President's Column
by Pauline Aranas
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The 2006 All California Joint Institute was a great success thanks to Vice President/President-Elect Patrick Meyer, his Institute co-chairs and committee members. Attendees gave this Institute high marks for its excellent educational programs and other events. We appreciate the generous support of our sponsors and exhibitors who helped make this event possible.

Ballots are in the mail to elect the slate of candidates for the 2006-2007 Executive Board. Please remember to vote! Membership renewal notices will be mailed soon as well. The renewal notices will include the committee volunteer form. Please consider volunteering to chair or serve on a committee. Our success as a chapter is due to the tireless efforts of our members who contribute their talent, commitment and energy to serve our membership.

Mark your calendars: the annual Business Meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 27th at the U.S. Courthouse for the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in Pasadena (thank you, Kathryn Way!). The Pacific Chapters Joint Reception at AALL is on Sunday, July 9th, 6:30 – 8:00 p.m.

Next, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the 2005-2006 SCALL Executive Board and to the SCALL committee chairs and committee members. All of you contributed significantly to SCALL’s continued viability. I particularly wish to thank last year’s & this year’s Executive Board members---I find your dedication and professionalism inspiring. Working with all of you has been rewarding both personally and professionally.

Finally, to all SCALL members---thank you for the honor and privilege to serve as your President.
The SCALL Newsletter Staff

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Editor’s Notes

by Victoria Williamson

I find it hard to believe that we’ve come to the last issue of this term; here I am looking forward to the next term and feeling excited about it. I will admit, though, having done this for some time now, I had days when I thought it’s time for me to pass the torch and venture on a new path. Yet, just when I thought my work was done, one incredible once-in-a-lifetime opportunity presented itself. No, I didn’t win a million dollars (not yet); but to me it seemed like I did. Read on and you’ll know what I mean.

Last month, at the All-California Institute in Sacramento, a group of SCALL members went to the State Capitol to lobby Rick Battson, Chief of Staff to Senator Joe Dunn, Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The discussion started by Rick’s mention of his father-in-law who had been the Assistant County Law Librarian for San Diego. When asked for his father-in-law’s name, Rick replied, “Bill Rohan.” The group then told him that of course they knew Bill because SCALL gives its annual service award in his honor. To make the long story short, the idea for a feature article came to fruition. In this issue, you’ll get to know the man for whom SCALL’s Annual Service Award was named—William Burke Rohan.

Thanks to Jennifer Berman for generating the idea and to Larry Meyer for putting me in touch with Bill’s daughter, Tracy Rohan Battson who, along with her mother Merrillyn, sister Margaret and husband Rick, were totally supportive of this idea.

(SCALL Newsletter Submission Deadlines

We welcome the submission of any articles of interest to the law library community. Contact Victoria Williamson, SCALL Newsletter Editor, at williamv@ulv.edu.

All submissions should be received by the following dates:

August 14, 2006 Sept. / Oct. 2006 issue
October 9, 2006 Nov. / Dec. 2006 issue
December 11, 2006 Jan. / Feb. 2007 issue
February 12, 2007 Mar. / Apr. 2007 issue

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Pro Bono by Law Librarians?
Public Counsel Asks SCALL

by Bill Ketchum, Reference Librarian
San Bernardino County Law Library
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(This article also appears in the current issue of CCCLL-FYI, the Newsletter of the Council of California County Law Librarians, Bill Ketchum, Editor.)

I attended SCALL’s April 26, 2006 function at Papa Christo’s Greek Restaurant in Los Angeles, organized by Program Chair Brian Raphael of USC Law Library, mainly for the schmoozing – it is such a pleasure to see colleagues from other area law libraries and to share news, both professional and personal. I was surprised to find a talk on pro bono work interesting and potentially relevant to my work as a law librarian.

Public Counsel’s President and CEO Daniel Grunfeld, Esq., spoke with passion, facts, and a call to action that held the interest of the 45 or so in attendance over the restaurant din and even generated some discussion afterward about how we might participate in what he was suggesting.

He first told of a visit to Brazil, where the gap between the haves and the have-nots is one of the greatest in the world, and where lawyers frown on pro bono work as competition for paid work. Even new lawyers there, of whom there are many each year, thus avoid pro bono work notwithstanding the “desperate need” for it in that country.

He compared that situation to the very institutionalized structure for pro bono work that exists in the legal profession in the United States, where pro bono work is even an ethical duty, and where the need is also great.

Mr. Grunfeld made special mention of county law libraries, whose staff serve the public directly, often providing needed clarity or a referral for desperate or befuddled patrons. We show them how to find their case information online, how to use a self-help law book or a form book, or how to contact the local lawyer referral service or find other information they need. When we stay past our shift without pay to help someone in this way, we are engaging in pro bono work.

What Mr. Grunfeld is suggesting to us is that law librarians engage in pro bono work through Public Counsel. There is legal research and paralegal work to be done in adoptions of foster children, in the setting up of corporations for small businesses, in bankruptcy cases, and in other areas, he stated, adding that Public Counsel carries malpractice insurance to cover the volunteer work. He emphasized that not all legal work has to be done by lawyers, and he listed meeting with clients and accompanying them to court as part of what he would be asking for.

As Mr. Grunfeld would of course assume, although he found it unnecessary to state, all SCALL members are well aware of what constitutes the unauthorized practice of law and would avoid it both individually and on behalf of SCALL and our employers in any volunteer work we might undertake. We would carefully make our own judgments on this point and be accountable on it, especially in meeting with clients and in accompanying them to court. Even those of us who are members of the bar know that we do not act for our employers or for SCALL in the capacity of lawyers.

After the talk, several law librarians at my table seriously discussed among themselves how they might participate in this work. One thought some of our employers might be willing to contribute some of our work time to this effort. Indeed, a small contribution of work time could bring renewed vitality and interest and even greater knowledge to the work we do for our employers just as a training seminar does. Another added that volunteering our time, knowledge, and skills through this established program would be easier than setting one up and administering it ourselves.

(continued on page 18)
I’ve been wracking my brains trying to think of a clever way to tell you about BEST Friends, the support group for the Business & Economics and Science, Technology & Patents departments at the Los Angeles Public Library. But the deadline for this article is already staring me down, so let’s just cut the clever.

BEST Friends supports the two departments at LAPL that, as a law librarian, I need most. If I have an issue regarding legal reference, I can shout out to SCALL and get an answer back in five minutes; but when my marketing director wants to know ad rates for industry publications, I can look at the Standard Rates and Data Service at the Bus-Econ desk. (Yes, I could look it up online, but non-billable marketing requests make my bosses grumble..)

