

ESSAY

A Brief History of the University of Kansas School of Law Library

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I. INTRODUCTION

Many “origins of” and “history of” articles will be written to commemorate the University of Kansas School of Law’s quasiquicentennial. The celebration would be incomplete without an essay or historical account of the law school’s library. While gleaning through numerous archive boxes and reading catalogues, letters, memos, bar articles, and newspaper columns, I was impressed with how much people really cared about the library. Over the past 125 years the law school and library have moved to different locales on the campus, and directors and staff have come and gone. The volume count of the collection has mushroomed and the staff size has increased substantially. But one thing has remained constant in the discussion of the status of the library, asking more of the library. In an amusing, yet very serious brief column in the *The Kansas Lawyer*, a student complained of needing more light to study by and longer library hours. He or she wrote “[t]he three small arc lights which hang in the library of Green hall resemble lightning bugs rather than real instruments of illumination.”¹ And prior to the remodeling project and the library addition there were constant complaints about the need for more shelving and space.

The word *more* seems trite, but it defines what the librarians, students, faculty, deans, and administrators were constantly seeking. Today, the same is true. In this essay I hope to show historically how librarians, the legislature, deans, and numerous others responded to this constant need for more. Their response to the need has made the University of Kansas School of Law Library the largest legal research collection in the state, with well over 370,000 volumes and equivalents. It serves

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1. Editorial, KAN. LAW., Jan. 1906, at 8.

the needs (without sounding too much like a mission statement) of the faculty, students, area attorneys, and the university community by providing high-level service, teaching, and outreach. The law library is the “heart of the law school” and continues to strive for more.

Today, access to more information in a variety of formats is the mantra spoken by the information specialist. The book, the kind you hold in your hand, browse through, and devour word for word, is still alive and well. Electronic and web-based sources have not forced us to do away with it. But today we have to make more choices than in the libraries of the past.

The history of the law library is about books, buildings, computers, and arc lights. But it is also about people: students, librarians, faculty members, and deans who care about, live, and work in the library. I am honored to have the opportunity to recount but a few of the highlights in this brief history of the KU Law Library. This project is not one that I, between classes and administrative duties, can accomplish in a couple of months.² This history therefore is brief, flawed and definitely can be improved. It is not simply what happened in the law library over the years because it is impossible to record. It is perhaps unique in that it conveys the way the law library was remembered by key individuals and as recorded in reports, memoranda, and newsletters. I welcome any revisions of history the reader can contribute with the knowledge that even commonly accepted “facts” of history are constantly being reexamined. I am prepared to read a future “in response to” a rebuttal essay, and I am sure my friends and colleagues will point out my numerous errors.

2. Paul E. Wilson, *Centennial Footnotes*, 27 U. KAN. L. REV. vii, vii (1978). Professor Wilson was one of my favorite library patrons. I could not write this article without citing him somewhere. In preparation to write this essay, I read his article about the centennial anniversary of the law school. His exact quote says “The project is not one that I, between classes, while the skies and colors of a Kansas autumn beckon outside my window, can accomplish in a couple of months.” My sentiment is similar but I would state it a bit differently. My version is “The project is not one that I, between classes, running the library, writing other articles, negotiating, tromping through ice and snow between Green Hall and Spencer Research Library can accomplish in a couple of months.” I spent far too much time searching for a previously written history or even a partial history, brief account, something, anything, about the law library so I could cite it or pick up where it ended. In the end though, this essay made me feel much closer to my surroundings because I finally understand exactly why things are the way they are at the KU Law Library. I could not have written this essay without all of the extraordinary assistance I received from the entire staff at the Spencer Research Library and University Archives. Thank you for dragging out all the information, for holding my hand and assuring me that the photocopies and pictures would be finished on time, and for listening to my strange observations and comments. I would name names but I fear I would leave someone out. Thank you Spencer Research Library.

II. WHERE DID IT ALL BEGIN?

The first academic law libraries began with private collections. Private libraries were “in existence before the founding of the nation. . . . [L]aw books accompanied civilization, wherever it went.”³ It is perhaps not surprising, then, that “[i]n the *Second Biennial Report* of the University of Kansas for 1879–1880 [Dean] Green reported to the Regents that the law department opened in October, 1878, without a library”⁴ The first law school class met in room 3 of Fraser Hall on or about November 6, 1878.⁵ The law school remained in that room for two years, then moved across the hall, to room 15, and then was “banished,” as Dean Green phrased it, to North College.⁶ In an address delivered at the dedication of Green Hall, November 3, 1905, he described the library as little more than a room: “We had the whole of the first floor of that building. We had two recitation rooms, a cloak room, and a room for our library. Our banishment must have taken place in the year 1891.”⁷ It was probably at this time that the “Dean kindly brought up his library from his down-town office, and the Regents, as if for the first time recognizing the fact that an ever-persistent man was in their University turning out lawyers, made a donation of \$500 for books, and so forth.”⁸ Green’s private collection of books and “a room” were the genesis of the University of Kansas School of Law Library. Judge Solon O. Thacher’s personal library also contributed to the library’s collection.⁹

In 1894 the Law School moved back to Fraser Hall. In a 1903–04 catalog under the section “IX. Libraries,” the Law Library is listed under a separate entry that reads: “The law library is located in Fraser Hall at present, in a large room adjoining the lecture-rooms used by the School of Law. It contains upwards of 3000 volumes, and will be removed to the new law building in the fall of 1904.”¹⁰

3. Christine A. Brock, *Law Libraries and Librarians: A Revisionist History: or More Than You Ever Wanted to Know*, 67 L. LIBR. J. 325, 326 (1974).

4. ROBERT W. RICHMOND, *REQUISITE LEARNING AND GOOD MORAL CHARACTER: A HISTORY OF THE KANSAS BENCH AND BAR 108* (1982).

5. *Id.* at 108, 111.

6. *Id.* at 111.

7. GRADUATE MAG. U. KAN., Oct. 1905–June 1906, at 51.

8. THE SHINGLE 4 (Senior Class of the Kansas University Law School 1900).

9. RICHMOND, *supra* note 4, at 110.

10. THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS FOR THE YEAR 1903–04, at 298 (Apr. 1904).

When the law school first opened they charged students a fee to compensate Green and his assistant Mr. J. Patterson.¹¹ After Dean Green began receiving a fixed salary the tuition fees were abolished. They did not, however, abolish the library fee. At least not until an inquisitive individual pointed out the sins of the fee.

