although not a lawyer, is trained in the special needs of law libraries. This curriculum is designed to provide the academic phase of library training for both individuals. For both, in addition, it offers training in the peculiar problems and skills of law librarianship. And for the non-lawyer, it is a librarian's introduction to the world of the law, lawyers and law books.

The course is designed to cover two academic semesters, each of 15 points, and a summer session of 6 points, for a total of 36 credits.

*From Existing Columbia Library School Curriculum:*

LS 115 *Introduction to Bibliography* 3 pts.

A systematized approach to bibliographies and other aids to the control of recorded knowledge. Development of critical judgment in evaluation of bibliographical and information sources.

LS 145 *American Libraries* 3 pts.  
(or, as an alternative, *Law Library Administration*, described below)

An analysis of the main types of libraries as they have developed in America, to reveal the special purposes, organization, functions, and problems of each type, and the common characteristics of libraries. It includes an analysis of the development, purposes, and ethics of the library profession.

LS 168 *Information & Reference Services* 3 pts.

Introduction to the means by which libraries furnish information from their resources.

LS 179 *Technical Services in Libraries* 3 pts.

A survey of the methods of acquisition, cataloging, conservation, and circulation of materials, designed to develop critical understanding of practices and alternative methods.

LS 180 *Organization of Library Materials* 3 pts.

The organization of library materials, including the principles of cataloging, subject analysis, classification, and bibliographical method.

————— *Government Documents* 3 pts.  
(Not presently offered)

It is strongly recommended that such a course be established to cover the varieties and forms of documentary publications of the United States government and the States, their acquisition, organization and use in law libraries.

LS 119 *Social Science Literature* 3 pts.

A survey and evaluation of library resources, including landmark books, major bibliographic and fact sources, and contemporary book and nonbook materials.

*Special Courses in Law Librarianship:*

*Law Library Administration* (Proposed as alternative to LS 145 above)

History and organization of law libraries; types of libraries and forms of organization; problems of administration, government and control of law libraries; interrelation of legal and library concepts on

operational level; clientele; staffing and budget problems. 3 pts.

*Law and Its Literature:* (2 semesters—4 pts. 3 pts. 1st sem., 1 pt. 2d sem.)

1st Semester: (Introduction to the legal system, legal research and law materials. What are the sources and how to use them.)

Anglo-American primary legal materials: Statutes, Reports and their Digests, Indexes, Citators. Secondary materials: Periodicals, Treatises, Loose-leaf services, Encyclopedias, Form books, etc. 3 pts.

2d Semester: (Research Project in Legal Materials: Research procedures and techniques of coordinating searches).

Each student will undertake an extensive research project employing primary and secondary source materials. Under supervision, a finished written memorandum will be prepared incorporating this research. 1 pt.

*Selection and Acquisition of Legal Materials* 2 pts.

Bibliographic sources and tools; legal publishing and distribution; criteria of selection; order procedures; acquisition records and forms.

*Cataloging of Legal Materials* 2 pts.

Problems in organization of legal materials—subject headings for law libraries; classification schemes; main entry and added entry problems; documentary and series entries.

*Foreign Law Sources and International Documents* 3 pts.

Introduction to the legal sources of other countries—emphasis on European and Latin Codes; foreign reports, statutes, series, treatises, periodicals; sources available in translation, periodicals, indexes, etc. Also documents and series of the UN, League of Nations and other international organizations; non-documentary sources in international law and organization.

We have set out the curriculum here, with the agreement of Dean Dalton, in order to seek the comments

and criticisms of the law library profession.

We remember the appearance of Dean Asheim of the University of Chicago Library School at the workshop of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries in 1953. At that time Dean Asheim proposed a program for education in law librarianship which would have included one year of legal education in a law school plus two years of education in a library school. He was subjected to considerable criticism by the law librarians attending and his program never received the support of our profession. The argument against Dean Asheim's program was that one year was an insufficient legal background for a law librarian. The program proposed for Columbia is intended to provide an education in law librarianship which can be of value with or without additional law training. For the individual who seeks a career as librarian of a law school library or a large, research law library of any type today, it seems clear that a law degree would be a necessary complement to this program. On the other hand, many positions in law libraries could be filled by people who have taken this program without full law training, or possibly with only one year of law school. This program does not purport to be a panacea for all our educational needs, but it is intended to provide a solid academic background in law librarianship.

