From the President ... Paul Moorman

For my first *From the President* column, I’d like to start off by saying that I am truly proud to be serving as your President during the upcoming year. Since arriving in Los Angeles over 10 years ago, SCALL has played such an important role in my professional life. I owe so much to this organization and its members for supporting, mentoring, and teaching me throughout the past decade.

I would like to congratulate our newest members of the Board, Vice President/President Elect, Kelsey Chrisley, Treasurer, Jessica Wimer and Board Member, Judy Davis. Kelsey is busy planning next year's Institute, scheduled for April 11-12 at the Marriott Ventura Beach in Ventura, CA, so be sure to mark your calendars. We've had many successful meetings at this hotel and it's always a popular venue. Watch the listserv and the website for more details about next year's Institute. You won't want to miss it. I also want to thank Jessica for stepping up to the plate and agreeing to be appointed as Treasurer after Lisa Schultz had to resign to take a new job in Colorado. Jessica's prior experience as Treasurer has helped make this transition easy and trouble-free. I know I can count on her to keep SCALL's financial ship in order. It's a pleasure to work with her again and I can't thank her enough for her help. Judy has been active in SCALL for many years. She has ably served as Membership Committee Chair for the past few years and also helped me immensely as my Speakers Sub-committee Chair at this year's Institute. I'm looking forward to working with all of the new and returning Board Members during the upcoming year.

I would also like to thank our outgoing Board Members, Mark Gediman, Lisa Schultz, and George Carter. Their hard work and dedication to SCALL was evident throughout their time on the Board. They were so helpful to me with this year's Institute planning, with Mark and George serving on the Local Arrangements Sub-committee and Lisa serving as the Institute's Treasurer. I'm really going to miss Lisa and wish her luck with her new position at the University of Colorado-Boulder.

Continued on page 6
SCALL Newsletter Staff, 2013—2014

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We welcome the submission of any articles of interest to the law library community. Contact Patricia Pelz Hart, SCALL Newsletter Editor: hart@chapman.edu

Submission Deadlines

All submissions should be received by the following dates:

- November 11, 2013: Nov. / Dec. 2013 issue
- March 10, 2014: Mar. / Apr. 2014 issue
- May 12, 2014: May / Jun. 2014 issue

The SCALL Newsletter is published electronically five times per year (September/October, November/December, January/February, March/April and May/June) by the Southern California Association of Law Libraries, a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries. Visit the SCALL website at http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/scall.
Welcome to the first issue of volume 41 of the SCALL Newsletter. *And what an issue it is.* Interesting articles and gorgeous photos await you.

Read about programs at the 2013 AALL Annual Meeting. Librarians constantly seek to learn, improve, and educate themselves and others.

Relocate, at least in your imagination, to the beautiful city of Seattle and to Washington State’s glorious lakes and mountains.

Closer at home, applaud the beautiful new courtroom at Whittier Law School.

Learn about the global partnership of Chinese and American legal information professionals as you marvel at the views of the city of Shanghai.

Most of all, be proud of the collaboration of fellow SCALL members.

I would like to thank Tanya Cao, Cataloger and SCALL Newsletter Compiler, and Linda Kawaguchi, Library Director, Dale E. Fowler School of Law at Chapman University, for their continuing support.

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**SCALL Fall Meeting**

**Date:** Thursday, October 24, 2013  
**Time:** Networking at 6 p.m.  
**Time:** Dinner at 6:45 p.m.  
**Time:** Program at 7 p.m.  
**Location:** Loyola Law School  
919 Albany St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90015  

Our speaker will be Professor Jessica Levinson from Loyola Law School. The professor will be talking about the *McCutcheon v. FEC*, a big campaign finance case that will be heard by the Supreme Court this term.

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**AALL Virtual Events**

**The Law of E-books**

**Event Registration**  
**Date:** Thursday, October 24, 2013  
**Time:** 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM - Central Time  
**Location:** Virtual Event  
**Sponsor Type:** Web Seminar

Participants will learn:

* current legal analysis of licensing versus owning e-books  
* updates on disability access legal complaints  
* e-book user confidentiality and the law  
* insights into license provisions that are especially important to examine

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"Advocating at the State Level: Tips and Tricks for Success"

**Event Registration**  
**Date:** Tuesday, October 29, 2013  
**Time:** 12:00 PM to 12:30 PM - Eastern Time  
**Location:** Virtual Event  
**Sponsor Type:** Training Course

With Congress in a state of gridlock, state governments have recently provided a unique opportunity for law librarians to influence policy-making in their own backyards. From enacting the Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act (UELMA) to fighting proposed budget cuts, law librarians have been on the front lines of some of the most important decisions impacting access to legal information. In this 30 minute training, AALL’s Government Relations Office staff will offer tips to help you raise the profile and visibility of law libraries in your state. Learn how to build effective coalitions, help introduce pro-law library bills, and form relationships in your legislature. As state budgets rebound from the shortages of the last several years, there are more opportunities to enact a proactive library agenda.

Register by October 28.
I hope each SCALL member had an enjoyable and relaxing summer and is ready for another great SCALL year. Many of you were able to attend the AALL annual meeting and hopefully have an opportunity to learn and network while in Seattle. One of the more interesting tidbits reported from Seattle were from those SCALL members who saw former member Ruth Hill and her husband Charles being interviewed on one of the local TV stations. Congratulations go out to Margot McLaren from Whittier Law School who left Seattle with a newly won iPad mini from one of the exhibit hall vendors. (Full disclosure, this writer also won an iPad mini, courtesy of our friends at Lexis-Nexis.)

In addition to heading north to Seattle, at least one of our members had the opportunity to head even further north. Leonette Williams, from USC Gould School of Law Library, reports that she and her husband Boyce had the opportunity to spend three weeks touring Russia and Finland this summer. The trip consisted of a Volga River boat trip from Moscow to St. Petersburg and flying into Helsinki from St. Petersburg. Along the way, they had the opportunity to see many gorgeous Russian Orthodox Cathedrals, Red Square, the Hermitage in St. Petersburg, the Winter Palace and sample local honey and pepper vodka.

Congratulations to Bret Christiansen from Riverside County Law Library who recently had an article entitled “What a Long Strange Trip This Has Been” published in the September issue of the Riverside Lawyer, the monthly publication of the Riverside County Bar Association. The article is an interesting account and read of Bret’s career path in becoming a law librarian.

Major congratulations go out to Chapman Law School and Law Library on the recent donation of $55 million to the school by Mr. and Mrs. Dale E. Fowler. In honor of the donation, the law school was renamed the Dale E. Fowler School of Law in a ceremony held on September 10th.

LA Law Library reports on the recent addition to their staff of Ryan Metheny. Ryan is a recent graduate of the University of Washington’s Library and Information Science program. As part of that program, Ryan had the opportunity to serve his internship at the Law Library for San Bernardino County. Prior to attending U.W. he clerked and practiced law in California. Congratulations to Ryan and to the LA Law Library.

Unfortunately, this has been a summer of losses for SCALL and many of our members. I am sure each of you joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to each of those who have experienced a loss and especially to the family and dear friends of Mary Dryden. It was only a little over a year ago, at the SCALL annual meeting, where Mary announced that she and her husband would be moving to Scotland. While she clearly was going to miss us, she was looking forward to that next chapter in her life. Unfortunately, that chapter was shorter than either she or we would have liked. Knowing Mary, I am sure, that whenever we have the opportunity she would more than appreciate our joining in a toast in her honor.

Lawrence R. Meyer is Director of the Law Library for San Bernardino County in San Bernardino.
SCALL Board 2014-2015 Will Need Candidates

I know it is WAY early, but I want to put a bug in your ear now about running for the SCALL Board next year. For the 2014-15 year, which begins in late June 2014, we will need volunteers to run for three positions:

**Vice President/President-Elect:** This person chairs the Institute Committee (with lots of assistance from a host of experienced planners); becomes the President in 2015, and then the Past President in 2016. Needs to be a member of AALL and be able to attend the AALL Annual Meeting.

**Secretary:** The Secretary takes notes during Board and Business meetings, prepares the minutes, and conducts the election. A two-year term.

**Board Member:** Attends the Board and Business meetings and votes on issues coming before the Board. A two-year term.

Consider running! Don’t think you are too much of a newbie either. SCALL needs YOUR particular talents and experience. If you think you might be interested in any of these positions, please contact a member of the Nominations Committee.

Thanks!
Jim

Nominations:
Jim Senter, Chair
Pauline Aranas
Jennifer Berman
Cornell Winston

Membership News ... by Judy K. Davis and Karen Skinner

Our new treasurer has officially begun her duties—thank you, Jessica—and all checks except those received very recently should already be deposited. If you believe that your check has not been deposited but should have been, please contact **Jessica Wimer**.

Welcome new members!

**Sarah Eggleston**, Associate Director of Law Library at Western State College of Law

**Dana Jones**, Research Librarian at Snell & Wilmer

**Ted R. Taylor**, Senior Catalog Librarian at Pepperdine University, School of Law

**Lei Zhang**, Reference Librarian at Western State College of Law

Any corrections, changes, or additions to your membership information, as well as any announcements for Membership News, should be sent to:

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Co-Chair, SCALL Membership Committee  
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(213) 740-2615  
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This year’s AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle was chock-full with SCALL members. The Pacific Chapters reception at the Daily Grill, hosted by LLOPS, was well-attended by SCALL members and a phenomenal success. We will have our opportunity to host the reception at the 2015 meeting in Philadelphia. SCALL’s exhibit hall table was always a great place to run into SCALL members and Wendy Nobunaga outdid herself with her California-themed table. SCALL also hosted Prof. Alex Capron of the USC Gould School of Law as an AALL Annual Meeting Chapter VIP. It was a pleasure to hear him speak at a program organized by Lynn McClelland on the World Health Organization’s public health legislation promotion efforts.

I hope you all can make the Fall Meeting on Thursday, October 24th at Loyola Law School. The speaker will be Professor Jessica Levinson of Loyola Law School. She will discuss campaign finance law and the upcoming U.S. Supreme Court case, McCutcheon v. FEC. It promises to be an interesting discussion.

One of my priorities in the upcoming year is to investigate and implement online voting for our elections. I think most of us agree that the vote-by-mail process we use is antiquated, costly and inefficient. I know most chapters use a form of online voting and our bylaws allow it, so I hope to make this change in consultation with the Board by the next election. Watch your inboxes (and hopefully not your mailboxes!) for more information.

We were all so saddened to hear of the death of our longtime friend and colleague, Mary Dryden. She brought so much joy and love to world. I know I speak for all us when I say we will miss her terribly. The Board is currently thinking of ways we can remember her at the Fall Meeting, so watch the listerv for further details.

Thanks to everyone who volunteered for a committee this year. Our organization's success depends on the support of its members. Thank you from the bottom of my heart. I'm confident we will have a productive and successful year.

Paul Moorman is Senior Law Librarian - Research Services/Foreign and International Law at USC Gould School of Law in Los Angeles.

**Job Opportunities ... by Don Buffaloe**

- Research Law Librarian for Instructional Services; University of California, Irvine School of Law; Irvine, September 26
- Reference Librarian (Temporary); Alston & Bird; Los Angeles, September 20
- Law Library Technician; LAC Group; Los Angeles or San Francisco, July 19
- Law Library Clerk/Loose-Leaf Filer; LAC Group; Los Angeles, July 17
- Librarians & Library Technical Assistants, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Statewide, Ongoing

Don Buffaloe
Chair, SCALL Placement Committee
Email: Donald.buffaloe@pepperdine.edu
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The Kiesel Advocacy Center at Whittier Law School is a technologically advanced, intelligently designed, and very beautiful courtroom that is set to become a star in the California legal community. The courtroom is so new that Fall 2013 students are currently enjoying it on its maiden journey. Two SCALL librarians visited Whittier on July 16, 2013. Hugh Treacy, interim director of the law library, and Judy DeVine, the law school’s director of marketing and communications, proudly led the tour.

A Courtroom with Multiple Uses
The new courtroom was expressly planned to be multi-functional. Whittier has a new curriculum, with a focus on experiential learning. The courtroom will be used for lifelike experiences in trial advocacy classes. In addition, the courtroom is an elegant setting for ceremonies. It was used during the summer for the swearing-in event for students who passed the February 2013 bar. The law school has future plans to offer the facility to the California Superior Court for trials. The courtroom could also serve as an appellate forum with a three-judge panel. An alternative dispute resolution firm plans to hold private trials in the courtroom, which students could watch. Furthermore, it is very possible the courtroom will become a favored film location. An independent film company already made use of the space in August.

Dedication
The new facility was dedicated on April 23, 2013. The Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, Tani Cantil-Sakauye, was the featured speaker. Also present were Paul and Dana Kiesel, the main donors, for whom the center is named. Paul Kiesel is a 1985 graduate of Whittier Law. Many attorneys and law academics attended as well.

Design and Construction
The Kiesel Advocacy Center consists of the main courtroom, a jury room, and a judge's chamber. The architect was John Secor of Archetype International in Tustin. Trish Secor was the designer. Whittier Law Dean Penelope Bryan was likewise very involved in all phases of planning, design, and construction.

The new courtroom is in Building #4 of Whittier Law School, adjacent to the law library. Construction took place from August 2012 to January 2013. The 4,400 square foot space in which the center is located had been Whittier’s previous moot courtroom plus the computer lab.

The design scheme is both sophisticated and warm, with natural materials and a palette of earthy colors. The bench, podium, and tables are made of wood. Creamy white birch complements the dark brown of mahogany. Court and attorney chairs colored cream and spectator seats colored dark brown share the colors of the woods.

Bricks of mixed-hued sandstone are in sections of courtroom walls. Bricks also form the curved outer wall of the Kiesel Center, which is visible from inside the building. On the floor’s inner area, slate tiles in multiple shades highlight colors elsewhere in the center. The floor’s outer areas are set with blue-gray slate tiles with a rose tint. Dark brown carpet is laid under the bench.
The Spectacular New Courtroom at Whittier Law School ... continued

**Courtroom**

The basic layout follows the standard courtroom design.

The judge’s bench seats three. A box for the court clerk adjoins the bench on one side, and a box for the bailiff is on the other. A podium directly to the front is for the attorney presenting a case. Tables for the prosecution and defense attorneys face the bench. The jury box is to the right, perpendicular to the bench. Seats for eighty-five spectators are in the rear, divided into three sections.

Except for the functional placements, however, most everything in the Kiesel Advocacy Center is improved or new.

Technology permeates the facility. Flat panel screens positioned on the bench and desks of attorneys and court staff are available for communication and displays. In the jury box, three flat panel screens on each row make it easy for jurors to see exhibits and slides. Large screens can be lowered against the walls to the sides of the bench for a courtroom-wide view.

The attorney podium is a smart podium. A shelf below the top lowers to display a keyboard and controls. The sides of the smart podium lift up for additional space.

There are no vertical posts supporting the ceiling, so views are unobstructed. Hanging panels over the spectator seats absorb sound.

Seven vertical “windows” line the curved rear wall behind the spectators and open the space even more. The light shining through the glass is from bulbs, as the windows back onto Building #4’s lobby area. The geometric pattern on the windows is duplicated elsewhere, such as inner courtroom doors.

The flags of the United States and California stand at the head of the courtroom. The Great Seal of California hangs on the sandstone wall directly behind the bench. [The seal was not yet in place when the photos were taken.]

**Judge’s Chamber**

The judge’s chamber is off the left side of the courtroom. Cushioned chairs and a couch let judges rest up during court recesses. A large whiteboard on the wall lets them keep working.

**Jury Room**

The jury room is to the right rear of the courtroom. Two whiteboards and a video screen provide needed support. The jury room is wired for sound. It is thus possible for jurors in the room to communicate with the court or attorneys. The sound feature is available for trial practice classes at the law school. The Kiesel Center can also been rented by attorneys who want to run mock trials during which “jurors” may be asked for reactions to evidence or tactics. The sound, of course, would be turned off during juror deliberations of actual trials.
A Courtroom with Multiple Donors
Paul and Dana Kiesel were the principal, but certainly not the only, donors. Donors were grouped into platinum, gold, silver, and supporters categories per the contribution level. Several Whittier Law employees were among the contributors, including former law library director Joseph Denny Haythorn and current interim law library director Hugh Treacy and his wife Antonietta. The names of significant donors appear on several plaques on the courtroom walls.

Whittier Law History
Whittier Law School traces its antecedents to 1966 when the Beverly College School of Law was founded. The law school was in the Hancock Park area of Los Angeles. In 1975 Beverly College joined Whittier College to form the Whittier College School of Law. The institution was later renamed Whittier Law School.

After several years in Hancock Park, the law school moved in 1997 to Costa Mesa. Supreme Court Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy was the chief speaker at the relocated law school’s dedication ceremony on April 24, 1998.

Whittier Law Grounds
Whittier Law School sits on fourteen acres at 3333 Harbor Boulevard, Costa Mesa, just to the east of I-405. The physical facilities consist of four one-story buildings.

Building #1 is for administration: the dean’s suite, academic support, marketing and communications, and student and alumnae relations. Building #2 is for student support: advisers, financial aid, faculty offices, and Career Development. Building #3 has classrooms and the cafeteria. Building #4 contains the law library and the Kiesel Advocacy Center. Buildings # 3 and 4 are connected by a passageway. Buildings #1 and 2 are free standing.

Conclusion
The Kiesel Advocacy Center at Whittier Law School was dedicated fifteen years after and one day short of the dedication ceremony of the relocated law school itself. Whittier Law is proud that the new courtroom was built with the support of many alumnae, employees, and friends.

The new courtroom is first of all a law school teaching tool. The courtroom was designed, however, to be utilized on a wider basis. The California legal community can be very grateful to Whittier Law for allowing in outside groups. Anyone who enters the Kiesel Advocacy Center will be entering a spectacular 21st century courtroom.

Patricia Pelz Hart is a Lawyer / Librarian at Fowler Law School Library, Chapman University in Orange. Tanya Cao is Catalog Librarian at Fowler Law School Library, Chapman University in Orange.
David Weinberger is Co-Director of the Harvard Library Innovation Lab and Senior Researcher at the Harvard Berkman Center for Internet and Society. He gave the AALL 2013 Annual Meeting’s Keynote Address on “Libraries as Platforms.”

As we all know, libraries are under pressure to cut costs or increase value. Weinberger believes that they are “woefully underrepresented” on the Internet for the value they bring to the world. He also believes that the Internet can be a great amplifier of that value.

Weinberger believes that libraries are the means by which all knowledge and ideas can be shared. He believes that this should be equally true or even more so with the Internet than before its existence. The following is a brief summary of his remarks explaining that idea.

Changing notions of “knowledge”

The Internet challenges our assumptions about knowledge. We have assumed that knowledge is one kind of information and not another, that it is “settled” and orderly, and that it constitutes a “stopping point” and as such requires no further verification, and that recorded knowledge takes a certain amount of space.

The Internet removes the physical space limitations and causes knowledge to become networked, as with brief pages that are linked to many others. When this happens, knowledge takes on the properties of this new medium.

Losing the physical and space limitations of the physical world, we no longer have to discard something to make physical space for something new. Nothing need be lost, and we can leave to the user more of the decision of what information will be relevant to him or her.

With the networking of knowledge and the lack of physical space limitations, the strategy becomes to include everything. All the “crazy theories” are allowed in. Even a short Wikipedia article will be linked to many others, allowing the reader to go in any direction.

Our notions of the “orderly nature of knowledge” are also changing. Metadata are now much more extensive than what used to fit on a catalog card. Some formerly obscure and unconnected fact you know may now lead you to what you are looking for.

How libraries can participate more fully and improve the networking of knowledge

Libraries can be “platforms for knowledge.” The Digital Library of America (http://dp.la/) is an example of this. It provides a collection of links to data on other sites and encourages others to develop apps to use its data.

Libraries can allow and even encourage people to build “alternative portals” to their work, for example, through open annotation and through making usage data available to users.
Open annotation allows end-users to add to published material without disturbing the original. It associates new content with old content, similar to making comments in the margins of a book, available to new readers who want to see it.

Usage data can also be displayed for users. StackLife (www.stacklife.harvard.edu) is an OPAC for the books at all 73 libraries at Harvard that shows usage data such as circulation statistics and whether an item has been placed on reserve by a professor. Usage can point to what the Harvard community thinks important. Harvard Library has two book drops: regular and “The Awesome Box.” If you think a book was awesome, you return it there. This adds something qualitative to the usage data. StackLife also helps to build community and allows continuous enhancement. It would be good to have platforms that talk to one another so we could see what other academic communities are looking at too.

**Weinberger’s conclusion**

We can meet the challenges. We can address the future without knowing what it holds. We don’t have to build the solution to a problem; we just have to build the platform to take everything that libraries know and open it up to everybody who has an idea.

*Bill Ketchum* is Reference and Faculty Services Librarian at the University of La Verne College of Law in Ontario.

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“*It’s All About the Money: Rethinking the Way We Teach Cost-Effective Legal Research*” (A-7) was a panel speaker presentation on retail costs of research, recovery models, and how to best teach students and attorneys how to research efficiently. This standing-room only program did not disappoint.

Moderator *Sara Kasai Gras* (Brooklyn Law School Library) began with a brief presentation, providing some context for the need and value of the program. She reviewed the varied cost-recovery models, presented some highlights from the LexisNexis Cost-Recovery Survey (2011), and closed with the teaching challenges we face as librarians. As a librarian who teaches legal research to JD and LLM students, I agree with the challenges Sara presented, such as the fiction of pro forma pricing discouraging efficient research, and constantly evolving economic models impacting the cost of legal research and recovery practices. In theory, I knew there was a range of cost-recovery approaches being used by law firms. However, I did not really understand just how wide-ranging these approaches are until I heard directly from the panel speakers. Here are some of the more important points made by the speakers.

*Caren Biberman* (Cahill Gordon & Reindel LLP)

Caren began with an appeal to all academic law librarians to put more emphasis on the Research Process. She then discussed how her firm bills and recovers costs, covering both past and current practices. She underscored the importance of sharing examples of research costs and contract retail rates with their summer associates and firm attorneys – a big eye opener!

*Mark Gediman* (Best Best & Krieger LLP – one of our very own SCALL members!)

Mark discussed that his firm does not engage in discounting, but rather it reviews what is being accessed and how often, so that it can set a flat, per search transactional charge. Doing so increases predictability for both clients and attorneys. He noted that no matter the cost-recovery model a firm uses, it should be mindful that under ABA Rule 1.5 Fees, legal research should not be a profit center for the firm. He shared his own 15-minute rule for summer associates: if they are spinning their wheels for 15 minutes, it means they need to contact the librarian.
It’s All About the Money for Cost Effective Legal Research … continued

**Connie Smith** (Morgan Lewis & Brockius LLP)

Connie began her presentation with praise for those law schools that have Advanced Legal Research (ALR) courses, as she can definitely tell which students have and have not taken ALR. A couple of suggestions she had for academic librarians included to provide instruction on options besides those of Westlaw and Lexis, and to consider bringing in law firm librarians to speak with students – Connie does this herself and finds it very valuable for students. Connie’s firm tries to simplify billing and cost-recovery by using an hourly method, whereby the prior year is used to calculate the rate for the following year. She underscored the importance of simplifying because her firm includes 1,400 attorneys, and the costs (time and effort) of engaging cost-recovery itself are expensive.

**Cheryl Lynn Niemeier** (Bose McKinney & Evans LLP)

Cheryl discussed how her firm does not focus on cost recovery and admits it is probably an “outlier.” Its philosophy for its attorneys is not to worry about costs, but rather focus on the goal of obtaining the answer. As an early adopter of WestlawNext, she opined that its transactional pricing supports this goal. Her firm has streamlined sources by reducing print titles and eliminating duplicate online vendor services.

After the speakers’ individual presentations, there was time for the attendees to ask pertinent questions. Questions ranged from ethical considerations in recovering research costs, use of gamification (games and incentives) to encourage legal research training, and real consequences when a new attorney has mediocre research skills.

If you did not have a chance to attend this program, I highly recommend listening to its recording. Firm and government law librarians can obtain ideas for better cost-recovery practices and how to reach out to summer and new associates. Librarians in the academic setting will have a better understanding of what and how to teach law students – costs, cost-recovery, and varying platforms. And public law librarians can get ideas on how to instruct their patrons to research effectively and efficiently, beyond using just Google.

*Cindy Guyer* is a Research Services Librarian and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Law at the USC Gould School of Law.

Introducing iPads to Courts, Law Firms, and Law Schools … reported by Alyssa Thurston

In observance of the growing popularity of smartphones and tablet computers among attorneys and law students, AALL 2013 program E-7, *It’s 2013: Do You Know Where Your iPad Is?* - hosted by a panel of librarians from firm, county, and academic law libraries highlighted these libraries’ various experiences in implementing the use of iPads among their patrons.

Leading off the panel was an overview of examples of iPad implementation in the court system. The first librarian to present, *Adriana Mark* from the U.S. Courts for the Second Circuit, discussed how iPads were rolled out to judges -- who wished to adopt iPads primarily in order to view briefs -- in a joint effort between law library and IT staff. Challenges associated with the implementation included the varying levels of comfort with iPad use among the judges, as well as the relative ubiquity of competing PC devices in the courts. The Second Circuit iPad pilot program, coordinated by the law library and IT, had originally explored the adoption of other tablet devices but indeed found that iPads were the most popular. Other considerations in the courts’ iPad adoption ranged from deciding what accessories to buy for the iPads (such as Apple wireless keyboards and iPad cases) and security issues. To help their judicial users get started, the group created training documents for the judges, including PDFs and video tutorials, that were posted to the court’s internal site. A webpage devoted to iPad apps and ebooks was also made available to the judges.

Next, *Julie M. Jones* from the U.S. Courts Library addressed administrative challenges associated with the use of iPads in the federal court system. Among these challenges was how best to integrate Macs into a PC-heavy world; the variation in iPad usage policies between the court circuits; and some judges’ need for assistance with basic iPad use.

... continued on page 17
A Sunday afternoon presentation at this year’s AALL conference, *It’s 3 A.M.—Show me! A Toolbox for Screencasting Legal Research Instruction, program C-2*, introduced screencasting as a useful reference and teaching tool for law librarians. The presentation brought together two academic law librarians (Jenny Wondracek and Susan deMaine), one firm librarian (Sarah Mauldin), and a Bloomberg Law representative (Jim Murphy) to share their perspectives and experiences.

As defined by the panel, a **screencast** is a “video recording of everything that you do on your [computer] screen,” including any typing, clicking, or scrolling. Typically, there is also accompanying audio, which generally narrates or explains what is happening on the screen. The presenters advocated for a role for screencasting, to assist with a wide-ranging list of law librarian tasks.

First were the issues of when and why to screencast. The panelists agreed that screencasting allowed for “point of need instruction at any time of day or night,” a welcome tool to help provide great service. The presenters shared ideas for when to screencast, which included: to answer reference questions “on the fly”; to respond to repeatedly asked questions; to show professors or firm partners how to use a computer program; to teach students beginning and advanced legal research; to training temporary workers; and more.

Next was the question of the best length of a screencast. The consensus was that a screencast’s optimal length depends on several factors. Factors include the purpose of the screencast, what software would be used to create it, and how it would be hosted, streamed, uploaded, downloaded or otherwise shared. As a rule of thumb, shorter is generally better. For students and attorneys with short attention spans, three to five minutes works best.

After covering these basics, the panelists turned to sharing their ideas for how to get started with screencasting. This discussion focused on the types of screencasting software available (from free to quite expensive), their licensing requirements, and how to choose which one(s) to use. There was advice regarding the other tools required or useful for recording, both hardware and software, such as microphones, webcams, Microsoft Office, etc.

In addition to discussing technology needs, the discussion touched on some best practices for planning out a screencast and eventually recording it. The audience learned several tips for both new and experienced screencasters. These ranged from high level strategies for screencasting—“thinking outside the box” was widely heralded as a successful approach, to practical advice on “how-to”—pause deliberately when reading scripts and move the mouse slowly when actually recording.

Finally, as a reference for both attendees and those unable to attend, the presenters put together a short **LibGuide on screencasting**. The Guide includes information about several software options, some examples of screencasts, and the documents associated with the presentation itself.

Go the Library Guides page on the University of Florida website, http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu. In the search bar, enter “screencasting.” The guide is described as a “digital handout for SEAALL and AALL 2013 session,” and appears as the first search result as of September 10, 2013.

**Elyse Meyers** is Research Fellow, Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library, UCLA School of Law in Los Angeles.
In this 75-minute segment, two main themes emerged: (1) an ebook is not a book; and (2) librarians as consumers need to take a leading role in shaping the changing market.

Walters set the tone by reminding us that an “ebook is not a book.” An ebook is a non-exclusive digital file that does not sit on a shelf. Most exciting (and most challenging), an ebook is not static. Walters asks librarians to respect these differences in guiding vendors to develop platform and stewardship models.

**Jason Wilson**, Jones McClure Publishing, challenged the audience by reminding us that we all want something different as it relates to functionality and access. Not all law firms, for example, want to pay for concurrent users or for advanced discovery tools. Not all libraries have the same attitude toward administrative controls as matched against the need for personalized patron tools. Finally, and perhaps ignoring the potential for interoperability, McClure reminded us that a lawyer preference for annotation tools that carry forward and preserve data can create walled gardens of information.

**Scott Meiser**, LexisNexis, suggested that the ebook world is not a field of dreams in that if vendors build it libraries will come. Instead, he encouraged librarians to develop an ebook strategy, one that is pragmatic (especially on costs). Meiser encouraged libraries to communicate with vendors and to ask for features (like old-style pagination); he also asked that libraries not ask for too much multi-media without being thoughtful on how it is presented.

Meiser then suggested that vendors like Lexis could take a leading role in providing low cost mash-ups. He gave the example of a Hurricane Law book that Lexis created for a solo attorney advising clients in New York. Lexis was able to provide this at low cost by taking chapters from a variety of publications and pushing them out quickly in digital format.

Audience members seemed to support the idea that vendors should work with lawyers to create bespoke content, including making it easy for a firm to combine its own intellectual property with licensed materials. Feedback also focused on the need for citation-neutral content, with Meiser suggesting that the court rely on a time-stamp citation system instead of a pagination one; this will allow for rolling updates and avoid the issuance of entire new editions.

Panelist **Jean O’Grady**, DLA Piper, is optimistic about the ebook. Lawyers are using iPads and buying materials on their own, which suggests an adoptive attitude toward technology. Still, she cautioned that lawyers have a very low tolerance for aggravation, especially where there are so many clicks to get content; she suggests experimentation should start in the law schools. O’Grady decried what seems to be a Rube Goldberg quality to legal information; everything is getting packaged in a dizzying way. Lawyers want chapters for more complex treatises, not necessarily entire multi-volumes. Finally, she recommends that vendors make publication dates very clear (or content is unusable for litigation).

**Steven Lastres**, Debevoise & Plimpton LLP, exhorted legal information providers to be more curious about how lawyers access and use information. His main point was that vendors should develop a system to seamlessly deliver digital content through integrated library systems, including knowledge management systems.

Other panelists like **David Mao**, Law Librarian of Congress, called upon everyone to be more experimental and to challenge existing models. One example was for legal information providers to offer à la carte usage for MOOCs or similar programs. **Elizabeth Farrell**, Florida State University, reminded vendors to invest in the people (librarians and patrons) and offer top notch information. Libraries will pay for top notch.

**Julie Tessmer**, Wisconsin State Law Library, raised concerns about ebooks. Tessmer reminded us that access to the law can be diminished by changes to how information is provided. As a state librarian, she sees how licensing restrictions have moved the law further from public view. **Sarah Glassmeyer**, Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction, called on the federal and state governments to make the law open and malleable, which will lead to competition in the marketplace.
SCALL Annual Business Meeting, June 26, 2013 ... photos by Tanya Cao

← Outgoing & incoming SCALL Presidents David Burch and Paul Moorman

Danny Haythorn receives → Albert O. Brecht Lifetime Achievement Award.

← Rhonda K. Lawrence receives Albert O. Brecht Lifetime Achievement Award

Law librarians socializing →

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“Keeping you up to date since 1972.”
Regarding the publicizing of iPad resources to users, questions arose regarding whether any apps beyond legal research apps should be recommended, given that the librarians did not control app content. Finally, syncing problems sometimes emerged when judges used their iPads to write documents, but their clerks accessed it for editing from other devices.

Next, in a discussion of one law firm’s iPad experience, Karen Helde of Lane Powell PC provided particularly useful advice on how to successfully market iPads and iPad apps to attorneys. She first raised the concept of COPE – (Corporated Owned, Personally Enabled.) As opposed to BYOD (or Bring Your Own Device), COPE allows organizations to have more control over device security and over which devices to support in the first place. Helde offered useful tips on ways she has promoted use of iPads in her firm, such as creating an “Apps for Lawyers” list and sending out weekly email tips on iPad-related topics. These tips range from the practical (how to best conserve a device’s battery power) to the research-oriented (a review of the WestlawNext iPad app) to the fun (travel apps!). For those librarians interested in writing iPad tips at their own organization, Helde offered some useful advice, including: obtain recommendations from your user base, maintain consistency in the tone of your writings, and write tips briefly and in a less librarian-y style. Helde also recommended several websites where audience members could discover legal apps on their own, such as blogs, topical ABA Books, and UCLA Law Library’s popular guide on “Mobile Applications for Law Students and Lawyers”. Finally, she suggested several useful iPad apps, ranging from the strictly legal (FastCase and WestlawNext) to productivity (EverNote for research and note organization, Flipboard for digital curation of news stories from various outlets, and 30/30 for time management).

Last but not least were June Liebert from John Marshall Law School and Deborah Ginsberg of Chicago-Kent College of Law Library, who co-presented on iPads in Law Schools. (Ginsberg also served as the panel’s coordinator). Alternating their narratives, the two panelists first described how iPads were introduced in their law libraries. Liebert described an iPad pilot project at John Marshall wherein 20 iPads were purchased for a course on High Tech Litigation; the devices were well-received among students. At Chicago-Kent, use of iPads is more informal. The law library has its own iPad 2 which is used for demos by the Technology Development & Training Librarian. In addition, many of the librarians there already owned iPads; Ginsberg uses hers for everything from faculty training, notetaking, and testing new apps. Ginsberg has observed more and more faculty - even the more tech-challenged ones - bringing their own iPads to school and asking how to use it for research.

Both Liebert and Ginsburg, while highlighting the popularity of iPads among the students and faculty at their law schools, noted several issues that accompanied their increased use. First, law students in particular tend to be overconfident in their ability to use technology. Ginsburg observed that other, more technical issues include the lack of a reliable app for editing Word documents on the iPad and difficulty with printing from the iPad. For Liebert, challenges arose in trying to obtain time to meet with the High Tech Litigation professor, a busy attorney, to discuss how to better integrate the iPads into his course. Liebert and Ginsburg closed by sharing their thoughts on the future of the tablet interface - including developments such as “gesture computing”, where a computer user interacts with a computer by moving his or her hands in front of it, instead of using a mouse and keyboard; and Google Glass, the computing eyewear in development by Google.

Audience participation played a large part in the panel. At various times during the presentation, the panelists displayed a URL onscreen and asked audience members to visit the website to vote online on various questions. For instance, the first question asked participants to indicate whether they had a tablet. (Of active voters, the vast majority indicated that they did. Indeed, in scanning the conference room it was apparent that most attendees were taking notes on a tablet or smartphone. In addition to encouraging audience participation, the voting procedures thus immediately highlighted the relevancy of this particular educational session.) Following the panelists’ presentations, audience members were asked to group together to discuss and share their own favorite apps.

Alyssa Thurston is Research and Electronic Services Librarian at Pepperdine Law School Library in Malibu.
Rethinking the Value of Your Time and Attention, program F3 at the 2013 annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, was an effective and practical program to help librarians manage their time. During the course of a work day, librarians are bombarded with demands on their time that have the potential to reduce their overall effectiveness. In order to be most effective, librarians must focus on four key areas: 1) rethinking how they view time management, 2) managing one’s energy and resources, 3) managing attention and your environment, and 4) working on purpose.

The program was presented by Karen Helde, Resa Kerns and Cindy Basset, librarians at the University of Missouri School Of Law Library. The program combined lecture, time challenges, role play, and a raffle. The room was not set up theater style, but the attendees were at tables of eight that fostered interaction between one another, and helped in role play with a partner.

It easy to believe that you can’t manage your time, but that is starting the process from a defeatist position. It is true that during the course of the day, librarians must reevaluate and reprioritize their job assignments. One of the strategies recommended would be to choose distinct times to check our email and voice mail. When our email is constantly open, and every phone call is treated as a top priority, the librarian is not effectively managing time, our most valuable resource.

Much like a marathon runner, the librarian must manage personal energy and resources to complete the race. If there are energy slumps, or a bad race strategy it will result in certain defeat. Do we have energy slumps during the day? Do we take appropriate breaks during the day in order to recharge? Are we consistently skipping lunch in order to finish a project? Are there technology tools, gadgets, and resources that we are not accessing during the day? All these can cause librarians to become less effective.

The third key area for effectiveness is to manage one’s attention and environment. Are there technology tools that are not being utilized that should be? Is our work area a cluttered mess? Do we not keep a current calendar of assignments, meetings, and other deadlines? Are we attempting to multitask and doing all those items poorly? A practical example of this was a challenge the speakers gave the attendees. We were instructed to write the phrase: multitasking is a myth, and the numbers 1 – 19 alternating each letter and number. The exercise was timed. Yours truly took 56 seconds to complete this challenge. During the challenge, you could hear groans from the audience and sensed the frustration in completing the challenge. The second part of the challenge was to write the phrase completely, and then the write the numbers 1 – 19. Focusing one aspect of the challenge reduced the completion time by almost 40 per cent. Individuals often think we can multitask and do it adequately, but this simple challenge revealed that, although we may be able to do it, we often will not do it well.

The fourth key area for effectiveness in our work environment is to work with purpose. The librarian must learn to say “no!” There is a tendency for individuals in a service profession to always try to say “yes” to a request. But there are times when we should not commit to what we are being asked to do. During the program the audience members were encouraged to pick an area they have difficulty saying no, and then role play with another audience member on what could be said, but still mean “no.” It would create a major problem if we just said no, but there are ways to say no without actually using the word. How could we reject a request? Five simple ways were noted:

1) I can’t commit to this because of other priorities right now
2) I’m not the best person to help on this. Try asking Jane.
3) Now is not a good time, but …..
   a) Let’s reconnect next week
   b) I’d like to work with you, so keep me in mind next time
4) Let me think about it and I’ll get back to you by Friday
5) I’ll put together a list of my current project so we can figure out where to prioritize this.

As an individual who has difficulty valuing my time, energy and commitments, this program was extremely practical. There are a finite number of hours, minutes and seconds in the work day. The librarian must use this most valuable resource wisely. The final suggestion from the speakers was to take a few minutes every day and just think about your day. Take a few moments of quiet time and inventory your day, your assignments, and your deadlines. Each person gets the same amount of time during the day. We cannot save it for another day, but we can waste time and be less effective. It is incumbent on the librarian to utilize time in an effective manner in order to excel at the job.

Cornell H. Winston is the Law Librarian / Records Center Supervisor for the United States Attorney’s Office, Central District of California. The opinions expressed are those of the author and do not reflect the opinions of the United States Attorney’s Office or the Department of Justice.
The Diversity Symposium offered an overview of how affirmative action and multi-cultural studies affect diversity in the professional world. The Symposium began with Ulysses N. Jaen, Ave Maria School of Law Library’s Head of Public Services, discussing how the need for diversity continues to be an element that the legal profession and library schools struggle with – with low numbers of diverse individuals within the profession. We have resources such as mentoring, scholarships, affirmative action, and ethnic studies, which help raise awareness but are not the definitive solution. Many people have differing viewpoints and ideas on what diversity is, with even the legal system focusing on the issue.

All eyes were on the expected U.S. Supreme Court decision in Fisher v. University of Texas that could eliminate the use of race-conscious admissions policies. On June 24, 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals failed to apply strict scrutiny in its decision affirming the admissions policy. The decision was vacated, and the case remanded. Jaen highlighted another case, Schuette v. Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action, set for argument on October 15, 2013. The issue in this case is whether a state violates the Equal Protection Clause by amending its constitution to prohibit race- and sex-based discrimination or preferential treatment in public-university admissions decisions. Be on the lookout to see what is decided on this issue.

Next, the Diversity Symposium transitioned to discuss a very controversial topic in the Tucson Unified School District – the ending of its Mexican American Studies programs in order to comply with a 2010 Arizona law banning the use of books that teach "anti-American" values. Panelists and experts, Richard Delgado and wife Jean Stefancic, both of the University of Alabama School of Law, discussed their perspectives on how ethnic literature and history help students to develop into intelligent professionals with an understanding of America’s unique history. In 1997, the Tucson Unified School District started a Hispanic Studies program and in 2002 renamed it Mexican-American Raza studies. The drop out rate was over 50% for Mexican Americans before the implementation of the program.

As Delgado explained, the Arizona law targeted school children to learn English-only, “American” values. There has been a significant amount of litigation in the area of rights of children in schools. Many laws look at these issues from the perspective of Brown v. Board of Education, but a new issue has emerged. What are the rights of children to learn about one’s own history and culture? In Arizona, the state saw this as a threat to American values. Once the Mexican-American Raza program was in place, however, the graduation rate went from 50% to 90% -- an astounding increase. Although the Mexican-American Raza program’s success was apparent, textbooks were banned in these schools because of the supposed content that they taught. The local community picketed and lawsuits were filed. Several of the banned books included Cisneros, Shakespeare and “Occupied America.” The Latino community, as Stefancic explained, was in an uproar because the program being canceled had been in existence for 11 years. It produced high graduation rates and high levels of admittance, with many of the students going on to college, previously highly unlikely. The early lawsuits touched on many issues, including freedom of expression, the right to pursue national unity, and a minority’s right to understand history.

Delgado explained that opponents of the ethnic studies program said it was damaging school children because of its “negative” content and lack of American values. Children want to learn more, but do not have the opportunity or come from very poor and greatly oppressed homes where they may not be able to go to college. Minorities live in small rundown homes with most parents, if any, unable to read in English. Arizona authorities were worried about the culture of “American values” and feared that the ethnic studies made it harder to teach these values. The Arizona authorities aimed to curtail virtually any Latino participation. Higher grades and increased graduation rates were ignored. Though the Latino school children in the Mexican-American Raza program were eager to learn and now had a reason to study and learn, the state shut the program down.

The Diversity Symposium shifted to add a perspective by Theresa Cooper, Chief Diversity Officer of Perkins Coie, to discuss the “pipeline” of future professionals and how diversity in education affects diversity in the legal working world. Cooper confirmed that diversity is underrepresented in law. We need to rethink and think about what we can do. Back in 1976, with the Bakke case, affirmative action was viewed as a bad word. Diversity was not in the language yet. All eyes were on African Americans in classes. Years later, diversity in law schools is a present value. Diversity was an inheritance of Bakke. Diversity is change management. When there is diversity in the classroom, education is markedly better. Faculty has said that there is a direct impact on learning when diversity is present. We can see how diversity in our law has shaped the Bar. Diversity is essential for international diplomacy. As our world has become global, corporations cannot survive without the appreciation of diversity. The only way our humanity will survive is with diversity.

Michele A. Lucero, Director Client Development at LAC Group in Los Angeles.

Speakers: Jean Stefancic, Richard Delgado and Theresa Cropper
Seattle, AALL ... text and photos by Cornell H. Winston

Seattle’s EMP Museum, designed by Frank O Gehry

SANDALL Member Ruth Levor & SCALL Member Laura Cadra

NOCALL Members Donna Williams with SCALL Member Jennifer Berman

SCALL President Paul Moorman with SCALL Members Brian Raphael & Pauline Afuso

SCALL Members Judy Davis, Diana Jacque, Dawn Smith with SCALL President Paul Moorman

← Seattle’s Space Needle

← Views of Seattle from the 75th Floor of the Columbia Tower

← Views of Seattle from →
Seattle, AALL ... continued

SCALL Member Michele Lucero

↑ SCALL Members Michael St. Onge & David McFadden at the LexisNexis booth

Larry Meyer, speaker at an AALL Program

↑ The US Courts Library at the U. S. District Court House ↓

Guitar sculpture at the EMP Museum ↑

← Jimmy Hendrix outfit ↑ at The EMP Museum

Seattle’s EMP Museum

Cornell H. Winston is the Law Librarian / Records Center Supervisor for the United States Attorney’s Office, Central District of California.
Mount Rainier and Diablo Lake, Washington... photos by John O'Donnell, Head of Public Services, Whittier Law School Library

← Mount Rainier →

← Diablo Lake

Seattle’s Pike Market →
In June 2013, I had the opportunity to attend the Chinese and American Forum on Legal Information and Law Libraries (CAFLL) in Shanghai, China. First held in Beijing in 2009, CAFLL’s mission is to “promote the accessibility of legal information and the education of legal information professionals in the United States and China.” CAFLL members, consisting of law library and law school professionals from both countries, have met biannually since 2009, with conference sites alternating between China and the United States. As a first-time CAFLL conference attendee, I was thrilled at the chance to connect with fellow law library professionals from not just one but two countries, with Shanghai serving as an exciting and fascinating backdrop to the proceedings.

The conference kicked off on Monday, June 10, 2013 with an optional tour of the Shanghai Library. This afforded participants from overseas (many quite jet-lagged on the first day!) with a firsthand look at the operations of a major foreign library, and also provided them with the opportunity to begin meeting colleagues from both China and the U.S. in an informal setting. Following the Shanghai Library tour, representatives from Tongji University in Shanghai hosted a banquet dinner for CAFLL participants.

On June 11 and 12, an impressive array of presentations by both Chinese and U.S. law library professionals all addressed the theme of the 2013 CAFLL meeting: “Collaboration, Information, Access, Partnership”. (Chinese presentations provided English translators.) Technology, access to legal information, and law student training in legal research were among the hot topics, but notably highlighted throughout the conference programming and events was the number of issues that Chinese and U.S. law libraries have in common in trying to address. For instance, at the opening plenary session on June 11 at East China University of Political Science and Law, Xu Xiaobing of Shanghai Jiao Tong University Law School pointed out that China’s law libraries needed more support both technologically and financially. In a presentation on “the University Library’s Knowledge Service: Based on the New Generation of Library Information Technology and Systems”, Fan Jingyi of China University of Political Science and Law highlighted that both Chinese and U.S. law libraries are very focused on implementing more technology to service users’ needs.

Just as illuminating were presentations focusing on the differences in the legal system and legal education between China and U.S. A presentation on information literacy education by Yuan Ye of Shanghai Jiao Tong University elaborated on the lack of attention paid to legal research education in Chinese law schools. Yuan shared that the structure and purpose of legal education in China fundamentally differs from that in the U.S. While American law schools are dedicated to cultivating legal professionals, in China the goal of legal education is broader. Many Chinese law graduates do not end up taking law jobs after graduation, in fact. In addition, the requirements for information literacy education by the Chinese government are quite low. In a refrain commonly heard and stated by U.S. academic law librarians, Yuan also emphasized that Chinese law students can be overconfident in their legal research skills.

