An Announcement from the SCALL Board

Dear SCALL members:

I write to inform you that Kelsey Chrisley has resigned as President of SCALL due to personal reasons. On behalf of the Board, we thank Kelsey for the time and energy she contributed during her term as Vice President, particularly for her hard work in organizing a successful Institute. We appreciate the courage it took for her to step down knowing she is unable to fully perform the duties of President because of her present circumstances.

In accordance with our bylaws, I now serve as your President. The Board and I are still discussing how best to address some of the workload issues brought up by this recent development. We will keep you informed throughout this process and rest assured that with full support from the Board, the Institute is going forward as planned.

Sincerely,
SCALL Board

Victoria Williamson, President
Jessica Wimer, Treasurer
Amber Kennedy Madole, Secretary
Judy Davis, Board Member
Michelle Tolley, Board Member
Paul Moorman, Past President

The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum

By Alyssa Thurston

President Barack Obama’s second term in office will not end until January 2017, but plans for his future presidential library have already long been underway. In mid-August 2014, several sites in cities from Honolulu to Chicago all submitted bids for consideration as the future site of the Barack Obama Presidential Library. The Barack Obama Foundation will announce a site finalist in early 2015.

The Obama Presidential Library will be the fourteenth of its kind. Of the thirteen presidential libraries currently located throughout the United States, two are here in Southern California: (1) the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum in Simi Valley and (2) the Nixon Presidential Library & Museum in Yorba Linda.

Presidential libraries are not typical libraries. As the National Archives website states, they are both archives and museums, “bringing together in one place the documents and artifacts of a president and his administration.” The concept of a presidential library began in 1939, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt donated his personal and presidential papers to the National Archives and a presidential library was built with private funding. Congress later passed the Presidential Libraries Act in 1955 to formally establish the presidential library system. These libraries are built with private and non-federal public funds, and then are turned over to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for operation and maintenance.

Given the media interest in the site of the future Obama Presidential Library, I recently visited the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library to get a sense of what these institutions offer. Opened in 1991 and newly renovated in 2001, the Reagan Library houses twenty-four galleries chronicling Reagan’s life and political career. These galleries showcase an impressive collection of items from Reagan’s California governorship and U.S. presidency, as well as personal keepsakes from his life and marriage to Nancy Reagan.

continued on page 3
Membership News

Welcome, new members!

Daisy Cortes, Community Engagement & Digital Services Librarian at Riverside County Law Library
Steven Feller, Associate Professor of Law at San Francisco Law School at Alliant International University
Seong Heon Lee, Systems & Technology Librarian at Chapman University Law Library
Betty Lim, Research Specialist at UC Irvine Law Library
Patricia Meisels, Executive Administrator at Library Services
David Moody, Circulation Librarian at Chapman University Law Library
Janice Searle, Legal Information Services Librarian at Riverside County Law Library

Announcements

Sherry Leysen is now the Research/Instruction Librarian—Faculty Services at Chapman University Law Library.

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

Judy K. Davis
Co-Chair, Membership Committee
USC Law Library
(213) 740-2189
jkdavis@law.usc.edu

Karen Skinner
Co-Chair, Membership Committee
USC Law Library
(213) 740-2615
kskinner@law.usc.edu

Editors
Judy K. Davis
USC Law Library
(213) 740-2189
jkdavis@law.usc.edu

Christina Tsou
UCI Law Library
(949) 824-1430
tsong@law.uci.edu

Jessica Wimer
UCI Law Library
(949) 824-7293
jwimer@law.uci.edu

Compiler
Joy Shoemaker
U.S. Courts Library - Pasadena
(626) 229-7191
Joy_Shoeemaker@lb9.uscourts.gov

Business Manager
Margot McLaren
Whittier Law School Library
(714) 444-4141, ext. 490
mmclaren@law.whittier.edu

Webmaster and Listserv
Suzie Shatarevyan
Loyola Law School Library
(213) 736-1147
shatares@lls.edu

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Highlights of the museum include an Oval Office replica room and the Air Force One Pavilion, where visitors can climb aboard the actual aircraft that served Reagan and six other U.S. presidents from 1973-2001. The Library also offers rotating exhibits on a range of subjects; the temporary exhibit on display at the time of my visit, “Baseball! Celebrating Our Great American Pastime,” featured an astounding collection of historical baseball memorabilia.

Technology is thoroughly integrated into the Reagan Library exhibits. Visitors in the rooms on Reagan’s early life and career can sit in a “green screen” room and pretend to act with Reagan in a scene from one of his films. Television screens in other areas play back excerpted video recordings of selected Reagan speeches and appearances, allowing visitors (especially those born in or after the 1980s) to see for themselves how Reagan came to be called “The Great Communicator.” For example, visitors can use interactive touch screen displays to scroll through different White House state dinner menus or play educational games highlighting the impact of Reagan’s economic policies. Finally, a free Reagan Library app is available for Droid and iPhone; a $2.99 payment unlocks visitor tips and tools such as an audio tour, a map of the Library, and more.

As a presidential library administered by NARA, the Reagan Library also serves as a repository for Reagan’s presidential papers and other materials related to his life and political career. Its Research Room mainly holds secondary reference materials related to Reagan’s life and political career, as well as books on domestic and international affairs in the 1980s and 1990s. The Library’s Archives, which is not accessible to the public, holds over 55 million pages of text materials and over 1.6 million audiovisual items, including photographs and videos. Selected materials are also made available online; these include the text of many of Reagan’s speeches and a portion of the Library’s photographic holdings.

Finally, the Reagan Library appears to play an important part in the life of the surrounding community. It regularly hosts public events such as book signings, concerts, and visits from prominent politicians.

Stationed throughout the Library are a large (and very friendly) contingent of volunteers. One volunteer to highlight is Herb Cihak,
retired Associate Dean for Library and Information Services at Pepperdine University School of Law, who volunteered at the Reagan Library as a docent for four hours a week from 2007-2012. Mr. Cihak has a master’s degree in political science specializing in the American political system, and had worked on a phone bank during the 1980 Reagan presidential campaign. He first decided to become a volunteer at the Reagan Library after reading a newspaper advertisement. Several weekends of orientation and eight months of training later, Mr. Cihak became a regular docent whose duties included leading adult and youth tours and staffing other areas of the Library as needed. He expressed that “the opportunity to tell the Ronald Reagan story” and the friendships he made with fellow docents made for a fulfilling volunteering experience at the Reagan Library. Mr. Cihak now lives in Utah but retains Docent Emeritus status.

The Reagan Library is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily (except for New Year’s Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day), and the Research Room is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday (except for federal holidays). There is an admission fee for entry to the museum exhibits. Appointments to visit the Research Room are not required but are strongly recommended; access to the area requires a security guard escort, and advance notice of your visit allows the archivists to check on the availability of your desired materials and to bring documents to the Research Room for your use.


Alyssa Thurston is the Research & Electronic Services Librarian at Pepperdine University School of Law Library

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**Save the Date!**

The annual SCALL Holiday party is December 9th. Check your email for time and location.

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**Treasurer’s Report**

By Jessica Wimer

**SCALL Balance**

As of October 4, 2014: $40,546.17.

**Budget Detail**

Not available.

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**Submission Deadlines**

The SCALL Newsletter team welcomes submission of any articles of interest to the law library community. Contact Christina Tsou, SCALL Newsletter Editor: ctsou@law.uci.edu.

All submissions should be received by the following dates:

- Nov. 10, 2014: Nov./Dec. issue
- Jan. 12, 2015: Jan./Feb. issue
- Mar. 9, 2015: Mar./Apr. issue
- May 11, 2015: May/June issue
AALL Annual Meeting 2014 Program Recap: The Accidental Archivist
By Sherry L. Leysen

The last scene from the film Raiders of the Lost Ark (Paramount Pictures 1981) is one of my favorites. Moving along the floor is a huge wooden crate with the boards nailed shut, protecting its secret contents. The crate is placed among thousands of others just like it, meticulously marked, stored, and arranged in a protected warehouse. What a dream it would be to have such an infinite physical space and the resources to organize and store the rich historical materials of our organizations.

During the 2014 Annual Meeting in San Antonio, Texas, four librarians shared their own Indiana Jones-like adventures into the world of archives in their presentation, The Accidental Archivist: Creating Archives on a Shoestring Budget. Intended for librarians with responsibility for organizing archival materials, the presenters were two law school librarians, one firm librarian, and one court librarian. (Because the court librarian could not be there and her information was communicated by another presenter, I chose not to recount it here.) Each shared her story of becoming an accidental archivist when tasked with organizing various documents and historical materials while given limited financial and personnel resources.

For Alissa Black-Dorward, Head of Reference at the Fordham Law Library (The Maloney Library), the goal was to create a digital institutional repository that would highlight scholarship along with items from the school’s history, such as yearbooks and law school bulletins. The Fordham Law Archive of Scholarship & History (FLASH) (http://ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/faculty_scholarship/index.7.html) includes unique items such as a Commencement Invitation from 1908, building images dating back to 1905, and a photograph of President Bill Clinton visiting the law school in 1993. While the initial focus of the archival project was digitization, going forward Black-Dorward is working to create a collection finding aid to assist with reference inquiries, along with an intake policy to handle new materials.

The objective for the Electronic Resources Manager at Debevoise & Plimpton, LLP, Bess Reynolds, was to organizing materials collected during the firm’s long history. From photographs to three dimensional objects such as awards, Reynolds shared the challenges her library faced and how she tackled them. Her first priority was developing an inventory of the materials and cataloging them so that the archive would be accessible to everyone in the firm. Using the Knowledge Builder module from EOS, the library’s integrated library system, she created templates for non-MARC records. This allowed for media or graphics to be attached to each record, fulfilling her goal of visual accessibility to the archives through the firm’s library catalog.

With hundreds of boxes of historical material to manage, Sabrina Sondhi was up to the challenge. As the Special Collections Librarian at the Diamond Law Library at Columbia Law School, Sondhi’s first goal was to evaluate the box contents and to create a master list. With the help of local library students interested in becoming archivists, she and her team confirmed box contents and prepared identification labels over a 12 week period. Next, an initial inventory at the box level was created, followed by a more detailed inventory at the item level. Because the goal was to eliminate as many boxes as possible, anything that did not require a box, such as softbound trial transcripts, was processed and cataloged. Of particular importance were the institutional records. Giving an example of a typical inquiry (who was the graduation speaker in 1990?) that could be answered with these records, these materials were gathered into archival folders and boxes. Sondhi also developed a strategy to manage the large collections of donated personal papers. Papers that were beyond the scope of the Law Library’s collection were transferred to the Rare Book & Manuscript Library at Columbia University, or other suitable repositories. To manage the archive collection going forward, copies of Columbia Law School publication materials are provided to the Law Library, while unprocessed personal papers outside the scope of the Law Library’s holdings are redirected to other repositories.

In addition to a concise and useful handout on recommended readings and resources (including a link to the Society of American Archivists, http://www2.archivists.org/), there were several takeaways from the program for those responsible for creating an archive. First, create a master inventory list that can be used to communicate the depth and value of a collection. Second, manage materials going forward by requesting that the library receive copies of publications generated by internal departments such as marketing and communications. Third, for those in academic law libraries, seek help from your university’s archive department as appropriate, or contact a local archivist for consultation. Finally, whether the goal is to identify the archival holdings or ultimately digitize the collections, these intrepid accidental archivists offered similar parting words of wisdom: be patient and be organized.

Sherry L. Leysen is the Research/Instruction Librarian—Faculty Services at the Fowler School of Law at Chapman University
This year, I had the good fortune to participate in the Sixth Annual Boulder Conference on Legal Information: Scholarship and Teaching—otherwise known as the Boulder Conference in San Antonio.

The Boulder Conference began in 2009, when several librarians got together to discuss best practices for research instruction. A major theme of this first meeting was experiential learning. The participants concluded that research instruction should give students the opportunity to understand the legal system in which client issues arise. Students need to be able to find and evaluate resources in the context of the legal system, and also with regard to the specific situation of the client—but always in real world contexts.

In 2010, the second Boulder Conference convened and produced the Boulder Statement on Legal Research Education. This statement provides a framework for legal research instruction and suggests law librarians employ a range of teaching methodologies to illustrate the relationship of legal structure to legal tools.

Now the Boulder Conference annually invites librarians to submit papers generally related to research and instruction. With the support of my library director, I decided to write a piece this year on creating an integrated learning experience for the foreign LLM. I had three goals:

1. Experience research and writing in a new discipline to help me better relate to my students.
2. Learn more about teaching theory and practice.
3. Prepare myself for the development of a 5-credit / 2-quarter legal research and writing class.

In the end, I met my second and third goals. The first one, however, was a funny experience. I made all the classic missteps we see students take. For example, I checked the discipline-specific databases, but I failed to get help from my colleagues in the Education Library, who are the real experts on pedagogy resources. I also printed a ton of articles but then failed to look at them for three months. Finally, when I was under deadline, I failed to begin by summarizing the materials. (Embarrassingly, I also somehow managed to find several self-published articles, yet missed a key article from the Law Library Journal.)

Clearly, I needed some help, and I hoped the conference would provide it.

Day one of the Boulder Conference in San Antonio began in a bright, airy hotel meeting room. After I met the fourteen other attendees over bagels and coffee, each of us who had submitted papers received feedback, one at a time. The variety of paper topics was astounding—everything from organizing grey literature to addressing accessibility issues on course websites.

In addition to receiving helpful feedback for my paper, I also learned a lot about how librarians teach. For example, many ALR (advanced legal research) instructors work hard to ensure students take a critical-thinking approach to resources and consider who is producing and providing the materials. This issue arose in the context of a serial treatise on Native American law that was written with undue influence from Congress.

As for my paper, it still needs some work. I did, however, receive positive feedback on my approach to assessment, which I would describe as being daily, clear, and mostly nurturing. This seems especially applicable where research is an iterative process that could begin in any of several places.

After nine hours of workshopping our papers, we finally called it a day. We headed out for an enjoyable dinner at Guadalajara Grill, planning to reconvene the next day for a morning discussion on envisioning best practices in teaching.

We began day two by talking about the Boulder Statement and learning about past conference discussions. Then, with the help of two skilled librarians, we established a basic framework and split up into four groups to discuss our respective themes—pedagogy, student competencies, outcomes, and best practices. Afterward, we reconvened, and each group shared its findings.

I cannot possibly recount everything here, but I will provide the highlights of the group discussion. We all agreed that the basic parts of a class should be: creating the syllabus and lesson plans, implementing the course, engaging and assessing students, and evaluating the instructor’s work. A couple of best-practice issues we addressed include the need to make learning outcomes explicit, and the need to include more work involving dockets.

Two favorite gems of wisdom that I took away from the conference are: There was no golden age of good research skills; and we don’t create practice-ready attorneys—we only prepare them for practice. At the end of the conference, we were excited to learn that AALL and others are getting closer to making research competencies a part of the multistate bar exam.

Overall, the Boulder Conference in San Antonio was an amazing experience. It is encouraging to know that there are so many great librarians thinking about what we do with students, and working on ways to make instruction more relevant to the practice of law. I got to meet some legends of law librarian-ship, and I walked away with an amazing bibliography.

- Robert Mages, Preparing Instructional Objectives (1997)
- The Boulder Statements on Legal Research Education (Susan Nevelow Mart ed., 2014)
- Blog: lawteaching.org

Lisa Junghahn is the Research Librarian for Instructional Services at UCI Law Library.
Heard Around Town
By Larry Meyer

I hope all of you had a great summer. I know many of our members had a busy and rewarding time, and some received great news about promotions and new jobs.

SCALL’s Treasurer, Jessica Wimer, has been named the Assistant Dean and Director of the Law Library at UCI. She previously served as UCI Law Library’s Acting Director. Members moving to new positions include Grace Rosales, who left DLA Piper and is now Competitive Intelligence Specialist at Blank and Rome in downtown L.A. Elizabeth Caulfield returns to SCALL country from Texas to start a new job. Elizabeth is the new Assistant Law Librarian at the Second District Court of Appeal, where she now works with Carol Ebbinghouse. Elizabeth, who also enjoys classic movies and frozen yogurt, remained a SCALL member during her four years in Texas, but we are glad to have her back in California.

Speaking of Texas, it was nice to see so many SCALL members at the AALL Annual Meeting in San Antonio, having a great time despite the heat and humidity. One of our more adventurous members, former SCALL President Mark Gediman, brought his family with him. In addition to enjoying the conference and San Antonio, the Gedimans also toured Houston and Galveston before heading back to the Inland Empire. While in Houston, they visited the Johnson Space Center, where Mark’s daughter sat in the very same spot where Queen Elizabeth sat during her visit to the original Mission Control. In Galveston, the younger Gedimans enjoyed their first visit to the Gulf of Mexico.

Congratulations to George Boeck, of Sheppard Mullin. George was recently interviewed by Marketplace. In his interview, George says that his first job was as a university library clerk, and he talks about the many things he learned from that job. If you would like to hear George, he is the first person interviewed at: http://www.marketplace.org/topics/world/what-was-your-first-job.

Jim Sherman, one of our “not so” retired members, reports that he spent his summer continuing to work on his bucket list. This year’s trek was to the Grand Canyon and Williams, AZ. Knowing Jim, somewhere along the way, he was able to get in some good bike riding!

Lawrence R. Meyer is the Director of the Law Library for San Bernardino County

Job Opportunities
By Don Buffaloe

Reference Librarian; Sidley Austin LLP; Los Angeles, New York, or Chicago, October 8
Library Assistant - Part-time; Riverside County Law Library; Riverside, October 6
Technical and Research Librarian; Special Counsel Information Governance; Century City, September 24
Director; University of San Francisco School of Law; San Francisco, September 23
Technical Services Librarian; Riverside County Law Library; Riverside, September 2
Librarians & Library Technical Assistants, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Statewide, Ongoing

Don Buffaloe
Chair, SCALL Placement Committee
donald.buffaloe@pepperdine.edu
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