# A Proposed Program for Law Librarianship\*

by WILLIAM B. STERN, *Foreign Law Librarian*, Los Angeles County Law Library

## I. *What functions do law libraries serve?*

1. The number of law libraries in the United States of America is unknown and could be ascertained only after defining the degree or organization, holdings and service which would be required in order to apply the term "law library"; at this time, many of the smaller law libraries are marginal from this point of view; but there is a constant trend for the upgrading of collections of law books and the service to be rendered in connection with the use of these collections. Most law libraries, even of very small size, are listed in "Law Libraries in the United States and Canada" (compiled by the American Association of Law Libraries, last published for 1960-1961). The law libraries listed there show a range of holdings from a few thousand volumes to more than a million volumes.

Most law librarians who perform professional law library tasks, many so-called semi-professional and some

clerical law librarians, are organized in the American Association of Law Libraries which has less than one thousand members.

2. Most law libraries fall into certain organizational categories. They may be law school libraries, governmental law libraries, association law libraries, or law office libraries. These various categories require further explanation.

a. Law school libraries function either as the law library department of a general university library or as an integral part of a law school which may be connected with a university, or not. Most law library departments of general university libraries enjoy a certain degree of separation from the general library as to housing, and frequently as to budgets, acquisition policies and reference staff; and the top positions are usually filled by accord between the University librarian and the dean of the law school. In 1960, the American Association of Law Libraries seemed to favor so-called autonomous law school libraries, meaning that law school libraries are an integral part of the law school and independent of the general university library administration and library policies.

\* This paper was originally written at the request of Dean Lawrence Clark Powell, School of Library Service, University of California at Los Angeles, who kindly gave permission for its publication. The School retains its interest in the establishment of a course in law librarianship. Except as specially indicated, the manuscript is based on data available in January 1961.

- Doubtless, the trend is toward so-called autonomous law school libraries, but in some universities satisfactory working arrangements have been worked out for departmental law libraries, and theoretically there is no reason why such working arrangements could not be satisfactory. There are two accrediting agencies for law schools (American Bar Association and Association of American Law Schools) both of which require somewhat substantial law libraries in law schools. At this time, some 135 law schools are accredited by the American Bar Association.
- b. The term "governmental law libraries" is used here in order to denote a variety of law libraries. They may be either law departments of governmental libraries (Library of Congress; state libraries) or libraries of courts (U.S. Supreme Court Library; libraries of federal courts under the U.S. Office of Courts; libraries of state and inferior courts) or libraries of government departments or agencies (departments of justice, etc.) or independent institutions (state law libraries; county law libraries). Many county law libraries are so-called independent state agencies.
- c. Association law libraries are law libraries which are maintained by private associations of attorneys in areas where public law libraries do not exist (e.g., in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston), but at times occupy public premises or receive other public benefits.
- d. Law office libraries exist in partnerships of lawyers, corporation law offices or occasionally as law libraries which are maintained by the management of buildings in which there are many law offices.
- II. *What function do law librarians serve?*
1. In the general and many specialized library fields, the term "librarian" has attained a reasonably certain meaning. He is a person skilled in more or less established methods and techniques for the creation, development and maintenance of a collection of books and similar materials, and the services to be rendered to the library's users. For this purpose, he requires a fund of knowledge of liberal arts and at times specialties (such as history, languages and economics) and public and business administration (finance, personnel work, public relations). As a matter of actual fact, general librarians are more concerned with the needs of the everyday library user than with the mere preservation of the printed or written record of the past or the present as a cultural document, and their subject knowledge does not reach—subject to laudable exceptions—that of specialists with graduate education in literature, economics, engineering, etc.; at least, on the average, a subject specialist who is a librarian is not paid as a subject specialist but at the lower rate as a librarian, and examining bodies such as civil service agencies tend to overlook the need for subject specialist-librarians.