When the intellectual property attorney asks me to get a definition from an engineering dictionary, I can call the Sci-Tech desk, where they’ll ask me to be a little more specific, as they have several dictionaries for different types of engineers. I can’t afford to purchase these dictionaries, not for the two or three times a year the attorney asks me for definitions.

Because the Business & Economics librarians are patient with my question, I’m learning more about business information, which makes me a better librarian for my corporate attorneys. For that education, I’m part of BEST Friends. Because the Science, Technology & Patents department has all the building codes, my construction litigation attorneys ask for every few months, I don’t have to purchase them. For that alone, I’m part of BEST Friends.

Part of what makes this article hard to write is that I’m trying to think of great examples; but if you have SRDS, or you’ve never asked about engineering dictionaries, these aren’t going to impress you. However, if you’ve ever spent more than six billable minutes wondering where to start your research, because it’s in a subject that falls outside the regular law library field, then maybe it’s time to talk to someone outside of law librarianship. I get so used to relying on the other librarians in my firm, and on the big brains on the SCALL listserv, that I sometimes forget there are other librarians I can talk to. Working with BEST Friends has helped me consider more venues of research and develop my network.

If you have benefited from these departments; if you have used them for work or pleasure, then you might think about joining BEST Friends. You can contact me at drea.douglas@hklaw.com and I will personally send you a membership form.

Our spring luncheon was held on May 25th at the California African American Museum in Exposition Park. Our speaker was Wayne Wilson of the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles, and the topic of his presentation was “Will the Internet Kill the Sports Library?”

And, once more, I am learning: sports libraries?
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The Technical Services Workshop, a pre-program session to the Third All-California Joint Institute, focused on the latest developments in the Resource Description and Access (RDA) standard, and the acquisition of electronic resources. The “Technical Services Round Table: Ask the Experts,” rounded out the program, enabling attendees to ask questions of experts who represented academic, private, and public law libraries. Rhonda K. Lawrence, Head of Cataloging and Bindery at UCLA’s Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library, moderated the program and kept discussion questions going. This article is composed of three sections—each devoted to summarizing the three parts of this workshop.

Part I: Latest Developments in RDA

The first session, titled “RDA: Resource Description and Access—A New Cataloging Standard for a Digital Future,” was presented by Kathleen M. Winzer, Head of Cataloging at Stanford University’s Robert Crown Law Library. Ms. Winzer currently serves as the AALL liaison to the American Library Association’s Catalog Committee on Description and Access (CC:DA). She acknowledged Ms. Jennifer Bowen, American Library Association representative to the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (JSC), who originally gave the presentation at the ALA Midwinter Meeting RDA Forum in January 2006.

Ms. Winzer succinctly explained the process from AACR2 to recognition of the need for a new standard, to an explanation of this new standard. RDA’s goal is to simplify the rules, provide more consistency, and address problems with the current standard. The JSC is the body responsible for AACR2 and is working on a new code. Its constituent organizations are: the American Library Association, the Australian Committee on Cataloging, the British Library, the Canadian Committee on Cataloging, CILIP: Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals, and the Library of Congress. Each revision to the AACR2 followed the same basic structure as its predecessors, and reflected only incremental changes over time. Its inflexibility, bias toward print, and overall structure do not address issues unique to digital and other media, such as DVD/CD combination packets, which combine aspects of different materials. The plan originally was not to simply revise AACR2, but to produce a new edition, AACR3. The overwhelmingly negative feedback on the AACR3 draft prompted a focused approach to creating a standard suitable for the changing needs of current and future catalogers, and other metadata communities.

What needed to change in the standards? Reviewers recommended radical changes: more metadata-friendly, more connection with the International Federation of Library Association’s (IFLA) Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), less jargon and and simpler to use so that other metadata communities would find it more understandable. RDA had to be cost-effective: AACR2 and RDA had to be compatible so staff and resources would not be wasted in a major conversion. As such, JSC found it important to identify major stakeholders in developing a new standard—not just catalogers, but library administrators, cataloging educators, public services librarians, system developers, metadata communities, MARC format developers, along with national and international programs.

RDA will be a “multinational content standard providing bibliographic description and access for all media.” This emphasizes content standards, not display standards. Although RDA is developed in English, it can be used in other “language communities.” In order to facilitate an easier-to-use guide, RDA will not only be available in print, but also as a web-based product. Customization of “mini-manuals” consisting of often-used and referred-to sections will further facilitate ease of use. Compatibility of records under AACR2 and RDA is the goal, with most data elements readily incorporated into MARC21.

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California State Railroad Museum: A Touch of History
by Curtis Jones, Reader Services Librarian
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Those attending the Third All-California Joint Institute had an exciting opportunity to let history touch them by taking a scant six-minute walk from the conference hotel to the California State Railroad Museum. After spending a short time there, one would find it impossible to discover some aspect of life today that has not been altered irrevocably by the coming of the steam locomotive.

As I viewed the introductory film, I encountered an interesting part of history as the personalities involved in the creation of the nation’s first intercontinental railway took the stage. This not-to-be-missed presentation served as a time machine, bringing the past into my present and drawing the entire audience into the history that the Museum’s collection of artifacts describes.

At center stage is the Central Pacific Railroad’s conquest of the Sierra Nevada, where progress was measured at times in inches per day through those treacherous mountains. Considering the tools used and the magnitude of the undertaking, I was easily overwhelmed by the obstacles encountered and the physical efforts necessary to complete this task, accomplished more by human muscle and black powder than by machine or dynamite. In an age dominated by aircraft, trucks, and automobiles, it is difficult to comprehend how important was the locomotive to the task of creating the American dream and in fulfilling our nation’s manifest destiny. The Museum exists to educate us to this view.

The Museum staff and its trained volunteers make a concerted effort to give meaning to the impact of the railroad in ways not likely experienced anywhere else in the world. When I stood before a restored locomotive, I felt the beauty and power of this mechanical wonder as if I were in a dream. These powerful machines were indeed the marvels of their time. When some thought it impossible to breathe at speeds in excess of thirty miles per hour, these locomotives became the jet planes of their day. Rather than be relegated to isolated airports and reduced to mere glints of metal against the sky, these engines were designed as showpieces and public relations tools as they traversed the city centers of our nation. The Museum brings us face to face with what is considered to be “the best and the worst of 19th century dynamism.”