The conference also provided an excellent means to share tools, techniques, and ideas implemented in law libraries in both countries. Lauren Seney from the College of William & Mary Law Library described that library’s experience establishing a digital repository of law reviews and other materials through BE Press’s Digital Commons, and Han Ning from Concordia University Law Library shared the from-the-ground-up process of building a brand new American law library from scratch.

At the conference’s conclusion, Janis Johnson, a founding CAFLL co-chair, emphasized that our law libraries face many things in common, but also have a great deal to learn from each other. Frank Liu, another founding co-chair, spoke about the future of CAFLL and shared his belief that the conference could serve as a model for other international collaborations.

Overall, the CAFLL conference provided fantastic exposure to trends in legal information services and providers in a country where the legal system and legal education have many fundamental differences from the United States. A copy of the conference program and descriptions of the speakers, and selected presentation materials are all available on the Conference tab on the CAFLL website at http://cafllnet.org.

Alyssa Thurston is Research and Electronic Services Librarian at Pepperdine Law School Library in Malibu.
CAFLL/Shanghai, China ... photos by Alyssa Thurston

† Shanghai skyline with boats

† Shanghai skyline at night

← The front of the Shanghai Library

A display room at the Shanghai Library †

E-readers available for checkout at the Shanghai Library

Alyssa Thurston in Shanghai
SCALL Annual Business Meeting, Thursday, 28 June, 2012

The regular Annual Business meeting of SCALL was held on Thursday, 28 June, 2012 at the USC Gould School of Law. A quorum being present, President Mark Gediman called the meeting to order at 7:17 PM.

I. Approval of Minutes from 2011 Business Meeting
- Secretary Galeen Roe presented the minutes of the 2011 SCALL Annual Business Meeting. Larry Meyer moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes and to approve the minutes as printed. There was no discussion and the motion carried.

II. Treasurer’s Report
- Lisa Schultz reported that SCALL had total assets of $50,304.34.
- Adjusted SCALL assets, after distribution of the 2012 Joint Institute funds, will be $40,749.40.
- SCALL’s net revenue from the 2012 Joint Institute is expected to be $9,944.94.
- Leonette Williams moved to approve the report. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

III. Secretary’s Report
- Galeen Roe reported that 89 completed 2012-2013 SCALL Board election ballots were received.
- The results were: Paul Moorman was elected Vice-President/President-Elect, Cheryl Kelly Fischer was elected Secretary, and Karol Howard was elected Board Member.
- Larry Meyer moved both to approve the Secretary’s report and to have the ballots destroyed. There was no discussion and the motion was carried.

IV. President’s Report
- Mark Gediman read highlights of his report. SCALL held a successful institute. Mark thanked the Board and committees for their hard work in achieving a balanced budget. He reported that UELMA had the support of the ABA thanks to the hard work of Larry Meyer and David McFadden. Mark stated that he was proud to be part of SCALL and that he was proud of the members.
- George Carter moved to approve the report. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

V. Vice-President’s (Institute) Report
- David Burch reported that the Joint Institute was a success. He thanked the Super Committee. Their experience negotiating contracts and projecting attendance, prior to the current Vice-President’s taking office, proved helpful and accurate.
- Kelsey Chrisley moved to approve the report. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

VI. Other Committee Reports
- All committee reports will be made available on the SCALL web site.
- Mary Dryden moved to dispense with reading of the committee reports since they will be made available on the SCALL web site. There was no discussion and the motion was carried.

VII. Awards Ceremony
- The Rohan Chapter Service Award was awarded to Kathy Way and will be presented to her at a future meeting.
- The Vendor Award was awarded to Suzanne Smith of CEB.
- The Lifetime Achievement Award was re-named the Albert O. Brecht Lifetime Achievement Award. Albert Brecht posthumously became the first recipient of the award newly named in his honor.

VIII. New Business
- Larry Meyer read an e-mail from Mary Dryden informing the membership of her plans to move to Scotland. She reminisced fondly on her 30 year association with Los Angeles and her involvement with SCALL over the years.
- Jennifer Berman moved to approve SCALL lifetime memberships for James Sherman, Robert Wright, Mary Dryden, and Kathy Way. There was no discussion and the motion was carried.
X. Introduction of New Board/Passing of the Gavel
- Mark Gediman passed the gavel to new President David Burch.
- David Burch presented Mark Gediman with an award of appreciation.
- Paul Moorman moved to adjourn. There was no discussion and the motion was carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:52 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,
Galeen L. Roe
SCALL Secretary, 2010-2012

SCALL Executive Board Meeting, Thursday, May 9, 2013

A regular meeting of the SCALL Executive Board was held on Thursday, May 9, 2013 at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles:

David Burch, President
Paul Moorman, Vice-President/President Elect
Lisa Schultz, Treasurer
Cheryl Kelly Fischer, Secretary
Mark Gediman, Past President (via telephone)
George Carter, Board Member (via telephone)

A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order at 2:15 PM.

I. Minutes
- The minutes of the November 2, 2012 meeting were read.
- Paul Moorman moved to approve the minutes, Lisa Schultz seconded. There was no discussion and the motion carried.

II. Treasurer’s Report
- Lisa Schultz reported that SCALL had total assets of $46,510.27.
- George Carter moved to approve the report, Paul Moorman seconded. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

III. Secretary’s Report
- Cheryl Kelly Fischer reported that she received the names of the executive board candidates yesterday from the Nominations committee and was starting to prepare the ballots for the upcoming election. Ballots will be sent out at least 30 days prior to the June Business Meeting.
- Paul Moorman moved to approve the report, George Carter seconded. There was no discussion and the motion carried.

IV. President’s Report
- David Burch reported that he attended the NOCALL Spring 2013 Institute in Sacramento as a VIP. The theme was “Fruitful Endeavors: Meeting and Exceeding the Challenges of the New Normal.”

V. Vice-President’s Report
- Paul Moorman reported on the SCALL Institute. There were 76 paid attendees, 11 exhibitors, 9 sponsors. The Institute is on track to make a profit of $9,360.99. Additional details are in the written report.
- He also reported that he attended the NOCALL Spring 2013 Institute in Sacramento as a VIP with David Burch.
- George Carter moved to approve the report, Mark Gediman seconded. There was no discussion and the motion carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.
SCALL Executive Board Meeting, Wednesday, May 15, 2013

A special meeting of the SCALL Executive Board was held on Wednesday, 15 May, 2013 via electronic mail. Board members participating were:

David Burch, President
Paul Moorman, Vice-President/President Elect
Cheryl Kelly Fischer, Secretary
Mark Gediman, Past President
George Carter, Board Member
Karol Howard, Board Member

I. New Business

• David Burch moved to name Professor Capron from USC our Chapter VIP for the AALL Conference in Seattle and cover his travel expenses including flight, hotel, meals and transportation up to the amount of $1200.

• Karol Howard and Mark Gediman seconded the motion.

• There was no discussion and the motion was carried.

• Paul Moorman will work on sending the VIP application form to AALL.

Respectfully Submitted,
Cheryl Kelly Fischer
SCALL Secretary, 2012-2014
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