

Haworth Press in 1988. This volume contains names and addresses of AIDS organisations, US health departments, research institutes, grant funding sources and hotlines. Users outside the US will be able to make more use of the lists of computerised information sources, together with suggested keywords, the select bibliography of printed sources and the list of AV producers and some of their relevant materials.

Virginia A. Lingle and M. Sandra Wood's *How to find information about AIDS*, published by Haworth in 1988 (and not, as far as I can make out, also published in one of the Haworth journals) costs US\$14.95. It is available locally from DA Books & Journals. (ISBN 0 86656 752 6)

## Bibliography of a disturbing element

Translated into many languages, honoured by awards (which, if he accepted them, became an occasion for quirky behaviour and choice phrases which became instant headlines), Xavier Herbert was one of the most colourful of Australian literary characters. The amount of critical attention which he received can be gauged by the extent of David Sansome's *Xavier Herbert: a bibliography*, which was published by the Northern Territory Library Service in 1988.

Among other things, 1988 was the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of *Capricornia*. Almost 700 items are listed, including the many editions of Herbert's own works, and journal and newspaper articles (including many references to Herbert's lively letters to various editors). Sansome also covers manuscript material, some pictorial items, interviews, sound recordings, television programs and a welter of references to works about the man and his writings.

David Sansome's *Xavier Herbert: a bibliography* is No. 6 in the Occasional Papers Series published by the Northern Territory Library Service, and is excellent value at \$4.50. Copies are available from the NTLIS, GPO Box 42, Darwin, NT 5794. (ISBN 0 7245 0517 2; ISSN 0817-2927)

David J. Jones



# Graduate-level courses



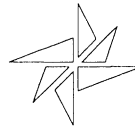
As the library and information industry grows at a rapid pace, the work is becoming more sophisticated and demanding. However, despite the fact that various institutions throughout the country are offering graduate-level courses, there may be many among us who wonder, after years of working up through the ranks or completing a degree or di-

ploma, why further training is necessary.

There are several reasons. Graduate-level training will consolidate and build on earlier learning, showing new ways to approach problems and issues impinging on the everyday work of the professional. It will allow research on areas of interest and help develop new conceptual skills and knowledge of the discipline and current thinking in library and information science.

Such training provides a platform for career advancement within the industry. It signals a deep commitment to practising in the area, and should bring together advanced knowledge and understanding of the field and library and information management skills needed at this level of work.

Continued 15..



Australian Library and Information Association

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 1st Annual General Meeting of the Australian Library & Information Association will be held in Adelaide on Thursday 20 July, 1989.

### AGENDA

1. Notice of convening meeting
2. Apologies
3. Minutes of the 1988 AGM
4. Presentation of 1988 Annual Report and Balance Sheet, and Income and Expenditure Account
5. Presentation of supplementary Balance Sheet and supplementary Income and Expenditure Account to 30 June 1988
6. Appointment of auditors
7. Presentation of Awards
8. General business (see 3 below).

### NOTICES OF MOTION

1. That the ALIA biennial conference become an annual conference.  
A. Edwards
2. That the location of biennial conferences no longer be determined by rotation through states, and that Branches, Regional Groups or other Divisions be invited to bid for them.  
K. Webb

### RULES OF MEETING

1. All motions to be put to the AGM must appear in this published agenda.
2. The only terms that may be raised under General Business are those of an informal nature, or those that are within the scope of the business already laid down. Motions of a substantial nature relating to items not covered in the notice of the meeting will not be allowed.
3. If an item of urgency arises which is not within the business of the meeting the Chairperson has the power to accept it without notice, or rule that due notice must be given.
4. All motions additional to those on the printed agenda and in accordance with 3 above, and amendments, shall be written in triplicate and signed by the movers (forms will be provided), one copy to be delivered to the Chair, the second to the projectionist, the third to the mover.
5. When addressing the Chair, the person desiring recognition will properly identify them
6. Debate shall be limited to three minutes for each speaker, no speaker may have the floor twice on the same question until all who wish to speak have spoken.
7. Proxies. To be valid, proxies must be in the form set out in By-law 15 and in the hands of the General Secretary, at the ALIA office, 376 Jones St, Ultimo 2007, by 24 August 1988. Proxy forms must not specify how the holder of the proxy is to vote on specific issues.
8. By general consent, if there be no objection, or by a two-thirds vote, any rule governing the debate may be suspended.
9. The Chairperson's rulings on procedural matters may not be debated. The reference for rules and their interpretation by the Parliamentarian will be Joske's *The law and procedure at meetings in Australia and New Zealand, 7th ed., 1982*. A Parliamentarian will be appointed to advise the Chairperson on procedures and to assist in determining the results

# Private law libraries\*

A relative new-comer to the law-library field is the private law firm library. This has grown as a result of the inability of the existing academic, court and institutional libraries to provide very specific, detailed information quickly enough to satisfy the needs of the profession.