Its unique collection, with a perfect setting and dramatic displays, is staffed by knowledgeable guides who have a firm understanding of how the railroads shaped California in particular and the nation as a whole.

One can best experience the feel and ambience of a sleeping car seen in old movies by actually walking through one. In a Super Chef dining car, one sees the opulent table settings as if dinner is about to be served on one of the major railroad lines. I thought of my last airline flight and the bag of peanuts offered to me, so obviously incomparable to the splendid service provided on the iron road.

It is plainly evident that the powerful locomotive, like the “General Stanford” shown above, has transformed society; and I, awestruck, can only imagine. I can only imagine the organization and teamwork necessary for a crew of Chinese and Irish immigrants to lay a little more than ten miles of track in just twelve hours back in 1869, or the ingenuity and effort involved for the railroads to deliver perishable products for over half a century without refrigeration. Incredibly, railroad cars carried ice dumped at both ends periodically throughout a journey so that their cargo would not spoil. Imagine the planning and the brute effort needed to accomplish this feat, train after train, year after year. With this as its history, railroading enjoyed now by hobbyists is no less ingenious and filled with details that fascinate many of us today.

(continued on page 18)
Inner City Youth Internship Program Update

The SCALL Inner City Internship Program is proud to announce that its 15th summer is under way. Our first workshop was held May 20, 2006, and our students will continue with further training on June 17th and July 22nd. For the first year, we have placements for every eligible student, thanks to the cooperation of our SCALL members. We raised over $600 at our raffle at the Joint Institute in Sacramento, and we have received several grants so that we can fund nine students at public or non-profit host sites. We thank the SCALL Board, all our host sites past and present, and all other people and corporations who have donated time and funds to our program. If you haven't had an intern yet, it's a wonderful experience; talk to a librarian who has!

Editor’s Notes (continued)
(continued from page 2)

Have you ever had days when you felt unmotivated and thought that you'd somehow lost the spark that drives you to do your best work? Well, I had; so, when the idea for the article was brought to me, my eyes lit up and the ol' spark flared!

I was excited to learn about the man whose memory SCALL has celebrated for the last 25 years. After learning about Bill through his family, I understood why, and in the process, I found myself inspired to serve with more enthusiasm than I had in the past, not only within SCALL but also outside our association. Once again, I am excited to continue along the path I first ventured six years ago. I hope that after turning the page and reading our feature article, you too will find that spark reignited within you, to serve and pursue your passions!
Getting to Know Bill:
The Man Behind the Rohan Chapter Service Award

by Victoria Williamson, Reference Librarian
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On December 3, 1981, the SCALL Executive Board, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution establishing the “William B. Rohan Chapter Service Award.” In a letter to Merrilynn Rohan, Bill’s widow, then President Frank Houdek wrote: “Without question, he epitomized the sort of commitment and enthusiastic effort we were trying to recognize with this award. Thus, it seemed fitting and proper to name it in his honor. We can only hope that the memory of his energy, his devotion to service, and his perpetual good humor will spur present and future members to seek the level of achievement he so consistently reached.”

Twenty-five years later, SCALL continues its tradition of recognizing every year, its members’ outstanding service to the organization in honor of William B. Rohan. To many of us who have only heard or read his name, this article is an attempt to introduce Bill. To those who knew him, worked with him, and shared memorable times with him, this article is an attempt to pay him tribute and to honor his memory.

From Wisconsin to Minnesota

William Burke Rohan was born on February 21, 1920 in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. He was 14 1/2 years old when his mother died, and Bill was sent to Wayland Academy in Beaver Dam, where he graduated in 1936. In 1937 he attended Notre Dame University and, two years later, transferred to the University of Minnesota, where he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and History. He served for three years as a U.S. Naval Reserve officer during World War II and rose to the rank of Senior Lieutenant. After World War II, he attended the University of Minnesota Law School where he earned his Juris Doctor degree. He was admitted to the State Bar of Minnesota in 1948, the same year he graduated from law school.

Rohan’s Bookstore

With a law degree and a license to practice law in Minnesota, Bill opted to help manage his father’s construction company—Winston Brothers Company—an international firm that built Shasta Dam and many Los Angeles freeways. After leaving his father’s company, Bill’s love of reading led him to work for Vroman’s Bookstore in Pasadena; shortly thereafter, he bought a Vroman’s Bookstore in downtown San Diego, renaming it Rohan’s Bookstore. Bill’s courageous spirit and strong belief in bringing people... (continued on next page)
Bill Rohan (cont.)
(continued from previous page)

and books together was evidenced by the fact that he managed to keep his business—which to most people seemed like a bad decision from the start—going for nine years. It was through his bookstore that Bill became well-known in the community.

Passion for Politics

Bill was a politically active member of the community. Prior to moving to San Diego, he served on the Monrovia Unified School District Board for two years. Soon after he and his wife and children settled in Coronado, Bill became President of the Coronado Public Library, served on its Board of Trustees, and founded its Friends of the Library organization. When the California Superior Court established the Integration Task Force, which was associated with a long-standing racial discrimination lawsuit against the San Diego Unified School District, Bill served on the Task Force with complete and utmost dedication. He took a personal interest in the work of the Task Force and was not afraid to criticize it when appropriate. Bill's daughter Tracy remembers, "My father was passionate about politics....He took off every major election day to help with "Get Out the Vote" and drive the seniors in his community to the polls. He would sign his letters around election time, "Vote Democratic, love Bill."

A Perfect Fit

Bill made many and lasting friendships. He often engaged his friends in a healthy exercise of intellectual debate, be it religious, sociological or political. His son-in-law, Rick Battson, recalled, "He loved to debate and argue and discuss just about anything under the sun. While he was a strong Democrat, he surrounded himself with die-hard Republicans as his best friends. I always believed it was because it was more fun to debate and argue with his Republican friends than to agree with his Democratic friends."

(continued on next page)
As luck would have it, Bill was led to the field of law librarianship through one of his dear friends. Joe McDonough, a lawyer who frequented the San Diego County Public Law Library, prodded him to talk to Leland Stanford, a former judge and the head law librarian at the time. His friend knew that he would be a perfect fit at the law library. Indeed, he was; Bill worked for the San Diego County Public Law Library as Assistant Librarian and Chief Reference Librarian from 1970 to 1982.