As to the library fee—thereby hangs a tale. About six or seven years ago, the Regents, judging success through financial specs, as Regents are prone to do, allowed a library fee of five dollars to be charged for the purpose of purchasing books for the library. (The supreme gall of this wise body's action may be easily imagined, when it is known that the larger part of said library may be easily imagined, when it is known that the larger part of said library was the private property of Dean Green.) Now, in the Class of 1894 there was one Eli Cann, and said Eli proved that he was one that did not belie his name. He conceived the idea of using some of the Law School's own law upon itself. The consequences were that the courts sustained him in his action, and the library fee was forever abolished from the whole institution.¹²

This single act, abolishing the fee, might have set the tone for the beginning of the ups, downs, and financial woes for the law library and all the libraries in the university system.

In a column in the 1900 *Shingle*—a yearbook-type publication of the Senior Class of the Law School—entitled “Needs of the Law School,” an unknown author rants about the lack of many things and notes the need for an actual library, not just a room.

From its establishment it has been a struggle to get: first, appropriations; second, lecturers . . . and worst of all, a sufficient library. Perhaps you don't know it, but if “Uncle Jimmie” should remove his own private library, which he has so generously donated to the use of the students, there would hardly be books enough left to make even a “starter” towards a law library.¹³

In a report to the Committee on Legal Education and State University Law School, several recommendations were made regarding the law library.

Your committee found but one set of Kansas Supreme Court and Court of Appeals Reports and but one copy of the last edition of the General Statutes. Imagine one hundred and fifty lawyers trying to consult one book! . .

11. THE SHINGLE, *supra* note 8, at 3.

12. *Id.* at 4.

13. *Id.* at 76.

. It is also recommended that the members of this association urge their representatives in the Legislature to make a separate and distinct appropriation of \$10,000 for the library of the Law School, which is wholly inadequate and bears no sort of comparison with the libraries of first-class law schools.¹⁴

Surely a recommendation for an appropriation of \$10,000 for only a law library appeared exorbitant. Particularly since the annual appropriation for book purchases for the entire library system in 1899–1900 was \$5,000.¹⁵ The law library was the only professional library. The other university libraries were located in Spooner Library and elsewhere on campus. Eight departments using six departmental reading-rooms shared space in Spooner, and eleven laboratory and classroom libraries made up the university library system.¹⁶

III. THE NEW LAW SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

In the fall of 1905, at a cost of \$65,000, the law school moved into a new building named after Dean James Green. Green Hall was equipped with an actual library, which was described eloquently: “The second story, which is reached by broad stairways, is practically given over to the library and reading-room, which is about 40 x 116 feet, with a high coved ceiling, giving a free story of nearly twenty-two feet.”¹⁷ The law school was described as one of the most complete and best-equipped law buildings in the West. “The library contains space for about 20,000 volumes, and private study rooms for students and Faculty open into the reading-room of the library.”¹⁸ Even though there was space for 20,000 volumes, which was truly forward thinking for the early twentieth century, the library only contained 3,000 volumes. The following is a description:

The law library is composed of upwards of 3000 volumes, for the exclusive use of the students of the School of Law. The library has an excellent equipment of the best law text-books, and new texts are being added con-

14. *Id.*

15. THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS FOR THE YEAR 1899–1900, at 24 (1900).

16. *Id.* at 23–24.

17. BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. THE SCHOOL OF LAW. ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1906–'07, at 21 (undated). The first picture in the series at the center of this article is of the law library, taken for the 1911 *Jayhawker*.

18. *Id.* at 44.

stantly. It has also reports of the courts of last resort, both state and federal, as well as Lawyers' Reports Annotated, American Decisions, American Reports, the complete *Reporter* system, and the full reprint of the English cases. Limited space has prevented as rapid growth of the library as desired, and in the new building large additions will be made to the library equipment. In addition to the volumes devoted exclusively to law, the University library of 50,000 volumes is at the disposal of the law students. They thus have at hand the largest and best selected scholarly library in the Southwest. The city library, housed in the Carnegie building, is also open to the students of the School of Law for books of fiction and general literature.¹⁹

The new law school with a library and reading room was luxurious compared to the make-shift rooms in Fraser Hall and North College. But it wouldn't take more than a year for a student to publicly complain about the conditions in the law library. It is difficult to tell whether the student is complaining about the lighting or the library's hours. Probably both. In the January 1906 issue of *The Kansas Lawyer*, an unidentified law student states:

The three small arc lights which hang in the library of Green hall resemble lightning bugs rather than real instruments of illumination. The library reading room is one hundred and twenty feet long and forty feet wide and the toy lights furnished are so dim that it is with difficulty one can see across the room after twilight. It seems a rank injustice that the reading room of Spooner Library, which is smaller than that of Green Hall, should be furnished with over two hundred sixteen candle power lamps and we are cut off with three miniature arc lights. With most of the afternoon taken up with moot court work and other duties, it becomes impossible to do the proper amount of library work unless the reading room is kept open at night. Let us have a change.²⁰

Between 1905 and 1914 the number of volumes doubled. In a 1913–14 annual report written by Carrie M. Watson, university librarian, she reported that the law library had 7,165 volumes.²¹ She also noted that two volumes were lost that year.²² At that time the law library was under the administrative and budgetary control of Watson Library. Catalogs dating from 1915–36 show a continual slow growth in the collection. It

19. *Id.*

20. *Editorial, supra* note 1.

21. Carrie M. Watson, Kansas University Librarian Annual Report to the Board of Administration 2 (undated) (on file with author).

22. *Id.*

was not until the law library hired its first designated law librarian, Hazel Anderson, that the collection grew and the law library became a very important research collection for the law school and university.

IV. THE HAZEL “ANDY” ANDERSON ERA: 1936–67

A. *The First Law Librarian?*

Law library personnel are mentioned in university catalogs as early as 1899. Law librarians as we know them today did not exist. Instead the catalogs list law library personnel as “Attendant in Law Library.” For example, in 1899–1900, Thomas Jefferson Karr was the attendant in the law library.²³ In the 1902–03 catalog, George H. Wark is listed as the Attendant in Law Library.²⁴ At that time the law library, and all of the libraries, were under the direction of the university librarian, Carrie M. Watson. The main library employed Ms. Watson, a Cataloguer, Helen Binninger Sutliff, a Loan Desk Assistant, an Accession Assistant, a Reference Assistant, and four student assistants.²⁵ Since the law library was merely a room in Fraser Hall perhaps only an attendant was needed.