2. The ideal law librarian is all that which a "librarian" is, *plus* a person skilled in law.

a. The ideal law librarian is supposed to perform the same functions as a general or specialized librarian—only better, and in a specialized field requiring special knowledge. As law books are more of an indispensable tool for lawyers and law teachers than books are to most other subject specialists, a law librarian must provide law books faster and on a more comprehensive level than is customary in general libraries. A decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court must be available in a law library the next day. Delays in acquisition or binding are deemed to be a sign of poor law librarianship. A law librarian uses more often than not special sources of acquisition rather than general library supply sources. A law librarian produces a catalog which reflects recognized methods of legal research rather than more or less abstract ideas of the organization of knowledge. A law librarian renders reference services which are based on a knowledge of the English and American (and at times, foreign) legal systems and is capable of doing the legal research which a lawyer would perform. A law librarian must have a by far more complete collection at his command in order to render the services which his public expects from him, than would essentially be required in a general library. The public of a law librarian does

not consist of the adolescent and adult general public, or students and faculty who do their own bibliographical work, but it consists mostly of attorneys, judges, law students and law teachers for whom he performs a part of their bibliographical work.

b. For these reasons, the ideal law librarian is a person skilled in law. Law school faculties are in agreement that law librarians must be law trained in order to understand and supply their needs. In most of the sizable law libraries which are not law school libraries, the librarian is required to be law trained or skilled. The legal knowledge of the ideal law librarian exceeds the ordinary; he is expected to be aware of current and indeed future trends in the development of American law, to be familiar with historical English law and history (including a reading and interpretation facility in Law-Latin or Norman-French), foreign legal systems and the development thereof (past and present), and associated subjects, such as economics and international relations. Most but not all law schools expect a law librarian to have the same degree of knowledge as a faculty member has, and in most law schools the law librarian is a faculty member, frequently with the rank of a full professor.

3. Obviously, there are only a very few law librarians who approach the above ideal law librarian. In practical life, the question is: what should

one expect from a law librarian as to education, knowledge and ability?

a. Education, knowledge and ability of a law librarian, which are required in a particular case, depend largely on the functions which a law librarian is supposed to perform. The size and budget of a law library may be a determining factor; on the whole, the larger the size and budget, the higher the qualifying requirements; in recent years, however, we have seen several instances in which law librarians were appointed solely on the basis of academic degrees in law and librarianship, but without profound academic knowledge. But obviously, the requirements become less stringent when we turn to law libraries with small collections of books and small budgets or when otherwise the duties of law librarians are more on the technical than the executive level. An order librarian in a law library needs no deeper knowledge than an order librarian in a general library, merely an extended knowledge concerning efficiency of service and special sources for acquisitions.

b. The general trends in education are reflected in the requirements for law librarianship. With the expansion of knowledge, the neo-classic 19th century idea of a more or less universal, at least broad, yet deep and thorough general education has given way to education for the ability to find and locate knowledge and to exercise judgment concerning the value of

knowledge acquired ad hoc. Only recently has a reversing trend become visible, based on the recognition that a broad and deep subject knowledge is required in order to exercise with prudence abilities of searching and applying value judgments. In the course of expanding manpower, degrees have become almost more important than knowledge.

As mentioned above, top positions in law libraries require—subject to exceptions—a degree in law and in librarianship. In some law libraries (mostly, not those in law schools and not those under civil service), experience which is equivalent to degree-required knowledge is deemed sufficient. But when three degrees are required (Bachelor of Arts, law degree and library science degree), the number of available candidates is small and the candidates are at times poor lawyers or poor librarians or poor in their liberal arts education or poor in more than one of these fields. While many library schools complain about poor student quality, the same criticism is in place concerning law librarians.

c. Frequently, therefore, compromises are made when law librarians are appointed. In many instances, an otherwise satisfactory candidate may be selected although he is only law trained but not library trained, and in other instances a candidate is selected because he is library trained though not law trained. For less exposed positions, only law or library training or experience is



required. Finally, there are several law libraries, some of which are substantial in size, where a law librarian has never been more than a custodian of books and manager of quarters and provider of technical services with a sprinkling of amateurish academic services, and the professional services of a law librarian are discounted. While most law libraries look for the best available professional law librarians, there are some where professional law librarianship must be established in the future.

- d. In the early stages of law librarianship, law library service was at times deemed to be reserved for superannuated or unsuccessful lawyers or laymen. There was—and still is—to some extent a suspicion of librarians as being unaware of the special needs of law library users; the catalogs of many law libraries were poorer than those of comparable general libraries because cataloging methods used in general libraries were unsuited for law libraries without adaptations; and the average librarian was deemed incapable of providing reference services better than an attorney or even a layman. It is only within recent decades and years that law librarianship has developed to such an extent that the need for qualified law librarians has become more or less generally recognized, and the need for qualified law librarians is increasing steadily and at a rapid rate.