A Librarian’s Antithesis

In a Dicta article, Bill’s friend and colleague Linda Madden Ford remembered him and wrote, “Bill was the antithesis of the stereotype of a librarian as being methodical, repressed and introverted. Most incongruous of all, Bill Rohan was incapable of lowering his deep, gruff voice to any level even approximating a whisper. During the years when he was the librarian on duty on Saturdays, those who frequented the library on weekends and lost themselves in research or reverie, or simply dozed off in the stacks, were sure to be brought to attention at 4:45 when Bill’s voice came over the loudspeaker, saying: “Now hear this! The library will close in 15 minutes!”

Bill had a unique presence that commands respect and a good sense of humor that is endearing. Tracy remembers a story about her father making a bet with the teenage son of a family friend: “My Dad had a flat top all of his life; this young man had hair down to the middle of his back. My Dad hated the look. Dad offered to play one backgammon game. If Dad won, the kid would cut his hair; if the kid won, Dad would grow his hair out. A tough battle down to the wire...to the last roll. The kid had to roll double sixes to win. He did. Dad, being a man of his word, painstakingly grew out his hair for the first time in his life, and then he kept it “long” for the rest of his life.”

A Match Made in Heaven

The law library was more than a place of work that Bill went to every day. He was happy working at the law library because he was surrounded by the people and things he was passionate about. He truly enjoyed helping library patrons with their research problems. With kindness and patience, he would willingly go out of his way to help them find the answers to their questions, though his deep voice and “matter-of-fact” way of speaking seemed otherwise, particularly to those who vaguely knew what they were looking for.

For Bill, helping law students who only wanted quick answers rather than the key to learning how to find them was the most challenging part of his daily work. Nevertheless, he loved being a law librarian. His wife Merrillyn recalls, “The hours at the library allowed him to be much more involved with his family than in any other kind of work. It was a match made in heaven. He was surrounded by lawyers, law and research!” Daughter Tracy adds, “He truly was that little boy in a candy store.”

Passion for Life and the Arts

Bill had an incessant curiosity about almost all subjects and could engage in a conversation with anyone, regardless of their level of education. He was both an intellectual and a gentle, compassionate human being. He had a down-to-earth and unpretentious outlook on life and of the world itself. His devotion to active community involvement and service to others reflected his passion for life and books. He generously shared his creative and artistic energy through his volunteer work. He was, for many years, a lay reader at his local Catholic parish and a great announcer at his sons’ Little League games. He was book review editor for the San Diego County Bar Association’s Dicta magazine. He wrote and acted in the skits presented in various law library conventions that he attended.

A quote from Bill, written five months before he died.

(Image courtesy of the Rohan Family)

(continued on next page)
His daughter Tracy reveals, “Dad was a “closet” thespian.” She was referring to Bill’s acting part in *The Importance of J. Robert Oppenheimer*, a stage play that ran in 1970 at the Cassius Carter Theatre in San Diego. Bill’s character was one of the judges in the play. Welton Jones wrote for the *San Diego Union*: “...one of those instinctive actors of little craft who can, through a strong part and an eager sincerity, totally capture an audience, Bill Rohan, did so, while mirroring the doubts about the validity of the proceedings which must haunt contemporary audiences.” Bill was passionate about his role, and the positive review truly humbled him. A lifelong theatre afficionado, he saw the opportunity to act in a stage play as a highlight of his life.

Bill at home in 1980, a year before his death.

(Photo courtesy of the Rohan Family)

A Lasting Legacy

Bill had a strong and genuine connection with the people he worked with in and out of the law library profession. This connection continues to be felt to this day, bringing a tremendous amount of joy and pride to his loved ones. On November 22, 1981, Bill died of emphysema at the all-too-young age of 62, while on medical leave from his work at the San Diego County Public Law Library. His wife Merrillyn, daughters Tracy and Margaret, and son Timothy continue to share rich memories of his love, humanity, ideals, commitment to service, good humor, and passion for life itself. To the law library profession, Bill left a level of energy, enthusiasm, commitment and dedication to service that we all may aspire to reach.

Bill sharing his passion for reading with Jamie, his first grandchild.

(Photos courtesy of the Rohan Family)
Larry Dershem, former catalog librarian of the San Diego County Law Library, holds fond memories of William Rohan, namesake of SCALL’s William Rohan Chapter Service Award.

The 1997 recipient of the Rohan Award, Dershem worked in close proximity to Rohan when the latter tended to the federal law reference desk of the library. At the time, Dershem also was one of several library employees who assisted attorneys with Westlaw searches.

“Bill Rohan was a brilliant reference librarian, and seemed to know everything about the law – both federal and state,” Dershem says. “Bill had a vast knowledge of books, and also a great sense of humor.”

A former bookstore owner, Rohan exhibited a strong love for books that extended to much recreational reading, of both fiction and nonfiction books, Dershem relates.

“I would say that Bill was not your typical librarian. He looked more like Clarence Darrow, with a shock of silver hair, and bi-focal glasses that sat at the end of his nose (connected to a strap around his neck) as he instructed library patrons about the intricacies of performing specific legal research tasks,” Dershem adds.

“His voice, too, was very Clarence Darrow like, as he strongly and authoritatively spelled out the steps one should take to compile, for example, a California legislative history, or perform research in the thousands of appellate briefs we had stored on our fourth floor.”

Dershem, who worked at the library from 1977 to 1987, recalls that all the co-workers “both loved and respected Bill.” Out of his “great concern for law library patrons,” however, Rohan did not hesitate to give constructive feedback. “If I mis-classified an item, placing a new book in an area in the collection that the Library of Congress recommended, but which Bill thought was illogical, he would not hesitate to tell me.”

Dershem recalls that Rohan had “a great following” among library patrons. “There were always a number of attorneys and pro-pers who would make an extra effort to talk to Bill, rather than other reference librarians we would rotate at the desk.

“Although Bill was not an attorney himself, he fit in well with that group, and could always more than hold his own with any legal discussion he might be having with one of the members of the local bar.”

Dershem left the San Diego library to become director of the National University Law Library. The author of several books published by William S. Hein & Co., he currently practices law at Dershem & Associates in La Jolla and is a real estate and loan broker at Omega Realty & Funding in San Diego.
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Ms. Winzer outlined the three-part organization of RDA: Resource Description, Relationships, and Access Point Control. Along with a glossary and index, appendices for capitalization, abbreviations, and access point control data round out the standard. ISBD punctuation will be in an appendix, a change from finding punctuation throughout AACR2. Part I, “Resource Description,” is different from AACR2’s Part I. There is no longer a delineation between an item's physical nature, i.e., book, periodical, etc.; instead, data elements or “attributes” such as title, form the basis of chapters. Part II, “Relationships,” proposes to address related works, roles with respect to resource, and to simplify primary access points. A notable change is in the terminology. AACR2's terminology is deemed obsolete because it is based on the card catalog. For example, the term “heading” becomes “access point” in RDA. Part III, “Access Point Control,” includes generalized guidelines, authorized forms, and variant forms. It corresponds to chapters 22-26 of AACR2.

With ultimate publication slated for 2008, the draft for each part will be reviewed and commented upon. For example, the draft of Part I was reviewed between December 2005 and March 2006. Completion of the draft of Part II is expected sometime between May and September 2006, and the draft of Part III between May and September 2007. Ms. Winzer ended by discussing AALL’s efforts on issues such as replacement volume sets, integration of resources, uniform titles, and access points for law resources.

RDA drafts are available at www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rda.html. The page also contains a link to subscribe to RDA-L, the RDA discussion list. Slides of this presentation are available on the SCALL website—click on the link to the Institute webpage.

Part II—Acquisition of Electronic Resources

Marlene Bubrick, Head of Acquisitions/Electronic Information Librarian for the William M. Rains Library at Loyola Law School, presented the second part of the workshop: “Acquisition of Electronic Resources.” At the beginning, Ms. Bubrick made two caveats for this session. First the focus was on an academic law library acquiring fee-based (as opposed to free) electronic databases that are journal aggregators. Second, the licensed users of academic institutions are students and professors. Her presentation raised issues that must be explored thoroughly when acquiring electronic resources: negotiating licensing agreements, providing access to users, along with marketing, managing, and maintaining the new database.

Depending on the organization, different factors are crucial when negotiating a licensing agreement. For example, in an academic setting, remote access for students and professors is extremely important. Ms. Bubrick outlined the key components of licensing agreements: definition of authorized users, terms, permitted uses, liability and indemnity issues, authorization and access, affiliated users and remote access, archiving, tracking of usage statistics, and termination/renewal. An important component is the definition of “authorized users” in the agreement. Every conceivable user must be included in this definition. For example, if an academic library is also a government depository, then the collection must be open and available to any walk-in patrons; therefore, they must be included as authorized users.

Terms of the agreement must spell out whether the license is for permanent use, in which the library owns the content, or a subscription simply for access rights. If the terms are for a subscription, the time period must be spelled out, and the library must recognize that if the subscription is cancelled, they are left with nothing. “Permitted uses” pertains to how the library can use the material—is interlibrary loan, printing and downloading allowed? For an academic library, can faculty use the materials for class packets or for distance learning purposes?

Ms. Bubrick noted that liability issues are often points of contention between libraries and vendors, though it is easier to work out than a few years ago. One example is whether or not the licensee is liable for unauthorized uses of the information if restrictions on uses were made known to users. Indemnity directly relates to this—whether or not the licensee is held harmless from a claim of infringement by a third party. Both must be clearly stated in the agreement.

Authorization and access includes issues such as whether username and password or IP authentication are used, and whether separate geographic locations exist. This ties into the next component: affiliated users and remote access. The agreement must spell out whether proxies can be used for off-site users, or whether usernames and passwords are required. Academic libraries, for example, typically try not to have usernames and passwords required—using IP authentication and proxies for access. The issue of archiving directly relates to the terms, whether it is a permanent purchase or subscription-based access. If permanent, then the library will have usable archival content. If subscription, the library needs to know if archived content will still be available after cancellation or termination of the agreement.

(continued on next page)
The last key component is understanding the terms and conditions of both renewal and termination. These must be clearly stated, and automatic renewal cannot be assumed. Termination policies vary, and may require notice of cancellation months before actual termination. Not understanding these policies can cost the library significantly.

Although the license agreement states the methods of access, it is up to the library to make access to electronic resources available. The appearance and placement of links to an electronic database are very important. Will the link be available from the library’s website, and from the catalog? Whether electronic resources can be cataloged at all is another consideration. Then, it must be decided where the link takes the user—directly into a database, or to a list of other resources? Ms. Bubrick suggested the URL Clearinghouse and HeinOnline Cataloging Aid are both useful for the construction of deep link. However, just providing a link is not enough—library patrons must know the resource is available. Therefore, marketing tools are key. Web pages and the actual placement of links promote usage, along with sending electronic newsletters that highlight new databases to faculty and staff at an academic library.

The last topics Ms. Bubrick covered were management and maintenance of electronic resources. Information that must be tracked includes the subscription term, method of access and number of users, and technical support contact information. Web addresses change, and it is useful to have a program that automatically runs a URL checker to facilitate easier maintenance. For example, Ms. Bubrick’s library uses the Millennium URL Checker that automatically runs such a check. Other programs can run usage statistics that assist in these decisions.

Ms. Bubrick listed additional resources to assist in electronic resource acquisition:

1. AALL Special Committee on Licensing Principles for Electronic Resources. Principles for Licensing Electronic Resources (revised 2004). Available at: www.aallnet.org/committee/reports/LicensingPrinciplesElecResources.pdf


4. Yale University Library, Council on Library & Information Resources, Liblicense website at: www.library.yale.edu/~license/

Part III—Technical Services Round Table: Ask the Experts

Three experts representing academic, private, and public law libraries addressed technical services issues and fielded questions: Ms. Bubrick came back as a panelist to represent the academic side; Carol Rogers, Manager of Information Resources—Libraries of Latham & Watkins LLP in Los Angeles, represented law firm libraries; Melody Busse Lembke, Assistant Director of Technical Services for the Los Angeles County Law Library, represented public law libraries.

Ms. Lawrence opened the Round Table by asking Carol Rogers to address electronic resource acquisition factors unique to law firm libraries. Ms. Rogers, who manages all firm-wide contracts, talked about the need for password management. One attorney could have access to multiple electronic databases with separate passwords for each. Library staff in each office location must be able to access passwords for attorneys at that location. Then there are five people who are “super administrators” with access to all firm usernames and passwords. The firm now employs a program allowing attorneys to access their own passwords through their usernames.

Another issue of defining “user” is whether those users are concurrent and enterprise-wide. Many vendors want to define “user” by number of people; Ms. Rogers emphasized the importance of moving vendors away from the number of attorneys in a firm because that number does not accurately reflect actual users.

Ms. Lembke addressed this same issue from the standpoint of the public law library. Public libraries allow access via IP authentication rather than by password maintenance. The issue of cost is incredibly important—vendors focus on infrastructure costs associated with electronic resources. Many licensing agreements are subscription-based and, if a subscription is cancelled, there is no archiving and all information is lost.