It wasn’t until 1936 that a full-time librarian was hired in the law library. Her name was Hazel A. Anderson. She was, in my opinion, the greatest librarian in the history of the KU Law Library. It was under her direction that the library flourished. “She was responsible for building the excellence of the Law Library collections.”²⁶

Hazel A. Anderson was born near Lecompton, Kansas, on March 23, 1897.²⁷ She joined the KU libraries staff in 1929. She received the Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology from KU in 1930. In 1936 she was appointed Law Librarian. She attended law school while she worked in the library and earned her LL.B. (juris doctorate) from KU in 1945. She was admitted to the Kansas Bar that same year.²⁸ She was known as “Andy” by her friends, colleagues, and students at the law school.²⁹

23. THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE, *supra* note 15, at 23.

24. THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS FOR THE YEAR 1902–’03, at 17 (1903).

25. *Id.*

26. William R. Scott, *Hazel A. Anderson, 1897–1974; Law Librarian, 1936–1967*, 23 U. KAN. L. REV. vii, vii (1975). The last three pictures in the series at the center of this article are of Hazel Anderson, or Andy with law students.

27. *Hazel Anderson is dead; funeral to be Saturday*, LAWRENCE DAILY J. WORLD, Apr. 13, 1974 [hereinafter Hazel Anderson].

28. Scott, *supra* note 26.

29. *Hazel Anderson*, *supra* note 27.









One of Andy's greatest assets was her ability to persuade Deans and University Librarians to add more volumes and increase the budget of the law library. In a Report of the Dean of the School of Law for the Biennium, 1946-48, Dean Moreau gave a brief report of the law library budget for 1938-48.

The usual amount of money which was allotted to the Law Library in pre-war years was approximately \$3500. The amount allowed in the years 1938 and 1939 was \$3400 per year. In the war years this was cut down to as low as \$2625. This amount was increased to \$3000 for the year 1946-47 and to \$4000 for the year 1947-1948. During the years of reduced allowances, the funds were almost all used in paying for continuations of reports, law reviews and loose-leaf services. In fact, in 1945-1946, only about \$200 was available for texts and other new items. . . . The basic treatises like Wigmore on Evidence, Williston on Contracts have taken awful beatings. New copies of these should be purchased. . . . But the amount allowed for example, \$4,000, has not been adequate to do the job because the cost of the books has increased tremendously. Hornbooks which used to sell for \$5 now sell at \$7.50. Prices of periodicals have increased on the average of about \$1.00 per volume.³⁰

The report also discusses the reconditioning of the reading room in fall 1946. With new lighting and other improvements the Dean described the library as "a pleasant place to work."³¹ But by this time the library, though it welcomed more volumes and was a pleasant place to study, was quickly running out of space for all the materials. The library was so overcrowded that books were "scattered in the lounge, in the court room and in the various offices."³²

The final page of the report made recommendations to the Chancellor of the university. Number two on the list was "[t]hat the plans to put a library addition to the building be carried out with all speed."³³ Recommendation number five was not only a recommendation, but it also included background support from the governing body for law schools and remarks about the quality of the library. It read:

That the allowance to the Law Library be increased to at least \$6000. The Association of American Law Schools requires a minimum expenditure for

30. Report of the Dean of the School of Law for the Biennium, 1946-1948, to the Chancellor of the University of Kansas 4-5 (July 16, 1948) (on file with author).

31. *Id.* at 5.

32. *Id.*

33. *Id.* at 10.

law libraries of \$3000 annually, exclusive of all binding and administrative costs. Of course our library is not a minimum library. At least we hope that it isn't.³⁴

It would be several years before the library would get a new addition. The library did, however, receive a \$10,000 special grant later that year for book purchases.³⁵ Andy created a list titled, "A Partial List of Books and Periodicals Needed in Law Library," which included the Missouri Session Laws, Federal Reports, numerous digests, codes, journals, and law reviews.³⁶

In Dean Moreau's report for the following biennium the library section was very brief. He did, however, offer to supply Andy's report if needed: "The report of our librarian on how we spent the money could very well be made a part hereof."³⁷ The Dean reiterated the need for space: "We need more space. That is the one vulnerable spot in our physical plant. We have many books not available for use because of the fact that they are scattered all over the place. Hence, the immediate need for the addition to our building"³⁸

The law school worked hard on a project to build a new addition to the library. In 1950 they raised funds from a trip through Kansas to fund construction of the Burdick Memorial Library, bringing the total amount raised to \$8000.³⁹ In one of the final recommendations for his 1952-54 biennium report, Moreau stated: "All out speed on the addition to our library space. The funds are coming in for the memorial, and I hope we can present an adequate nucleus when January comes around."⁴⁰

Then, in 1952,

[t]he gift of a private law library of some 6,500 volumes to the University of Kansas school of law was revealed . . . by Dean Frederick J. Moreau. Balie P. Waggener, Atchison attorney and former state legislator and member of the board of regents, was the donor. The gift included court reports of the 48 states and territories through 1917. Dean Moreau described

34. *Id.*

35. Letter from J. H. Nelson, Dean for the Budget Committee, to Dean Moreau, Dean of the University of Kansas School of Law (undated) (on file with author).

36. *Id.*

37. Report of the Dean of the School of Law for the Biennium 1948-1950, at 7 (undated) (on file with author) [hereinafter Report 1948-1950].

38. *Id.*

39. Report 1948-1950, *supra* note 37, at 7.

40. *Id.* at 15.

the gift as invaluable, [the estimated value was \$10,000 to \$15,000 and it] was one of the great private law library collections in the state.⁴¹

The books could not be shelved immediately. According to the University, “[t]he Waggener gift will be put in use as soon as the law library annex to Green Hall is ready.”⁴² The cost to build the addition was estimated at \$144,000, which was sorely needed because “[t]he size of the K.U. law library has outgrown the weight the structure of Green Hall will support safely. Hence many books must be withheld from use and stored in inaccessible places.”⁴³

The collection was growing at an unwieldy pace. Books were scattered about the law school, stored away in boxes, and in various places. The new addition could not be built soon enough. The library received a smaller gift in 1953 from a donor’s private collection. In a press release Dean Moreau reported: “A library of about 600 law books belonging to the late Ed Huckney, well known Wellington attorney, has been given to the University of Kansas School of Law The books have not been catalogued, but it appears that there are some quite valuable additions to our library”⁴⁴

Throughout the law school library’s expansion, Hazel Anderson played an invaluable role. In his 1952–54 biennium report, Moreau openly praised her:

Miss Hazel Anderson, the Law Librarian, has done an unusually fine job during the last two years. She has built up the Law Library to the point where it has more than 50,000 volumes, and it has definitely been improved as a research tool and we look forward to having the best research library in this part of the country Miss Anderson carries on with her usual number of student assistants and keeps the library available to students at such times as students will use the facilities.⁴⁵

41. Press release, K.U. News Bureau, University of Kansas (July 31, 1952) (on file with author).

42. *Id.*

43. *Id.*

44. Press Release, K.U. News Bureau, University of Kansas (Apr. 28, 1953) (on file with author).

45. Report of the Dean of the School of Law for the Biennium 1952–1954, at 3. (undated) (on file with author) [hereinafter Report 1952–1954].

