Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Law Librarian? A Look at AALL Scholarship Recipients, 1967-1988

James E. Duggan
Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Law Librarian?: A Look at AALL Scholarship Recipients, 1967-1988*

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Mr. Duggan analyzes the results of a survey he conducted of past AALL scholarship recipients and proposes changes in the way the scholarship program is administered. Survey results are appended.

Still question'd me the story of my life
From year to year, the battles, sieges, fortunes
That I have pass'd.

—Shakespeare, Othello

I. Introduction

Library soothsayers and survey statisticians have predicted for several years that there will be a shortage of qualified persons with an MLS degree to meet the growing demand for librarians.¹ In their 1989 survey of librarian salaries and placements, Carol Learmont and Stephen Van Houten claim that the “[d]emand for librarians still appears to be greater than [the] supply . . . . [S]pecialties mentioned as in demand are medical, law, computers, science, and government documents.”²

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2. Placements and Salaries 1989, supra note 1, at 50.
Of course, the main reason given for an impending shortage of librarians is the prospect of low salaries. Many ambitious and bright college graduates also bypass library school and/or law school, however, because of the high cost of tuition and expenses for graduate work.

The American Association of Law Libraries has long been concerned with continuing education for law librarians and those seeking to enter the profession. In 1988, the Association hired a professional development officer to coordinate this effort, which includes the sponsorship of national educational programs, supporting other programs through its regional and local chapters, and the production of a variety of publications designed to foster the development of qualified professional librarians. Since 1957, the Standing Committee on Education (formerly, the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship) has played an integral part in the implementation of AALL’s objectives and goals.

The cornerstone of AALL’s support for the education of law librarians, however, has been its scholarship program, administered by the Committee on Scholarships. Begun in 1966 (with the first scholarships awarded in 1967), by 1990 the program had provided over 200 scholarships for students to obtain library science or law degrees, or to attend special courses in law librarianship.

But can the success of a scholarship program be measured simply in terms of the number of scholarships awarded? If one of the purposes of the

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4. "Law school tuitions range from several hundred dollars to over $12,000. It's not unusual for students at high-cost law schools to have $40,000 or more in educational debts by the time they graduate." Law School Admission Council, The Official Guide to U.S. Law Schools 33 (1989). The average tuition for MLS students in 1988 was $4,200. Association for Library and Information Science Education, Library and Information Science Education and Information Report 120 (1989).
5. Indeed, the organization was founded to support education within the profession: "The association is established for educational and scientific purposes. It shall be conducted as a nonprofit corporation to promote librarianship, . . . [and] to cultivate the science of law librarianship . . . ." AALL Const. art. 2, reprinted in AALL Directory and Handbook 1990-91, at 549 (30th ed. 1990).
8. Formerly the Scholarships and Grants Committee. The Committee was divided into two separate committees at the recommendation of the AALL Special Committee on Committees, effective in 1988-89. The new arrangement was to promote more efficient operations and reduce the workload of the single committee. See American Association of Law Libraries Reports of Chapters, Special Interest Sections, Committees, and Representatives 1988-89, 81 Law Libr. J. 823, 837 (1989); Individual Committee Recommendations, Special Committee on Committees, AALL News., Aug. 1987, at 21 (table).
program is to provide a continuing supply of qualified law librarians, are there not other questions that need to be explored? Has AALL's program resulted in hundreds of new librarians entering and staying in the profession, or is AALL simply making sure that people already employed in law libraries stay in law libraries? Are scholarship amounts enough? Would AALL be better served by using scholarship funds for other programs? Answers to such questions should provide a way to assess the value of AALL's scholarship program.

With these thoughts in mind, I designed a survey to explore the educational and professional histories of those receiving scholarship assistance from AALL. This article presents the results of that survey, sent to recipients of AALL scholarships from 1967-1988. Recipients were queried about their scholastic endeavors, subsequent careers, and opinions of the scholarship application process. The answers suggest that while AALL's scholarship program can be regarded as generally successful in terms of the number of recipients who have made a long-term commitment to law librarianship, serious concerns remain about whether AALL is reaching those students who would most benefit from scholarship funds and whether the scholarship amounts can actually support graduate education. Of particular concern to members of AALL should be the Association's haphazard (and in some cases nonexistent) follow-up of recipients once they have been awarded scholarships.

II. AALL Scholarships: A Short History

AALL has given grants to attend annual AALL meetings and institutes since 1953, but it was not until June 1966 that the executive board approved professional scholarships for "deserving persons who have shown an interest in becoming professional law librarians." Originally, students were eligible for two types of scholarships: either for a library degree at an accredited

10. "The purpose of the scholarship program is to give financial assistance to deserving persons who have shown an interest in becoming professional law librarians or in advancing their current career as professional law librarians . . . ." American Association of Law Libraries, Scholarships and Grants Committee Manual 2 (June 1987) (Working Draft) [hereinafter Scholarships Committee Manual]. The AALL Scholarships and Grants Committee Manual was completed as a working draft in 1987, under the direction of Donald J. Dunn during the course of his tenure as chair (1985-1988). Id. at 1. Although it is labeled a "working draft," it has never been revised. Consequently, subsequent chairs have relied less on this manual. With the split of the Scholarships and Grants Committee into separate committees in 1988-89 (see supra note 8), parts of the manual are no longer applicable.

11. The grants were originally designated as scholarships, but were later renamed to distinguish them from professional scholarships. American Association of Law Libraries Reports of Officers, Chapters, Committees and Representatives 1966-67, 60 Law Libr. J. 210, 227 (1967).

library school,\textsuperscript{13} or for a special course in law librarianship at an accredited library school.\textsuperscript{14}

AALL's executive board consolidated all scholarship endowments into a permanent AALL Scholarship Trust Fund in 1970, and in 1971 established four annual scholarship types: Type I, library degree for law graduates; Type II, law school degree for library school graduates; Type III, library degree for nonlaw graduates; and Type IV, special courses in law librarianship.\textsuperscript{15}

In 1983 a special appropriation of $3,500 was voted by the board as a "minority group stipend."\textsuperscript{16} This scholarship was approved by the board on a yearly basis until 1990, when it was voted a permanent budget item\textsuperscript{17} and named the "George A. Strait Minority Stipend."

Although financed partially through individual donations and AALL trust fund endowments, AALL's scholarship program has primarily benefitted from the continuing generosity of West Publishing Company.\textsuperscript{18} Scholarship funds were further enhanced in 1990 with the additional corporate sponsorship of Mead Data Central.\textsuperscript{19}

\section*{III. The Survey}

Although a survey of both scholarship and grant recipients had been contemplated as early as 1977,\textsuperscript{20} it appears that no actual survey ever took

\textsuperscript{13} Awarded in amounts up to $2,500, the Type I scholarships were individually designated from several funds, including the Helen C. Newman Memorial Fund, the West-Sidney B. Hill Scholarship Fund, and the AALL Scholarship Fund. Jurkins, \textit{AALL Scholarships and Grants Phase II or Anatomy of the AALL Scholarships and Grants Revisited}, 65 LAW LIBR. J. 150, 151 (1972); Bird, \textit{supra} note 9, at 8.