(continued on next page)
Pro Bono (cont.)
(continued from page 3)

I think we can expect to hear in the coming months that SCALL members have pursued this opportunity.

P.S.: Patrick Meyer announced on May 17 via our listserv that the SCALL Board has “approved the formation of a Pro Bono Task Force that will explore the possibilities of a pilot program with Public Counsel that would match interested SCALL volunteers with Public Counsel pro bono projects.”

1Short for pro bono publico (for the public good), “pro bono” refers to providing services for a reduced fee or for no fee.

From Public Counsel’s webpage:
http://www.publiccounsel.org

“Public Counsel is the largest pro bono law office in the nation. We are the southern California affiliate of the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Our staff of 27 attorneys along with thousands of volunteer lawyers, law students and legal professionals assist over 26,000 low-income children, youth, adults, and families, as well as eligible community organizations each year. The value of free legal services provided during 2005 is conservatively estimated at over $60 million.”

Calif. State Railroad Museum (cont.)
(continued from page 8)

The Museum considers itself to be the nation’s finest “interpretive” railroad museum. After spending just one hour within its walls, it was difficult for me to argue with that assessment. Every exhibit translates the effect of the railroads on the life of the nation then and now. The railroads carried the federal government ever deeper into issues involving interstate commerce and the creation of arteries for that commerce. Establishing the right of railroads to bridge rivers effectively ended local steamboat monopolies, yet created the possibility of national monopolies that would strike fear in farmer and worker alike and create resentment of the political power the railroads gave their owners. The Effie Afton (1856) case also served as a catalyst for extensive change in American jurisprudence and law. The new railroad industry brought the commerce clause front and center as no industry had done before; trains moved federal and state authority into a collision course.

Federal support for railroads assured the pace of life in America would not move with the speed of a paddle wheel on a river’s slow, meandering path, but to the speed of the engine and as the crow flies. It is easy for us to view steam trains with nostalgia now; but, for those who actually rode them or resented them for their intrusion into their lives, the locomotive could be perceived quite differently—especially so by workers and consumers. Law librarians often handle the materials associated with the laws and cases generated from the litigation surrounding railroads’ challenges to federal or state authority, labor or management, and to the use of power and the common good. However, when can law librarians seize an opportunity like this to steep themselves in this important history? At the California State Railroad Museum, one can see and touch and sense the extraordinary importance of railroads, their influence on so many of our nation’s laws, and upon that which we expect of life today.

This discussion segued into retention policies, and more general pricing issues. American Bar Association standards require academic law libraries to retain print resources. Ms. Bubrick stated that new ABA standards recognize digital resources, and allow libraries to discard print resources if the same are available electronically. Several audience members voiced concerns over retention of resources, especially in times of shrinking library space and budgets. Therefore, retention of resources is an ongoing issue that academic, private, and public law libraries will continue to address.

For more information, consider:


California State Railroad Museum
111 “I” Street
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 448-4466 www.csrmf.org/default.asp
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Consumer Protection

Presented by Scott Maurer
at the Third All California Joint Institute, Sacramento, California
April 1, 2006
smaurer@scu.edu

Reviewed by Margot McLaren, Serials/Documents Librarian
Whittier Law School Library
mmclaren@law.whittier.edu

A supervising attorney in consumer law at the Santa Clara University Law School's Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center, Scott Maurer* presented a program entitled “Consumer Protection” at the Third All-California Joint Institute in Sacramento. This session was very informative and well attended by members of SCALL, SANDALL and NOCALL.

The presentation was filled with practical and interesting information on the types of cases consumer lawyers handle; the necessary ingredients of a consumer law case; early consumer protection legislation, such as the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, as amended; modern federal law, such as the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act; California's Proposition 64 changes to unfair competition law; and arbitration clauses containing bans on class action lawsuits.

According to Mr. Maurer, there are two types of automobile cases that consumer attorneys handle: cases involving automobile defects and repairs, and disputes involving automobile financing. In a consumer law case, the plaintiff must use the underlying goods and services for personal, family or household purposes; and the defendant must be in the business of providing the underlying goods and services to the consumer. Congress provides the FTC with broad powers to prevent unfair competition, as well as to enforce the Act and associated trade regulation rules. Examples of trade regulation rules include the Holder Rule, which holds the seller and not the lender responsible for defects; the "Cooling Off Period" Rule, which relates to door-to-door sales; the Used Car Rule, which requires a warranty; and the Co-Signer Rule, which relates to a loan signed by the borrower and a relative or a friend.

One of the hot issues addressed by Mr. Maurer involves the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) (15 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.). The purpose of the Act is to provide for meaningful disclosure of credit terms, including annual percentage rate (APR) and finance charges. TILA is an effective consumer protection tool when applied to automobile purchases involving "trade-in" vehicles with negative equity--where the value of the trade-in vehicle is lower than the balance owed on it. The law requires that automobile dealers must disclose the amount of negative equity and how it is applied to consumer automobile purchase transactions.

For example, if the purchase price of a new automobile is $20,000, and the buyer trades in a vehicle worth $15,000 but owes $17,000 on the original loan, the buyer has a negative equity of $2,000. The dealer must disclose the amount of this negative equity to the buyer. The buyer may then decide whether to continue with the transaction by either submitting an additional $2,000 to eliminate the negative equity, or the dealer may add the $2,000 to the purchase price of the new vehicle.

If the dealer adds the negative equity to the new vehicle's purchase price, the purchaser pays taxes on the "bump" of $2,000 as well as on the original purchase price of $20,000. If the finance charges and APR are not adjusted to reflect the higher cost to the consumer, TILA permits the consumer to pursue statutory remedies of $1,000 and attorneys fees against the dealer.

California’s corresponding law is the Automobile Sales Finance Act (Cal. Civ. Code § 2981 et seq.). The ASFA prohibits negative equity roll-ins and other inaccurate contract disclosures. Consumer remedies under this law include rescission of the contract and attorneys fees.

Another hot issue that Mr. Maurer discussed involves the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S. C. § 1692 et seq.) The purpose of the Act is to prohibit abusive debt collection practices, including conduct ranging from harassment of the debtor's family, friends, and associates to false, misleading, and deceptive representations to the debtor. It prohibits unfair and unconscionable debt collection practices; and it permits consumers to force the debt collector to provide proof of a disputed debt before communications between them may continue. Consumers may cease communication with the debt collector if proof is not provided. Debt collectors must send consumers information supporting the debt in dispute.

(continued on next page)
Consumer Law (continued)
(continued from previous page)

The Act imposes limitations on time-barred debts. A time-barred debt is one that cannot be pursued through the court system because the statute of limitations has run. The limitation is designed to protect the debtor from collection lawsuits by creditors; the debtor may still be subject to collection efforts, but after the statute of limitations has run, the creditor seeking payment may not haul him or her into court.

However, if the debtor makes any payment to the creditor after the statute of limitations has run, the clock starts ticking again, and the creditor may pursue the debtor into court. In California, the law is called the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (Cal. Civ. Code § 1785 et seq.). The California statute of limitations is four years for open accounts, written contracts, and promissory notes; two years for oral agreements.

Mr. Maurer concluded the presentation with some discussion on three major threats to private enforcement of consumer rights: California Proposition 64's changes to the Unfair Competition Law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200 et seq.); arbitration and class action bans (Federal Arbitration Act (FAA) [9 U.S.C. sec. 1 et seq.]); and the federal preemption of state laws.

Prior to November 2004, the Unfair Competition Law allowed any person to enjoin any unfair competition. After Prop 64's changes went into effect, the consumer must now certify a class action against the defendant before receiving injunctive relief.

Another area of concern is that courts can refuse to honor the agreements of commercial entities to arbitrate private disputes. For the past 10 years, businesses (including banks and automobile dealers) have been inserting one-sided arbitration clauses in consumer contracts, thus eliminating consumers' remedies such as attorney's fees, consequential and punitive damages, and their right to file or participate in class action suits.

Lastly, there is a growing trend toward federal preemption of state consumer protection laws.

* About Scott Maurer:
Scott is a Lecturer in Law at Santa Clara University School of Law. He teaches courses in consumer law and protection and has supervised consumer cases at the Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center. Prior to law school, Scott worked for the New York State Legislature. He earned a B.A. in 1986 from Western Washington University and a J.D. in 1995 from Santa Clara University.
Shutterbuggin’ in Sacramento:
Glimpses of the 3rd All-California Joint Institute

Photos by Daniel W. Martin, Director
Loyola Law School Library
daniel.martin@lls.edu

Above: David McFadden of Southwestern U. Law School Library (left) and Dick Spinelli, V.P. of Sales & Marketing, W. S. Hein Company.

Below: Carolina Rose of Legislative Research, Inc.

Above: Jim Sherman of National University, Fresno.

Below: Margot McLaren, Curt Jones, and John O'Donnell of Whittier Law School Library enjoy the evening dinner cruise aboard The Spirit of Sacramento.
Shutterbuggin’ in Sacramento (cont.)
(continued from previous page)

Counterclockwise: River City Brewing Company in Westfield Shoppingtown; the interior of the dome of the California State Capitol; historic Hall of Justice Building at 813 Sixth Street, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, now contains the Sacramento County Public Law Library, whose entrance is shown below, right. **Below, top:** a law enforcement badge and “Wanted” display in the lobby outside the Sacramento County Public Law Library.
Shutterbuggin’ in Sacramento (cont.)
(continued from previous page)

Clockwise, above: Dick Spinelli of W. S. Hein Co., Patrick Meyer, Vice President/President – Elect of SCALL; Jessica Wimer, SCALL Treasurer; and Andre Lucas. Above, right: Tom Greene, Chief Assistant Attorney General, Public Rights Division, California Attorney General’s Office. Right: Bill Gausewitz, Director of the California Office of Administrative Law; Les Chisholm, Regional Director of the Public Employment Relations Board; and Dorothy H. Thomson, Senior Attorney, Legislative Intent Service. Lower right: Cindy Chick, Information Resources Manager, Knowledge Systems, Latham & Watkins LLP; and Jenny Kanji, Senior Lead Library Relations Consultant, Lexis Nexis Librarian Relations Group. Below: Hazel Lord and her husband, Jim, aboard The Spirit of Sacramento riverboat. Hazel is Senior Law Librarian and Head of Access Services at USC Law Library.
Minutes of the SCALL Executive Board

December 14, 2005
Empress Pavilion, Los Angeles

A regular meeting of the SCALL Executive Board was held on Wednesday, December 14, 2005 at Empress Pavilion, Chinatown. Board members present were: Pauline Aranas, President; Patrick Meyer, Vice-President/President-Elect; Jessica Wimer, Treasurer; Jim Senter, Secretary; Jennifer Berman, Past President; Tom Fleming, Board Member; and Paul Moorman, Board Member.

A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order at 4:30 pm.

I. Approval of October 18, 2005 Board Meeting Minutes

Jim distributed copies of the Minutes of the October 18, 2005 Board meeting. Jennifer moved to dispense with the reading of the Minutes, and Tom seconded. There being no discussion, a vote was called and the motion was approved. Tom moved to accept the Minutes as submitted; Jessica seconded, and the motion was approved.

II. Treasurer’s Report

Jessica reported that the current balance in the Association checking account is approximately $37,300. AALL is sending a $600 refund for overpayment of insurance premiums. Our accountant will be sending tax forms and other documents soon. These items should have been received already. Jessica will send a “test” letter to the SCALL post office box to see if there is a problem with mail delivery. Tom moved to accept the Treasurer’s report as submitted; Jennifer seconded, and the motion was approved.

III. Secretary’s Report

There was no report.

IV. President’s Report

A). VIP
Pauline asked the Board to consider inviting a VIP guest to AALL in St. Louis. AALL will cover registration fees. Pauline will ballpark the flight, hotel, and per diem expenses so that we can make a more-informed decision. We can also consult with NOCALL and see if they would like to jointly sponsor a VIP. She asked the Board to think of appropriate candidates.

B). AALL Centennial Celebration
Pauline encouraged the Board to think of ways that SCALL can participate in AALL’s Centennial celebration in St. Louis. Jessica will consult with the Archivist and the Public Relations committee to explore the possibility of having a SCALL chapter history display at our table at the annual meeting.

Paul moved to accept the President’s report. Tom seconded, and the motion was approved.

V. Vice-President / President-Elect’s Report

Patrick reported on the Joint Institute plans. The CCCLL legislative history workshop is tentatively set for Thursday afternoon. The Lexis workshop is set for Thursday afternoon from 1—5, and will be entitled Getting Things Done. The focus (continued on next page)
will be on time management and personal organizational skills for librarians. Friday morning, Rhonda Lawrence will coordinate a technical services workshop with three sections. First, Kathy Winzer, Catalog Librarian at Stanford University Law Library, will discuss the development of RDA, the new flexible and user-friendly content standard for resource description and access, designed to replace AACR2. Next, Marlene Bubrick (tentative) will talk about the acquisition and cataloging of electronic resources. And finally, there will be a roundtable discussion of technical services issues. Concurrent with the technical services programming, Thomson West will be offering their West Librarian MBA workshop. They will also be providing breakfast for both Friday morning workshop attendees.

The Institute proper will begin at 1:15 pm on Friday. The Friday night event will be a riverboat cruise. An Institute blog is in the works (NOCALL is handling).

Jennifer moved to accept the Vice-President’s report. Tom seconded, and the motion was approved.

VI. Committee Reports

The Board received and read all committee reports, and those reports are filed with the minutes of this meeting. Patrick moved to accept all committee reports as submitted. Tom seconded, and the motion was approved.

VII. New Business

Policy & Procedures Handbook
Tom distributed the “final draft” version of the SCALL Policy & Procedures Handbook. Pauline asked the Board to proof the draft (for substance, not formatting) by the following Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Tom moved that the meeting be adjourned. Jennifer seconded the motion and the motion passed unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 5:45 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Jim Senter
SCALL Secretary

NOTE: ADDITIONAL MOTIONS MADE AND BUSINESS CONDUCTED BY EMAIL

January 4-10, 2006
Patrick moved to approve the 2005-2006 SCALL Policies and Procedures Handbook as revised. Jessica seconded. There being no discussion, the motion was passed.

March 2, 2006
Patrick moved for SCALL to sign on to the Amicus Curiae Brief for the California Supreme Court case Hebrew Academy of San Francisco v. Goldman. Paul seconded. There was no discussion, and the motion was passed.

April 3, 2006
Jennifer moved that SCALL join Open the Government. org. Jessica seconded. There was some discussion and the motion passed.
Reference Librarian, Heller Ehrman, San Francisco, May 25
Reference Librarian, Irell & Manella LLP, Century City, May 24
Reference Librarian, UCLA Law Library, Los Angeles, May 24
Temporary Law Librarian / Legal Reference Librarian, Library Associates, Los Angeles, May 23
Reference Librarian, Latham & Watkins LLP, Los Angeles, May 19
Temporary Sr. Research Librarian, Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin, Los Angeles, May 16
Reference Librarian, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, Los Angeles, May 12
Head of Technical Services, Hastings College of the Law Library, San Francisco, April 21
Assistant Librarian, U.S. Court of Appeals Ninth Circuit Library, Los Angeles, April 18
Senior Research Services Librarian, Pepperdine Univ. School of Law Library, Malibu, April 18
Catalog Librarian, Pepperdine Univ. School of Law Library, Malibu, April 18
Director, Reference and Research Services; UCLA Law Library; Los Angeles, April 4
Electronic Services Librarian, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, Los Angeles, March 17
Technical Services Librarian, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, Los Angeles, March 17
Across

4. Michael Chiklis' character in TV's "The Commish" earned a law degree from _______ University.
5. "Law in Popular Culture" collection at this Texas law library.
6. Lawyer for the Mob (slang).
17. "Execution of Private Slovak" (1974) star, later a TV President.
18. "Megan's Law" protects against these offenders.
19. Military commission.
20. Former rental car spokesman who fled in a white Bronco.
22. Detainees held here await Supreme Court decision.
23. "Megan's Law" protects against these offenders.
24. "Murder, She Wrote" TV star.
28. Nicholson told him "You can't handle the truth!" in this 1992 film.
29. Legal thriller, "A Time to Kill" was this author's first.
31. L.A. judge who starred as one, too.
32. Phobic TV detective.
34. Crime (slang) related to checks and balances.
35. Daytime TV program, "_________Court."
36. Secret court operates under this law.
37. Act that made kidnapping a federal crime.
38. This street had the "blues" back in the 1970's.
39. "Megan's Law" protects against these offenders.
42. This street had the "blues" back in the 1970's.
43. Hamilton ________, TV district attorney who perpetually lost to Perry Mason.
45. A release from punishment fixed by law for a specific offense.
47. Modus ________.
48. ADA Sylvia Costas' husband on "NYPD Blue."
51. Attorney Atticus ________.
54. Bad guy in "Rear Window" movie and later played a disabled SFPD detective on TV.
57. "Inherit the Wind" (1960) was a fictional account of this famous 1925 trial.
59. TV lawyer in Atlanta, Ben ________ solved crimes and defended those accused.
63. "And Justice For All" (1979) movie star.

Down

1. "The Verdict" (1982) actor who played a drunken "ambulance chaser" who redeemed himself in the biggest case of his career.
2. "Addams Family" patriarch was a fictional lawyer.
3. Professor Kingsfield taught this subject on TV and in the 1973 movie.
7. Tony doesn't sing like a canary in this show.
8. Judy's occupation.
11. "Family" man and spree killer now behind bars.
12. Litigant who files frivolous lawsuits.
14. This Fred and former senator plays the D.A. in "Law and Order."
15. Werner Klemper's and Spencer Tracy's roles in the film "Judgment at Nuremburg" (1961).
17. TV show with tagline, "Whatcha gonna do when they come for you, bad boy, bad boy...."
19. Told the jury, "If it doesn't fit, you must acquit."
21. One of the "12 Angry Men."
23. "Detective Tony Baretta" acquitted of murder charges.
24. Martha Stewart went to prison for this.
25. Bookmaker (slang).
27. "______Alert."
28. Nicholson told him "You can't handle the truth!" in this 1992 film.
31. L.A. judge who starred as one, too.
32. Self-professed Al-Qaeda terrorist convicted in 9/11 plot.
35. "Fruit" of this tree at issue in most TV crime dramas.
37. Announces the judge on TV, movies, and in "real life" courtroom dramas.
38. Actor Corbin Bernsen portrayed a risk-taking divorce attorney in this TV series.
41. Mandy Patinkin is an FBI ________ on TV in "Criminal Minds" (2006).
44. ______ Van Susteren.
46. Ackroyd and ______ were Fridays on "Dragnet."
49. Late Broadway song and dance man last starred in TV's "Law and Order."
50. Chain of ________.
51. Acronym for post 9/11 federal immigration agency.
52. Defense attorney in "Adam's Rib" (1949).
55. Actor Richard ______ used to be a TV cop in Baltimore; now he's in the Big Apple.
56. "The Case of the Velvet ________" was Gardner's first Perry Mason book.
58. Island where Natalee Holloway disappeared.
61. ______ Waterston plays the A.D.A. in "Law and Order."
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