B. The New Addition—1953

The new addition was completed in 1953. In the university catalog for that year it was described rather succinctly: “A law library building, consisting of seven floors of stacks, was completed in 1953.”⁴⁶ A more detailed description appears in a later catalog:

Almost the entire third floor is occupied by the law library. A spacious, well lighted reading room, running the length of the building, provides a convenient and comfortable place for study. A seven-level stack building was added to the School in 1953. This building, connected to Green Hall by enclosed elevated passages, houses most of the books in the law library, and also contains study carrels.⁴⁷

The new addition was finally a reality. Not only did the new stacks relieve the shelf-space problem, Hazel Anderson also moved into a new office. According to the Dean:

The new stacks have enabled us to remove books from the classrooms, faculty offices, as well as the stacks from both ends of the reading room. The new office which has been installed in the northeast corner of the reading room for Miss Anderson beautifies the whole room. It is very artistically constructed and gives the place a business-like appearance. And it does give Miss Anderson a great sense of pride in her quarters. The new tables which have been placed in the spaces left vacant by the removal of the stacks and the new chairs for the accommodation of over 150 people give the place a very beautiful appearance. The plant is really in very fine condition.⁴⁸

Soon after the move into the new addition, the collection began to grow exponentially. Andy kept close tabs on the collection size and often provided comparative analysis to the Dean and University Librarian. The book budget increased to \$12,000 during the 1954–55 academic year. The following year it was \$17,739.92.⁴⁹ This expenditure exceeded the other Big Seven schools and was two-thirds of the average amount spent

46. ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS: GENERAL INFORMATION FOR 1953–1954, at 110 (Aug. 1, 1953).

47. THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS GENERAL INFORMATION CATALOG 1966–67, at 5 (Sept. 1, 1966).

48. Report 1952–1954, *supra* note 45, at 5.

49. Report of the Dean of the School of Law for the Biennium 1954–1956, at 21 (undated) (on file with author) [hereinafter Report 1954–1956].

by Big Ten schools. The collection now numbered 55,000 volumes,⁵⁰ with room for 50,000 more.⁵¹ The Dean noted that Andy was keen at collection development: "The point to note, however, is the quality of our library. Selections have been carefully made. . . . Again, the building of a law library requires, of course, funds—but also eternal vigilance and planning for the future with definite objectives."⁵²

C. Formal Dedication of the Burdick Memorial Law Library

The formal dedication of the William L. Burdick Memorial Law Library was on Sunday June 6, 1954, at 2:30 p.m., in the library reading room of Green Hall.⁵³ The new addition was financed through alumni gifts and legislative appropriations at a cost of \$150,000.⁵⁴ A library fund corporation was formed in memory of the late Dr. Burdick, although the fund raising effort only brought in \$10,000.⁵⁵ In a letter of correspondence from Dean Moreau to Director of Libraries Robert Vosper, Moreau noted the following about Burdick:

It must be said for Burdick that he was a scholar in an era when legal scholarship was not very prevalent. He came here in '98 and so far as I know, he is the only one of the group of people who were teaching here . . . who ever made a contribution to anything. In other words, he was the one man on the faculty who used the library.⁵⁶

This school of thought is probably why Moreau chose to name the library after him. A news release announcing the formal dedication reported:

The library is named for the late Prof. Burdick, longtime professor and former dean of the School of Law, vice-president of the university, and author of many legal works.

Dean F.J. Moreau of the School of Law will preside and Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy will give greetings. Nona E. Snyder, president of the Burdick Memorial Association, and Justice Hugo T. Wedell, of the Kansas

50. *Id.*

51. Press Release, K.U. News Bureau, University of Kansas (Oct. 16, 1956) (on file with author) [hereinafter Press Release Oct. 16, 1956].

52. Report 1954–1956, *supra* note 49, at 21.

53. Press Release, K.U. News Bureau, University of Kansas (May 25, 1954) (on file with author) [hereinafter Press Release, May 25, 1954].

54. *Id.*

55. Letter from F. J. Moreau, Dean, University of Kansas School of Law, to Mr. Robert Vosper (May 18, 1954) (on file with author).

56. *Id.*

Supreme Court, will both speak of the "Footprints of Dr. Burdick." Robert Vosper, director of Libraries, will conclude the afternoon's program by speaking on "The K.U. Law Library Now and in Prospect."⁵⁷

D. How Did Andy Run Her Shop?

Mr. Glee Smith was a student during the time Andy was the law librarian. He remembers her being very helpful, attentive, and readily available to all of the law students.⁵⁸ He first became acquainted with her in 1942 while he was doing research for a journalism class, the Law of the Press, taught by Professor Elmer Beth. He wasn't a law student but Hazel assisted him nonetheless. He admired her ability to help him find everything he needed. Hazel was well known across the state to attorneys who needed assistance with legal questions. Glee called her the first "search engine" because computers didn't exist in those days. She would do research for lawyers and call them back or mail them information. Many attorneys gave her an honorarium but she never charged a fee. Attorneys out in western Kansas in particular did not have access to a library or legal materials. They depended upon her for simple and complex legal research. "She was viewed as the source for finding answers [to legal questions]. . . . She had a great relationship with all of the lawyers."⁵⁹

Because Hazel didn't have professional assistants she was there at any time Glee was in the library. She brought her lunch and ate it at work. Student assistants worked in the evening and on the weekends, but Hazel could often be found in the library on weekends too.

Glee took a one-hour course, Legal Bibliography, from Hazel. According to him she was an excellent teacher. She involved herself in other courses and was exceedingly helpful in assisting the students in understanding legal research in all areas of the law. She socialized with students when they were studying. She was also good to talk to for encouragement during the difficult times of law school.

Another interesting fact Glee noted was that the library's reading room was often used as an assembly room when students gathered for various activities. When they first started having homecoming reunions of law graduates, they would meet in the reading room using the circula-

57. Press Release, May 25, 1954, *supra* note 53.

58. Telephone Interview with Glee Smith, Jr., Class of 1947, Of Counsel, Barber, Emerson, Zinn & Murray, L.C. (Mar. 25, 2003).

59. *Id.*

tion desk as a buffet and serving table. The law students' wives provided food and served it buffet style in the reading room.

According to Glee, people smoked in the library. Glee smoked a pipe, but not cigarettes. Hazel Anderson was known for smoking Salem cigarettes in her office.

According to the 1957–58 annual catalog, the “library staff consists of a full-time librarian, assistant librarian, and student assistants.”⁶⁰ The assistant librarian was probably a part-time person who worked on weekends or evenings. A memo to the Vice Chancellor for Finance, Mr. Raymond Nichols, from John L. Glinka, Acting Director of Libraries, indicated that “[u]ntil 1959, Miss Anderson was the only full time staff member in the Law Library. During that year, a full time non-professional position was added.”⁶¹ Basically, Andy was running the shop on a daily basis by herself with the help of several student assistants. And she did an excellent job of it.