More and more firms are recognising the value of having a library of their own, often investing in it very heavily: in the larger firms a staff of up to six and a yearly acquisition budget of more than \$200 000 are not uncommon.

The computerised legal database is one reason for the legal profession's growth of interest in library services. In Australia as elsewhere, the arrival of LEXIS or CLIRS services has led legal firms of quite modest size to add the office of law librarian to their establishments. This is likely to push law librarians even further into the area of information specialists: CLIRS, particularly, aims to include access to all sorts of

financial, business and administrative data as well as unreported case law, which is often unavailable for general distribution in print.

The eventual effect of computerised legal information systems can only be guessed at. They will be a remarkable asset to firms and others engaged in legal practice and may well help to reduce the need for large collections of books.

In teaching and research the posi-

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tion is less clear, but for the next decade CLIRS and others are likely to remain largely very fast indexes to a law collection, rather than replace the collection itself. They will also provide access to a great deal of information previously not available. How much they are used outside legal practice will depend, among other factors, on their price.

As the computer databases develop, so will the profession of legal information broker — law graduates and/or

librarians who have the courage, or the capital, to set themselves up as specialist legal research workers. It could also lead to more university libraries setting up user-pays information services.

Given the weight of the problems in both the universities and the National Library, the immediate future for the more public law collections and services in Australia does not look bright. Great improvements are necessary. Even today, not a single law library in Australia reaches the figure of 250 000 titles for a comprehensive research library mentioned in the Martin and AULSA reports. The National Library comes closest with 135 000 (1981 figure). In 1984 only three of our universities exceeded 100 000 titles. In Canada, with smaller enrolments and a generally less-isolated environment, ten exceeded 100 000 and four 150 000.

We must go forward, but at the moment too many of us are struggling to hold on to what we have. At this stage the source of funding for the next advance is not apparent.

Richard Finlay  
Law Librarian  
University of Adelaide

\* This item is a continuation of the *Law Libraries* article featured in *InCite* of 24 April 1989. The Managing Editor apologises for the omission from the earlier article.

that academics should be involved in the process and that it is essential to exhibit potential 'corpses' before final decisions are made.

The last speaker was Kathy Grgic, Serials Librarian at the Brisbane College of Advanced Education. Kathy outlined the four stages of implementation of the serials module of URICA at BCAE, i.e. software evaluation; data collection on worksheets; data entry; retrospective accessioning and invoice processing. She discussed the effects of introducing structure (logical computer-processing functions) into a highly unstructured environment (serial publishing). Kathy concluded by raising some management issues and implications of automating serials, e.g. improved management control; improvement in the access to, and level of, information for the end user.

The lively panel discussion that ended the seminar demonstrated that the large audience found all the papers stimulating and interesting.

Anne Whyte  
Treasurer



From 5...

### ALDIS now UMI distributor

ALDIS Pty Ltd, leading Australian CD-ROM supplier, has been appointed distributor of University Microfilms International (UMI) CD-ROM products. UMI is a world leader in microfilm products for libraries.

ALDIS, an associate company of CLSI (Australia) Pty Ltd, has been selling and supporting CD-ROM products since 1985. ALDIS is currently distributor for SilverPlatter and the Library Corporation. The addition of UMI products brings the total number of CD-ROM databases available from ALDIS to more than thirty.



From 13...

It should offer recognition of one's professional expertise from the employing organisation and from professional and management personnel in other fields. It also affords the opportunity to communicate to colleagues the importance of library and information services for the rest of the organisation.

Future detailed accounts will outline graduate courses on offer at institu-

tions throughout the country. The following institutions offer Master's programs:

- Canberra College of Advanced Education
- Curtin University of Technology
- Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education
- Monash University
- Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
- South Australian Institute of Technology
- University of Tasmania.

Ann Foady  
Professional Development Officer

## HEALTH INFORMATION

### NEW DIRECTIONS

12-16 November 1989 Auckland, New Zealand  
Joint Conference, Health Library Sections  
Australian Library and Information Association New Zealand Library Association  
Registration forms are being sent out now. If you do not receive one, but wish to attend the Conference, please contact M. Gibson Smith, Philson Library, School of Medicine, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand.