E. J. Josey (1924–2009) is known among his peers as a library civil rights activist, administrator, author, and an educator. Josey is the founder of the Black Caucus of the American Library Association (ALA) and the ALA’s second black president (1984–85).

Josey earned his AB from Howard University in 1949, MA from Columbia University in 1950 and MLS from State University of Albany (SUNY) in 1953. He served in numerous administrative positions and was named Professor Emeritus, Department of Library and Information Science, School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. His memberships included life membership in the NAACP, Albany Branch of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, the American Library Association (ALA) for 48 years, and served on the board of directors of the Albany County Opportunity, Inc., the local anti-poverty agency in Albany.

Josey began his civil rights activism shortly after receiving his library science degree in 1953. He worked in the field and waged a war against segregation in libraries. While working at Savannah State College as the director he ramped up his efforts after he was denied admission to the Georgia Library Association. Josey carried the fight into the meetings of ALA in 1964 where he offered his resolution which prevented ALA officers and staff members from attending segregated state chapter meetings. The four remaining segregated chapters that denied membership to African American librarians at that time were Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi; they integrated immediately. (cont. pg. 2)
dent Reagan in the 1980's because of the devaluing of libraries in America. Josey and Congressman Major Owens organized a march in Washington, D.C. to counteract Reagan’s proposal to end federal funding for libraries. Josey’s integral role will always be a benefit to libraries across America. Without Josey’s passion for his profession and hunger for equality minority librarians voices might be muted today.

In 1970, Josey helped organize the Black Caucus of the ALA and published a pioneering work entitled The Black Librarian in America. Josey received broad praise for his work in highlighting the gains African Americans had made in the profession but also chronicled the problems still faced. The caucus Josey created help elect Clara Stanton Jones, the first African American president of the ALA, and a position he would later himself hold. During his tenure as ALA president, Josey found himself fighting against President Reagan in the 1980’s because of the de-valuing of libraries in America. Josey and Congressman Major Owens organized a march in Washington, D.C. to counteract Reagan’s proposal to end federal funding for libraries. Josey’s integral role will always be a benefit to libraries across America.

Josey’s legacy lives on through an annual scholarship in his name offered to African Americans pursuing an MLIS degree. Josey’s vision was to increase the number of African American Librarians in America. The Thurgood Marshall School of Law library salutes Mr. Josey and thanks him for his tireless effort and work because without him we might be where we are today.

Need Help Examining the Law: Brown Bags Are Here!

The dates for the annual Brown Bag sessions have been finalized. Beginning on March 2nd the Law Library will begin hosting its first of three sessions this semester. The Brown Bag sessions will focus on statutes, cases, and form books. The presenters for this year’s brown bags are Nanette Collins (statutes), Danny Norris (cases), and Gwen Henderson (formbooks). Come out and enjoy these free sessions offered by the library to help enhance your research skills.

We look forward to seeing you there. Also, you are welcome to bring a lunch.

Brown Bag Dates As Follows:

March 2, 2010 – Statutes
March 4, 2010 – Cases
March 23, 2010 – Form Books

5th Annual Clerkship Crash Course in Legal Research

The Law Library will host is Fifth Annual Clerkship Crash Course in Legal Research (CCLR) on Saturday, March 27, 2010. The purpose of CCLR is to sharpen students’ research skills in preparation for summer clerkships and job.

CCLR will review techniques taught during the law students’ first year and provide detailed legal analysis of specific legal research strategies and given resources. The Course will present a legal problem and solve it using Texas law.

So if you have a job this summer or plan or hope to get one, do not miss CCLR. Breakfast and lunch will be served. Librarians give away door prizes and host giveaways. Come out, have fun and learn. And let us give you the tools of the trade.

Sign-up for the course at the Circulation Desk in March.

E. Josey (cont. from pg.1)
Information Needs of Lawyers is substantively intelligible and insightful. It springs from a case study Joelle Rogan first conducted while working as a library assistant in a law firm and completing the requisites for qualification as assistant librarian. In spite of its substantive sophistication, however, Rogan’s book is somewhat unrefined methodologically. Still, I find Rogan’s book to be accessible and imaginative.

The second chapter of the book is dedicated to a literature review where Rogan examines various ideas from such authors as: David Nicholas. These ideas are “the main guidelines used for this project, which formed the basis for the interview questions.” She finds lawyers’ information needs to be characterized by: subject, function, nature, intellectual level, viewpoint, quantity, communication, date/currency/urgency of need, place, and processing and packaging. These characteristics are discussed at length and supported by attorney interviews. Rogan also discusses the obstacles to meeting information needs: time constraints, resources, awareness and training, access, and information overload. Both the characteristics and obstacles are extremely useful for assessment. Librarians may use these characteristics to define information needs and the ability to overcome obstacles as measurement of how needs are met.

Rogan also observes the significant role of technology in meeting every aspect of information needs. As a result, the relationship between the law library and information technology (IT) department may be very tenuous. One challenge Rogan uncovers is that partners and IT managers typically make the ultimate decision on what technology is purchased while the responsibility for determining the usefulness of these technologies falls on librarians. In her opinion, librarians should be brought into the discussion before decisions are made as librarians possess taxonomy, classification, and indexing skills.

In chapter five, Rogan discusses the methodology she used to conduct her case study. However, she does not sufficiently address how Nicholas’ work, which is used as her framework yet focuses on the information needs of journalists, is specifically adapted to address lawyers’ information needs; how these adaptations are used to formulate interview questions; or, how interviewees’ responses are weighed and analyzed. As a result, there are some missing links between the framework, interview questions and answers, and Rogan’s conclusions.

Later in the same chapter, Rogan makes a rather contradictory point. Apparently, one attorney refused to be recorded during her interview. To this refusal, Rogan responded “that the dissertation would not be published but as an ex-journalist, [the attorney being interviewed] was a very untrusting subject, probably used to more exploitative journalists than the author whose sole intention was for research not scandal.” However, Rogan’s book is, in fact, the publication of her case-study and dissertation. And, the recorded attorneys’ interviews are the basis of her case-study. Moreover, the transcript of one attorney’s interview is provided in full in appendix three. This contradiction causes readers to wonder how interviewees were selected or persuaded to volunteer to interview.

Overall, Ms. Rogan’s book has its strengths and weaknesses. Its weaknesses may prevent it from appealing to librarians with experience in methodology. However, because it clearly delineates lawyers’ information needs, it may be useful to law firm librarians, law firm library support staff and library school students.
The SWALL 2009 Annual Meeting was held in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The opening speaker was Dr. Camila Alire, ALA President-Elect (2009-2010), Dean Emerita of the University of New Mexico. She spoke on the importance of competent leadership and emotional intelligence (EI). I also heard a presentation given by Ronald Wheeler on “Law Librarians Abroad,” and “Comic Book Superheroes and the Theories of Legal Jurisprudence.” Last a history lecture given by Justice Charles Daniel. The SWALL 2009 Annual Meeting followed by a tour of University of New Mexico Law Library.

Emotional intelligence as defined by Alire is the ability to supervise one’s own and others’ feelings and emotions. EI should guide one’s thinking and actions. In this time of uncertainty EI should help leaders deal with change effectively and guide his/her employees through these changes. The Recognition of these emotions will help produce a more service oriented workplace.

Ronald Wheeler spoke on the need for law librarians to travel abroad to assist their students in legal research. It will not only be beneficial to the students the law school can also profit by the law librarian presence. Wheeler has worked in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires for Georgia State University Law School. He stated that when the law school expands its courses abroad the librarian should be part of the package.

Comic Book Superheroes and the Theories of Legal Jurisprudence discussed the history of comic books from 1938, when Superman was launched. Superman was a reflection of Americans view of law and justice. Today comic books characters define for Americans what is good and evil which is always evolving.

My favorite presenter was Justice Charles Daniels, of the New Mexico Supreme Court. He gave us, mostly Texans some facts about New Mexico, for example of land grab; the Spaniards fought the Native Americans for the land; then the Mexicans fought the Spaniards and in the end the Mexicans battled it out with the Texans with the blessings of the U S Government. This explains why the state of New Mexico is small. There are still border disputes today.

Cicely Taylor has joined the TMSL family as Loose Leaf Clerk in Technical Service Department. She previously worked for the Houston Public Library (HPL) as a Library Assistant. She attended Texas Southern University where she received her Bachelor’s in Computer Science. A native Houstonian, Ms. Taylor was drawn to working in libraries because of their “peaceful environment” and “access to learning new things.” In particular, Ms. Taylor is drawn to law because of her interest in computer forensics and law enforcement. She is confident TMSL will afford her many new learning opportunities.

Cicely enjoys playing the piano and bass guitar in her spare time, and for church. She is an active member of “Taking It to the Streets Christian Ministry” where she is an musician, singer and praise dancer. She is also a founder of the ministry; they visit nursing homes and prisons and minister to them with song and dance. She enjoys hanging out with friends and family listening to live music and just enjoying life and what life has to offer. She loves to travel to different locations and learn about different cultures. She is currently working on a Master’s degree in Digital Forensics hoping to one day join a well know law enforcement agency as an Computer Forensics Detective (Officer).
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### February 2010 Schedule of Events

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- **February 14** - Valentine’s Day
- **February 15** - President’s Day (Law School & Library Closed)
- **March 2** - Brown Bag (Statutory Research) Rm 126, 12 noon
- **March 4** - Brown Bag (Case Law Research) Rm 208, 12 noon
- **March 8-12** - Mid Term Examinations
- **March 15-19** - Spring Break
- **March 23** - Brown Bag (Form Books) Rm 206, 12 noon
- **March 27** - Clerkship Crash Course in Legal Research (9 a.m.)
- **April 2** - Good Friday (Library Closed & No Classes)
- **April 4** - Easter Sunday (Library Closed)
- **April 28** - May 2 - Reading Period
- **May 3-14** - Final Examinations