She had some trying times though. She experienced what many librarians experience during their career. Libraries usually have a public patron or student who insists on creating a private library from your collection. These private libraries can be found in the trunks of cars, mislaid briefcases, dorm rooms, homes, and offices, or even lost or discarded. You pass the librarian test when you finally discover who these individuals are. Sometimes it takes you a month, a year, sometimes ten years. But the true test of a librarian is the tenacity to wait these people out. You vow that you will not leave “this library” until you snuff them out. Often you find the books, but not the person, in venues the person has vacated. Andy encountered such an individual and reported him to the Director of Libraries, Robert Vosper. Finding this memo made this essay project so worthwhile for me that I could not leave it out. Even the “Re:” line of the memo is entertaining:

To: Bob Vosper
From: Andy
Re: 66 books and a Bum⁶²

60. ANNUAL CATALOG OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS: General Information for 1957–1958 152 (Oct. 1, 1957).

61. Memorandum from John L. Glinka, Acting Director of Libraries, to Raymond Nichols, Vice Chancellor for Finance (Dec. 15, 1966) (on file with author) [hereinafter Memo to Raymond Nichols].

62. Memorandum from Hazel Anderson to Bob Vosper (undated) (on file with author).

The opening sentence sets the tone of the memo. "Occasionally there can happen those things that can shatter the faith of even a Law Librarian."⁶³ In this one page vignette Andy relates that a number of books, sixty-six in fact, were found in the dorm room of a student who did not do well in school and had subsequently left the campus. She received a call from a dorm attendant at Oread Hall informing her that some books belonging to the law library were found in a room. To her shock the house parents of the dorm brought in a "huge laundry basket well filled with our books."⁶⁴ Three of the books were new and uncataloged and "had disappeared from the work desk behind the counter soon after they arrived in [the] Law Library over a year ago. The title of one is: The Trial of Jesus by Chandler and cost \$8.50."⁶⁵ There were also books from Friends University, Wichita, Kansas, in the student's room. In the final paragraph Andy concludes:

Of course we are fortunate to have the books back and we can hope that we really have all of them. Mr. [], . . . seemed to resent rules and regulations. This I learned soon after he came to law school. After a few rather long explanations, I [thought] he had settled down right well. And, he had—with the fair beginning of a right good Law library!⁶⁶

Perhaps that story is only funny to librarians; perhaps it isn't funny at all. Andy identified her books and the culprit. She passed the librarian test.

A document written by Andy has been updated over the years, duplicated by many and is still relevant today. It is the coveted *Law Library Manual for Student Assistants*.⁶⁷ The manual is more than a manual. It is a general library operation handbook that contains information, directories, and guides that are still in existence and remain very useful tools over forty years later. Some of the typical information headings and sections include opening and closing procedures, use of the library, and looseleaf services. One section that remains in place to this day is the "Where to Find It" directory, which has been expanded to a sixty-one page notebook placed on each floor of the library. I consult it on occa-

63. *Id.*

64. *Id.*

65. *Id.*

66. *Id.*

67. HAZEL A. ANDERSON, LAW LIBRARY MANUAL FOR STUDENT ASSISTANTS (September, 1959).

sion when I can't recall the real title of a monograph or group of titles and their location. It is still an excellent source.

Andy had the longest tenure of any law librarian in the history of the KU Law Library. She managed the place almost single handedly for nearly thirty years. Finally, in 1957, the law library created an Assistant Law Librarian position. Mrs. Wilma White held the position in 1959, and who "[i]n the absence of the Law Librarian, [had] full charge of the library."⁶⁸

Under regulations of the Kansas Employees Retirement System, Andy had to retire at the age of seventy. Several months before her retirement they began searching for a candidate to replace her. A search did bring in an excellent candidate, but he accepted a position elsewhere and they had to reopen the search. As the school noted: "Librarians with specialized training in legal bibliography have been very much in demand for the last several years because of the expansion of law schools and because of implementation of new standards for staffing of law libraries; consequently, our search for a replacement may require some time."⁶⁹

In the fall of 1967 Finn Henriksen became the new law librarian.⁷⁰ Miss Hazel Anderson wrote her final monthly law library report August 1967, but she stayed on through September to assist Mr. Henriksen in his transition. In September 1967, Henriksen wrote: "The idea of having the incumbent and the designated law librarians working side by side during the month of September proved to be a success. Miss Hazel Anderson has transferred her [responsibilities piecemeal] to me and in such a way that the smooth continuation of operations has been secured."⁷¹

The Andy Era came to a close. During her tenure the library collection grew from 20,000 volumes to close to 100,000 volumes. The library staff increased from one librarian and several student assistants to one law librarian, three full-time Assistant Law Librarians, and several student assistants. Andy was gone, but she was not forgotten. Professor Michael Davis referred to her in an article and lecture: "What shine far

68. *Id.* at 7.

69. Memo to Raymond Nichols, *supra* note 61, at 1.

70. Henriksen was a native of Denmark. He came to Green Hall from Harvard Law School where he had been an Acquisitions and Reference Librarian. He was an attorney in Denmark for many years. In 1958, he attended the library science program at the University of Washington in Seattle. He spent four years at St. Louis University as Assistant Librarian where he also completed his J.D. He was fluent in several languages. George Catt, *New Librarian Hired*, K.U. LAWS, Fall 1967, at 6 (on file with author).

71. Monthly Report, Law Library (Sept. 1967) (on file with author).

more brightly through the shadows of time are the individuals . . . reflecting the images of a changing profession and society. Sadly, very few of these . . . stars . . . can be captured Andy Anderson . . . Dean Moreau . . . and so many others . . . must go unhonored here”⁷² Hazel Anderson was indeed a star. She passed away on November 12, 1974.⁷³

V. THE TURBULENT 60’S AND 70’S: LAW LIBRARY AUTONOMY, COMPUTERS, AND THE NEW GREEN HALL

During the 1960’s and 70’s several important issues shaped the future of the KU Law Library. At the beginning of Finn Henrikson’s tenure, the law school announced plans for a new building and was contemplating a break off from the university’s library system.

In 1971, the library was designated a U.S. Government Depository and began receiving publications of various federal agencies and of Congress. The collection was also a depository for the Commission of the European Communities and a public policy center for the publications of the American Enterprise Institute.⁷⁴

In the 70’s the law library also began using LC classification instead of the Dewey Decimal System to organize and shelve the collection. Because the collections had been shelved in alphabetical order by author, this reorganization was a huge undertaking that required several proposals, memoranda, and cumbersome activities. A *K.U. Laws* article stated that

The rapid rate of expansion makes this system difficult to use for the legal researchers and delays new items in reaching the shelves through involved processing. The Library of Congress classification system has the advantage of putting books in order on the shelves by a subject arrangement; this facilitates their use by allowing the research simply to browse along the shelves in his subject area of interest. New items received are now reaching the shelves at a faster rate as much of the cataloging involved has been done by the Library of Congress before it reaches this library.⁷⁵

72. Michael J. Davis, *A Law School History*, University of Kansas Heritage Lecture Series, (Mar. 5, 1991) (transcript available from author).

73. Scott, *supra* note 26, at vii.

74. THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS COMPOSITE BULLETIN OF THE SCHOOLS 1977–78, at 556 (Sept. 9, 1977) (on file with author) [hereinafter BULLETIN 1977–78].

75. *Law Library Developing New Service*, K.U. LAWS, Spring 1971, at 4.

The memos found in archive files list reasons for using the LC classification, a timetable for implementation, manpower and equipment requirements, and other procedures. This project obviously came to fruition, but I am sure it did not happen without a fair amount of wailing and gnashing of teeth.

In fall 1975, Kansas became the sixth state in the nation to use a Computer Assisted Legal Research system. This system known as Lexis was revolutionary in that it provided electronic access to case law, statutes, law review articles, and other legal material. The law school quickly adopted the system and had a terminal installed. Daily training sessions were available for faculty and students.⁷⁶

A. Law Library Autonomy

The subject of law library autonomy was hotly debated in the late 60's and early 70's. Today, almost all law school libraries are autonomous and under complete control of their respective law school. The KU Law Library officially gained its autonomy status in 1974. Before then, discussions ensued between several Directors of Libraries, Law Librarians, Deans, and other administrators regarding the pros and cons of autonomy. The law library had been under the budgetary, cataloging, and ultimate administrative control of the University Libraries. The Law Librarian reported to the Dean of the Law School and the Director of Libraries.

The American Association of Law Schools issued a standard in 1971 that gave many law schools a document to cite regarding the importance of autonomy to the smooth functioning of law libraries within the law school. It stated: "The Library shall be organized and administered to perform its educational function as an integral part of the Law School. The law library shall have sufficient autonomy within the University in matters of administration, including budget and personnel, to assure a high standard of service."⁷⁷

The Law Librarian during this somewhat tumultuous time was Mr. Bernard D. Reams, Jr. Reams came to the KU Law Library in 1969 from the Rutgers University Law Library. He graduated from Lynchburg College in Virginia, and received his M.S. degree in 1966 from Drexel Insti-

76. BULLETIN 1977-78, *supra* note 74, at 556.

77. BYLAWS OF THE ASS'N OF AMER. L. SCHOOLS, art VI, § 10, cl. b (last amended Jan. 6, 2000), available at <http://www.aals.org/bylaws.html> (last visited Mar. 3, 2003).

tute of Technology in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was also enrolled as a law student.⁷⁸ In a telephone interview with Reams he discussed the problems surrounding the controversy: "Six other law school libraries where contemplating the same autonomy issues. The strongest issue all of us had in common was that at each of these state institutions, the main library systems were unable to support the resource needs of a blossoming law school enrollment."⁷⁹ He received confidential documentation, letters, and articles from numerous law librarians across the U.S. and used them to support his arguments for autonomous status for the law library.

In an interview with Professor Martin Dickinson, who was Dean at the time, he discussed the major concerns and issues surrounding the controversy:

Gaining autonomy was probably equally important with the building of the new building in the progress of the law school. It was that important. Historically, until the mid-60's the law school was not a strong scholarly institution, it was good at education . . . but didn't have as strong a scholarly tradition as did other parts of the university. Other departments, liberal arts, humanities, the sciences, were very strong in scholarship and were active supporters of the library system. The library system was very highly regarded at KU It had a very strong tradition. One of the important parts of the tradition was that all the libraries were under the control of the university library director As we moved into the 70's it became apparent that this [model] wouldn't work well because we had a law faculty that was much more scholarly and more interested in the books and resources They viewed the library as an active place, not a passive place We, in fact, called it a laboratory in the building plans. In the planning of the law library the philosophy was that the library was viewed as an active laboratory, part of the daily life of a law student.⁸⁰

Two memos from Dean Martin Dickinson to Ambrose Saricks, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, formally set out the steps needed to "transfer the Law Library to an autonomous status."⁸¹ In the earlier

78. Jerry Buxton & Vic Jacobson, *New Profs, Faculty Members Show Impressive Credentials*, K.U. LAWS, Fall 1969, at 4.

79. Telephone Interview with Bernard Reams, KU Law Librarian, 1969-74 (Mar. 18, 2003). Reams recently announced that he is returning to the classroom as a full-time professor at St. Mary's University School of Law. Previously, he was the Director at the Sarita Kennedy East Law Library at St. Mary's.

80. Interview with Martin B. Dickinson, Jr., Robert A. Schroeder Distinguished Professor of Law, Dean of the KU Law School 1972-80, in Lawrence, Kan.

81. Memorandum from Dean Martin B. Dickinson, Jr., Dean, University of Kansas School of

memo Dean Dickinson set out each unclassified and classified staff position, and the books, serials, supplies, expenses, equipment, telephones, and bindery accounts that were transferred to the law school's jurisdiction.⁸² In the second memo Dean Dickinson finalized the autonomy issue with Vice Chancellor Saricks: "I am writing to confirm the results of the discussions among you, me and Dave Heron on February 6 and February 13, 1974. It appears that we can now implement autonomy for the Law Library, effective July 1, 1974, subject only to the contingencies indicated"⁸³ It was official. The Law Library no longer reported to the Director of Libraries at KU.

B. The Plans for New Green Hall

In the fall of 1972 Dean Dickinson traveled across the state and visited lawyer members of the legislature in their hometowns, as well as other legislative leaders, before the session to convince them of the need for a new law school. This laid the groundwork. The 1973 session of the legislature provided the first appropriation. According to Dickinson: "Crucial to that was the fact that we had some of our very strong graduates like Glee Smith, Robert Bennett, Robert Talkington and many others who were well placed in the legislature at that time and who supported [the new building]."⁸⁴

Work on the proposed project began immediately following the legislative appropriation: "In the summer of '73 we formed the planning committee, five people, consisting of the Dean, two faculty, one student . . . and Bernie Reams, the library director."⁸⁵ Dickinson also traveled to other law schools, took photographs, and acquired floor plans of new law schools.⁸⁶

The committee considered all of this research and came to a basic conclusion. Two basic philosophies came out of it. They did not want the faculty offices . . . isolated in a far distant wing away from students. . . . There

Law, to Ambrose Saricks, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs (Jan. 30, 1974) (on file with author) [hereinafter Memo Jan. 30, 1974]; see also Memorandum from Martin B. Dickinson, Jr., Dean University of Kansas School of Law, to Ambrose Saricks, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs (Feb. 15, 1974) (presenting a pro forma Law Library budget for 1974-1975) (on file with author) [hereinafter Memo Feb. 15, 1974].

82. Memo Jan. 30, 1974, *supra* note 81.

83. Memo Feb. 15, 1974, *supra* note 81.

84. Interview with Martin B. Dickinson, *supra* note 80.

85. *Id.*

86. *Id.*

was a similar philosophy as to the library: the library should be an integral part of the educational experience. . . . Those conclusions really drove the planning of the building and the library People said [at the time] that you don't build vertical libraries, you build a horizontal library, so people don't have to climb up and down stairs to get the books.⁸⁷

But they violated this idea because it worked out best to integrate students and faculty and books by building a vertical library. The desire was to mix everything together, "with faculty offices and library offices along the outside, books in the center and student carrels around the outside . . . so that access to library resources would be a part of everyday life."⁸⁸

"The architect, Larry Good, went to classes, talked to students, kicked around in the commons area of the old building, . . . talked to them about what they wanted and . . . was extremely conscientious in meeting the needs they foresaw for the building."⁸⁹ The legislature assured the law school that funding was forthcoming and so plans for the new building were under way.⁹⁰

Unfortunately, Bernard Reams would not be a part of the groundbreaking ceremony for the new building. In July 1974, Reams, Assistant Professor of Law and Law Librarian, left the KU Law Library to assume the same-titled position at the Washington University School of Law in St. Louis.⁹¹ He accomplished a great deal during his time at KU. In addition to expanding the collection and the new library plans, he also earned his J.D. and taught Legal Bibliography while he ran the day-to-day operations in the library.⁹²

On May 6, 1975, the University of Kansas School of Law had an official groundbreaking ceremony for the new building.⁹³ Numerous dignitaries, Governor Robert F. Bennet, Elmer C. Jackson, Jr., Chairman, Board of Regents, Archie R. Dykes, Chancellor of the University, and others attended the ceremony.⁹⁴

87. *Id.*

88. *Id.*

89. *Id.*

90. *Id.*

91. Telephone Interview with Bernard Reams, *supra* note 79.

92. *Id.*

93. Press Release, University of Kansas Division of Information (May 6, 1975) (on file with author).

94. *Id.*

Anita K. Head became Director of the KU Law School Library in 1975.⁹⁵ Professor Head received her law degree from the University of Berne in Switzerland in 1955, and completed a Masters in Library Science at Columbia University in New York City in 1969.⁹⁶ Before coming to KU, she was with the Los Angeles County Law Library and then with the firm of Bancroft, Avery & McAlister where she supervised and directed legal research from 1971-75.⁹⁷ As director she was on the law school building committee and her top priority for the library was to plan and prepare the collection for the move to the new building.⁹⁸ In describing the difference between the old and new library the most apparent difference was in the increased amount of space for students. Head commented that “[s]tudents will find it more convenient to spend the many necessary hours at the library.” Another librarian joined the staff that fall. Ann Beardsley, previously Acquisitions Librarian at the State Law Library in Austin, Texas, was named Assistant Librarian at KU Law Library.⁹⁹

The architectural plans were featured in the Summer 1974 edition of *KU Laws*. The greatest problem in building any new structure is predicting future needs.

The planned library capacity, however, is only 170,000 volumes, a figure that provides little expansion room for our present collection of 130,000 volumes. Unless use of microforms or other substitutes for traditional books can be developed rapidly, expansion of the library portion of the building will be a necessity in the very near future. The Good firm’s design takes this into account.¹⁰⁰

An undated fact sheet titled, “University of Kansas School of Law Library Fact Sheet on Green Hall,” set out the dimensions and square footage of new Green Hall.¹⁰¹ It states that the contract was let on March 3, 1975, and the building was occupied October 1977. The cost of construction was \$5.2 million. The gross square feet of the building was 102,600, with 95,435 net square feet. The gross square feet of the library

95. *New Library Staff*, KU LAWS, Fall 1975, at 17.

96. *Id.*

97. *Id.*

98. *Id.*

99. *Id.*

100. Martin B. Dickinson, Jr., *A New Environment For Legal Education at KU*, 74 K.U. LAWS (Aug. 7, 1974), at iii.

101. University of Kansas School of Law Library: Fact Sheet on Green Hall (undated) (on file with author).

was 60,900, with 50,000 net square feet. The size of the library work area was listed at 2120 square feet. Seating in the library included 358 tables and carrels, several workrooms, the balcony, and the entire reference area. The total number of volumes topped 195,000, including 170,000 books and 25,000 volumes micrographic equivalents.

The library books were moved from old Green to new Green in trucks. Boxes were constructed that were the same size of the shelves. The boxes were numbered according to a detailed map of the new library that outlined exactly where each box of books should be placed in the new library. Ms. Head recalled that the move went very smoothly because of careful preparation and strict adherence to the plans. She also stated that the new law school was beautiful, light and airy, and very spacious.¹⁰² And “[o]n October 17, 1977 the first classes were held in the new Green Hall.”¹⁰³

On February 20–21, 1978, the new Green Hall had an official dedication ceremony, featuring a visit and remarks from Gerald R. Ford, thirty-eighth President of the United States of America.

As soon as the law school opened its doors, controversy over the use of the library ensued: “Recent complaints by law students about undergraduates using the new law library have prompted student discussion of stricter library use policy.”¹⁰⁴ Student opinions varied on undergraduate use of the library. “Some favored limited access to the library for undergraduate students who were researching law matters. Others said that no restrictions should be placed on the library because it was a part of the University and should be available to all.”¹⁰⁵ “John Klamann, president of the Student Bar Association, said another problem related to undergraduates studying in the law library was a decreased access to law research materials by law students.”¹⁰⁶ Deanell Tacha, who at the time was Associate Dean of the law school stated, “[w]e don’t want to deny anybody the legitimate use of the library. However, the library is not designed to be a general study area.”¹⁰⁷ “Klamann said law students did not want to take an elitist position on barring students from library use, but

102. Telephone Interview with Anita K. Head, Retired librarian at George Washington University School of Law Library (Mar. 25, 2003).

103. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS SCHOOL OF LAW 17 (Georgann Eglinski ed. 2000).

104. Karyn Gibson, *Use of Green Law Library by Undergrads Scrutinized*, U. DAILY KANSAN, Oct. 28, 1977, at 1.

105. *Id.* at 1, 8.

106. *Id.* at 1.

107. *Id.*

the library was not built to accommodate all the law students and additional undergraduates."¹⁰⁸ The official policy provided that undergraduates could use the library if they had to use legal materials, and the law library agreed not to change the policy unless overcrowding became a serious issue.

VI. THE PAST TWENTY (OR SO) YEARS

Anita K. Head remained at the law library until 1981.¹⁰⁹ Andrew Brann was named Acting Law Librarian for a little over a year, and, in May 1982, Peter C. Schanck was appointed Head Librarian of the KU Law School Library.¹¹⁰ Professor Schanck came to the library with excellent credentials. He was Associate Professor at the University of Detroit School of Law, with a bachelor degree from Dartmouth College, J.D. from Yale, and a Masters of Library Science from the University of Maryland. He worked for the Library of Congress specializing in American-British law and Near Eastern and African law.¹¹¹

Under his direction the law library increased its technological resources by significant measures. When Schanck first came the law library had two computers, one for OCLC and a Lexis terminal. In his first year he quickly purchased a Westlaw terminal, followed by an electronic security system, and by the time he left everyone on the staff had computers. The library also had a lab with fifteen computers for Lexis and Westlaw, word processing, and Internet access; a CD-ROM catalog; and an advanced web site for the library and law school, both of which were created and managed by the library staff. He also converted two part-time classified positions to a full-time classified computer position.

A book sale in honor of Hazel Anderson and the fund raising organization, Friends of the Law Library, was created during Professor Schanck's tenure. In 1996, the library was awarded an Indian Law grant from the Kansas Library Network.¹¹² Joseph Custer, then the Collection Development/Reference Librarian, wrote the grant and with the award the library purchased numerous titles and microforms in American Indian law that the library did not previously own. By the end of

108. *Id.* at 8.

109. Interview with Anita K. Head, *supra* note 102.

110. *New Head Librarian Chosen*, K.U. LAWS, Winter 1982, at 1.

111. *Id.*

112. E-mail interview with Peter Schanck (Mar. 21, 23, 2003).

Schanck's tenure, the collection had grown to 300,000 volumes and the staff consisted of five professional librarians and seven staff members.

After Schanck's retirement in 1996, Mon Yin Lung, Public Services Librarian, was appointed Interim Director. In 1997, Joyce McCray Pearson, then Associate Director of the law library, was promoted to Director and Associate Professor of Law.

The library added a new automated online public access catalog (OPAC), Endeavor's Voyager, in 1998. Previously it had an integrated system, which was a home-grown catalog shared with the University library system. The system had limited searching capabilities, and the library also ran a CD-ROM catalog that used boolean search logic. The new Endeavor catalog allows key word, title, subject heading, and numerous other search strategies. It also has recall, hold, ordering suggestions, and a number of customized features.

The library received a \$30,000 automation grant from the Freueff Foundation to purchase bar coding equipment, laptops, and several other pieces of equipment needed to successfully implement the new OPAC. The library also purchased a wireless network primarily used to bar code and link records to the OPAC in the library stacks.

In 1998, the law library's website and webmaster, Pamela Tull, received an award from the Supreme Court of Kansas for the award-winning Judicial Branch Website, which was also designated as a Lycos top-5% site on the world wide web. The website features full text of Kansas Supreme Court and Court of Appeals cases, information and forms for admission to the bar, full text versions of Rules Adopted by the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, and information on numerous judicial branch programs at various levels of the Kansas court system. It was also chosen as the best appellate court decisions website by the American Association of Law Libraries.

As technology rapidly changed, the need for more computer access precipitated the need for more decentralized computing areas. In 1999 a majority of the carrels and work areas on the third floor were wired with ethernet connections to allow computer use in carrels. Students can now study print materials and surf the web simultaneously in the carrels. Those who own laptops have them configured by the Technology Manager so they can plug and play them in carrels. A library survey revealed that by 1999 over fifty percent of law students had their own laptops. The law school purchased twelve laptops for use in the library and law school for students who did not own laptops. This proved to be a great hit with students, with laptops circulating more than books on many days.

The law library made history in 2000 when it could count a staff of seven librarians. For many years KU had only four or five professional librarians, including the director. As the law school faculty expanded there became a need for more office space. Thus, all of the library faculty and staff moved to the second floor of the library, and three new offices were built on the second floor. The processing and reference areas received a substantial facelift with a reconfigured work space to allow for better work flow in book processing, cataloging, and labeling. A new reference desk and workstation were added to the reference and circulation area.

Service to the faculty, students, and university is essential to the operation of a research library, and in 2000 the law library instituted a primary library contact service. The service was created to provide faculty and law school publication groups a specific contact person for assistance with all of their library and research needs. Each librarian is assigned four or five faculty members or a student organization and provides them with customized library service.

In 2001 the law school followed the library's lead in wireless technology by adding a wireless computer server with the capacity to serve 100 wireless network cards. Students have wireless access to the internet and the law school server. Today, wireless cards are one of the most circulated items in the library.

VII. THE FUTURE OF THE KU LAW LIBRARY

Today the law library houses over 370,000 hard copy and equivalent microform volumes. The stacks are running short on space so off-site storage is used for little used and superceded material. Although the law school has moved twice in its history, there are no current plans to build a new building. But the library has changed its name. On April 25, 2003, in honor of a substantial donation from Douglas (L'74) and Laura Wheat, the law library changed its name to the University of Kansas School of Law Wheat Law Library.¹¹³

The future holds great promise for us. We hope to develop a rare book room, acquire compact shelving, and complete a small study or

113. The gift is a \$1 million fund for the benefit of the library and to provide discretionary funds for the Dean. The Wheat's commitment is the largest cash gift by a living donor in the history of the law school.

classroom space equipped to train future lawyers in the use of the latest courtroom technology.

Through a coordinated program with the Emporia State University School of Library and Information Management, the KU Law Library and Law School has created a Legal Information Management Program. The program is designed to train information professionals, lawyers, librarians, paralegals, and legal assistants to identify, retrieve, repackage, and reorganize information required in legal research and case preparation. Graduates and certificate holders will be qualified to work in a variety of academic and nonacademic professional settings, including law firms, corporate law departments, and government agencies. They will also be qualified to practice as information brokers and entrepreneurs in other established and emerging markets.

The University of Kansas School of Law Wheat Law Library has come a long way since it was a room in Fraser Hall run by an attendant. It strives to be the heart of the law school and to continue the tradition of providing high quality service to all its patrons. Whether you reach us through our website's e-mail reference service, or walk up to the reference desk, our goal is to provide answers to basic or complex legal research queries without, of course, engaging in the unauthorized practice of law.

With more books, more access to web-based and electronic sources, longer open hours, and more librarians and staff than ever in its history, our goal is to make sure that we provide access to legal information from the past, the present, and in the future.