4. The earning capacity of law li-

brarians varies. In most law school libraries, a qualified law librarian may expect the salary of an assistant, associate or full professor of law or more as the Director of the Law Library; but he may have non-library duties in addition to his library duties, mostly as a teacher of legal bibliography or as a teacher of legal subjects, assistant to the dean or in extension work. It is believed that there are salaries in this group which approach \$20,000 per year, although the average is considerably lower. By way of exception, several qualified law school librarians have salaries as low as \$12,000, even in large law schools.

Law librarianship in law libraries under civil service suffers salarywise. While at the Library of Congress three law librarians receive salaries in the super-grades, most civil service law librarians are not adequately recompensed for their knowledge of law, and receive the same or almost the same salary as if they had no knowledge in law. Supervisory law librarians under civil service receive between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year.

On the whole, however, a qualified law librarian may expect a considerably higher salary than his counterpart in general or public libraries. Yet, many law librarians are underpaid—a situation which is changing as the quality of law librarians improves and as the prestige of formal law library education lends its weight.

5. The need for adequately trained law librarians is steadily increasing. Activities of law libraries are expanding by leaps and bounds. New law

libraries are coming into existence. Hitherto, the law of foreign countries has been disregarded or underemphasized in many important law libraries. With the growing international economy and the role which the United States plays in the free world, foreign law has moved into the forefront, and there are 21 law libraries in the United States with sizable foreign law collections or worthwhile beginnings of important foreign law collections. The number of candidates for law library positions is at times pitifully low. There is at this time no American-born foreign law librarian.

### III. *Education for Law Librarianship*<sup>1</sup>

1. There have been only a few organized efforts to provide education for law librarianship.<sup>2</sup>

- a. For several years, Miles O. Price, at that time Law Librarian at Columbia University, gave summer school courses for librarians and lawyers who intended to become, or had become, law librarians.
- b. A course in law librarianship is offered at the University of Washington, in cooperation between the library school and the law school. Students, who must have a law degree from accredited law school, take the prescribed library school course, and specialized courses with instruction furnished by Mrs. Ma-

<sup>1</sup> The courses mentioned herein are more fully described in other articles in this issue.

<sup>2</sup> In February, 1962 the Graduate School of Library Science at Drexel Institute of Technology announced a course in law librarianship for the ensuing spring quarter, with instruction to be furnished by Erwin C. Surrency, Law Librarian, Temple University.

- c. Western Reserve University Library School has offered a course in law librarianship which was given once, with 10 students and one auditor, and instruction furnished by Miss Evelyn G. DeWitt, law office librarian. Whether or not this course will be repeated at some future date is unknown at this time.
- d. The American Association of Law Libraries has held one-week Institutes for several summers. While these Institutes are of great value, they are open to all law librarians without regard to prior training and experience and are in the nature of refresher courses. At this time, the Association is engaged in a recruiting drive for law librarianship and is interested in the establishment of degree-capped courses in law librarianship as well as extension and refresher courses.
- e. The Los Angeles County Law Library has indicated its willingness to assist local library schools in the establishment of a course in law librarianship, by providing in-service, part-time training on a professional level coupled with formal instruction by staff members. Formal instruction of this nature has been provided in the past to staff members in courses on domestic and foreign legal bibliography and cataloging. At some time in the future, the Library expects to offer a one-week institute for present and future foreign law librarians.

2. It has previously been empha-

sized that the qualifications which are required of law librarians differ vastly according to the duties which law librarians are expected to perform. This situation inevitably leads to the conclusion that different training programs must be developed for different needs. Further, it is a matter of experience that there are only a few law librarians who for reasons of intellectual superiority, love of books, and interest in the educational aspects of law librarianship, have undergone the rigors of a complete law study coupled with a complete librarianship study. There are very few law librarians who have studied librarianship first and law afterwards; most law graduates who study librarianship in order to become law librarians have bitterly complained about requirements to take library courses which are of no, or only remote interest, to the practice of the law library profession and which indeed offer no, or only limited intellectual stimuli to a person whose frame of mind has been developed in the study of law.

On the other hand, there are many law library positions which a librarian with the ordinary training provided in a library school can fill, provided that his training for librarianship is supplemented by training required for the needs peculiar to law librarianship.

We suggest two new types of courses, both of which lead to an academic degree and reduce the amount of study to essentials. These courses are as follows:

A course for law trained students who

desire to acquire a knowledge of librarianship

and

a course for librarianship trained students who desire to work in a law library.

a. The course for law trained students who desire to acquire a knowledge of librarianship.

(1) This course will qualify the successful student to become a law librarian whose duties require knowledge in law, such as executive law librarians and reference librarians in large law libraries.

(2) Required library school courses are:

(a) Library administration

(b) A course dealing with bibliography in matters of general information

(c) A course dealing with the acquisition of books, cataloging and classification of books, with special emphasis on law cataloging and law classification

(d) A practice period in a large, well-administered law library, with training facilities; the practice work being planned in cooperation with the library school so as to supplement the theoretical instruction, and leading to term papers and a thesis.

(3) Required law school courses are (unless previously taken):

(a) History of law, primarily English law (may be taken as an undergradu-

- ate course in any university department)
- (b) Legal bibliography
  - (c) A course in foreign or comparative law (other than English law).
- (4) Each library school course can be taken at any time after the first year of law school study; the law school courses (except History of Law) must be advanced courses and should be taken in the third or fourth year of law school study; all courses may be taken after the completion of law school study.
- (5) Upon completion of the course, the student receives a Master's degree in law librarianship.
- b. The course for librarianship-trained students who desire to work in a law library.
- (1) This course will qualify librarians to perform library duties such as acquisition work, cataloging and classifying and reference work in law libraries. The course supplements work required for a course in librarianship, with regard to particular requirements for work in law libraries. The course is not expected to lead to executive law library positions in law school and other large law libraries or to qualify for other law library positions for which a degree in law is required.
  - (2) Required library school courses (additional):
    - (a) Cataloging and Classification of books, with special emphasis on law cataloging and classification.
    - (b) A practice period in a large, well-administered law library, with training facilities; the practice work being planned in cooperation with the library school so as to supplement theoretical instruction in acquisition work, cataloging and classification and reference work.
  - (3) Required law courses:
    - (a) A course in contracts or torts.
    - (b) Legal bibliography.
    - (c) Legal terminology or a survey course in law.
  - (4) The course may be taken after completion of the regular library school training, and may be taken either full time or while employed in a library, part time.
  - (5) The course leads to a Certificate in Law Librarianship or, upon completion of a thesis, to an advanced degree in librarianship.
- IV. *The effectuation of the suggested programs*
- The course for law trained students who acquired a knowledge of librarianship would largely use existing library and law school facilities. The amount of facilities which would have to be established in either school requires investigation. The practice period and instruction at a law library could be established at the Los Angeles County Law Library upon a

relatively short notice and for a small number of students. If the practice period were coupled with regular library work, the students could expect to be paid for part-time work. The practice work should altogether last half a year. Great care must be taken that practice work is performed on the non-clerical level; it is believed that much of short-time practice work of library school students is actually clerical work in many instances. This is a pitfall which must be avoided. Also, the practice library must be an institution in which all modern methods and techniques of law library work, including classification of the collection according to a recognized classification scheme, such as Class K, rather than a location scheme, are applied and in which there is a foreign law collection and a staff capable of, and experienced in, instruction.

The course for librarianship trained students who desire to work in a law library may offer some problems in instruction in law; some of the courses may be available in departments other than the law school. The practice work requirements need not be so severe as in the other course, but must be performed in a law library which employs a recognized classification scheme, as described above.

If it should be determined that the adoption of the proposed programs of study requires new positions, it is believed that all the suggested librar-

ianship and law courses, except foreign law, could be taught by one faculty member who, however, should be aided by a research assistant and a secretary.

Courses of this nature will be small and directly benefit a few. It is therefore suggested that the proposed faculty member gives substantial attention to the writing of a *Manual on Law Librarianship* which would benefit the whole law library profession. Such a Manual would not be without precedent; medical librarians have an excellent manual. The publication of a Manual has been recognized as an urgent need by many law librarians, but would seem to be feasible only in academic surroundings, exclusively devoted to instruction in law librarianship. While the publication of the Manual might take several years and require contributions from specialists in certain fields, such as foreign law, it would provide an almost immediate benefit to the whole law library profession.

We anticipate the argument that it may be difficult to find a suitable faculty member for the program as offered. We fully believe that potential faculty members are available who have the required academic training in law and librarianship, coupled with substantial law library experience, to teach all the law and librarianship courses which are not taught by present law and library school faculty members.