\textsuperscript{14} Law Librarianship Special Course scholarships were awarded in amounts up to $150, with $25 for incidental expenses. Bird, \textit{supra} note 9, at 9.

\textsuperscript{15} American Association of Law Libraries Reports of Officers, Chapters, Committees, and Representatives 1970-71, 64 LAW LIBR. J. 393, 413 (1971); Jurkins, \textit{supra} note 13, at 152.

\textsuperscript{16} American Association of Law Libraries Reports of Officers, Chapters[,] Special Interest Sections[,] Committees and Representatives 1982-83, 76 LAW LIBR. J. 138, 164 (1983).

\textsuperscript{17} American Association of Law Libraries Reports of Chapters, Special Interest Sections, Committees, and Representatives 1989-90, 82 LAW LIBR. J. 777, 796 (1990) [hereinafter \textit{Reports 1989-90}].

\textsuperscript{18} In 1987 AALL awarded eight Type I scholarships (average award amount, $1,800); six Type II scholarships (average award amount, $1,800); nine Type III scholarships (average award amount, $650); and one Minority Group Stipend award of $3,500. No Type IV scholarships were awarded in 1987. A total of $34,315 was awarded, including $25,000 donated by West Publishing Company for Type I and Type II scholarships. West annually donates $25,000 for scholarships. Scholarships Committee Manual, \textit{supra} note 10, at appx. 30, 32 & 33.

\textsuperscript{19} Mead Data Central contributed $30,000 to the 1990 AALL Scholarship program, as well as a one-time $3,500 minority scholarship. \textit{Reports 1989-90}, \textit{supra} note 17, at 796.

\textsuperscript{20} Letter from Carol C. West to Catherine Porter (July 22, 1977) (available in AALL Archives, University of Illinois).
place. Since it seemed evident that a thorough evaluation of the scholarship program could not be undertaken without a variety of data heretofore unavailable, the present survey was undertaken to acquire that information. With initial encouragement from two past chairs of the AALL Scholarship Committee and the assistance of information derived from a selective review of scholarship survey instruments, a usable survey questionnaire was developed.

Identifying recipients and locating current addresses was another matter, however. Several publications were consulted, including AALL newsletters, Law Library Journal, AALL annual meeting announcements, the Martin-dale-Hubbell Legal Directory, and AALS's Directory of Law Teachers. A visit to the AALL Archives was undertaken, with mixed results. Letters of inquiry to AALL headquarters and past Scholarship Committee chairs also produced some names and addresses. Telephone calls were made to other library associations, as well as alumni offices of library and law schools listed on recipients' applications.

I eventually identified 172 recipients (see Appendix II for complete listing); addresses could not be located for seven of these. A survey questionnaire with an introductory cover letter and a postage-paid return envelope was mailed to each of the remaining 165 recipients in January of 1989, with a requested return deadline of March 30, 1989. The deadline was later extended to April 30, 1989.

Of the 165 surveys sent out, 122 were returned, for a response rate of 73.9%.

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21. This conclusion is based on a search of AALL Archives and Law Library Journal. However, a comparison of applicants and recipients of AALL scholarships and grants has been done. See Hanley, AALL Scholarships and Grants, 1984: Who Applied and Who Was Chosen, 77 LAW LBR. J. 521 (1984-85).

22. With thanks to Judith Anspach, Librarian and Director of Library Services, Thomas M. Cooley Law School, and Donald Dunn, Law Librarian and Professor of Law, Western New England College School of Law.


24. Part of the University of Illinois Archives Collection, Urbana, Illinois. I would like to thank Cheryl Nyberg, Kim Dulin, William J. Maher, and Louis Haas for their assistance.

25. While there were many complete scholarship files for specific years, other files were noticeably absent. They may be in the files of individual AALL Scholarship Committee chairs, awaiting processing by the Archives staff, or already destroyed. As an aside, the AALL Archives collection would benefit from having complete files. Members can insure this by regularly sending AALL documents, letters, files, and memorabilia to the Archives as they become available. For further information on procedures and materials to be included, see Dulin & Maher, Archives Contains [sic] AALL's History, 19 AALL NEWS., 181 (1988).

26. Seventeen of the remaining forty-three nonrespondents were listed in the AALL Directory and Handbook 1989-90, and presumably are working in the law library field.
seven percent male. Responses were received from thirty-five states and two Canadian provinces.

Specific survey answers are presented in Appendix I. While the results of the survey did not provide everything I had hoped to discover, they did bring the nature of the scholarship program and its effect on the law librarianship profession more clearly into focus. In the following evaluation, I note selected responses that particularly illustrate the need for a closer look at how AALL runs its scholarship program.

IV. Evaluation of the Scholarship Program

As mentioned earlier, the stated purpose of the scholarship program is "to give financial assistance to deserving persons who have shown an interest in becoming professional law librarians or in advancing their current career as professional law librarians."27 A fair reading would seem to indicate that AALL's scholarship program was designed not only for current AALL members who wish to continue their education, but also for those new to the profession who have expressed a desire to become law librarians. The basis of my evaluation centers on whether AALL's scholarship program is actually achieving its stated purpose.

A. Scholarship Recipients

Are AALL scholarships going to those students who would most benefit from the funds? Maybe not. Most of the surveyed recipients28 say they would have attended law or library school even without the scholarship, although a large number commented that receipt of the scholarship made things much easier for them.

When asked how receipt of the scholarship had affected the recipient's educational and career goals,29 a majority responded that it had not affected their educational or career goals,30 and only a few indicated that the scholarship had made the difference in their decision to enter the profession.31

Is the Association attracting new people into the profession32 or simply hanging on to those who have already made a commitment to law

28. Seventy-one percent of the respondents. See infra page 376, question 9.
29. See infra page 375, question 5.
30. Among the comments were, "It really didn't change anything. I was going to go to library school and be a law librarian whether I got the AALL scholarship or not." "No, had goals before I applied, but any aid towards my goals is appreciated." Many just responded "no" or "not much."
31. One respondent noted, "It was the deciding factor in my entering graduate school and the profession. Without it I would have done something else." Another commented, "It changed my goal from going to law school and practicing to a career in law librarianship."
32. Thirty-four percent of the respondents agreed with the survey suggestion that additional publicizing of the scholarship program is necessary. Most of the respondents learned about the program through AALL or a librarian. See infra page 374, question 2.
librarianship? Survey answers indicate the latter—eighty-eight percent of the responding recipients held jobs in law libraries at the time of their selection;33 seventy-seven percent were members of AALL.34 Of course, these results are almost mandated by the stated preferences in selection for persons with meaningful library experience35 and for members of AALL.36 One cannot help but wonder whether such a view is shortsighted, given the need for greater numbers of librarians.

But what about the professional lives of the recipients? Have the scholarship recipients contributed to the profession in a significant way? Perhaps the first question to ask is whether the scholarship winners satisfied the terms of the scholarship by completing the degree and working in a law library for two years following award of the degree. The vast majority did,37 and most continue to work in law libraries today.38 Once again, these results are not surprising, since most of the recipients came from law library jobs and went straight back into the field after graduation.

Whether recipients have become active in the profession is another question, however. While the majority of the respondents who have finished their degree program work in law libraries and are members of AALL,39 fewer than half have become involved in professional activities, such as participating in AALL committees, giving presentations at conferences or workshops, or publishing in law or library science.40 The degree of participation may not be as high as one might hope, but this may be explained by a number of factors, including imprecise survey questioning and

33. See infra page 380, question 1. Other jobs that respondents held before receiving the scholarship included attorney, associate professor of law, humane society director, and preschool teacher.

34. See infra page 374, question 3. At the time of the survey, eighty-three percent of the respondents were members. See infra page 384, question 5.

35. For Type I and Type II scholarships. Applicants for Type III scholarships must possess meaningful law library work experience. Preference is given to applicants of the Minority Group Stipend with previous service to, or interest in, law librarianship. Scholarships Committee Manual, supra note 10, at 4-5.

36. For Types I, II, and III scholarships, although these scholarships are not restricted to members. Applicants for Type IV scholarships must be members of AALL. There is no stated preference for AALL members as applicants of the Minority Group Stipend. Id.

37. Ninety-three percent graduated, see infra page 379, question 3A, and eighty-nine percent of the respondents worked in a law library for two years following the award of their degree, see infra page 381, question 2A. (Respondents who were currently enrolled in a library science or law program for which the scholarship was received were asked to disregard this question.)

38. Not surprisingly, many work in academic law library settings. See infra page 381, question 3. The difficulty with this question, of course, is that it does not include recipients who were untraceable, and thus presumably outside the law librarian profession. Twelve percent of the respondents worked in nonlaw libraries. Id.

39. Eighty-three percent are currently members of AALL. See infra page 384, question 5.

40. See infra page 384, questions 6 and 8.
the increased difficulty of being named to an AALL committee (due to the recent streamlining of committee structure). It might also be explained by the fact that the vast majority of scholarships have been awarded in recent years, and there has not been much time for recent recipients to become active.

B. Scholarship Amounts

Nearly all respondents worked while attending school, while almost one-third of the respondents received student loans. Much of this can be attributed to tuition costs, which are in the thousands of dollars and increasing annually; individual scholarship amounts, however, have barely moved from their original levels in 1967.

Additionally, while there is no direct prohibition on receiving more than one scholarship from the Association, only three people had received two, one of whom was awarded scholarships for different educational degrees. There is no mechanism for automatic renewal of the scholarships, nor is there any language on the application suggesting that recipients can reapply in subsequent years. Thus, most scholarships (with the exception of Type II scholarships) are apparently intended to cover the entirety of an educational program.

Can scholarship recipients realistically expect to finance graduate education with scholarships of such low amounts? Obviously not, yet the scholarships were designed (and, at the beginning, did pay) for “tuition and

41. See infra page 379, questions 4a-4b.
42. See infra page 376, question 10b. Forty percent of the respondents received some form of a tuition waiver (but these are often contingent on student employment). Respondents reported using AALL scholarships at twenty-nine library schools and thirty-one law schools. See infra page 378, question 2 for individual schools.
43. Berry, supra note 3, at 4.
44. “Scholarships are awarded in amounts up to $1,500 depending upon the tuition of the school to be attended.” Bird, supra note 9, at 9. In 1987, Type I scholarships ranged from $1,500 to $2,150; Type II scholarships ranged from $1,500 to $2,300; and Type III scholarships ranged from $600 to $815. Scholarships Committee Manual, supra note 10, at app. 30, 33. In 1990, with the addition of Mead Data Central’s contribution (see supra note 19), Type I scholarships ranged from $2,000 to $3,000; all Type II scholarships were $5,000 and all Type III scholarships were $2,000. See Hazelton, From the President, 22 AALL Newsl. 279, 279 (1991).
45. One respondent received both a Type II and a Type III scholarship. The remaining two respondents each received two Type III scholarships, in successive years.
46. However, there is a question on the scholarship application asking the applicant, “Have you ever received a scholarship from the American Association of Law Libraries?” Such a question might suggest to an applicant that prior receipt may preclude further serious consideration.
47. Requirements listed on the Type II AALL Scholarship application state that the scholarship is “[f]or Library School Graduates who are in the process of working towards a law degree in an accredited law school and have meaningful law library experience and who have no more than 36 semester (54 quarter) hours remaining before qualifying for the law degree.” Scholarships Committee Manual, supra note 10, app. 25, at 1.
school-related expenses$^{48}$ of the recipients. Over half of the respondents support increasing the scholarship amounts, while one-third approve the suggestion that AALL award additional scholarships.\textsuperscript{49} Although "every little bit helps" (and comments made by respondents consistently indicate gratitude and appreciation to AALL for its financial assistance), it seems plain that the amounts provided are woefully inadequate to have a serious impact on recruitment for the profession.

C. Scholarship Application

While most of the recipients were satisfied with the scholarship application form and procedure, a few expressed dissatisfaction, citing complicated instructions\textsuperscript{50} and excessive photocopy requirements\textsuperscript{51} as their major complaints. Concern was expressed that the application did not mention at the outset that the scholarship is actually a loan until two conditions are met: the recipient must complete the educational program for which the scholarship was awarded, and the recipient must work in a law library for two years.\textsuperscript{52} Although full disclosure considerations may require lengthy applications, AALL could take on the photocopying costs in an effort to alleviate the expense that a cash-strapped student must currently bear in order to apply for a scholarship.\textsuperscript{53}

D. Recipient Follow-up

Perhaps the most disturbing result came not from the survey responses themselves, but from the difficulties encountered in initially trying to identify and trace past scholarship recipients. There is no single complete listing of scholarship recipients with current addresses or telephone numbers. Addresses obtained from AALL headquarters for some recipients were

\textsuperscript{48} JURKINS, supra note 13, at 152.
\textsuperscript{49} See infra page 377, question 11.
\textsuperscript{50} Currently, an application for Types I, II, and III scholarships and the Minority Group Stipend is five pages long; an application for the Type IV scholarship is four pages long. However, the Scholarship Committee began a review of application page lengths and photocopy requirements (see infra note 51) in 1991, partly in response to concerns raised by the author in an earlier draft of this paper. As of this writing, no changes have yet been made.
\textsuperscript{51} Eight copies of each of the following are required: application (four-five pages); statement of purpose, discussing (a) interest in law librarianship, (b) reasons for this interest, (c) reason applying for scholarship, and (d) career goal; official certified transcript from each college attended; letter from admissions officer of library/law school stating applicant has been accepted into specific program with beginning course dates; and three letters of recommendation.
\textsuperscript{52} Current applications do state these requirements. While the recipient must complete a promissory note and agreement with AALL signifying acquiescence of these terms, it is not clear whether AALL has ever enforced payback obligations of those recipients who did not comply with the terms of the loan agreement.
\textsuperscript{53} Eight copies of my twenty-page application packet cost $16 in duplicating fees, plus postage.
plainly the last known address of the applicant before the scholarship was awarded.

Keeping in mind that scholarships are actually loans that are cancelled upon completion of the educational program and employment in a law library for two years, one assumes that AALL would want to keep track of its scholarship recipients/debtors, at least until loan payback obligations are extinguished. Yet AALL does no such thing, relying instead on individuals to voluntarily notify AALL of changes of address and interruptions in their educational program.54

Voluntary compliance results are obvious. Seven recipients could not be traced. Many surveys were returned with no forwarding addresses, while others were forwarded by post offices or previous places of employment. Survey answers also indicate that at least one recipient does not intend to complete the two-year law library employment requirement. There is no suggestion that the scholarship money will be repaid.

Should AALL simply award a scholarship and then abandon its recipients to the whims of fortune? Should not there be a continuous program of follow-up, not just to collect money in the event of failure, but to avoid failure by helping recipients make a successful transition into the profession? The Association is investing significant (albeit insufficient) funds into a program designed to produce a continuing supply of competent, productive law librarians, perhaps even the future leaders of the profession.55 It would seem that an important component of a program with such a goal would necessarily be a "mentoring" mechanism to help smooth over rough spots, both during the educational process and the subsequent entry into the professional job market. Assistance in career development planning should be available.

AALL should either strengthen its follow-up procedures, by requiring annual reports indicating current addresses and educational/employment progress of scholarship recipients who have not satisfied the terms of the loan agreement, or drop the loan payback agreement terms and benevolently hope that recipients become law librarians. In addition, if AALL is serious about recruiting (and keeping) those new to the profession, follow-up procedures

54. Restrictions on all scholarships require that the recipient notify the current chair of the Scholarship Committee if the educational program is interrupted. This restriction is not stated anywhere on the scholarship application, loan agreement, or promissory note, however.

55. Among the AALL scholarship recipients who have become leaders in the profession are George S. Grossman, Director, Northwestern University Law Library; Anita K. Head, Professor of Law and Law Librarian, George Washington University National Law Center; Robert L. Oakley, Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center; Victoria Trotta, Law Librarian, Lewis and Roca, Phoenix, Arizona; and Larry Wenger, Law Librarian, University of Virginia Law Library.
should include a mentoring component that would guide the recipient into the profession. The AALL Executive Board, upon review of an earlier draft of this article, requested in 1990 that the Scholarship Committee develop a system at AALL Headquarters to monitor scholarship recipients to insure that they comply with the terms of their award. A subcommittee of the Scholarship Committee was subsequently charged with drafting these procedures.

V. Conclusions

AALL’s scholarship program can be described as successful if its purpose is to keep in the profession people who have already demonstrated (mainly, by employment) strong commitment to law librarianship. The program fails, however, in providing scholarships to students who either are very new to law librarianship, or who would not attend law or library school without AALL’s financial assistance. Additional publicizing of the scholarships (especially to undergraduate and library schools) and eliminating preferences for AALL members and persons with “meaningful” law library experience would increase the chances of students new to law librarianship in winning scholarships and thus entering the profession.

Unless AALL scholarship amounts realistically reflect the high costs of today’s library and law school education, applicants (and thus recipients) will continue to be those who have already decided to enter the field of law librarianship whether or not a scholarship is awarded. Despite substantial and welcome increases in scholarship amounts during the last two years, they still fall far short of average law school and library school tuition. All recipients would benefit from increased scholarship amounts and opportunities for annual renewals.

If additional funding for scholarships cannot be secured, AALL should consider cutting the number of scholarships awarded, thereby increasing the amounts available for each scholarship. At the very least, AALL should absorb photocopy costs that applicants must currently pay to have their applications considered.

AALL must revise follow-up procedures of scholarship recipients if the Association is serious about enforcing loan payback agreements. AALL could require annual statements from recipients listing current addresses and educational/employment progress. Finally, AALL should provide educational and career guidance to recipients as part of a complete follow-up program.

56. Minutes of the AALL Executive Board Meeting (Nov. 3, 1990) (agenda item #18).
57. See supra note 44.
Appendix I

AALL Scholarship Recipient Survey Results*

Scholarship

1. Please check the scholarship(s) you received.

   Of the 122 who responded:
   
   45 (36%) Type I: Library Degree for Law School Graduates
   41 (33%) Type II: Law School Degree for Library School Graduates
   29 (23%) Type III: Library Degree for Non-Law School Graduates
   8 (6%) Type IV: Special Course in Law Librarianship
   2 (2%) Minority Group Stipend

   One respondent received both a Type II and a Type III scholarship. Two respondents each received two Type III scholarships.

2. How did you learn of the scholarship?

   72 (59%) through AALL
   12 (10%) through library school
   4 (3%) through law school
   0 (0%) through undergraduate school
   52 (43%) through a librarian
   6 (5%) did not remember
   3 (2%) other

3. Were you a member of AALL at the time of your selection as a scholarship recipient?

   94 (77%) yes
   27 (22%) no
   1 (1%) did not answer

4a. Were you satisfied with the scholarship application and award procedure?

   113 (93%) yes
   8 (6%) no
   1 (1%) did not answer

4b. If no, why not?

   Sample responses:

   -Application [was] long, and too many copies required for a poor graduate student. Application also did not inform you that the scholarship was essentially a “loan” for the first two years—and if the two years service in the field wasn’t completed, AALL could call you for the $, plus interest. Then, I’m invited to the convention for the formal announcement, and there is none, due to a conflict with the sponsors of the luncheon (we were supposed to stand, or something). I met no one involved in the scholarship program.

* Percentages have been rounded off and in some cases do not equal 100%.
1. Because of multiple answers (149 answers for question #2), percentages do not equal 100%.
There were delays and lack of promised notification of receipt of materials... considering this is a volunteer activity I was not too upset about that. I strongly feel that the two-year work requirement should be explained with the initial information about the program. I believe it is a fair requirement—but a shocker when you learn of it only when you have the check in hand.

-I received reimbursement for each bill presented and not my full scholarship. Living with my family, it was difficult to separate my living expenses in food and board, thus I received only a portion of my scholarship.\textsuperscript{2}

-Generally I was satisfied, but it was a tremendous amount of paperwork.
-Why was the minority stipend not given payback terms?
-I think it is absurd to restrict Type II scholarships to people in their third year of law school.
-The application is very demanding in terms of time required to do an adequate job of completing it.
-No renewal opportunities.
-Application too long and time-consuming.
-Notification of award came too late for me to make plans to attend AALL that year.
-It wasn't clear to me that I'd give up the award, if school wasn't done immediately (I dropped out of summer school and forfeited the scholarship when I tried to use it a year later).\textsuperscript{3}
-Too many copies are required (especially for a poor law student); I was not aware of the two-year work requirement (or it would become a loan) at the outset of my application.

5. \textit{How has receipt of an AALL Scholarship affected your educational and career goals?}

The majority of the answers indicate that respondents' educational and career goals were not affected by the scholarship. However, the comments suggest other benefits, including:
-It helped me finish school on time.
-Was a morale booster.
-It was a deciding factor in my entering grad school and the profession. Without it, I would have done something else.
-Made me feel that the organization valued my contributions and helped build loyalty to the profession.
-No effect whatsoever.
-I am now a library director and have more than doubled my salary.
-Always noted favorably by interviewers when listed on resume—shows association has a lot of recognition—therefore raises esteem of recipients when they can list having received such an honor.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{2} AALL Scholarship disbursements policies have changed since this scholarship was awarded.
\item \textsuperscript{3} AALL Scholarship regulations seem to now allow intermittent school attendance.
\end{itemize}
- The money helped, of course. But more important was the psychological effect: encouragement, compliment.
- It helped me to attend an out-of-state program that I would have been unable to attend otherwise.

6a. Was your first application for a scholarship successful?

118 (97%) yes
4 (3%) no

6b. If no, how many times did you apply before you were successful?

0 1 time 4 (100%) 2 times 0 3 or more

7. Have you received more than one scholarship from AALL?

3 (2%) yes
119 (98%) no

8. Have you received a travel grant to attend the AALL convention?

44 (36%) yes
77 (63%) no
1 (1%) could not remember

9. Would you have able to attend the school for which you received an AALL scholarship without the scholarship?

87 (71%) yes
33 (27%) no
2 (2%) did not answer

A large number of the “yes” responses were accompanied by comments to the effect that school attendance would have been much more difficult without the scholarship.

10a. Did you receive any other financial assistance while attending the school for which you received an AALL Scholarship?

78 (64%) yes
42 (34%) no
2 (2%) did not answer

10b. If yes, what types of assistance did you receive? (Check all that apply).

31 (40%) tuition waiver
4 (5%) fellowship
14 (18%) assistantship
20 (26%) local scholarship
11 (14%) work/study programs
43 (55%) other; please specify:

4. Percentages were determined using the 78 positive responses for question #10a. Because of multiple answers (123 answers for question #10b), percentages do not equal 100%.
24 (31%) loans, 6 (7%) full-time work, 3 (4%) employer contribution, 2 (2%) GI Bill, and 1 (1%) each received: university grant, gifts, Beta Phi Mu Scholarship, ALA Faxon Scholarship, state bar association grant, foundation scholarship, family contribution.

11. What suggestions would you make for improving the scholarship program? (Check all that apply.)

62 (51%) increase scholarship amount
39 (32%) increase number of scholarships
41 (34%) additional publicizing of AALL scholarships
13 (11%) simplify application procedures
17 (14%) other; please specify:

-Personalize it. This is the stuff of great public relations. Create a mentor-type situation . . . . [A]fter all, the new scholarship people are supposed to be the new spirit of the profession.
-Interim follow-up of progress to see if additional financial help [is] necessary, especially for minority stipends.
-Simplify review procedures for scholarship committee.
-Clarify criteria concerning ability of a successful applicant to apply and receive a second scholarship in subsequent years.
-[Make it] no loan.
-Allow [scholarships] to be used for part-time work on a degree and for nontraditional programs such as the Emporia University Weekend Library School in Sioux City, Iowa. Especially in the Midwest, this may be the only option for library school.

-Fewer copies of materials.
-Increase number and amount, especially for minority candidates.

Scholastic Activities

1. What degree(s) had you already obtained before receiving the AALL scholarship? (Please list with years(s) received and field(s) of study.)

Of the 110 bachelor’s degree responses: 18 BA (Political Science), 15 BA (History), 10 BA (English), 7 BS (Education), 6 BA (Education), 6 BA (Library Science), 5 BA (Economics), 5 BA (No major given), 3 BA (Anthropology), 3 BA (Philosophy), 3 BA (Psychology), 3 BA (Sociology), 3 BA (Spanish), 2 BA (Music), and 1 each, BS (Administration of Justice), BA (Art History), BS (Business Administration), BA (Computer Science), BFA (Dance), BA (Finance), BA (French), BS (General Studies), BA (Government), BS (Humanities), BA (International Relations), BA (Journalism), BA (Latin), BS (Library Administration), BA (Literature), BS (No major given), BRE (Religious Education), BA (Religious Studies), BS (Speech), BA (Theology), BA (Urban Studies).

Of the 58 master’s degree responses: 46 MLS (Library Science), 3 MS (Education), and 1 each, MBA (Business Administration), MA (Counseling), MA

5. Because of multiple answers (172 answers for question #11), percentages do not equal 100%.
(English), MA (History), MA (No major given), MA (Political Science), MPH (Public Health), MCS (Religious Studies), MA (Slavic Languages).

Of the 52 law degree responses: 43 JD (Law), 5 LLB (Law), 3 LLM (Law), 1 MCJ (Comparative Jurisprudence).

Other responses: 1 each of the following, 1 Ph.D. (English), 1 Ph.D. (History), 1 Paralegal Cert., 1 Lic. iur.

2. **At what school did you use your scholarship?**

74 Type I and III Scholarships were used at the following library schools: 11 Catholic University of America; 9 University of Washington; 6 Simmons College; 5 Columbia University; 3 University of California, Berkeley; 3 University of California, Los Angeles; 3 Drexel University; 3 Louisiana State University; 3 University of Maryland; 3 University of Texas, Austin; 2 University of Iowa; 2 State University of New York at Buffalo; 2 Pratt Institute; 2 Rosary College; 2 Southern Connecticut State University; 2 University of South Carolina; and 1 each at University of Arizona; Brigham Young University; Emory University; University of Illinois; Indiana University; Kent State University; University of Michigan; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Rutgers University; University of South Florida; University of Southern California; University of Western Ontario.

41 Type II Scholarships were used at the following law schools: 4 Santa Clara University School of Law; 3 State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law; 2 Cleveland State University, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law; 2 University of Kentucky College of Law; 2 Mississippi College School of Law; 2 University of Richmond, T.C. Williams School of Law; 2 Wayne State University Law School; and 1 each at University of Alberta, Faculty of Law; Boston College Law School; Thomas M. Cooley Law School; Cornell Law School; University of Detroit School of Law; George Washington University National Law Center; Georgia State University College of Law; Harvard University Law School; Indiana University at Bloomington School of Law; Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis; Loyola University School of Law, Chicago; Loyola University School of Law, New Orleans; John Marshall Law School; Mercer University Law School; University of Miami School of Law; University of Mississippi School of Law; University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law; Northern Kentucky University, Salmon P. Chase College of Law; Pepperdine University School of Law; Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey School of Law, Camden; University of Southern California Law Center; University of Texas School of Law; Washburn University School of Law; Whittier College School of Law.

8 Type IV Scholarships were used at the following library schools: 2 Columbia University; and 1 each at University of California, Berkeley; Catholic University of America; University of Iowa; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Pratt Institute; University of Texas, Austin.

2 Minority Group Stipends were used, 1 each at the University of South Carolina and the University of Texas at Austin.
*3a. Did you graduate?*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>(93%)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
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*3b. If yes, please specify degree and year.

Of the 85 responses received:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>received MLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>received JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>received LLB</td>
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</table>

4a. Were you employed while attending the school for which you received an AALL Scholarship?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>(96%)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
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</table>

4b. If yes, type of position and where?

Of the 114 responses: 46 (40%) librarian, 14 (12%) student worker, law school library; 13 (11%), librarian, law firm; 10 (9%) library employee, law school library; 7 (6%) graduate assistant, law school library/law school; 6 (5%), library employee, law firm; 3 (3%) librarian, governmental office; 2 (2%) CALR instructor; 2 (2%), director, law school library; 2 (2%) library employee, academic library; 2 (2%) library employee, court library; 1 (1%) each: librarian, court library; director, state law library; librarian, legal aid office; librarian, accounting firm; acting director, university library; library consultant; legal recruiter; bibliographic searcher.

5. Please list any scholastic and extracurricular activities while attending the school for which you received an AALL scholarship.

A total of 33 people (27% of entire response) participated in the following activities: 11 (27%) law review; 11 (9%) library associations; 11 (9%) student government; 4 (10%) legal fraternities; 3 (7%) law school student associations; 2 (5%) law school honor council; 2 (5%) moot court; 2 (2%) newspaper; 2 (2%) intramural sports.

Of the 33 responses, 19 (58%) were law students and 14 (42%) were library science students. Overall, 46% of the law students and 17% of the library science students were active in scholastic and extracurricular activities.

* Those currently enrolled in a graduate library science or law school program for which they received an AALL scholarship were asked to disregard those questions that are marked with an asterisk.

6. Figures do not include those recipients currently enrolled in the educational program for which the scholarship was received.

7. One survey answer from question #3a failed to specify degree earned.

8. Includes all positions, i.e., reference, acquisitions, cataloging, and all respondents specifying simply “librarian” in a law school.

9. Although certainly extracurricular in nature, I did not include some responses to question #5 because they were not scholastic activities (e.g., graduate assistant, scholarships, church activities).

10. Percentages for law school activities were determined using only those responses of Type II Scholarship recipients. All other percentages were determined using all responses.
6. Please list any honors received while attending the school for which you received an AALL Scholarship.

A total of 36 people (30%) received the following honors: 11 9 (11%) Beta Phi Mu (Library Science Honorary); 8 (20%) AmJur/Hornbook Awards; 12 7 (6%) graduated with honors; 6 (5%) Dean's list; 3 (7%) Law review; 13 2 (2%) university scholarships.

Of the 36 responses, 18 (50%) were law students and 18 (50%) were library science students. Overall, 44% of the law students and 22% of the library science students listed honors.

7a. Did you go to any AALL meetings while attending the school for which you received an AALL Scholarship?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>(61%) yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>(39%) no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7b. Did you go to any AALL chapter meetings (regional or local) while attending the school for which you received an AALL Scholarship?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>(44%) yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>(53%) no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(3%) did not answer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. What additional degrees have you obtained since attending the school for which you received an AALL Scholarship? (Please list with year(s) received and field(s) of study.)

A total of 9 respondents obtained the following: 4 JD, 3 MLS, 14 1 MA (English), 1 Attorney Assistant Certificate.

Professional Activities

1. Please summarize the last position of employment you held before entering the school for which you received an AALL Scholarship.

Of the 122 responses: 45 (37%) law school librarian; 16 (13%) law school library employee; 9 (7%) law firm librarian; 8 (6%) law school library student worker/graduate assistant; 7 (6%) law firm library employee; 5 (4%) governmental agency librarian; 3 (2%) attorney; 3 (2%) court librarian; 2 (1%) bibliographic searcher; 2 (1%) county law library director; 2 (1%) county law librarian; 2 (1%) law student; 2

11. Percentages for law school honors were determined using only those responses of Type II Scholarship recipients. Percentages for library science honors were determined using those responses of Types, I, III, and IV Scholarship recipients. All other percentages (where honor is not law school or library school specific) were determined using all responses. The response "Ha! I should have gotten an award for staying out of the insane asylum" was not included in these percentages.
12. In fact, one scholarship recipient earned seven AmJur awards!
13. It is unclear why only three people listed law review as an honor when eleven people listed it as a scholastic activity.
14. Includes one Type I Scholarship recipient who was unable to complete program for which scholarship was awarded, but later obtained MLS degree.
(1%) legislative analyst; 2 (1%) school media specialist; and 1 (1%) each: acting university library director, associate professor of law, college library director, county law library employee, court library employee, court social worker, editor of legal publishing company, exchange librarian (university), governmental agency library employee, humane society director, law clerk, legal recruiter, preschool teacher, voucher examiner.

*2a. Did you work in a law library for at least two years, following award of the degree for which an AALL scholarship was received?

Of the 84 responses:

75 (89%) yes
9 (11%) no

2b. If no, why not?

-Had anticipated doing so in academic area, but contract process fell through.
-I worked 14 months. [The librarian I worked for] acted odiously. I had three years before I could claim any federal pension and thought to get some legal experience during that time. Whether I will be in law or law school librarianship is an open question.
-[Became an] attorney.
-I did not complete the program. I became very ill and had to discontinue my education.
-I received a year extension to clerk for a federal appellate judge and an extension to go to law school.
-Accepted research position with [state] supreme court. Desired to remain near family during [family member’s] illness.
-Decided against pursuing library career.
-Was unable to complete MLS program due to program offering and subsequent relocation.
-I could not find a job although I sent many resumes and interviewed at many law schools and attended AALL [convention] in San Francisco for purpose of interviewing for various positions.

*3. Please provide a brief chronological summary of the positions you have held since completing the degree for which you received an AALL Scholarship. (Please start with your current position). Use additional paper if necessary.

a. Name of organization __________ City/State __________
Job title ______
Year began ______ Year left ______

Of the 45 responses employed 5 years or less (1984-1988):

2 (4%) have had 4 jobs
4 (9%) have had 3 jobs

15. Of the 94 “current job” responses, 11 (12%) are not working in a library setting.
13 (29%) have had 2 jobs
26 (58%) have had 1 job

Current job held:

- 13 (29%) law school reference librarian
- 6 (13%) law firm librarian
- 4 (9%) associate director, law school library
- 4 (9%) head, public services, law school library
- 3 (7%) acquisition librarian, law school
- 2 (4%) CALR managers
- 2 (4%) court librarians
- 2 (4%) law clerks

1 (2%) each of the following: acting director, law school library; attorney; cataloger, law school library; collection librarian, law school library; documents librarian, law school library; librarian, attorney general’s office; media librarian, law school library; order librarian, law school library; state law librarian.

Of the 40 responses employed 6 to 14 years (1974-1983):

- 9 (23%) have had 4 jobs
- 7 (17%) have had 3 jobs
- 12 (30%) have had 2 jobs
- 12 (30%) have had 1 job

Current job held:

- 5 (12%) associate director, law school library
- 4 (10%) director, law school library
- 4 (10%) director, law firm library
- 3 (8%) attorney
- 3 (8%) assistant state law librarian
- 3 (8%) librarian, law firm library
- 3 (8%) librarian, private firm
- 2 (5%) head, public services, law school library
- 2 (5%) reference librarian, law school library
- 1 (3%) each of the following: attorney/librarian; bank trust officer; cataloger, law school library; international law librarian, law school library; legal research analyst; librarian, court library; library automation manager; newsletter editor; reference librarian, county law library; state law librarian; technical services librarian, law school library.

Of the 9 responses employed 15 years or more (1967-1973):

- 4 (45%) have had 4 jobs
- 2 (22%) have had 3 jobs
- 1 (11%) has had 2 jobs

---

16. Included in the forty responses are two scholarship recipients who are now retired. The individual’s last stated job before retiring was used in reporting responses for this question.
2 (22%) have had 1 job

Current job held:

4 (45%) director, law school library, and 1 (11%) each of the following: director, law firm library; director, court law library; associate director, law school library attorney; documents librarian, law school library.

4(a) What was your salary level for 1988? and (b) Does this salary reflect full-time or part-time work?

Of the 111 overall responses:

5 (4%) less than $10,000 (all part-time)
4 (3%) $10,000-14,999 (all part-time)
7 (6%) $15,000-19,999 (3 were part-time)
13 (11%) $20,000-24,999 (2 were part-time)
25 (21%) $25,000-29,999 (1 was part-time)
17 (15%) $30,000-34,999
14 (12%) $35,000-39,999
8 (7%) $40,000-44,999
9 (8%) $45,000-49,000
3 (3%) $50,000-54,999
6 (5%) $55,000-59,000
6 (5%) $60,000 and above

Of the 68 responses 5 years or less (1984-1988):

5 (7%) less than $10,000 (all part-time)
4 (6%) $10,000-14,999 (all part-time)
5 (7%) $15,000-19,999 (1 was part-time)
12 (18%) $20,000-24,999 (1 was part-time)
16 (24%) $25,000-29,999
13 (19%) $30,000-34,999
9 (13%) $35,000-39,000
3 (4%) $40,000-44,999
1 (1%) $45,000-49,999

Of the 39 responses 6-14 years (1974-1983):

0 less than $10,000
0 $10,000-14,999
2 (5%) $15,000-19,999 (all part-time)
1 (3%) $20,000-24,999 (part-time)
9 (23%) $25,000-29,999 (1 was part-time)
4 (10%) $30,000-34,999
5 (13%) $40,000-44,999
7 (18%) $45,000-49,999
1 (3%) $50,000-54,999
3 (8%) $55,000-59,000
2 (5%) $60,000 and above
Of the 10 responses 15 years or more (1967-1973):
0 less than $10,000
0 $10,000-14,999
0 $15,000-19,999
0 $20,000-24,999
0 $25,000-29,999
0 $30,000-34,999
0 $35,000-39,999
0 $40,000-44,999
1 (10%) $45,000-49,999
2 (20%) $50,000-54,999
3 (30%) $55,000-59,000
4 (40%) $60,000 and over

5. Are you currently a member of AALL?
100 (83%) yes
21 (17%) no
1 did not respond

6. Please list all activities (presentations, committee memberships, offices held, etc.) in AALL.
54 (44%) have held committee membership
26 (21%) have held committee offices
27 (22%) have participated in or given presentations
21 (17%) listed other activities, such as AALL: institute participation, local committees, regional activities, newsletters, workshops

7. Are you currently a member of:
21 (17%) a. American Library Association
18 (15%) b. Special Libraries Association
87 (71%) c. regional or local AALL chapter
d. other; please specify: ABA, state bar associations, university library associations, and IALL

*8. Please indicate any research/publishing done in the library science/law area since graduation from the school for which you received a scholarship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Law Number produced</th>
<th>Library Science Number produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>author of a monograph</td>
<td>8 ( 7%)</td>
<td>4 ( 3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author of journal/periodical article</td>
<td>21 (17%)</td>
<td>30 (25%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. One nonmember commented, “I let my membership lapse when I was a starving law student. I fully intend to reactivate as soon as I can save the money.”
18. One respondent replied, “Are you kidding? I haven’t had time!”

Scholarship Recipients

editor of monograph/journal 5 (4%) 7 (6%)
presented paper at conference 8 (7%) 19 (16%)
research in progress 18 (15%) 14 (11%)

9a. Have you taught any courses in the library science/law areas?

Of the 108 responses:
51 (47%) yes
57 (53%) no

9b. If yes, please specify course(s) and year(s) taught.


*10. What honors, awards, and/or scholarships have you received since you received an AALL Scholarship?

Among the 20 responses were: Order of the Coif, Law Journal, Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Librarianship, Fulbright Travel Award, Law School and Library Science Scholarships, Call for Papers Award, Council on Library Resources Fellow, Beta Phi Mu, WESTLAW Advisory Award.

*11. If you are a librarian but are not now working (or never worked) in a law library, please explain why.

-Currently I am studying for the state bar to become a licensed attorney and leave the library field.
-Relocation for personal reasons.
-Working in a related area as a provider of service focused towards legal researchers.
-Going through application of having my MLS credits transferred—due to relocation, 3 hours shy of degree.
-Accounting firm library has section on tax.
-I could not find a job in the law library field—decided to work in a law firm where still searching for a library position. After two years I relaxed my efforts at finding a job in the library field.
-I just graduated and am waiting for a job opening.

*12. If you are not now working (or never worked) in the library science field, please explain why.

19. Two nonscholastic awards were “Rookie of the Year” from an Aerospace Club and winner of a cross-country air race.
- Full-time mother.
- Not enough financial support to finish library school.
- Judicial clerkship is a unique opportunity.
- Decided against a career in library science.
- I was doing attorney work for a court as a librarian, so I asked to be classified as one in order to receive higher pay.
- My main job is managing editor of a legal information newsletter for librarians. I am also the principal writer for the newsletter. Although I do not have a full time position, I provide temporary reference librarian support to law libraries in [my city].

13. Please indicate any comments you would like to make.

- Would not have been able to complete library school without it.
- Although I am certainly grateful for the scholarship, I think the whole process needs to be revamped. AALL will build loyalty and enthusiasm, etc., by efforts up front when prospective members are still in graduate school or may be undecided on whether to continue in the field. Because such substantial amounts are available, the program could be a real gold mine.
- I hope that I have given back enough time and energy to AALL for its generosity to me. The scholarship gave me the extra "oomph" I needed my last year in law school.
- I didn't think that the fact that I was a single parent entered into the decision on the amount of the award . . . . I think it should have.
- I am very grateful for the scholarship I received. Hopefully, the quality of service I deliver to my patrons is a measure of my enthusiasm for my career. This would not have been possible without [the association's] support. Sometime in the future I hope to return the great favor AALL did for me. Thank you very much.
- I have always been very grateful for the scholarship. It helped a great deal in my first year.
- I served on the Scholarships and Grants Committee this year. These awards need to be further publicized to the membership to improve the review process. I also feel an application, specific in factual detail, should be drafted and used specifically for the process. We received too many premature and incomplete applications.
- The scholarship was useful, but continued financial support would have been useful through the successive years of law school. The program is very expensive (and is three years in length!). Assistance should be granted for each year towards completion. In fact, a final grant upon completion would be greatly appreciated. A recognition to the employer institution would enhance the recipient's personnel file.
- I encourage AALL and the committee to continue a strong scholarship program.
- Tuition is now $30,000 at [recipient's school] and other private schools.
- I am a lawyer and I am thinking about getting out of law librarianship because of the low salary.
- I would not go into the field of law librarianship if I were starting over, because of the low pay and limited opportunities for advancement.
- I have recently taken a position as the first law librarian for a medium-size firm in Washington D.C.
- In 3-5 years I hope to have some achievements to report. For the present I am busy completing my degree.
Thank you for your scholarship.

Great program; really helped me; hoping to continue working in legal information management.

I took two years off for child-rearing, during which I was active in historic preservation. Law background was helpful.

I cannot afford to finish library school.

I'm sure that I would have come up with the money from somewhere or maybe taken another year but it would have been very difficult. Therefore, the grant took me over the top as far as being able to finish.

Receipt of this scholarship provided me with incentive and confidence to continue my dual degree (MLS/JD) library science studies. I am very grateful for the generosity of the AALL and I hope you continue to support students in the future.

I would like to strongly voice my opinion that all scholarships be equal. There is a large disparity in the amounts granted to people who do not have a law degree, or who were not attending law school and people who have or are pursuing legal degrees.

My interests have shifted from law library to information technology.

Please encourage regional or local chapters to reduce student registration fees for conferences and to hold some meetings outside regular business hours. I have contacted some librarians and committees about this matter, but no one has responded to my letter.

I was appointed to the position of state law librarian, replacing the law librarian who had held the position for 15 years with no formal education in law or library science. When I interviewed with the justices they were quite pleased that I had a law degree and was a member of the [state] bar. Yet, in an effort to catch up with the times, my appointment was conditional on my completion of the MSLS degree.

I feel that it was a very valuable experience for me to be a full-time student while getting the MLS. Without the scholarship, I would not have been able to do this. The program I attended was very demanding, and giving it my full attention and priority helped me maintain a high GPA and learn more from the program.

While I would have attended law school in any case, it certainly made it easier—by reducing to a small degree the financial anxiety . . . I would like to see the AALL give increased scholarship funding to minority candidates.

I was very appreciative to receive the assistance and think it is a very worthwhile program.

Being turned down the first time was devastating, especially when I found that a fellow student had received one. Subsequently, I was very grateful to receive the scholarship after applying again the next year.

Demographics

Of 119 responses:

32 (27%) male
87 (73%) female
## Appendix II

### Scholarship Recipients, by Year and Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Library Degree&lt;br&gt;George S. Grossman&lt;br&gt;Law Librarianship Course&lt;br&gt;David Bryant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Library Degree&lt;br&gt;Anita K. Head&lt;br&gt;Larry B. Wenger&lt;br&gt;Law Librarianship Course&lt;br&gt;Sarah Ann Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Library Degree&lt;br&gt;Rhoda Berkowitz&lt;br&gt;Peter L. Freeman&lt;br&gt;Susan Millar Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Library Degree&lt;br&gt;Kenneth R. Evans&lt;br&gt;Deborah C. Goshien&lt;br&gt;Law Librarianship Course&lt;br&gt;Joe E. Maldonado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Leonard E. Klein&lt;br&gt;Lois Knepley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Win-Shin Stella Chiang&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Rosalee M. Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Eunice Chen&lt;br&gt;Dennis Ray Hyatt&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Debigail Mazor&lt;br&gt;Type IV&lt;br&gt;Robert A. Monaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Robert Munro&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Adrienne Adan&lt;br&gt;Type III&lt;br&gt;Judith Messer Ciasulli&lt;br&gt;Type IV&lt;br&gt;Katherine May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Willie Edd Jackson&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Robert L. Oakley</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>Type III&lt;br&gt;Joan Dugan Palenchar</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Timothy G. Kearley&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Susan D. Csaky&lt;br&gt;Type III&lt;br&gt;Andre Dale Martin</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Thomas C. McNinch&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Iris J. Wildman&lt;br&gt;Type III&lt;br&gt;Carol Jane Franz Allen</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Lorraine E. Rodich&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Barbara J. Rennolet Williams&lt;br&gt;Type III&lt;br&gt;Mary S. Burch&lt;br&gt;Type IV&lt;br&gt;Maria-Louise H. Bernal</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Nina Dickert Wendt&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Martha Rush&lt;br&gt;Type III&lt;br&gt;Judith K. Racca-Keeegan</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;Mindy Forrest&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Sharon Burke&lt;br&gt;Type III&lt;br&gt;Mary Brandt Jensen</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Type I&lt;br&gt;J. Paul Lomio&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Martha C. Byrnes&lt;br&gt;Type III&lt;br&gt;Janet Higgenes Bock&lt;br&gt;Type II&lt;br&gt;Judith Anspach&lt;br&gt;Nina Cascio&lt;br&gt;Donald S. Davidson&lt;br&gt;Joan S. Howland&lt;br&gt;Kathryn A. Jones&lt;br&gt;Scott Pagel&lt;br&gt;Karen L. Spencer</td>
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1987  
Type I
Margaret Boeringer  
James E. Duggan  
Susan Gainen  
Deanne Morgan  
Richard Paone  
George Pike  
R. Michael Reddy  
Diane Zientek  
Type II
Georgiana Gekas  
Joyce Manna Janto  
Meg Kieran  
JoEllen McComb  
Mary Miller  
Randal Owen  
Type III
Julia Bock  
Joanne Camejo-Hinds  
Gwenda Hemingway  
Lai Yee Hon  
Katherine Hsiao  
Marianne Mason  
Maria Okonska  
Christine Ta  
Ana Lydia Ventura  
Minority Group Stipend
Marcelino Estrada

1988  
Type I
Ann Brandt-Meyer  
Camille Broussard  
Anne Bunja  
Lucinda Harrison  
Verleah Kosloske  
Kathleen McCarthy  
Susan Eads Role  
Christopher Simoni  
Mary Tastad  
Type II
Richard Ericson  
Daniel William Martin  
Ruth Rosner  
Volante Russell  
Roberta F. Studwell  
Type III
Valerie Green  
Cindy Jones  
Rosita Penzer  
Jill Shankman  
Elizabeth Snipes  
Michael Whetzel  
Type IV
Jean Hodges  
Minority Group Stipend
Carmen Melendez-Ayala  
Meira Pimsleur Scholarship  
Lizzette Tapp

1989  
Type I
Harvey Karl Covell  
Jonathon David Fernald  
Suzanne Marie Fleury  
Lucy Salsbury Payne  
Mary Eileen Shackleton  
Christine Mary Stouffer  
Carol Ann Watson  
Type II
Christine Alice Corcos  
Susan L. Catterall  
Aletha Louise Honswitz  
Peter Joseph Pogacar  
Isabel Barback Wingerter  
Type III
Stephen David Eitch  
Joyce Anita McCray-Pearson  
Stephen Spahr Mellin  
Susan Kay Nissen  
Jacqueline Ann Rice  
Minority Group Stipend
Ruth Bridges  
Meira Pimsleur Scholarship
Jacqueline Ann Rice

1990  
Type I
Margaret Collins  
Rand Diamond  
Diana L. Frazier  
Paul E. Jomantas  
Mary Alice Kenny  
Nina Miley  
Linda K. O'Connor  
William T. Ryan  
Christine M. Stouffer  
Timothy M. Turner  
Anna Varnavas  
Type II
Carl Gray  
Trisha Webb  
Mara A. Whitman  
Yongman Zhang
Type III
Emily Carr
Judith A. Flader
Judith Gill
Catharine Krieps
Erin Oberforfer
Type IV
Katherine I. Hedin
Minority Group Stipend
Sandra Banks
Brenda Stephenson
Meira Pimsleur Scholarship
Angela K. Secrest

* 1989-90 Recipients were named after completion of the survey, so are not included in survey results.